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ON THE
Administration of Burma
FOR THE YEAR 1932-33

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Burma

For the Year 1932-33.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Changes in the Administration.—His Excellency Sir Charles Alexander Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., relinquished charge of the Governorship of Burma on the 22nd December 1932 and was succeeded by His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who assumed charge on the 23rd December 1932. The Hon’ble Mr. T. Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S., was Finance Member save for a period of four months’ leave, during which the Hon’ble Mr. I. G. Lloyd, C.S.I., I.C.S., officiated as Finance Member. The post of Home Member was held throughout the year by the Hon’ble U Ba (now Sir Maung Ba), K.S.M. The Hon’ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, Forest Minister, died on the 17th April 1932 and the Hon’ble U Ba Tin, Barrister-at-Law, Education Minister, assumed temporarily, in addition to his own portfolio, the portfolio of Forest Minister till the Hon’ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, was appointed to be Forest Minister with effect from the 23rd May 1932. The Hon’ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, Forest Minister, and the Hon’ble U Ba Tin, Barrister-at-Law, Education Minister, resigned on the 17th November 1932, and both ministries remained vacant pending the appointment of new ministers after the general election of November 1932. In January 1933 the Hon’ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, was re-appointed to be Forest Minister, and the Hon’ble U Kyaw Din, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed to be Education Minister.
Territorial changes of importance were the constitution of a new Yenangyaung Subdivision comprising Yenangyaung and Sale Townships in the Magwe District, and the re-arrangement of the Haka and Kanpetlet Subdivisions of the Chin Hills District, consequent on the transfer to the Haka Subdivision of the two areas recently brought under regular administration in the Arakan Hill Tracts. For the sake of economy, a number of subdivisions and townships were abolished and re-arranged: the cadres of various Services were reduced, and a number of posts were either abolished or held in abeyance. Five Registration Offices were also abolished during the year. In the Education Department, the University College Service (Class I) was constituted for the gradual replacement of the Indian Educational Service in respect of appointments in the University College, Rangoon.

2. Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.—Nothing occurred to disturb the peace of the frontiers of the province and cordial relations were maintained with the officials of neighbouring countries. The eleventh session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held in February 1933. The crops in the Shan States were, on the whole, successful, but the agricultural depression still continued. Cattle disease was confined to small sporadic outbreaks, and the health of the people was generally good. Education continued to advance and construction of roads proceeded. In the Karenni States, agricultural conditions were favourable, but owing to the continued slump in the timber market, there was no improvement in the economic condition of the people. The only disturbance to the peace of the States was the strike among the employees of the Mawchi mines. The year in the Chin Hills was generally peaceful, and the Kachin Hill Tracts were also fairly prosperous. Expeditions were again despatched to the Triangle and the Hukawng Valley: no resistance was encountered and relations with local inhabitants were excellent. Owing to financial stringency, the Naga Hills Expedition was not carried out.

3. Administration of the Land.—There was no change in the land revenue law, but some amendments were made in the rules and directions relating to matters connected with land revenue outside towns, fisheries, mines and minerals. Settlement operations were continued in the Amherst and Hanthawaddy Districts; and effect was given to the results of earlier operations in the Lower Chindwin, Pakokku and Thaton Districts, the resultant enhancement of revenue demand being Rs. 3,74 laks for all the three areas. During the year, in addition to the provincial parties, two parties of the Survey of India were at work in Burma. There was a considerable increase in the occupied area under supplementary survey mainly due to the favourable early rains and the
1932-33. GENERAL SUMMARY.

Pacified state of the country; and with fewer failures and fallows the outturn of all the principal crops was appreciably higher than in the previous year, but general reductions of land revenue, granted by Government on account of continuance of agricultural depression, resulted in a large drop in the demand. Collections were also less by some 26 lakhs than those of last year. Land values continued to remain at a low level. Owing to financial stress, a number of cultivators had to part with their land, and the proportion of land held by non-agriculturists had again risen to 41.55 per cent.

Of the waste lands administered under the Government Estate nearly one-half was occupied, and the rent and revenue amounted to Rs. 5.67 lakhs. During the year, the administration of several areas was made over to the district authorities. The Government Estate in Rangoon continued its development under the Rangoon Development Trust, and the rents from it showed a slight increase. Difficulty was, however, experienced in their collection owing to the tightness of the money market.

4. Protection.—The Burma Legislative Council had under consideration 9 Bills, of which 5 passed into law during the year, viz., the Rangoon Hackney Carriages (Amendment) Bill, the Burma Financial Commissioners’ (Amendment) Bill, the Indian Stamp (Burma Second Amendment) Bill, the Burma Cigarettes Duty (Amendment) Bill and the Burma Municipal (Amendment) Bill. The Burma Military Police (Amendment) Act VIII of 1931, the Burma Excise Duty on Matches Act I of 1932, the Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Act II of 1932, the Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Act III of 1932 and the Burma Courts (Amendment) Act IV of 1932 were brought into force during the period under review. The Indian Legislature passed 23 Acts affecting Burma. Only one Ordinance affecting Burma—the Special Powers Ordinance, 1932—was promulgated under section 72 of the Government of India Act. Several enactments were extended to the Shan States.

Although the total volume of crime showed some increase, there was a decrease in nearly every form of serious crime due, in part, to the arming of important villages, the active use of the preventive sections and to the improvement in the political situation following on the suppression of the rebellion. It is interesting to note that those districts, which were affected by the rebellion, showed the most considerable decreases in crime, while those bordering on the rebellion area showed, in many instances, large increases. There was, how ever
a welcome decrease in the total number of murders, dacoities, robberies and also of offences committed with the aid of fire-arms. The increase in crime in Rangoon Town is attributed to economic distress and an influx of criminals from the districts. The standard of detection improved remarkably and reflected much credit on the police as well as headmen and villagers who afforded valuable help. The Military Police had to meet many calls. Besides the usual frontier posts and patrols and the expeditions to the Triangle and the Hukawng Valley, forces had to be sent to the Mawchi mines owing to serious trouble caused by the labourers. Operations against the rebels also continued up to the end of the rains, and the Military Police were successful in killing or capturing many notorious rebels. There was a slight decrease in the strength of regular and auxiliary troops.

The pressure on criminal courts was severe, but the duration of criminal trials was kept at a low level. The jail accommodation was again put under a heavy strain in spite of the release of a number of convicts under the Jail Delivery Scheme. There was, however, a marked improvement in the behaviour of the prisoners. The volume of civil litigation was also larger than last year. The total number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property was 1'63 per cent less, and the value 14'33 per cent less, than last year. Sixteen (19)* new companies were registered with a total authorised capital of Rs. 102'61 (36'60) lakhs. The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port of Rangoon and all other ports showed a decline. The Mingalun Rotating Radio Beacon has completed its first year of service, and this installation has enabled the Port Commissioners to replace the China Bakir attended light vessel by an unattended one. Casualties to sea-going vessels within the Port of Rangoon numbered 27, all of a minor nature.

5. Agriculture.—The agricultural season was, on the whole, favourable. The estimated outturn of paddy rose from 5'99 to 7'06 million tons. Of the total increase, Lower Burma was responsible for 85 per cent. Crops of sesame, groundnut and cotton were also above the average, but the year witnessed a renewed decline in the price of agricultural produce, which is one of the main factors in the internal prosperity of the country. As a result, there was agricultural distress, and only 36'8 (40'3) per cent. of the amount of agricultural loans due for repayment could be collected during the year. Another adversity with which the cultivator had to contend was rinderpest, from which only eight districts were free, and which caused the death of 19,199

* Last year's figure in brackets.
1932-33. GENERAL SUMMARY.

(8,689) head of cattle. Relief works were opened in some districts and general reductions in rates of assessment were sanctioned. Despite these difficulties, the Agricultural Department is still able to show considerable progress in the matter of seed distribution. The strains of pure rice bred by the Department continued to do well, and the fact that large millers paid a premium (which, in some cases, amounted to Rs. 15 per hundred baskets) to secure the produce, is tangible evidence of the improvement effected. The Rice Research Scheme, financed by a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board, has been put in hand at Hmawbi.

6. Co-operative Societies.—During the year, the Department was wholly occupied with liquidation work. Altogether 277 societies were wound up. As a result of closer control and supervision, repayment by the societies to their financing banks improved slightly. The Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank (in liquidation) was able to discharge a portion of its outside liabilities. Myingyan and Sagu-Salin District Central Banks are still in the hands of official liquidators. The Moulmein Central Bank and the Sittang Colonies Banking Union had successful years. The number of Agricultural Credit Societies further decreased by 237 to 1,493. Salary Earners’ Societies were in a healthy condition.

7. Forests.—The area of reserved forests increased by a few hundred to 34,705 square miles. With the restriction of output due to a weak market, the net forest revenue declined by over twenty lakhs. The outturn of teak by lessees and licensees decreased by forty thousand tons, but there was an increase in the amount of fuel and other timbers taken from the forests. As usual, the bulk of the exported timber went to Indian ports.

8. Mines and Quarries.—There was an increase of about 4 million gallons in the provincial output of petroleum, but its value fell by over Rs. 82 lakhs. The production of lead, silver, zinc and copper ore by the Burma Corporation, Ltd., from the Bawdwin mine again decreased. The working of gold by primitive methods, that is by washing the sand, continued. The slight increase in output was due to good rains. Jadeite also rose in output, but fell in value owing to a decline in quality. With a slight improvement in the market, the output of tin concentrates from the mines in the Tenasserim Division showed an increase; and with this, there was a small increase in the output of tungsten ore.
9. Trade and Industry.—There was a slight increase in the number of registered factories: rice mills rose by 20 to 609. The growth of small mills appears to have exceeded the requirements of the rice crop, as a large proportion are able to work only a few days a week even in the busy season. During the year, no important industrial developments were recorded. The general health of industrial workers was good and the standard of sanitation was fair.

In the matter of trade, the principal feature of the year was a large increase in the value of exports to India. The commodities which contributed to the increase were mainly mineral oil and timber, but the bulk of timber shipped consisted of cheap qualities for ordinary market requirements only. There was also a noticeable improvement in the export of raw cotton to Japan. Exports of rice and paddy again declined considerably. A decline also took place in almost all the principal articles imported, silk, cotton and woollen manufactures being the exceptions. On the whole, the aggregate value of the maritime trade exceeded that of the previous year. The United Kingdom's share in the export and import trade showed an increase. The balance of foreign trade in favour of Burma was Rs. 9'26 (12'85) crores and the balance against India was Rs. 18'20 (11'83) crores.

10. Public Works and Irrigation.—As in the previous year, the work of the Public Works Department was much hampered by the need for economy. Work on roads consisted mainly of improvements to existing roads to meet present traffic requirements. In consequence of the restricted funds provided for original works, no progress was made on the Western Trunk Road. Road works costing over Rs. 15 lakhs were opened in several districts to relieve distress among the villagers. Good progress was made with the construction of the bridge over the Irrawaddy at Saguing. There was a comparatively larger number of breaches of the railway line by floods, and some of those interruptions were prolonged in duration. The depression in the rice and paddy market greatly affected the revenues of the railway: there was a fall in the number of passengers carried by the whole system and the net earnings dropped by Rs. 14 lakhs. The Twante and the Pegu-Sittang Canals were maintained in good working order. With regard to the supply of water in irrigated areas, conditions were, on the whole, favourable, and the total area irrigated by all works showed a considerable increase. There was also an increase in the area cultivated under the protection of embankments. In the case of all irrigation works, there was a net revenue balance of over Rs. 15 lakhs, while those, for which capital accounts are not kept, were worked at a loss.
11. Central and Provincial Revenues and Finance.—Revenue receipts under the central heads showed an increase of Rs. 65'96 lakhs, the great bulk of which was contributed by customs and salt. There was a decrease in the collections of income-tax and super-tax. Central expenditure showed a net decrease of Rs. 12'81 lakhs.

Provincial receipts and expenditure were less than in the previous year. Receipts showed a net decrease of Rs. 177'76 lakhs, and expenditure Rs. 172'31 lakhs. A large decrease in land revenue was due to reductions in the rates of assessment sanctioned by Government, while a decline in forest revenue was due to smaller demand for timber on account of the continued slump in trade. There were considerable decreases in expenditure under the heads “Capital Outlay on Forests,” “Loans and Advances by Provincial Government,” “Construction of Irrigation Works,” “Education,” “Civil Works,” “Police” and “General Administration,” partly due to general restriction of expenditure, and partly to the book adjustment of expenditure from “Revenue” to “Capital” sections of the account.

12. Local Bodies.—The year 1932-33 was the tenth complete year since District Councils were established and the first year of their fourth term of office. As a result of continued trade depression, their income again showed a decrease, but it is satisfactory to note that their revenues from markets, slaughter-houses, ferries and pawnshops showed slight increases. The expenditure on vernacular education represented as in the past years a high proportion of the total payments under all heads, but the shortage of funds again necessitated a reduction in the number of less efficient schools. The Circle Boards still continued to act only as agents of District Councils in supervising public works, markets, etc.

There was a further drop in the income and expenditure of the Rangoon Corporation. The general health of the city during the year was satisfactory: but for the small-pox epidemic and the large number of deaths from this disease, there would have been a further improvement in the death-rate. The Corporation continued to give attention to the city’s water supply and another possible source is now under investigation.

There was also a decline in the income and ordinary expenditure of municipalities outside Rangoon. In many cases their service funds were still inadequately balanced.

The gross revenue of the Government Estate vested in the Rangoon Development Trust showed a decrease. On the General Development
side also, there was a reduction in income received from the terminal-tax and from the duty on transfer of immovable property. Expenditure on works was, therefore, kept to as low a level as possible. The income of the Rangoon Port Trust also fell, and the year's working resulted in an excess of expenditure over income, but the balances at the credit of the Reserve Funds show that the satisfactory state of the Trust remains unimpaired by trade depression and falling revenues.

13. Vital Statistics and Medical Service.—The recording of statistics of public health still left much to be desired, particularly in rural areas, but improvement is generally being effected. The recorded provincial birth-rate (second lowest in India) was higher than in the previous year, but the death-rate (again the lowest in India) showed an improvement of 06 below last year. There was, however, a sharp rise in the incidence of mortality due to small-pox, and a slight increase under cholera and fever. All the other disease groups accounted for fewer deaths, and the year should, on the whole, be considered as fairly healthy for Burma. The infant mortality rate is the lowest for the past eight years, but when compared with those of other provinces of India, the figure is exceeded by only one province. In spite of financial difficulties, infant welfare societies continued to make a steady advance. The number of patients treated in hospitals increased, but the necessity for economy has resulted in the abolition of 3 subsidized dispensaries, 1 travelling dispensary and the Quarry Hospital at Môkpalin. The Pasteur Institute continued to do good work. Leprosy survey was carried out in Minbu, Meiktila and in the Hlégu Health Unit Area, and anti-malarial measures were in force in several places. The post of Hygiene Publicity Officer was left unfilled, but one Sub-Assistant Surgeon was placed on health propaganda duty. The number of vaccinations has been steadily increasing, and the current year's figure is the highest on record. The increase was partly due to the prevalence of small-pox in epidemic form. In 10 towns and 18 District Council areas, rules were framed to make re-vaccination compulsory. Immigrants numbered 300,368, and emigrants 288,494. Last year's figures were not accurate as passengers who travelled from one port to another in Burma were included.

14. Instruction.—The financial situation has necessitated a great reduction in the expenditure on Education and many desirable activities of the Department have had to be curtailed. The gross provincial figure fell by 41 lakhs, and the additional economies imposed included the abolition of 11 more Elementary Training Classes, withholding State Scholarships and Engineering Scholarships, and reduction, suspension or stoppage of various grants and contributions. The
The number of recognized schools increased, but there was a decrease of pupils except in the High and Collegiate stages. The Training College for Teachers promises to be successful. An experimental course of two years' duration for Kindergarten students was also opened during the year. The Medical College and the Government Technical Institute continued to make good progress. There was a slight increase in the number of girls under instruction. In all public examinations they continued to maintain a high average of passes and, in 1933, the number of girls who passed the B.A. examination was 22 (15).

The proposal to restrict rewards to those candidates who obtained certain percentages of marks, caused a boycott of the Government Patamabyau Examination at Mandalay centre. To avoid a general boycott it was decided to effect a pro rata reduction in the rewards in accordance with the limited budget provision, and to pay rewards to all who secured passes. There were strikes at the Government High School, Pegu, and St. Luke's S.P.G. High School, Toungoo.

15. Miscellaneous.—The momentous question of the year was whether to separate from India or to join the projected Indian federation, and the general elections of November 1932 were fought on this issue. The new Council at its December session adopted without a division a resolution rejecting both alternatives offered by the Prime Minister of either separating from India on the basis of a Burma constitution such as was outlined by him, or remaining unconditionally in the Indian federation.

During the year, there were two prosecutions for sedition; the editors of two Indian newspapers were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. Labour conditions have been quiet: spasmodic efforts by the Burmese labourers to intimidate other nationalities were promptly checked, and a few disputes among Telugu labourers were amicably settled. The entry into Burma of Chinese nationals of undesirable character and without adequate means of subsistence was brought to the notice of the Local Government, and the authorities concerned have been asked to enforce, as far as may be practicable, the conditions that visas should not be granted to persons, who are not in a position to support themselves. Chinese residents keenly followed events in China and remitted over two lakhs of rupees to the Chinese Central Government urging war on Japan. Over 60 Chinese volunteers also went to China, but their services were declined and the majority came back. A campaign of boycott of Japanese goods was carried out by the Chinese throughout the province.
There was some difference of opinion between Burma Muslims and the Indian Muslims over the introduction of Burmese as a compulsory subject in Muslim schools. The Hindu-Muslim riots in Kashmir aroused some attention among the Indians. As a result of the Indian Congress resolution to boycott British ships, rice merchants generally boycotted the British India Steam Navigation Company's ships and patronized the Scindia Company.

Steps were taken by some Buddhist Associations to suppress pseudo-monks and to prevent the Buddhist clergy from attending entertainments and football matches, but the effect of this is not yet apparent.
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, 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 1932. 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 1932 to the end of June 1933. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1933.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

REFERENCES—
Quarterly Civil List for Burma, corrected up to the 1st April 1933.
Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1933.
Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1933.
Report on the Veterinary Department, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1933.
Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1932.

PHYSICAL.

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

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 1 to 9 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 10 to 22 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.
Form of Administration.

For information on this subject, reference should be made to paragraphs 23 to 53 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32. Since those paragraphs were written, there have been changes in the numbers of officers employed in the Public Works (Buildings and Roads Branch), Medical, Public Health, Forest and Posts and Telegraphs Departments. In the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, the combined cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) was reduced as a measure of retrenchment from 71 to 50 posts, involving the abolition of 1 post of Deputy Chief Engineer, 2 posts of Superintending Engineer, 12 posts of Executive Engineer and 6 posts of Assistant Executive Engineer. In addition, the holding in abeyance of 1 post of Superintending Engineer and 4 Divisional posts was sanctioned for a period of two years. The changes made in the Medical Department are the increase in the number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for officers of the Provincial Medical Service from 7 to 10, and the reduction in the number of those held by private practitioners from 4 to 1. In the Public Health Department, there are now 10 Health Officers employed and paid by Municipalities. In the Forest Department, there are a Chief Conservator of Forests, 8 Conservators and 50 Deputy Conservators of the Indian Forest Service. Of the 8 Conservators, 4 are in charge of territorial circles, one of a Working Plans Circle operating throughout the province, combined (temporarily) with a territorial circle, and one of a Utilization Circle dealing specially with the commercial work of the Department. Two posts of Conservator have been placed in abeyance as a measure of retrenchment. In the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the post of Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, was abolished as a measure of retrenchment.

Character of Land Tenures: System of Survey and Settlement.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 54 to 67 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 68 to 77 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Details of the last Census: Tribes and Languages.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 78 to 85 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.
Changes in the Administration.

1. The Government—

Governor ... 


Home Member ... 

The Hon'ble U Ba, K.S.M.

Finance Member ...

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S., till 23rd June 1932.

The Hon'ble Mr. I. G. Lloyd, C.S.I., I.C.S., acting, 24th June to 17th October 1932.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Couper, from 18th October 1932.

Forest Minister ...

The Hon'ble Sir Lee Ah Yain, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, till 17th April 1932.

The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, from 23rd May to 17th November 1932 and again from 14th January 1933.

Education Minister

The Hon'ble U Ba Tin, Barrister-at-Law, till 17th November 1932.

The Hon'ble U Kyaw Din, Barrister-at-Law, from 14th January 1933.

From the death of Sir Lee Ah Yain, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, on the 17th April 1932 till the appointment of Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, on the 23rd May 1932, the subjects administered by the Forest Minister were administered by the Hon'ble U Ba Tin, Education Minister. From the 17th November 1932 till the 14th January 1933 both ministries remained vacant pending the appointment of new ministers after the elections of November 1932.

2. Consequent on the transfer to the Haka Subdivision of the Chin Hills of two areas which had been recently brought under administration in the Arakan Hill Tracts, the Haka and Kanpetlet Subdivisions of the Chin Hills District were re-arranged. A new subdivision called the Yenangyaung Subdivision, comprising Yenangyaung and Sale Townships, was constituted in the Magwe District. All the subdivisions in the Akyab District were abolished and the Akyab, Rathedaung and Kyauktaw Townships were re-arranged as the result of the abolition of the Ponnyayun Township. The Patheingyi Township of the Mandalay District was abolished and the Madaya and Amarapura Townships were re-arranged in consequence. The Amarapura Subdivision was abolished and merged into the Mandalay East Subdivision. The Yanaung Township of the Yamethin District was abolished and the area which had hitherto constituted it was included in the Pyawbwe Township of the same district.
3. General Administration.—The following posts borne on the Burma and Subordinate Civil Service Cadres were abolished during the year:

**Burma Civil Service**
- Subdivisional Officers at Akyab, Minbya, Kyauktaw and Buthidaung. (In their places, 2 Touring Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner were appointed under the designation of 2nd and 3rd Headquarters Assistants, Akyab).
- Subdivisional Officers at Tavoy, Mergui and Amarapura.
- Headquarters Assistants at Minbu, Sagaing and Lower Chindwin.
- Township Officers at Gangaw, Kanbalu, Kalewa (but the system under which the Subdivisional Officer is also Township Officer has been applied to these charges).
- Township Officers at Ponnagyun, Pathein-gyi and Yanaung.

**Police Department.**—The post of Civil Intelligence Officer, Rangoon, with the staff, was abolished from the 1st March 1933. The 3 temporary appointments of Additional District Superintendent of Police at Thayetmyo, Henzada and Pegu were abolished in 1932.

**Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects).**—This post has been held in abeyance for a period of two years with effect from the 1st June 1932 and the work has been apportioned between the Financial Commissioner (Reserved Subjects) and certain Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments.

**Forest Department.**—The combined cadre of the Indian Forest Service and the Burma Forest Service, Class I, was reduced, as a measure of economy, from 119 posts to 91 posts by the abolition of one post of Conservator; four posts of divisional charge; four posts of officers for working plans duty; the post of Personal Assistant to the Conservator of Forests, Working Plans Circle; the post of Lecturer of Forestry at University College; the post of Game Warden; four posts of Research Officer; five India List posts and seven posts for leave and training. In addition, two posts of Conservator and five of Divisional Forest Officer, including the post of Entomologist which was combined with the charge of Maymyo Forest Division, were held in abeyance. The cadre of the Burma Forest Service, Class II, was reduced from 100 posts to 78 posts. Four posts of Forest Engineer were abolished.

**Public Works (Buildings and Roads).**—The combined cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Burma Engineering Service, Class I, was reduced from 71 to 50 posts, involving the abolition of one post of Deputy Chief Engineer; two posts of Superintending Engineer; twelve posts of Executive Engineer and six posts of Assistant Executive Engineer. In addition, one post of Superintending Engineer and 4 Divisional posts were held in abeyance for a period of two years.

The cadre of the Burma Engineering Service, Class II, was reduced from 71 to 59. In the specialist services, one post of Assistant Architect, two posts of Architectural Assistant, two of Sanitary Engineer, and two of Assistant Sanitary Engineer were abolished as a result
of retrenchment. A sanitary division designated “The Rangoon Sanitary Division” was formed with headquarters at Rangoon; it comprised all sanitary and water supply installations in Rangoon and Insein and any constructional works connected with such installations within a reasonable distance of Rangoon. An additional Electrical Subdivision designated “The Electrical Subdivision, Upper Burma,” comprising all electrical works in the North-East and River Circles was formed with headquarters at Mandalay.

Public Works (Irrigation).—The cadre of Assistant Engineers was reduced from 21 to 18 as a measure of retrenchment. The amalgamated Land Records and Canal Revenue staff employed in the Mandalay, Kyaukse and Minbu Districts was separated with effect from the 1st April 1932.

Agricultural Department.—The cadre of the Burma Agricultural Service, Class II, was reduced from 16 posts to 15 by abolishing one post of Lecturer in Botany.

Co-operative Department.—Three posts of Deputy Registrar were reduced to one. The cadre of the Burma Civil Service (Co-operative Branch) was also reduced from 11 to 9.

Government Technical Institute.—The posts of two Assistant Lecturers and of two Technical Instructors were abolished.

Veterinary Department.—The combined cadre of the Indian Veterinary Service and the Burma Veterinary Service, Class I, was reduced from 8 to 7.

Government Estates.—The major portion of the Government Estates was transferred to the control of the District Revenue Administration thereby rendering the employment of a full-time Administrator unnecessary, and this post is now held in abeyance pending its abolition. This Department was first placed under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and later under that of a Superintendent of Land Records, who is also in charge of the colonization areas.

Education.—The University College Service, Class I, was constituted for the gradual replacement of the Indian Educational Service in respect of appointments in University College, Rangoon. Sixteen posts of Sub-Inspector of Schools were abolished during the year. Thirty-five posts of Junior Master were also abolished in consequence of the closing of Standards I and II in certain Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Public Health.—As a measure of economy the post of Hygiene Publicity Officer was kept unfilled from the 1st March 1932.

Excise.—A considerable number of subordinate appointments were abolished temporarily or permanently during the year as a measure of economy.

Registration.—Five registration offices were abolished, at Ponnagyun in the Akyab District, at Kawa and Thanatpin in the Pegu District and at Gyobingaung and Nattalin in the Tharrawaddy District. Four posts of non-official Joint Sub-Registrar were abolished in consequence, there being no non-official Joint Sub-Registrar at Ponnagyun.

Medical.—The number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Department has been reduced from 10 to 7 and that for Civil Assistant Surgeons increased from 4 to 10. The subordinate appointments reserved for the Indian Medical Department have been reduced from 13 to 3 and that for Civil Assistant Surgeons increased from 52 to 69.
Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.

(i) Shan and Karcuni States.

[Federated Shan States comprising Northern and Southern Shan States: 6 Northern States, area 21,400 square miles, population 636,107; 30 Southern States, area 36,416 square miles, population 870,230. Karcuni: 3 States, area 4,519 square miles, population 58,761, payment Rs. 5,350. Hsawngshu (Thaungtuni): area 567 square miles, population 7,239, payment Rs. 400. Singkaling (Zingalein Kanti): area 981 square miles, population 2,157, payment Rs. 100. Hkanti Long (Kantigyi) or Bhor Hkanti: area 296 square miles, population 5,349, payment Rs. 2,433.]

4. Except isolated cases of dacoities by Chinese bandits, there were no transfrontier raids of importance. The usual frontier meeting with the Chinese did not take place during the year. The Assistant Superintendent, Kulkai, however, in co-operation with the Chinese authorities and with the help of His Britannic Majesty’s Consul at Tengyueh, disposed of several frontier cases of importance. Relations with the Siamese and the French of Indo-China continued to be cordial. The Commissioner, Federated Shan States, with the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Principal Forest Officer attended a conference at Namtu in January 1933 in connection with the Namtu plantation. The settlement was satisfactory.

The wedding of Sao Hkin Thaung, daughter of the Monw Mit Sawbwa, with the Sawbwa of Mong Pawn was celebrated at Momeik in November 1932. Sao Nang Sukanta, daughter of the Kengtung Sawbwa was married to Sao Intra None, youngest son of Chiengmai Chief, and another daughter Sao Weng Tip was married to Sao Hon Hpa, Sawbwa of North Hsenwi. At the New Year, the title of C.I.E. was conferred on the Sawbwa of Mong Mit, and the Myosa of Pwehla was awarded the title of K.S.M. The personal privilege of flying the Union Jack, a privilege enjoyed by his predecessors in recognition of their loyalty to Government, was granted by His Excellency the Governor of Burma to Sao Kiao Ho, Sawbwa of Mongnai.

The 11th Session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held at Taunggyi in February 1933.

There was no change in the strength of the Civil and Military Police, but the enlistment of half a company of Shans was sanctioned for the Southern Shan States Battalion. The experiment so far promises to be successful, the men earning good reports from their superiors. The usual cold weather tours were uneventful. The total number of cases reported to the Police fell from 1,252 to 1,186, but the Northern Shan States showed an increase of 115 cases, due chiefly to offences under the Excise and Opium Acts. The number of petty cases dealt with by the State Courts rose slightly, but the value of Civil Suits fell considerably.

The jails were in good condition, and the health of the convicts was satisfactory.

Crops were successful on the whole, except in the Western Subdivision where rainfall was irregular. Potatoes were damaged by ants and beetles. In Tawngpeng, due to scanty rain, the outturn of tea was reduced by about 50 per cent. Cultivators experienced great difficulties owing to the fall in the price of paddy and other crops. Wages of labourers also fell to a great extent. There were local outbreaks of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease, but the results were not serious.
Large seizures of opium were made in all the States, South Hsenwi being particularly energetic. Illicit cultivation of the poppy was discovered in several places, but the crops were destroyed before they matured, and the growers were suitably punished. The continued trade depression compelled the Burma Corporation, Namtu, to decrease their output, and to exercise rigid economy in every direction. The most interesting development in mining during the year was the commencement of prospecting operations for gold both in the Northern and the Southern Shan States. Forest revenue declined from Rs. 7,52,151 to Rs. 4,96,962, mainly due to the increasing depression in the timber and lac trade.

Expenditure by the Public Works Department on original works was severely restricted. Nevertheless, several new sections of roads were opened to motor traffic during the year, and bituminous surfacing on the whole of the Heho-Taunggyi road was completed. The wire rope ferry at Moti on the road from Hsipaw to Namtu was removed to a new site, and direct communication between Hsipaw and Namtu is now possible.

The town committees of notified areas continued to do good work, and their income and expenditure were as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taunggyi</td>
<td>Rs. 80,945 (75,203)*</td>
<td>Rs. 72,619 (74,901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalaw</td>
<td>Rs. 57,783 (52,978)</td>
<td>Rs. 53,625 (54,463)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lashio</td>
<td>Rs. 54,612 (45,743)</td>
<td>Rs. 53,639 (53,350)</td>
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The present financial stringency necessitated the closing down of some of the Vernacular Schools, and the abolition of the post of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Loilem. In spite of the decrease in the number of schools, the educational progress continued, and the number of pupils increased from 11,052 to 11,742, of whom 4,204 were girls.

The health of the people was generally good, and the year was remarkably free from epidemic diseases. There were however sporadic outbreaks of small-pox, and consequently somewhat greater interest than usual was shown in vaccination. Increased confidence in the hospitals and dispensaries was evidenced by a further rise in the number of attendances. In the Northern Shan States, the American Baptist Mission hospital at Namhkam continued to do useful work, and gained in popularity. Cases of malaria in Yawngewe decreased from 4,346 to 2,969. Sanitation received due attention.

5. Kantarawadi continued to be administered by a Board of two Karenni officials, and there are signs of improvement in administration. The frontier was quiet, and relations with neighbouring States were, as usual, friendly. Both the Myosas of Bawlake and Kyebogyi suffered from ill-health, and the latter died after the close of the year. Sao Saw Mya, the 6th widow of the late Kantarawadi Sawbwa, was married to the Myosa of Bawlake. This necessitated two ceremonies, the Shan at Loikaw, and the Karen at Bawlake.

The only incident, that disturbed the internal peace of the States, was the strike amongst the employees of the Mawchi Mines Company.

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
The situation, which became very serious, was tactfully handled by all concerned until the ringleaders of the trouble were arrested by the Military Police, sent out from Taunggyi. Out of 41 tried, 39 were convicted. An Inspector of Police was posted to Mawchi, and there has been no further trouble.

Rainfall was plentiful and crops did fairly well. The general depression was, however, severely felt in these States, the timber market being stagnant. Lac did not rise above Rs. 25 per 100 viss. Great difficulty was experienced in collecting a portion of the taxes due, but there was no oppression in this connection. In spite of trade depression and scarcity of money, there was no crime of importance. Forged notes have reached the States, and a man from Toungoo was given three months for passing them. Financial stringency made it impossible to undertake regeneration in the forests, as recommended by the Special Forest Officer last year.

The Mawchi Mines produced 2,557 tons of concentrates and purchased 173. The daily average of labour employed at the Mines was 640, and 71 were employed on the Papun Road. Contractors also employed an average of 652.

No serious epidemics were reported. Loikaw hospital maintained its popularity. The contribution from Central Funds for education ceased at the end of the year. There were 19 (23) schools with 905 (932) pupils. Out of 728 (728), who presented themselves for examination, 533 (493) passed.

6. The year was peaceful in the Hsawngshup State. Harvest was good and there was no violent crime. The Sawbwa continued to take a keen interest in the administration of his territory, and is endeavouring to promote the cultivation of coffee. The health of the people was good and there was no cattle disease. The usual trade exchanges with Manipur traders continued. The Commissioner paid a visit to Hsawngshup in January 1933.

Maung Ba Thein has been appointed Sawbwa of Singkaling Hkamti on the death of the administratrix. The presentation to him of a Sanad, however, has been postponed until such time as he has proved his fitness for the appointment. A Board of 3 elders has been set up to advise him in administrative matters. The State was comparatively prosperous.

(ii) The Chin Hills.


7. The year in the Chin Hills District was peaceful except in the new area, where occasional feud-murders occurred. The conduct of the Chins was excellent. The district, including the new area, was extensively toured, and the Assistant Superintendent, Haka, held border meetings with the Superintendent, Arakan Hill Tracts, and with the Subdivisional Officer, Lungleh, Lushai Hills, at which many inter-district cases were settled. The Commissioner, Magwe Division, visited Kanpetlet during the year.
In the Haka Subdivision, in order to facilitate administration, several new tribal areas were formed. Crops were rather below the average, but no real scarcity has been felt. The lowland cultivation in the Falam Subdivision has not been a success. Coffee is being grown more extensively in parts of the Tiddim Subdivision, and the cultivation of tea is being tried in Toklaing village of this subdivision. There is no improvement in the economic conditions of the hills, as a result of which the rate of house-tax was again reduced. Village communications have been greatly improved especially in the Haka and Tiddim Subdivisions. The contract for the transport of rations for the Military Police, held by Pathans for many years, has now been given to the Chins.

There was a serious outbreak of dysentery, Haka and Tiddim Subdivisions being responsible for a large number of deaths. Two special Sub-Assistant Surgeons were sent up to the hills to deal with this epidemic. Education made progress. Three new schools in the Haka Subdivision, and two in the Kanpetlet Subdivision were opened during the year. Military service continued to be popular with the Chins and recruits were readily forthcoming. The enlistment of one new company of Chins for the Military Police Battalion was sanctioned during the year. The housing arrangements for the ranks, stationed in the hills, have greatly improved.

8. The year was uneventful in the Chin tracts of the Akyab and Arakan. Kyaukpyu Districts, except that there was a case of armed dacoity at Maungbo Village, Kyaukpyu District. This case remained undetected at the end of the year. The Annual Chin Durbar was held by the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, at Ponthawa, Akyab District, on the 10th March 1933.

During the open season, the Superintendent of the Arakan Hill Tracts visited the villages on the border to settle cases and collect revenue. A border meeting was held with the Assistant Superintendent, Haka, Chin Hills, at which trans-border cases were decided. Except a case of suspected murder, there was no crime of importance. Rainfall was sufficient, but the crops were below the average. Cattle were healthy. Including arrears carried over from the previous year, the land revenue demand was Rs. 24,240, of which Rs. 23,867 were collected. The health of the people was generally good. Education continued to advance slowly. The number of schools remained unchanged and the school attendance was 199 (196).

9. The Assistant Superintendent, Homalin, made two tours in the Somra Tract, during the second of which he met the President of the Manipur Durbar at Saiyapaw. The conditions in the Tract were as satisfactory as could be expected. There was some delay in the collection of the tax owing to the scarcity of money. The American Baptist Mission have succeeded in establishing a mission station at Tikul, a Kuki village.

(iii) The Kachin Hill Tracts.

(Tracts in the Mayikyi, Bhamo and Katha Districts.)

10. The year was on the whole a peaceful one in the Kachin Hills. Assistant Superintendents toured their charges freely as usual. A tour
of particular interest was that carried out by the Assistant Superintendent, Fort Hertz, in the Adung Wang area, which had been left unvisited for many years. This tour was undertaken with a view to "showing the flag" in a remote area in order to encourage the resistance of the local people to interference in their affairs by Tibetans from across the border.

Expeditions were again despatched to the Triangle and the Hukawng Valley, and these, once more, accomplished useful work. The expeditions met with a friendly reception everywhere. Slaves were found to have settled down in their new homes.

As usual, violent crime was not serious in the Hill Tracts. In spite of the efforts of the Excise Staff, the Police and Village authorities to suppress it, the large traffic in opium through the hills continued. The principal centre for smuggling in the Myitkyina District is the Sadon Subdivision. In the hill-tracts of Myitkyina, the total amount of illicit opium seized was 85,000 tolas, and in the Bhamo hill-tracts 36,280 tolas.

Tribute and thathameda came in without any great difficulty although there was undoubtedly a shortage of cash. The total demand of tribute in Myitkyina District rose from Rs. 24,204 to Rs. 34,940. In Bhamo District, Rs. 21,179 was collected as tribute, a slight decrease of Rs. 40 as compared with the previous year. Thathameda, which is levied from non-Kachins, is responsible for fairly large collections of revenue in Kamaing, Mogaung and Putao Subdivisions. In those three subdivisions, the collections amounted to over Rs. 8,000. In Bhamo, the total collections of thathameda amounted to Rs. 10,271. Land revenue in the Myitkyina Hill Tracts is rising owing to the increase in the cultivation of sugar-cane.

The jade mines attracted some 6,000 to 7,000 people, and the quantity produced is still large; but the depression in China and America has seriously interfered with the trade. The output was 5,141 pieces of jade, weighing 31,656 viss and valued at Rs. 2,52,654. The gold and platinum resources of the Kamaing Subdivision have provoked some interest during the year, and applications for licenses to prospect in these areas have been received.

A new forest reserve has been proposed in the Shwegu Kachin Hill Tracts to be known as the Nankok Reserve; but a proposal made in the previous year to reserve an area known as Namma (Namme Extension) Reserve in the Sinlumkaba Kachin Hill Tracts was abandoned.

Much useful work is done by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who accompany the Assistant Superintendents in the course of their tours, and such hospitals as exist in the Hill Tracts are also popular. Work on the Bhamo-Mansi-Nankham Road, which is a frontier road of great importance, is fast approaching completion. With a temporary bridge over the Shweli it should be possible before long to reach Nankham, and the circular route from Lashio to Bhamo by road is in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact. Education in the Kachin Hills is chiefly in the hands of the American Baptist and Roman Catholic Missions. The Government Schools at Fort Hertz and Htawgaw continued to function, but they appear to be more expensive, and perhaps less efficient than they ought to be. It is also doubtful whether the number of small aided schools in the hills justified their existence.
Relations with the trans-border tribes were, on the whole, satisfactory. The only incident of note in Myitkyina District was a raid by 10 armed Atzis from China on Palap village near Sima, in which 4 buffaloes were taken. Relations with China continued to be friendly. Frontier meetings were held at Simapa and Manwyne, and both meetings were successful politically as well as socially. The Assistant Superintendent, Sinlumkaba, paid a visit to Têngyûeh and was cordially received by Chinese officials there.

Condition of the People.

11. The rainfall in Lower Burma was generally satisfactory: though certain districts suffered from floods, the rice harvest was distinctly good. In Upper Burma, early rains were sufficient and fairly well distributed, but the late rains were in some parts disappointing. In the Magwe Division, there was an unusual scarcity of water for men and cattle in the hot weather of 1933. In spite of the failure of the late rains in some districts, the sesamum crop was, on the whole, fair: cotton and groundnut yielded a heavier crop and exceeded the average of past years. The year was, therefore, moderately favourable for agriculture, but prices of paddy and all other crops were lower than in the previous year; and reductions of revenue had to be given on a larger scale. Scarcity was experienced in some districts, but was alleviated by the provision by Government of funds for relief works. The tightness of money that prevailed in previous years continued, and a general contraction of credit followed, bringing increased alienation of land as an inevitable result. Consequent on alienations to non-agriculturists, the area rented showed an increase. Rents have fallen slightly and relations between the landlords and tenants were, on the whole, satisfactory.

Vital statistics for the year 1932 suggest a continued improvement in public health. The number of births registered showed an increase, and there were fewer deaths than in the previous year from all recorded classes of disease except small-pox, cholera and fever. Infant mortality rate also showed a drop. Cattle suffered most severely from rinderpest for the second year in succession.
CHAPTER II.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1933.

Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1933.


Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.

Realization of the Revenue.

12. No change was made during the year 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 Rules 37B and 37D; a new rule, Rule 50NN, and a new chapter, Chapter XVIa, containing Rule 98A, inserted; a new clause in Upper Burma Rule 12 and a footnote to Rule 148 inserted; Land Revenue Direction 114 cancelled; Directions 128, 130 and 131 and the whole of Chapter VII of the Directions revised; a new Direction, numbered 175B, applicable to Lower Burma only, inserted; Direction 176B replaced by a new Direction; Directions 214, 234 and 235 amended; footnotes to Direction 137 (1) inserted.

Land Revenue inside Towns and Villages.—There was no change either in the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, or in the Rules and Directions thereunder.

Fisheries.—Directions 37 (1) and (2) and Direction 40 (b); new directions added as Directions 37 (5) and 39A.

Mines and Minerals—Mineral Concessions Rule 9 amended; new clauses added to Rules 30 and 50; new provisos added to clause (x) of Rule 30 and to clause (xvii) of Rule 50; Direction 5A amended; new Direction 42A inserted; clause 2 of Part VIII of the model form of mining lease amended. Clause (j) in Rule 1 of the Burma Oil-fields Rules amplified; Rules 13A and 28 revised; Rule 20 amended.

13. The Land Revenue demand excluding the amount credited to cess and irrigation was 287’56 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 33’33 lakhs. The total amount remitted during the year amounted to Rs. 9’47 lakhs (Rs. 26’91).* The total collections of land revenue including arrears, amounted to Rs. 275’53 lakhs or 26’01 lakhs less than those of the previous year. The outstandings at the end of the year were Rs. 20’60 lakhs (Rs. 25’42 lakhs).

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
14. The amount of revenue for the recovery of which processes were issued, was Rs. 48.74 (Rs. 58.24) lakhs and the amount actually collected by this method was Rs. 19.92 (Rs. 19.99) lakhs. The number of persons arrested was 1,824 (1,714) and 141 persons (186) were committed to jail. Sales of immoveable property decreased from 18,848 in 1931-32 to 15,286 in 1932-33. Warrants of attachment of immoveable property numbered 51,397 and warrants of arrest were issued against 7,206 persons. Warrants of arrest were numerous in Akyab (364), Pegu (905), Bassein (320), Pyapón (610), Thatôn (709), Mergui (485), Toungoo (724), Meiktila (590) and Yamethin (425). Seven thousand nine hundred and nineteen warrants of attachment of moveable property were issued in Akyab, 8,440 in Kyaukpyu, 2,524 in Pegu, 2,523 in Tharrawaddy, 1,462 in Hanthawaddy, 2,557 in Bassein, 4,596 in Henza, 4,799 in Myaungmya, 1,416 in Maubin, 2,489 in Thatôn, 2,507 in Amherst and 4,287 in Toungoo. The districts which showed sales of moveable property exceeding 300 were Pegu, Tharrawaddy and Kyauksé.

Surveys.

15. Topographical survey operations were carried out by No. 10 Party during the year. Seven hundred and fifty-three square miles were surveyed on the half-inch, and 3,280 square miles on the one-inch scale in Tribal Territory and in the Chin Hills, Upper and Lower Chindwin and Pakòkku Districts and in Manipur State. About 6,238 square miles were triangulated and traversed by this Party in the Chin Hills, Upper and Lower Chindwin, Pakòkku and Shwebo Districts and in the Lushai Hills District of Assam. Sixty-one square miles were triangulated in the extreme north of Northern Arakan by No. 12 Party.

Precise levelling over a length of 485 miles (Chittagong-Magwe, including branch-line to Akyab), was done for Indo-Burma connection. Survey sheets published during the year numbered 20 on a one-inch scale, 9 on a half-inch scale and 2 on a quarter-inch scale, some of which included portions of adjacent countries.

16. The total area surveyed by district staffs was 196,904 (403,733) acres. There was a decrease of 200,583 acres in the occupied area of kwins completely resurveyed and an increase of 2,106 acres in the area of parts of kwins under revision survey actually plane tabled. Original rural surveys fell by 7,711 acres to 24,365 acres. An increase of 7,520 acres was reported from Amherst against decreases of 1,300, 10,705, 3,958 and 2,880 acres from Kyaukpyu, Thatôn, Thayetmyo and Myaungmya, respectively, while 5,680 acres of accretions in Pegu were brought under survey for the first time.

The Special Survey Party dealt with 101,620 acres, resurveying 76,059 acres in the Pegu, Myaungmya and Shwebo Districts, and undertaking 25,561 acres of original survey in the unsettled tracts of the Myaungmya District. The resurveys carried out by the pupils of the Central Survey School as a part of their training in practical survey consisted of 15 kwins with an occupied area of 7,881 acres. These
surveys were performed on professional lines and inspected by responsible officers. The quality of work was up to the required standard.

17. The local staff traversed 28 (26) linear miles and cadastrally surveyed 2'72 (3'62) square miles in the town areas of Insein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Thaton, Mandalay, Kyauksè and Yamethin Districts. Small temporary establishments were entertained in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts to undertake mine surveys and the survey of kwins under fixed assessments. The number of grants and leases surveyed was 1,444 (1,608) with a total area of 3,687 (4,263) acres.

**Settlements.**

18. Re-settlements were completed in the Pyinmana Subdivision of the Yamethin District, continued in the Amherst and Hanthawaddy Districts and started in the Pegu District.

19. New land revenue rates were notified for the Pakokku and Lower Chindwin Districts and for some townships of the Thaton District. The new demand in the Thaton District was Rs. 17'56 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 2'43 lakhs or 16 per cent. over the old demand; in the Pakokku District, it was Rs. 5'36 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1'08 lakhs or 25 per cent, and in the Lower Chindwin District, Rs. 4'23 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 23,469 or 6 per cent. New toddy palm assessments were notified in the Lower Chindwin District resulting in a decrease of Rs. 2,800 or 13 per cent. Fixed assessments notified for the Lower Chindwin District amounted to Rs. 14,658 resulting in an increase of Rs. 573 or 4 per cent. over the old demand.

Action was taken to extend until further orders the land revenue assessment in force in 38 blocks of the Rangoon Town District. The land revenue assessments in the Insein District were extended up to the 30th June 1936, and in the Amherst District up to the 30th June 1934. The land revenue assessments in the Pyinmana Subdivision of the Yamethin District were continued until the notification of the revised rates. As the prices of paddy and other crops continued to remain very low, reductions were granted in all the districts. Reduction granted for toddy palm assessment in the Sagaing District was also continued.

The expenditure on Settlement Parties during the year was Rs. 3,21,169.

**Land Records.**

20. A decrease of 321,957 acres was shown in the rural area under supplementary survey, the total being 31'15 (31'47) million acres. The decrease was mainly due to the omission of Forest Reserve areas in the Pakokku District which were erroneously included in previous years.
The occupied, cultivated and assessed areas rose to 18'81 (18'75), 15'56 (15'06) and 15'35 (14'81) million acres respectively. The gross urban area under supplementary survey was 191,156 (190,901) acres, the increase being chiefly due to the addition of Zayathla Town in the Bassein District.

21. The cost of the Land Records Department was Rs. 23'74 (25'16) lakhs. The reduction in the total cost was due partly to the abolition of posts and partly to the imposition of emergency cuts on pay and allowances. Excluding the Shwebo Irrigated Charge and the Special Survey Party, the percentage of establishment cost to revenue assessed rose to 6'98 (6'78) and the increase was due to temporary general reductions in the assessment granted by Government in consequence of the fall in prices: but for these reductions, the percentage would be 5'79.

22. Three officers of the Indian Civil Service, eight of the Subordinate Civil Service and two probationers of the Land Records Service were trained during the year.

Survey Schools.—The total number of pupils in the three schools at Prome, Kyaukse and Shwebo was 95 (91), of whom 27 (33) were free pupils. Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory. All appeared at the final examination and 39 (86) passed: the best results were attained by the Shwebo School. Of the pupils, who passed the examination last year, 32 joined the Land Records Department, two the Irrigation Department, one the Settlement Department and one the Special Survey Party. The total expenditure of the three schools was Rs. 11,643 (13,305).

23. The area sold during the year has fallen by 173,882 acres to 768,165 (942,047) acres. Lower Burma reports a fall of 182,557 acres, the districts chiefly responsible for this being Pyapon, Myaungmya, Maubin and Insein, while there was a rise of 8,675 acres in Upper Burma. Foreclosures and enforced sales as a result of agricultural indebtedness were again in evidence but not on the unprecedented scale of the previous year. Land values continue stagnant and there is practically no market for land as an investment.

Waste Lands.

24. During the year, parts of the Kamase, Yitkangyi, Singyun and Alangon Forest Reserves were made Government Estates. A small area of 110 acres was allotted in the Thit-tu-ning Grazing Ground in Minhla East Township, Tharrawaddy.

The assessed area was 171,851 (172,678) acres. During the year, the Shwebangon and Aukkanyinmyaung areas, consisting of about 7,200 acres, were handed over to the district authorities for assessment and collection; therefore there was, in fact, an increase of 6,370 acres in the assessed area though the total showed a decrease. The increase was mainly in the Sittang Area. Tharrawaddy Estates, where
an area of about 2,000 acres came under assessment for the first time, also contributed to the increase. In the Pyuntaza Government Estates, there was a decrease of about 2,600 acres mainly due to floods.

The rent and revenue demand (including arrears) was Rs. 7,07,532, of which Rs. 3,61,175 was collected. The Sittang North Colony alone was responsible for an outstanding of Rs. 2,43,629. The amount outstanding has since been collected. Remissions were heavy in the Yandoon area, and also in the areas along the seaboard of the Hanthawaddy District. Owing to the slump in the paddy market, collections were made with great difficulty.

Of the outstanding loans granted to colonists, only a small sum was recovered during the year. Payments of practically the whole of the instalments of principal and nearly all the interest due were suspended till the following harvest. The loans outstanding in the Yandoon and Pyuntaza Government Estates, amounting to Rs. 20,310, had to be written off as irrecoverable.

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

25. As in the previous year, the Rangoon Government Estate was administered by the Rangoon Development Trust on behalf of Government. On the 31st March 1933, the total area was 3,808 (3,799) acres, the increase being mainly due to the transfer of two areas from the Local Government, viz., the site hitherto reserved for the Provincial Museum, measuring 36,676 acres, and an area, measuring 11,891 acres, from the Forest Depot at Ahlon. An area of 32,427 acres was transferred to the Corporation for roads, drainage and open spaces. There were five sales of Government Estate land during the year. No development was undertaken with regard to the Kokine, Dalla and Dawbon Estates. The cattle grazing rights in the Kokine estate were sold for Rs. 1,500 (2,510) and the rent obtained for the cultivation rights in the Dawbon estate was Rs. 11,750 (8,000), the increase in the case of the latter being due to keen competition among old tenants. The total number of leases issued increased to 522 (425), of which 377 (389) were long-term and 145 (36) short-term leases. The increase was confined to short-term leases, which were refused last year to squatter occupiers of lots on thirty-foot streets. Twelve (3) grants covering a total area of 4,425 acres were issued either for religious purposes or for adjustment of boundaries. An account of the financial position of the Government Estate will be found in paragraph 147 below.

26. The Government Estates under the control of the Administrator of Government Estates are dealt with in paragraph 24. There are no Court of Wards' Estates in Burma.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

27. The total area occupied by agriculturists has fallen by 392,553 acres, the reduction in Lower Burma being 346,423 acres and in Upper Burma 46,130 acres. The greatest decreases occurred in Pegu, Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Pyapôn, Myaungmya and Tharrawaddy, and were said
to be due to foreclosures by money-lenders, abandonments due to low price of paddy and resumptions by Government. In spite of a rise in the occupied area of Lower Burma, the proportion of land in the hands of non-agriculturists has increased from 38'14 per cent. to 41'55 per cent. In Upper Burma the increase is less marked, the proportion being 12'21 (11'32). The area held by resident non-agriculturists has fallen by 22,389 acres in Lower Burma and risen by 29,848 acres in Upper Burma. The holdings of non-resident non-agriculturists has increased by 402,612 acres in Lower Burma and by 44,400 acres in Upper Burma.

The area let to tenants during the year was 8,161,246 acres (7,457,971). The increase was 484,557 acres in Lower Burma and 218,718 acres in Upper Burma, and is made up of an increase of 578,518 acres under tenancies at full fixed rents, and 137,793 acres under tenancies on share or partnership terms, counterbalanced by a fall of 13,036 acres under privileged or rent-free tenancies. The increase in the area let at full fixed rent is attributed chiefly to lands passing into the hands of non-agriculturists. The principal increases in the area let on share or partnership terms, types of tenancy which are found chiefly in the precarious tracts of Upper Burma, are reported from Shwebo and Sagaing and are due to a promising season and large reductions in fallows. The area let at privileged rents or rent free has fallen in Lower Burma due to the replacement of this form of tenancy in Maubin and Akyab by tenancies at full fixed rents, while the increase in Upper Burma is attributed to non-cultivating owners letting the less valuable lands on these terms in preference to letting the land lie fallow.
CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1932.
Note on the working of the Registration Department in Burma during the year 1932.
Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1932-33.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1932-33.
Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1932-33.
Annual Report and Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon for the year ended the 31st March 1933.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1932-33, 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.

See paragraphs 112 to 115 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.
Course of Legislation.

28. This Report deals with the work of the Legislature during the period from the 1st April 1932 to the 31st March 1933. The Burma Military Police (Amendment) Bill, 1930, referred to in the Report for the year 1930-31 became law as Burma Act VIII of 1931. Of the Bills referred to in the Report for the year 1931-32, the Burma (Excise) Duty on Matches Bill, 1932, the Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1932, the Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1932, and the Burma Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1932, became law as Burma Acts I, II, III and IV of 1932, respectively. The following nine Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council, viz., (1) the Rangoon Hackney Carriages (Amendment) Bill, 1932, (2) the Burma Financial Commissioners' (Amendment) Bill, 1932, (3) the Indian Stamp (Burma Second Amendment) Bill, 1932, (4) the Burma Cigarettes Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1932, (5) the Burma Compulsory Vernacular Education Bill, 1932, (6) the Burma Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1932, (7) the Rangoon Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1933, (8) the Burma Canal (Amendment) Bill, 1933, and (9) the Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1933. Of these nine Bills, the first four and the sixth Bills only become law during the period under review as Burma Acts IX, VIII, V, VI and VII of 1932, respectively. These Acts are dealt with below in the order of publication.

The Burma Military Police (Amendment) Act (VIII of 1931) was enacted so as to enable the Commandant of a Battalion to have the same power as the Inspector-General of Police or the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma, to dismiss or remove any sepoy or non-commissioned officer. It also defines “Naib-Commandant” and makes provision for the enlistment of specialists such as bandsmen, buglers, artificers, etc., who before going on a course of training will be required to sign an agreement to serve for a specific number of years from the time they complete their course of instruction.

The Burma (Excise) Duty on Matches Act (I of 1932) was enacted to impose a duty of the nature of excise on the consumption of matches in Burma.

The Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Act (II of 1932) was enacted with the object of providing additional revenues for the Province by amending, so far as Burma is concerned, the rates of stamp duty as set out in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

The Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Act (III of 1932) substitutes a new clause for clause (l) of sub-section (2) of section 96 of the Rangoon Development Trust Act, 1920, in order to enable the Board of Trustees for the Development of the City of Rangoon to frame rules under which widows and dependants in the case of the death of Trust servants while in the service of the Trust may, at the discretion of the Board, be entitled to receive gratuities.

The Burma Courts (Amendment) Act (IV of 1932) creates a new grade of Civil Court called the Assistant District Court.

The Indian Stamp (Burma Second Amendment) Act (V of 1932) rectifies a clerical mistake that crept into Burma Act II of 1932.

The Burma Cigarettes Duty (Amendment) Act (VI of 1932) introduces a lower rate of duty for the cheapest classes of cigarettes manufactured in Burma.
The Burma Municipal (Amendment) Act (VII of 1932) rectifies a defect in section 114 (1) of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.

The Burma Financial Commissioners' (Amendment) Act (VIII of 1932) provides for the number of Financial Commissioners in Burma being either one or two as circumstances may require.

The Rangoon Hackney Carriages (Amendment) Act (IX of 1932) gives the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, power to delegate his functions under the Act to another officer or officers.

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

**General Acts affecting Burma.**

**General Acts of 1932.**

IX.—The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
XI.—The Public Suits Validation Act, 1932.
XII.—The Foreign Relations Act, 1932.
XIII.—The Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932.
XIV.—The Indian Air Force Act, 1932.
XV.—The Indian Tariff (Wireless Broadcasting) Amendment Act, 1932.
XVI.—The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1932.
XVII.—The Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1932.
XIX.—The Trade Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1932.
XX.—The Port Haj Committees Act, 1932.
XXII.—The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932.
XXV.—The Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932.

**General Acts of 1933.**

I.—The Indian Marine (Amendment) Act, 1933.
II.—The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933.
III.—The Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1933.
VI.—The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1933.
VII.—The Indian Finance Act, 1933.

All the above Acts, except Acts XIV, XXII and XXV of 1932, came into force during the period under review. Act XX. of 1932 has not been brought into force in Burma.
30. The following Ordinance affecting Burma was made and promulgated by the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act:

**Ordinance of 1932.**

X.—The Special Powers Ordinance, 1932.

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

32. The Burma (Excise) Duty on Matches Act, 1932, was made applicable to the Federated Shan States, with effect from the 2nd April 1932.

The Burma (Excise) Duty on Matches Act, 1932, was made applicable to the Shan States of Hsawnghsup, Singkaling Hkamti and Hkamti Long, with effect from the 2nd April 1932.

Section 31 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, was extended to the State of Hkamti Long in the Myitkyina District, with effect from the 18th April 1932.

The Burma Towns Act, 1907, was extended to the Civil Station of Loimwe in the State of Kengtung in the Southern Shan States, with effect from the 1st July 1932.

The Burma Cigarettes Duty (Amendment) Act, 1932, was extended to the Federated Shan States, with effect from the 21st September 1932.

The Poisons Act, 1919, was extended to the notified areas of Taunggyi, Lashio and Kalaw in the Federated Shan States, with effect from the 11th October 1932.

The Burma Cigarettes Duty (Amendment) Act, 1932, was made applicable to the Shan States of Hsawnghsup, Singkaling Hkamti and Hkamti Long, with effect from the 25th October 1932.

The Land Customs Act, 1924, was extended to the Federated Shan States, with effect from the 22nd November 1932.

Sections 22, 26 and 37 to 46 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, with certain modifications, were extended to the Civil Station of Loimwe in the State of Kengtung in the Southern Shan States, with effect from the 1st January 1933.

The Opium Act, 1878, and the Burma Opium Law Amendment Act, 1909, were extended to the Civil Station of Loimwe in the Southern Shan States; with effect from the 14th March 1933.

**Police.**

33. There was no change in the permanent sanctioned strength of the gazetted ranks of the police force, but several changes were made in the permanent strength of the non-gazetted ranks. The total changes effected a reduction of 6 Inspectors, 24 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables and 27 Constables. Temporary revisions of the sanctioned strengths of the various districts were also undertaken.
pending a permanent reorganization of the whole force. There was no increase in the number of permanent Police Stations and Outposts. Several of these, temporarily opened last year on account of the rebellion, were closed down as conditions improved.

The sanctioned strength of the force excluding gazetted officers was 2,099 (2,169) officers and 12,430 (11,162) men. At the end of the year, there was a shortage of 76 (22) officers and 231 (174) men, mainly due to the fact that only 35 cadet Sub-Inspectors were recruited for the Burma Provincial Police Training School against the sanctioned strength of 100. There was one policeman to 1,064 (1,054) members of population and 17.14 (18.13) square miles of territory. The majority of districts reported no difficulty in obtaining recruits of a good type. Admissions to hospital represented 33.75 (36.37) per cent of the actual strength of the force. The cost of the force was Rs. 124.79 (130.40) lakhs, a decrease of over 5 lakhs, the chief factor being savings due to the reduction of temporary forces raised during the period of the rebellion.

34. During the year 9 (3) officers and 100 (61) men were removed or dismissed departmentally. In addition, 3 (9) officers and 96 (91) men were punished by Courts, and of these, 2 (6) officers and 63 (72) men were removed or dismissed. Minor punishments were awarded to 212 (157) officers and 626 (535) men. There was a decrease in the number of desertions. The majority of District Officers commented favourably on the discipline and conduct of the force. The total number of rewards was 2,436 (2,044). In recognition of the excellent work done during the rebellion, the following rewards and certificates were granted to members of the force:

British Titles 5, King's Police Medals 7, Indian Police Medals 5, Indian Titles 7, Local Government honours 53, Local Government's Certificates 3 and Inspector-General of Police's Certificates 346.

Two Probationary Assistant Superintendents, two Probationary Deputy Superintendents, 5 Cadet Inspectors, 61 Cadet Sub-Inspectors of Police, 9 Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Excise and 3 other Sub-Inspectors of Police were trained at the Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay. Two abbreviated courses of three months each for training "ranker" Sub-Inspectors of Police, and a full course of training for Constable recruits from various districts were also held during the year. The health, conduct and discipline of the cadets and recruits were satisfactory, and healthy interest was shown by them in athletics.

In district training depots, 1,949 (1,112) Constables and 1,300 (1,246) recruits underwent training. The annual musketry course was fired by 7,994 (7,621) men; and 1,484 (1,516) officers went through the course in revolver shooting, the respective provincial figures of merit being 68.83 (73.89) and 104.23 (108.14). Half-yearly Examinations for Certificates and Examinations for promotion to the rank of Head Constable, Station Writer and Sub-Inspector were also held in all the districts with satisfactory results. In 12 districts, "First Aid" classes were held. Out of 217 (182) men trained, 201 (176) men appeared for the examinations and 146 (144) were successful. As usual, sports and

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
1932-33. POLICE.

Games were encouraged. Football is still the most popular game, while tennis and boxing are also increasing in popularity.

During the year, co-operative societies in Akyab and Toungoo were wound up, and the year ended with 19 societies with 5,410 members and a share capital of Rs. 6,00,176 (5,40,780). The societies in Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Henzada, Mergui, Pakôkku, Mandalay, Meiktila, Myingyan and the Northern Shan States made good progress and paid dividends ranging from 6 to 9 per cent.

35. The problem of housing the subordinate ranks is one of pressing urgency. A considerable percentage of the force is not yet provided with habitable houses, and a large sum of Rs. 1'97 (2'00) lakhs was spent in hiring quarters.

36. In 1932, the rapid growth of violent crime in the two previous years received a check. At the beginning of the year, the volume of violent crime continued to grow, but towards the end, there was a satisfactory decrease, which showed the gradual return of important crime to normal proportions. Owing to the cessation of rebel activity, the Police could give more attention to the prevention of crimes. They dealt successfully with dacoit gangs led by daring criminals, who hardly took the trouble to conceal their identity. Most of the gangs were broken up and many of the leaders were arrested. The total number of true cases dealt with by the Police and Magistrates was 51,037 (50,988). This includes 17,589 cases under class VI (which relates to public nuisances, offences under special and local laws and the preventive law), the number of which largely depends on the activity of the Police. If this class of cases be excluded, there was actually a decrease of 1,365 cases, mainly shared by Pegu and Magwe Divisions. Variations under Classes I to VI are as follows:—

Class I (Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice)—Increase of 4 cases,
Class II (Serious offences against the person)—Decrease of 136 cases.
Class III (Serious offences against person and property or against person only)—Decrease of 2,184 cases.
Class IV (Minor offences against the person)—Same as last year.
Class V (Minor offences against property)—Increase of 951 cases.
Class VI (Other offences not specified above, i.e., public nuisance, offences under special and local laws, preventive laws, etc.)—Increase of 1,414 cases.

Statistics show a decrease in nearly every form of serious crime. True cases classed as important crime numbered 3,255 (4,899), a decrease of 1,644 cases, mainly under dacoities and murders. The total number of murders was 1,018 (1,225), dacoities 1,894 (3,255) and important robberies 303 (373). The number of important crimes in which firearms were used declined from 2,257 to 1,503. Drink as reported to be responsible for about 1,248 (1,190) cases.

37. The results obtained by the Police showed a marked improvement upon those of last year. The following table shows the percentage of the true cases of...
more important crimes dealt with by the Police in which convictions were obtained:

- Murder 28 (15).
- Dacoity 39 (16).
- Robbery 32 (33).

Cattle theft 45 (41).
Ordinary theft 54 (54).

For all kinds of important crime taken together, the percentage was 35 (17) per cent. The number of all classes of true cases investigated by the police was 44,934 (46,236), the percentage of convictions being 62 (57). Out of 47,482 (50,701) cases under Classes I to V investigated, 3,160 (3,082) were declared to be false. Compounded cases numbered 1,172 (1,115) of which 207 (198) were cases of grievous hurt, composition still being allowed too freely. Under these classes, the percentage of convictions to cases investigated increased from 45 to 52.

The number of cattle stolen was 5,342 (5,784), of which 2,630 (2,654) were recovered. The value of cattle stolen was Rs. 2,33,313 (3,11,552) and the value of those recovered was Rs. 1,25,143 (1,57,309), or approximately 54 (50) per cent. The number of persons arrested by the police for cognizable offences was 66,142 (64,710), of whom 61,670 (55,469) were tried and 38,530 (34,159) convicted. At the end of the year, 990 (1,164) were evading arrest. There were 40 (83) escapes from police custody of which 11 (62) were from lock-ups or police stations, 27 (20) from escorts and 2 (1) from hospitals. The Civil Police were responsible for 29 (75) escapes, and the Military Police for 11 (8). In addition, there were 16 (26) escapes from the custody of villagers. Of the total number, 43 were recaptured during the year.

Most of the officers again bear testimony to the able and cordial assistance rendered by Village Headmen in the detection and suppression of crime. Villagers also successfully resisted dacoits on several occasions. Rewards were granted to 1,369 (1,160) headmen, 157 (106) ten-house gaungs and 2,994 (3,285) villagers during the year.

Opinion appears to be divided as to the utility of the Police Advisory Committees.

38. There were no individual crimes of outstanding importance, but a few of peculiar interest may be mentioned. Inspector U Chit Maung and a posse of Police of the Insein District, on receipt of information of a dacoity at Wataya Village, laid an ambush. At about midnight, 10 armed dacoits appeared on the scene. The Inspector ordered a Head Constable to open fire, flashing his electric torch on the dacoits at the same time. The dacoits returned the fire and hit the Inspector on his forehead, and he eventually succumbed to his injuries. One dacoit was killed, three were convicted and five others are absconding. In the Prome District, certain rebels sent a message to U Gandama, a member of the Prome Peace Mission, expressing their desire to surrender and requesting him to come to a certain village. On his way to that village, a rebel fired at the cart in which the pōngyi was travelling. U Gandama fled, but he was hit later. When he dropped, the rebels surrounded him and cut him to death. They took off his yellow robes and replaced them in the manner a woman wears her longyi, to indicate that he was not a "pōngyi" but a woman, and was not worthy of wearing the yellow robe. In the Henzacla District, two cases of murder were committed in one night by a gang, led by an ex-pōngyi,
who had a previous conviction for sedition, and was also the President of an athin notified as unlawful some years ago. In the first case, one member of that athin was killed as he was suspected of double-dealing. In the second case, five male members of a house were brought outside, tied up with ropes and murdered in cold blood, the motive being the refusal of the house-owner to join the local Wunthannya Athin, and his outspoken opinion regarding its members. A very brutal murder with dacoity was committed in the Toungoo District. An abconder and his gang attacked a small village for the purpose of revenge and not loot. The intended victim of the attack was a police informer. As he was away from home, the dacoits wreaked their vengeance on his wife and sister-in-law, whom they dragged into a field and murdered in cold blood. Other noteworthy cases are mentioned below. Such interest as they possess is confined to the shocking brutality of the crime, or to the apparent inadequacy of the motive underlying it.

Ten dacoits, who attacked Kanlangon Village in the Prome District in March 1932, poured kerosene oil on the person of the house-owner and burnt him to death, as they failed to get what they wanted. A shocking dacoity with murder occurred in Maymyo Police-station jurisdiction, in which eight Shan dacoits attacked an isolated Gurkha farm, and after ransacking the place, murdered seven of the nine inmates and then set fire to the building. In the Shwebo District four drunken men attacked a group of huts. While demanding money, the house-owner's son, daughter and son-in-law, who came running to see what was happening, were stabbed and beaten. The robbers then left the scene with the loot, but remembering that they had left the house-owner alive, returned and killed him. In the Insein District, some rebels captured a Police spy and stabbed him until he was helpless. They then buried him alive in a swamp in the jungle. In the same district, a school boy murdered one of his school mates in a quarrel over an old tennis ball. A woman in the Tharrawaddy District murdered her husband with the help of her paramour. The body was chopped to pieces and buried under the house, where the woman and her paramour were living. In the Myaungmya District, a lad of seventeen committed patricide, because his father reproved him for being lazy. In the Thaton District, two girls of ten years of age were raped by five criminals and then done to death in the most atrocious manner. In the Pakokku District, a man murdered his wife with the idea of her becoming a “Nat-thami.”

During the year, there was increased activity under the Excise Act on the part of both the Excise and the Police Departments. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act rose from 5,948 to 6,446 of which the Excise Department was responsible for 4,646 (4,287), the Police Department for 1,109 (1,070) and headmen and others for 691 (591), the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 91 (91).

Offences under the Opium Act numbered 1,647 (1,731), the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 91 (91). The districts which made the largest seizure were Bhamo 42,845, Katha 32,650, Mandalay 26,546, Myitkyina 24,228 and Prome 23,144, tolas. The biggest individual seizure was 16,931 tolas made by the Excise Department of the Katha District.
Prosecutions under the preventive sections of the Opium Act rose from 138 to 188. The number of persons placed under security was 137 (99).

The number of cases under the Gambling Act was 1,620 (1,050), the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 76 (91). Proceedings under the preventive sections were only instituted against 45 professional gamblers.

Prosecutions under the Arms Act again showed a decrease. There were 932 (1,036) cases, the percentage of convictions to cases dealt with being 91 (91). The number of important crimes in which firearms were used also decreased from 2,257 to 1,503.

40. There has been a considerable increase in non-cognizable crime, the total number of cases for the year being 39,593 (35,136). As usual, the majority fell under special and local laws. Prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules numbered 6,732 (7,953). Accidents due to motor vehicles fell from 313 to 302, and fatal accidents from 48 to 44.

41. The most important feature of the campaign against crime was the vigorous employment of the preventive law. The number of persons dealt with under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 3,984 (3,008), of which 2,988 (2,065), or 73 (69) per cent, were placed under security or restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act or imprisoned for failure to furnish security. There were 496 (329) prosecutions under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and 474 (315) persons were restricted. The number of persons prosecuted for breaches of restriction orders was 304, of whom 283 were convicted. No new criminal tribe was notified during the year, and the number of criminal tribes in the Province was 23 as in the previous year, but the number of members declined from 716 to 655. At the end of the year, there were 17,237 (16,549) criminals under surveillance. Of these, 3,977 (3,704) were in jail, 736 (858) were lost sight of and 12,524 (11,987) under actual surveillance. The majority of officers are of opinion that surveillance work has not suffered by the substitution of Surveillance Head Constables for Surveillance Sub-Inspectors. The number of proclaimed absconders at large was 2,132 (1,980), of which 259 (183) were arrested during the year.

The scheme, which was sanctioned last year to combine the Chauk and Yenangyaung Finger Print Bureaux, was brought into force from the 1st of March 1932, and the sanctioned strength of the Yenangyaung Bureau was therefore increased by one Sub-Inspector and one Head Constable, making a total of one Inspector, seven Sub-Inspectors and three Head Constables. The strength of the Central Bureau at Insein remains the same. The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 190,735 (176,088), the percentage of rejection of slips received for record being 1 (1.25). Of the 15,143 (11,245) slips of unidentified suspects, 311 (264) were rejected as undecipherable and 3,607 (2,572) slips returned with previous convictions traced. The total number of old offenders identified and reconvicted during the year was 6,225 (6,258). Evidence by finger print experts was given in 331 (323) criminal and 108 (110) civil cases. Expert opinion in writing was given in 810 (624) cases. The Single Finger Print.
Classification System was introduced with effect from 1st January 1932. The recording was confined to offences of theft, robbery, dacoity and burglary only, and the number of slips on record at the end of the year was 59,200. Efforts are being made to place the scheme on a sound basis.

42. Punitive Police forces except the one at Thitseinbin in the Prome District, which had a strength of one Sub-Inspector, one Station Writer, three Constables and 20 levies, were abolished. The recovery of the cost of these additional forces from the inhabitants was waived. The number of irregular levies which had been entertained was greatly reduced during the year.

43. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police remained unchanged at 68 officers and 431 men. The force was up to its full strength at the end of the year. The cost of the force was 4'46 (4'28) lakhs. The total length of the line administered remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,043'81 miles. There was no difficulty in obtaining recruits of a good type with Anglo-Vernacular qualifications. No case of desertion was reported during the year. The number of men punished with dismissal or removal was 2 (8). Nine (11) officers and 34 (80) men were punished departmentally, and 8 (2) officers and 32 (60) men were rewarded. The attitude of the Railway Police towards the public generally has been satisfactory. The condition of the buildings is still a source of complaint, and the railway police shared with the district police the disadvantages of inadequate housing.

There was a decrease of true cases of cognizable crime from 4,655 to 1,357, but the decrease was confined to petty cases only (Class VI). The percentage of convictions was 64'48 (69'28). There was an increase of 78 ordinary theft cases. Thefts from running goods trains were 48 (61), from standing wagons 38 (45) and from running passenger trains 69 (59). The number of true cases of important crime was 20 (17), of which 5 (3) were murders, 5 (6) were daccities, 5 (2) were robberies, 1 was arson and 4 (6) were attempts at train wrecking. In no case was serious damage done to the line or to rolling stock, and no passenger or Railway employee was injured.

Large quantities of ganja and opium are still smuggled by train, and the Railway Police have continued to assist the Excise Department in making seizures. There were 67 true cases of which 66 ended in conviction. The largest seizure of 1,040 tolas of ganja in a single case was made by the Excise Department at Rangoon. Twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty tolas of opium were seized during the year, the Railway Police being responsible for 15,090 tolas.

44. The sanctioned permanent strength of the Burma Military Police Force has been increased during the year from 11,150 to 11,168. A temporary increase of 1,005 Military Police of all ranks was also sanctioned up to the 28th February 1934, as a result of which separation of the Mounted Infantry from Infantry in all Frontier and Reserve Battalions has been effected. The actual strength of the Force at the close of the year was 11,957. Most of the temporary posts, established in various-
disaffected areas in 1931 with the object of suppressing the rebellion and restoring law and order, were maintained during the year. In view of the return to India of the 12th Infantry Brigade, the Military Police had to replace the troops and by March 1932 the replacement was complete. By the end of April, there were nearly 1,600 rifles employed in the affected areas in addition to the post strength. A force of 87 of all ranks remained employed at the Quarry Camp Jails at Alon and Mōkpalin. The maintenance of a temporary outpost of 20 rifles established at Paungbyin in the Upper Chindwin District was continued.

The duties that fell on the Military Police during the year were heavy and varied, and some of the more important patrol and column work may be briefly outlined. The sixth Triangle Expedition in 3 columns, two of 25 rifles each and the third of 50 rifles, started on the 5th January 1932 and terminated on the 4th May 1932. A small column of 25 rifles also visited the Hukawng Valley during the open season. No untoward event was experienced during this tour. On the 3rd February 1932, a column consisting of two Indian Officers and 48 other ranks, under Captain H. Chappell, Assistant Commandant, was despatched to Lonepo in the Loi'ai State to deal with a band of dacoits. No information regarding their location having been received, the column returned to headquarters on the 10th February 1932. Musketry demonstrations at Loi'ai and Lonepo powerfully impressed the inhabitants. A column, consisting of 2 Indian Officers and 46 other ranks under Captain W. H. C. Jones, D.S.O., I.A., was sent on the 23rd of November to the Mawchi Mines to deal with a serious situation, which had arisen there as a result of the strike amongst 300 Gurkha employees. On that night, the column halted at Nyaungzin, where Captain Jones met with a fatal accident. With the greatest of difficulty, the column under Subedar S. B. Kishen Singh got to the Mines on the 25th of November, and effected the arrest of the ring-leaders of the trouble. The column returned to headquarters on the 6th of December. On the 1st of May, a party of 25 Military Police under a Subedar was ordered to proceed to Boundary Pillars No. 93 and No. 97, on receipt of information that about 156 dacoits were hiding in that area. From subsequent reports received, it appeared that the presence of the Military Police in the Kokang during the open season prevented the dacoits from making an invasion. The Triangle Expedition (100 of all ranks) and Hukawng Valley Expedition (75 of all ranks) left Myitkyina on the 21st of December 1932, under the command of Captains T. H. Geake and P. W. Finch, respectively.

The heavy demands made upon the Military Police in connection with the rebellion continued during the year. The outstanding events in the rebellion area during the year were the operations against the gangs of "Boh" Myat Aung, "Boh" Tun Myat and "Boh" Wa, in which the Military Police had several encounters with the rebels. The Military Police detachment at Mandawkwin killed "Boh" On Tun of Tharawaddy, wounded 5 other rebels, and captured four foreign guns, much ammunition and a box of dynamite. The Haka Chin moveable column, at the end of February, located "Boh" Tun Myat's camp at Paunggansan in the Insein District. The rebel camp was captured and much property destroyed. Several rebels were wounded in this encounter, which had an excellent effect. Intensive operations were
also carried out in the Prome District against several notorious rebel gangs. These operations continued till the end of November 1932, and imposed a heavy strain on all ranks, who carried out their duties with keenness and efficiency. By the end of the year, matters had greatly improved, and the strength of the Military Police detachments was revised. Under the revised arrangements, there were 1,092 extra Military Police of all ranks, including 135 Mounted Infantry, employed in the affected areas.

The total cost of the force for the year amounted to Rs. 75’89 (78’40) lakhs. Ninety-nine (91) men died and 832 (768) were invalided. Two hundred and fifty-nine (263) men were sent on sick leave and 10,027 (10,056) were admitted to hospital, malaria being, as usual, the chief ailment.

One thousand and thirty-one Indian recruits were obtained from India and 1,224 were enlisted in Burma, of whom 275 are Burmans, 132 Karens, 167 Kachins, 87 Chins, 36 Shans and the rest Indians. The Burman recruits were enlisted by the Battalion Commandant, Mandalay. In view of the interest taken by the public in the formation of Burman Companies, it has been decided to constitute at Mandalay an Advisory Board for recruitment, whose functions are to advise the Battalion Commandant, Mandalay, regarding the type of recruits to be enlisted and the manner in which recruits are to be obtained and, if necessary, to assist in obtaining recruits. The enlistment of half a company of Shans was sanctioned for the Southern Shan States Battalion. A company of Kachins was also enlisted for the Bhamo Battalion. As was the case last year, progressive and continuous training was hampered by the constant drain of men required for detached duties in the rebellion areas and elsewhere, but every effort was made to carry out training on systematic lines. Several non-commissioned officers were sent to various schools of instruction held in India and Burma. Seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-five trained men fired their annual Musketry Course and the general standard obtained was satisfactory.

The total number of casualties was 1,385 (1,288), the increase being due to the fact that the number of those granted pension and gratuity increased from 783 to 839. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of desertions, the figure being 71 (94). The chief offenders were Karens, Gurkhas and Burmans. Four (6) Indian Officers and 1,390 (817) other ranks were punished departmentally, and 77 (40) other ranks were punished judicially. The following titles and rewards were conferred on members of the force:

- British Title—1, King’s Police Medals—5, Indian Titles—9, Indian Police Medals—9 and Local Government Honours—30.

45. The sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Town Police was 5 (6) imperial and 4 (3) Provincial gazetted officers, 160 (147) non-gazetted officers and 1,362 (1,364) men. Three Police Constables entertained at the expense of the Corporation of Rangoon to deal with nuisance cases were discharged during the year. The Hackney Carriage Department was strengthened by an increase in the staff of one Sub-Inspector of Police and one Head Constable, and an addition of 12 Sub-Inspectors was made to the investigating staff. There was a shortage of only 6 men in the actual strength of the force at the close of the year. The cost was Rs. 12’89—
The general conduct of the Force has continued to be satisfactory. Dismissals and removals were 17 men (4 officers and 13 men); other punishments 12 officers and 14 men (5 officers and 31 men); rewards 379 (269) officers and 1,095 (745) men; resignations 2 (10) men; retirements 4 (5) officers and 47 (51) men; discharge 1 officer and 7 men (4 men); death 1 officer and 10 men, the same number as in the previous year and hospital admissions 21 (38) officers and 341 (257) men, being 23.9 (19.6) per cent of the strength. There were no desertions during the year. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining a good type of recruit of sound physique and of high educational standard.

In the matter of preservation of order, the year was a quiet one, and there was no political or industrial trouble of importance. Elections to the Legislative Council and the momentous session of the Council held shortly after to decide the question of separation, and the change in the Governorship of the Province towards the end of the year gave the police extra work, which they dealt with quite efficiently. There was again an increase in most classes of crime in Rangoon. Excluding prosecutions for nuisance and other offences under special and local laws, the total number of true cognizable cases dealt with was 3,336 (2,792). The increase was due to economic depression and influx of criminals from the districts. There was a decrease in murders from 31 to 11. The number of robberies and dacoities in which firearms were used was 11(4). In one case the weapon used was a local-made gun, and in the remaining cases, illicit weapons smuggled into the country were probably used. A determined effort was made to put a stop to this form of smuggling, and 3 revolvers and 6 pistols were seized as a result of this. An important case was that of a steward on the Bibby Liner S.S. "Yorkshire" who was detected trying to smuggle in 4 pistols. He was sent up and convicted under the Arms Act. As regards detection, the figure fell slightly from 45.8 to 45.4 per cent. The total value of stolen property connected with all offences amounted to nearly Rs. 2,92 (3,22) lakhs, of which 17.1 (14.3) per cent was recovered. There was a decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Excise Act from 401 to 372, and under the Opium Act from 235 to 100. The total seizures made by the Police, Customs and Excise were 160,690 (80,750) tolas of opium, 18,015 (110,554) grains of cocaine and 16,118 (25,963) tolas of hemp drugs. There were 132 (183) cases involving 450 (526) persons convicted for gambling. Convictions under the Arms Act increased from 53 to 62. Persons convicted under the Suppression of Brothels Act were 184 (229). Persons required to furnish security under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code were 507 (213), restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act 4 (3), deported under the Foreigners Act 216 (96), expelled under the Expulsion of Offenders Act 101 (62). The number of beggars convicted under section 41A, Rangoon Police Act, increased from 655 to 1,948, of whom 363 (7) with two or more convictions were ordered to remove themselves from Rangoon under section 41B, Rangoon Police Act. Six (4) Europeans were dealt with under the Vagrancy Act and sent to their homes.

There were 22,415 (21,922) cases of non-cognizable crime. Offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Municipal Act accounted for the increase. The number of new motor vehicles
registered was 897 (1,331). The further decrease in the number of fatal accidents caused by motor vehicles from 32 to 27 is a tribute to the efficiency of the traffic police. A disturbing feature of crime in Rangoon has been the increasing part taken in it in recent years by young boys, 172 (68) of whom were convicted for various offences during the year. The Local Government has sanctioned funds for the maintenance of 20 juveniles at the Waifs and Strays Home at Kamayut, and during the year 16 were committed to this Home.

46. Except in Pyapôn District, where one man was bound down for organizing Wunthannu volunteers and indirectly advising villagers not to pay capitation-tax, political agitation did not appear to have interfered with village administration. Reports on Village Committees continued to be satisfactory though there were some complaints that they took no interest in any duty other than the hearing of cases. Their judicial work was good, and there was an increase in the number of Committees possessing Special Criminal and Civil Powers. The total amount of fines inflicted increased from Rs. 54,526 to 57,257. The process of amalgamating village-tracts was continued, and the number of commission-drawing headmen declined from 12,175 to 11,960 with an average commission of Rs. 204 (181). The number of headmen rewarded decreased slightly from 2,777 to 2,687, and those punished from 623 to 582. Despite economic distress and all-round trade depression, the work of headmen as revenue collectors was again most satisfactory. Relations between them and the police remained cordial, and their assistance to the police was of the greatest value. Ninety-six (58) village-tracts were fined Rs. 12,322 (7,562) mostly for suppression of evidence and failure to resist dacoits. During the year, over two hundred persons were deported under section 20 of the Village Act for harbouring or otherwise assisting notorious dacoits and absconders, but by the close of the year, it was found possible to allow practically all of them to return to their homes. The work of headmen in the matter of recording vital statistics was reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory, but their excise work left room for improvement. Sufficient interest was also not taken by them in the sanitation of villages.

Ten-house gaungs and ywagaungs continued to give full value for the small privileges to which their appointments admit them.

47. Rewards for the destruction of wild animals came to Rs. 10,618 (Rs. 17,450). The fall in expenditure is due to the reduction of rates of rewards and the cancellation of the offer of rewards in certain areas.

Criminal Justice.

48. The full effect of the rebellion was felt in the High Court during the year 1932. The number of appeals for disposal was 4,384 (2,423), which is the highest figure yet recorded in this court. Six (6) Criminal Sessions were held during the year, but the number of cases before the Court rose to 76 (36) involving 136 (70) persons. Of these 73 (34) were disposed of
with an average duration of 55 (57) days. Of the 129 persons, whose trials were concluded, 69 were convicted, the percentage being 53 (46). There were 13 (15) cases of murder and culpable homicide involving 16 (20) persons, of whom 4 were sentenced to death. Robbery and dacoity cases numbered 28 (11) involving 58 (35) persons.

Four thousand one hundred and eighty-seven (2,144) appeals were disposed of during the year the average duration being 38 (22) days at Rangoon, and 17 (21) days at Mandalay. The percentage of confirmation at Rangoon was 82 (75), and 85 (74) at Mandalay. Of the 17 (18) appeals against acquittals, 16 (17) were decided. They were successful against 19 (12) persons out of 42 (34). The Court disposed of 2,017 (1,995) cases in revision against 2,101 (2,136) which came before it. Of these, 41 (36) per cent. were instituted on application by parties. Of the cases of 2,838 (2,962) persons dealt with on revision, 1,481 (1,629) were rejected, 648 (455) had their sentences confirmed or enhanced, and the sentences of 195 (209) persons were reduced or otherwise altered.

49. There was no change in the Sessions Divisions during the year. The number of cases committed to Sessions Courts was 1,030 (934) involving 2,319 (1,981) persons, and with 95 Sessions trials pending from 1931, there were altogether 1,125 (983) cases for disposal. One thousand and forty-two (887) cases were decided, the average duration being 41 (36) days. The number of persons tried was 2,581 (2,087), of whom 1,201 (825) persons were convicted, and 257 (182) persons, on whom sentences of death had been passed, had their sentences referred to the High Court for confirmation. Including persons on whom death sentences were passed, the percentage of conviction was 61 (55). The appeals of 10,689 (10,805) persons were before the Courts for disposal, of which 10,521 (10,611) appeals were decided during the year, the average duration being 11 (11) days and the general percentage of confirmation 73 (72). Of the 12,287 (11,132) revisions disposed of, 11,685 (10,761) were confirmed, the average duration being 7 (7) days.

50. Special Judges were appointed for the districts of Pegu, Prome, Thayetmyo and Henzada. The District and Sessions Judges of Tharrawaddy and Prome were appointed Special Judges in addition to their own duties. Of the 1,240 persons tried by Special Judges, 871 were convicted, the percentage of convictions being 70 (54) per cent. The appeals of 978 persons from the decision of Special Judges were disposed of by the High Court during 1932. The percentage of interference was 15 (21).

51. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates without appellate powers was 597 (654) including 458 (457) First Class Magistrates. There were 4 Additional District Magistrates, one each at Rangoon (the Collector), Akyab, Tharrawaddy and Pegu. District and Additional District Magistrates tried 419 (471) cases. The appellate work of District and Additional District Magistrates consisted of 2,307 (2,150) appeals from 2,830 (2,591) persons, the percentage of confirmation being 63 (60). Cases called for in revision numbered 13,082 (13,060) involving 23,139
Excluding District and Additional District Magistrates, there were 164 (163) Special Power Magistrates. Of this number, 13 (12) were performing duties which did not involve the exercise of magisterial powers. These Special Power Magistrates tried 4,810 (4,250) cases.

The number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates decreased from 138 to 132. One Honorary Magistrate, who sat singly, died before the end of the year. The number of cases disposed of by the Benches of Honorary Magistrates was 24,217 (25,868), which was more than one-fifth of the total number of cases decided in the whole province, and of these nearly one-half were tried by Benches in Rangoon.

52. The number of offences reported to the Courts was 124,283. Cases before the Courts. (112,753), and with those pending from the previous year, there were altogether 130,343 (119,726) cases before the Courts, of which the number actually brought to trial was 122,781 (111,431). There was an increase of 4,031 cases under the Indian Penal Code, and of 7,319 under Special and Local Laws. Some account of the variations in crime has been given in paragraph 36 of this Chapter.

53. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was 64 (64), the highest being Salween 77 (62). Other districts in which a percentage of convictions of 70 or more was obtained were Bhamo 76, Rangoon 75, Prome 73, Tavoy 73, Mandalay 72 and Myitkyina 72. The average duration in District Magistrates' Courts fell to 27 (30) days, and in the Courts of other Stipendiary Magistrates remained constant at 19 days. The number of cases pending before Magistrates at the close of the year increased from 5,995 to 6,453 though there was a slight decline in the number of persons under trial. The number of witnesses examined by all Magistrates showed a marked increase from 447,906 to 468,766.

54. During the year, cases involving 507 death sentences were before the High Court for confirmation, of which 304 were confirmed, but only 126 (112) persons were actually executed. The number sentenced to transportation for life increased from 445 to 742. Persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement were 375 (284) and without solitary confinement 18,603 (17,157). The number of sentences of whipping passed was 3,133 (3,168) of which 719 (857) persons were sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment. This shows that some use had been made of the provisions for the punishment of whipping, but that there is still more scope for the infliction of this form of punishment is illustrated by the fact that, during the year under review the total number of cases in which sentences of whipping might have been passed was 13,070 (12,468). Illegal sentences of whipping fell from 32 to 28. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 9'74 (9'65) lakhs, of which Rs. 7'13 (6'96) lakhs were realised, and Rs. 63,855 (61,151) paid out as compensation. Persons released on probation were 3,518 (3,516) and 771 persons were released after due admonition under the Criminal Procedure Code. The total number of persons dealt with under the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act, 1930, was 983, of which 200 were ordered to be sent to a training school.
55. The total accommodation available for all classes of prisoners including hospitals and observation cells was 22,379 against 22,568 in the previous year. The difference of 189 is due to the closing down of the Shwegyin District Jail. There was serious overcrowding in the jails throughout the year and in order to relieve the congestion, a proposal for a "Jail Delivery" was accepted by Government and effect was given to the scheme during July and August, releasing 2,413 prisoners. In spite of the "Jail Delivery," Jails are still overcrowded. The year under review continued to be one of unusual difficulty in administration owing to the large increase of population with resulting overcrowding. The cessation of the rebellion did not restore normal conditions in jails as those who were convicted went on swelling the numbers.

56. The number of prisoners of all classes at the commencement of the year was 21,480 (19,038), the number admitted during the year was 62,634 (63,343) thus making a total of 84,114 (82,381). The number discharged from all causes was 61,918 (60,901) leaving a balance of 22,196 (21,480). The total daily average population for the year was 21,680 (20,298). The recent rebellion coupled with the consequent increase in crime caused an abnormal rise in the jail population. The year opened with 18,237 (17,507) convicts and 26,919 (23,589) were imprisoned during the year making a total of 45,156 (41,096). During the year 1,738 (1,918) convicts were released on appeal, 9,833 (9,266) on expiry of sentence, and 9,378 (9,999) under the remission rules. The number of convicts released by order of Government was 3,228 (682), of which 458 were conditionally released on the recommendation of the Jail Revisory Board, 59 on medical grounds, 26 under the 14 years' rules, 87 were removed under the Expulsion of Offenders Act, 28 released on transfer to the Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution, 142 were repatriated to China and 15 rebel convicts were released under the general amnesty. The remaining 2,413 prisoners were released under the "Jail Delivery" Scheme, which had to be resorted to in order to relieve overcrowding. The number of convicts transported to the Andamans, having volunteered for employment there, amounted to 667 (524); 15 (10) were transferred to the Mental Hospital; 2 (3) escaped and remained at large; 126 (112) were executed and 205 (198) died, thus at the close of the year 20,018 (18,237) remained in custody. Of the 26,919 convicts admitted during the year 83'60 (85'35) per cent were Buddhists; 5'43 (5'45) per cent Mohamedans; 4'74 (4'44) Hindus and Sikhs; 0'73 (0'47) Christians and 5'49 (4'29) belonged to other denominations. As compared with previous year, there was a decrease in the number of prisoners admitted under the age categories "under 16" and "16 to 21," while an all-round increase was noticeable in the other categories, viz., "22 to 30," "31 to 40," "41 to 60" and "above 60." Of the total number of convicts admitted 73'09 (72'92) were literate and the rest illiterate. The staff of the temporary Jail School teachers at Central Jails was abolished on account of the financial stringency prevailing in the province. Arrangements were, however, made to continue the work of the school with
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educated convicts as teachers. The scheme as a stop-gap is not working badly. Compared with the previous year there has been a fall under male persons employed by Government, Municipal or Local Authorities 199 (275) and miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise 6,195 (7,144), a rise occurring under professional persons 431 (313), persons in service or performing personal offices 1,180 (773), those engaged in agriculture 15,405 (12,007), commerce and trade 1,836 (1,773) and mechanical arts 789 (502). Of the females admitted to Jail during the year 658 (621) were married, 66 (46) unmarried, 93 (83) widows and 67 (52) prostitutes. The number, awarded simple imprisonment, was 1,409 (1,221); rigorous imprisonment 24,239 (21,084); rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement 531 (347); rigorous imprisonment with whipping 740 (937). Compared with last year, there was an all-round increase except in sentences of rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of the total number admitted 513 (232) were sentenced to death; 717 (453) to life transportation and 12 (3) to term transportation. Habitual offenders numbered 7,192 (6,259). Of this number, 1,604 (1,294) were committed to Jail for the first time in default of finding security under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As regards the remainder, 2,229 (1,662) had one previous conviction; 1,467 (1,251) had two previous convictions and 1,892 (2,052) had more than two previous convictions.

57. During the year there was a noticeable decline in the total number of jail offences, viz., 9,601 to 9,132. Considering the abnormal increase in the prison population, viz., from 17,103 to 19,127, this shows a marked improvement in the behaviour of the prisoners. Of the number of offences dealt with by Jail Superintendents 2,833 (3,093) were major and 6,265 (6,475) minor. The offences dealt with by Criminal Courts were 34 (33). Of these 14 related to escapes; 19 to assaults and 1 to attempted suicide. There were two fatal assaults during the year. The number of prisoners whipped was 18 (19). The offences for which this punishment was inflicted being assaults 10; conspiracy to escape 1; contumaciously refusing to work 3; feigning illness and refusing to eat food 1; throwing excreta on a warder while on duty 1; causing unnecessary alarm by pretending to hang himself 1; and instigating 5 condemned prisoners to resort to hunger-strike and defiant attitude to the Superintendent 1. Of the 10 assaults, 4 were committed on fellow prisoners, 4 on warders and 2 on convict officers. These assaults were not of such a serious nature as to warrant the offenders being sent up for trial and were adequately dealt with by the administration of whipping. The year opened with 7,477 habituals who formed 39'09 (40'40) per cent of the convict population. They were the recipients of 2,978 (3,809) of the total number of punishments, viz., 9,132 (9,601) and 8 out of 18 awards of corporal punishments. They were also responsible for 14 out of the 34 offences dealt with by the Criminal Courts. The general tone of the behaviour of this class of prisoners was satisfactory.

58. The total cost of maintenance of the entire prison population amounted to Rs. 20'40 lakhs or 2'32 less than the previous year. The cost per head of average strength was Rs. 94-2-0 (Rs. 111-15-0). The saving represents Rs. 17-13-0 per head. There was a decrease under all heads of
expenditure, the main contribution being under dietary and establish-
ment charges. The decrease in establishment charges is due to the
10 per cent emergency cut in the salaries and also to fewer temporary
establishments being entertained during the year. The total
expenditure under dietary charges amounted to Rs. 5'40 lakhs:
(Rs. 6'51 lakhs) or a decrease of Rs. 1'11 lakhs. Supplies of paddy,
pulses and other articles of diet were obtained at favourable rates,
though, on account of the exceptionally high population, it was necessary
to purchase increased quantities of various articles. The substantial
decrease in expenditure under the remaining heads, in spite of the
increase in the prison population, was due to strenuous efforts made by
everyone concerned to restrict the expenditure to the barest minimum.

The Jail Dairies worked at a profit of Rs. 3,820 (Rs. 2,769). The
dairy at Moulmein, which was working at a loss, was closed down.
Prison requirements valued at Rs. 1'17 lakhs (Rs. 1'21) were met
by garden produce and the surplus produce sold to the public
realised Rs. 7,445 (Rs. 7,455). Vegetables to the value of Rs. 9,081
(13,044) were purchased by the Rangoon, Insein, Tharrawaddy,
Moulmein and Mokpalin Jails where the supply from the jail gardens
was insufficient to meet the requirements. The estimated value of
paddy, dal, condiments, etc., raised by prison labour was Rs. 28,356
(30,927), the decrease being due to lower valuation.

The total cash receipts from the employment of convicts amounted
to Rs. 7'90 lakhs (8'45 lakhs). The decline in the manufacture
receipts is entirely due to inability to dispose of jail products and
this, in its turn, can only be attributed to a continuation, on an even
intensified scale, of the depleted state of the financial resources of the
Government and the general public.

Stocks of manufactured articles increased in value by Rs. 81,037
which more than accounts for the decline in actual receipts, and had it
been possible to dispose of these stocks to a normal extent the net result
would have shown an improvement on the previous year. Lack of
funds in the Public Works Department and the Burma Railways’
budget is responsible for the decreased demand and the consequent
increase in the stocks at the Quarry Camp Jails. Very little extramural
work was undertaken during the year mainly on account of the
considerable reduction in the amount of Provincial Works carried out.
The Boot Factory attached to the Insein Central Jail continued to
operate throughout the year although on a somewhat reduced scale due
to the loss of the contract for the supply of boots to the Military Police
Department. Boots were supplied to the Civil Police, the Rangoon
Town Police, the Forest and Jail Departments, whilst a large quantity
of leather equipment was supplied to the Military Police. The question
of improving the quality of the boots manufactured is at present
engaging attention. Reference must again be made to the volume of
work carried through at the Insein Central Jail where the gross receipts
amounted to Rs. 3'60 lakhs (3'14 lakhs).

Due to economy effected in all possible directions and to the
favourable purchase of dietary articles, the average cost of maintenance
per head decreased from Rs. 111-15-0 to Rs. 94-2-0 in the year under
review. The average cash earnings per head fell from Rs. 21-9-0 in
1931 to Rs. 17-10-0 in 1932. The net cost to the state of maintaining
its convict population during 1932 was Rs. 76-8-0 (Rs. 90-6-0) a saving
of Rs. 13-14-0 per head.
59. The daily average number of prisoners was 21,680 (20,298); the number admitted to hospital was 6,774 (8,007) and the number of deaths amounted to 241 (262). The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital works out to 312.45 (394.47) the daily average sick to 11.39 (15.22) and death from all causes to 11.12 (12.91). Of the 241 (262) deaths 211 (207) were among convicts, 29 (55) among undertrials and 1 (nil) among Civil prisoners. There were no deaths from cholera and 2 deaths from plague. There was only one accidental death. Among the Central Jails all except Bassein returned a lower death-rate than in the previous year. Among the District Jails Bhamo returned the highest death-rate and Yamethin the lowest. Two of the main diseases causing mortality in Jails are dysentery and tuberculosis. There has been a marked reduction during recent years in the incidence and mortality of these two diseases. The cause of the reduction in dysentery can be attributed to the chlorination of the water supply since the latter part of 1929. By the prevention of dysentery, one eliminates a disease, which by its debilitating influence, probably causes tuberculosis in due course, otherwise it would be hard to explain the close relationship between the incidence and mortality of these two diseases. The number of opium consumers admitted during the year was 1,656 (2,000) or 6.15 (8.48) per cent of the convict population. During the year under review the treatment by injection of auto-vasicatory serum, according to the method advocated by Dr. Modinos of Alexandria before the opium section of the League of Nations for curing opium addicts of their habits, was experimented on in the jails of this province. So far as can be gathered at present the results have been satisfactory. Of the 38,874 (40,817) prisoners released during the year 64.01 (64.23) per cent gained weight; 9.47 (12.43) per cent lost weight and 26.52 (23.34) per cent remained stationary. These figures go to show that a large majority of the prisoners leave jail in a far better condition than they were at the time they were convicted and sent to prison.

60. The Combined Borstal and Senior Training School established at Thayetmyo on the 1st June 1931 continued to function as in the previous year. The general behaviour of the boys on the whole was satisfactory. Juveniles who are considered unfit or ineligible for Borstal training are now confined in the Meiktila Juvenile Jail. The year opened with 107 Juvenile convicts in the Meiktila Juvenile Jail, 112 were admitted during the year making a total of 219. Of these 12 were transferred to other Jails and 104 were released so that the number remaining at the close of the year was 103. The number of prisoners released under the remission rules was 9,378 (9,999). For being free from punishment for a year 6,240 (6,083) convicts were granted special remission; 20,410 (23,537) earned special remission for other reasons. Remission rules are thoroughly understood by the convicts even by those who are illiterate, the rules being regularly explained to them on Sundays.

The Burma Prisoners Aid Society, as usual, continued to function to the best of its capacity in all directions of its activities. During the year 74 ex-prisoners availed themselves of the Society's help, of these 31 obtained employment and 2 Chittagonians, who had been dealt with as vagrants and had no home nor any prospect of being able to obtain a livelihood in Rangoon, were given free passages to their
native town. Employment for the rest could not be found owing to the prevailing economic conditions and general depression in the province.

The number of religious services held during the year was 2,170 (2,367) of which 1,842 (1,862) were for Buddhists; 118 (299) for Mohamecians and 210 (206) for Christians. The prisoners appreciated the services.

The general behaviour of the inmates of the Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution has been very good. The health of the boys is well cared for.

The number of prisoners released on the recommendation of the Jail Revisory Board was 458 (394) and 894 (361) were given special remission. The total number of prisoners released on condition since 1923 is 5,118, i.e. 334 habituals and 4,784 casuals. Of these only 167 prisoners have so far had their remissions cancelled for breach of conditions or for fresh offences.

Twenty-seven Jailors, 31 warders and 113 prisoners were trained in First Aid. Of these 12 Jailors, 24 warders and 66 prisoners secured a pass in the examination.

The satisfactory features of the year are the decline in the total number of jail offences; a marked improvement in the behaviour of the prisoners; a decrease in the daily average number of undertrial prisoners; a reduction in the cost of maintenance and finally a very low death rate. The only unsatisfactory feature of the year was the abnormal rise in the convict population with the result that most of the jails were threatened with serious overcrowding.

Civil Justice.

61. The effects of the rebellion had subsided and the Courts were able to function in a normal manner. As a measure of economy, temporary amalgamation of several Courts was effected, and at the close of the year, there were 11 Judges in the High Court, 41 (43) in District Courts (including Additional Judges of the District Courts and the Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Rangoon) and 227 (235) other Judges. The temporary appointments of Extra Additional Judges, sanctioned in the previous year, terminated in July and December, 1932. The districts of Meiktila and Myingyan were added to the jurisdiction of the High Court at Mandalay with effect from the 1st August 1932. The existing organization of Additional District and Sessions Judges was still in force during the year, and steps were being taken to establish the new grade of Assistant District Courts.

62. The number of suits instituted in all Courts of the Province was 58,062 (54,956), and the total value rose from Rs. 329'90 to 360'07 lakhs, the High Court contributing practically the whole of the increase. Institutions in the High Court increased from 587 to 641, and in the 'other Courts outside Rangoon from 42,434 to 46,293, but in the Rangoon Small Cause Court the number declined from 11,935 to 11,128. Suits for disposal increased from 60,135 to 63,400, but the number pending at the close of the year decreased from 4,484 to 4,091. The average duration of contested original suits was 74 (71) days.
63. District Courts had 2,112 (2,388) appeals for disposal of which 1,891 (2,133) were disposed of during the year, confirming 59 (61) per cent. The average duration of contested appeals fell to 65 (71) days, and that of uncontested appeals to 26 (28) days. Miscellaneous appeals for disposal numbered 641 (552), of which 598 (494) were decided during the year with an average duration of 42 (42) days. The orders of the original courts were upheld in 378 cases or 63 (62) per cent.

64. The High Court had 945 (913) suits for disposal and disposed of 616 (622). The value of suits instituted rose from Rs. 59 to 89½ lakhs. Of the suits disposed of, 148 or 24 per cent. (187 or 30 per cent) were contested, and the average duration was 300 (271) days. The duration of uncontested suits was 103 (133) days. On the Appellate Side, 169 (308) first appeals were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 162 (130) at the close of the year. The percentage of confirmation was 67 (67) at Rangoon and 59 (50) at Mandalay. There were 627 (776) second appeals for hearing, of which 485 (568) were decided, the percentage of confirmation being 59 (69) per cent at Rangoon and 73 (60) at Mandalay. The duration of first appeals in Rangoon was 184 (191) days, and of second appeals 173 (134) days; for Mandalay, the corresponding figures were 251 (230) and 83 (187).

Rs. 2,96,496 (3,40,914) were realized on execution in the 529 (564) applications disposed of. Insolvency applications filed was 257 (431), and the number of cases disposed of was 376 (389). Miscellaneous cases instituted included 21 applications for Probate, 96 for Letters of Administration, 20 for Succession Certificates, 19 under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1 under the Registration of Business Names Act, 4 under the Indian Companies Act and 33 under other Acts.

Of the 13 (28) appeals for disposal before the Privy Council, 4 (12) were disposed of, and 2 dismissed for default or failure to furnish security, leaving 7 appeals pending at the close of the year. Of these pending cases, 3 were on the way to England.

65. All building projects have been held up owing to the prevailing financial stringency. At the end of the year, there were in actual practice 1,804 Lower Grade Pleaders, 605 Higher Grade Pleaders and 417 Advocates.

Registration.

66. The Excise Commissioner continued to be Inspector-General of Registration. The Sub-Registration Office, Ponnagyun, Akyab District, was abolished during the year, and the number of offices was reduced to 174. Registration Rule 105 was amended to permit Government servants to inspect the registers and make pencil notes of the contents of the record inspected, and Registration Direction 6 was amended to impose 10 per cent. emergency cut on the remuneration payable to clerks and special Sub-Registrars. The rate of travelling allowance fee prescribed in Article L (1) (b) of the table of fees (i.e. Visiting fee) was also reduced from annas 6 to annas 4 a mile.
CHAP. III.—PROTECTION.

67. The number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property fell by 1.63 per cent to 80,559 (81,890), and their value by 14.33 per cent to Rs. 12'98 (15'15) crores. Instruments of gift of immoveable property also decreased abnormally both in number and value. The value in 1932, i.e. Rs. 24'52 lakhs, is the lowest so far recorded. Instruments of sale not under Rs. 100 increased both in number and value by 7,083 and Rs. 13,30,797, respectively. This increase was due to foreclosure of mortgages. Instruments of mortgages registered decreased by 9,170 to 28,812. Large decreases occurred in almost all the Lower Burma Districts due to the restriction of their business by the Chettyars and other money-lenders, and their reluctance to advance money on the security of agricultural land. Other instruments, registered under section 17 of the Registration Act (mostly reconveyances of mortgages), increased in number and value. Registrations not affecting immoveable property decreased in number by 604, but increased in value from Rs. 71'64 to 74'58 lakhs. There was one prosecution as against none in the year 1931.

68. Income decreased by Rs. 85,132 to Rs. 5,65,314, and the expenditure by Rs. 16,075 to Rs. 1,64,958. The net income decreased by Rs. 69,007 from Rs. 4'69 to 4 lakhs.

Joint Stock Companies.

69. During the year 16 (19), new companies limited by shares were registered with a total authorised capital of Rs. 102'61 (36'6) lakhs. The increase in the aggregate authorised capital is due to the incorporation of one company with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, and to the revival under the High Court’s order of another company named “Dawsons Bank, Limited,” which had gone into liquidation in the previous year, with a reorganised capital of Rs. 30'04 lakhs. Of the 16 new companies, 2 were connected with banking, loan and insurance; 1 with transit and transport; 9 with trading and manufacturing; 1 with mill and press; 1 with tea and other planting; 1 with estate, land and building, and 1 with sugar manufacture.

Two associations not for profit were registered and one was dissolved during the year. The total number now on the register is 24.

Forty-one (40) companies increased their paid-up capital by approximately Rs. 48 (60) lakhs, and one company reduced its subscribed and paid-up capital during the year.

Twelve (13) companies went into liquidation. Their aggregate capital was Rs. 38'90 lakhs authorised, Rs. 23'81 lakhs subscribed and Rs. 23'51 lakhs paid-up.

Two (13) companies incorporated outside British India were struck off during the year as one was completely wound up and another ceased to operate in Burma. Four new companies established places of business in this province, raising the total to 196 (194).

There was no prosecution under the Indian Companies Act.
70. The year 1932-33 was the tenth complete year since District Councils were established and the first year of their fourth term of office, the general election to Circle Boards having taken place at the end of 1931. The territories of 28 District Councils comprised a total area of 76,590 square miles with a population of 9,722,775. The total number of members of the Councils was 637, of whom 571 were elected, 9 nominated by Commissioners of Divisions, 12 nominated by Government and 45 were Government Officers co-opted for purposes of professional and technical advice. The percentage of members present at District Council meetings increased to 77.84 (73.62). There were 275 Circle Boards with a membership of 2,979, the number of village groups electing members to Circle Boards being 2,723. As hitherto the Circle Boards had no independent powers or separate funds, but continued to discharge certain supervisory functions on behalf of District Councils in respect of markets, cattle pounds, ferries, slaughter-houses, the upkeep of district communications and the control of the conservancy staffs within their jurisdictions. The Village Committees constituted under the Burma Village Act, 1907, remained outside the sphere of rural Self-Government vis a vis the Circle Boards.

Twenty-four out of 28 District Councils continued to receive recurring contributions from Provincial Funds under the Permanent Settlement. There was a slight recovery in local receipts from markets, slaughter-houses, ferries and pawnshops but Provincial contributions to District Councils had to be curtailed. Recurring contributions were only slightly affected, but special contributions practically disappeared from the budget estimate. Remission of land revenue and difficulty in its collection due to the low prices prevailing in the paddy market inevitably resulted in a shrinkage of the cess collections in Lower Burma districts. Financial stringency compelled retrenchment and economy but in general, the Councils managed to maintain their services at a fair level of efficiency. In this they were helped by the fall in the cost of labour and materials. The condition of district roads was in most cases fairly satisfactory. Ten Councils in Lower Burma and three in Upper Burma employed District Engineers against a total of 10 such appointments in the previous year. In the districts where only qualified overseers were employed, the agency of the Public Works Department was utilized for the execution of the more important public works.

Vernacular education remains the chief activity of the rural local authorities, and the work of the School Board excites far more interest than that of the District Council. The shortage of funds again necessitated the retrenchment of a number of the less efficient schools. There was an increase in the number of schools recognized by the Local Education Authorities without receiving financial assistance, the villagers undertaking to maintain the schools. The five-year programme which provided for the opening of 250 new schools in the poorer and more backward localities terminated with the year 1929-30, and Government continued to pay contributions to cover the cost, up to a maximum of Rs. 600 per school.
Public health and medical administration were carried on without any important changes. During the triennium which closed with the year 1932-33, the Vaccination Acts of 1880 and 1909 were extended to the areas of three more District Councils and compulsory re-vaccination was brought into force in 8 District Council areas. There were 57 Hospital Committees constituted under the Burma Rural Self-Government Act and 31 Hospital Funds in the territories of Deputy Commissioners’ Local Funds. Subsidized medical practitioners were stationed at 8 towns or villages where there were no hospitals or dispensaries.

Municipal Administration.

71. There was a further drop in the income of the Corporation on account of the slump in rents and the serious reduction in the assessable value of properties due to continued financial depression. Its ordinary receipts were Rs. 92’96 (99’48) lakhs, and expenditure Rs. 88’48 (96’98) lakhs, giving a surplus of Rs. 4’48 (2’50) lakhs. The Corporation has therefore been able to continue for a further period of twelve months the special exemption from taxes granted last year in respect of properties assessed at Rs. 15 and under. The financial relief afforded to poor owners by this measure amounted to a little over fifty thousand rupees. The incidence of taxation per head again fell to Rs. 16-10-4 (18-5-1).

There has been no addition to the road system during the year, but it may be noted that since 1925-26 there has been an increase of nearly 60 miles. The mileage of asphalt and waterproof roads has also increased considerably during this period. Reconstruction, remetalling and surface dressing of roads were carried out and footpaths and drains were improved. Action was also taken to remove the overload from the Sule Pagoda Road over-bridge. Public street lighting was maintained satisfactorily and parks and gardens were kept in good order.

As regards the water supply, the Hlawga Low Level Scheme had to be abandoned owing to strong religious objections to the removal of pagodas and mosques situated within this area. Other possible sources of supply were investigated, and the report of the preliminary investigation of certain areas on the western slopes of the Pegu Yomas appeared promising. The Corporation therefore decided to carry out detailed topographical and geological survey of the water-sheds of the Gyobyu and Nyaunglebin chaungs. No complaint of water-shortage was received during the year.

The number of births registered during the calendar year was 8,788 (8,561) and deaths 9,875 (9,409). The infantile mortality rate was 285’71 (278’12) per thousand births. The total number of vaccinations performed during the official year was 216,431 (284,265). The large number of vaccinations performed in the previous year was due to the epidemic of small-pox which broke out about the end of that year. Altogether 1,719 (82) cases were reported and there were 493 (10) deaths. Tuberculosis and other diseases of the respiratory system were again responsible for the largest number of deaths. There was, however, a decline in the deaths from bowel complaints. The number of deaths from plague increased from 14 to 27, but deaths from cholera decreased from 10 to 3. Enteric fever accounted for 85 (47) deaths, malaria 122 (129) and injuries 256 (287). The Contagious Diseases.
Hospital treated 3,557 (814) cases. The popularity of the dispensaries provided by the Corporation was well maintained.

The Fire Brigade attended 105 (106) town and 7 (3) riverside fires, the total loss from all fires being Rs. 1,68,720 (95,101). The largest fire that occurred during the year was in Ahlon Strand Road, where a corrugated iron shed with a large quantity of timber was destroyed. The next was in Kemmendine, where the Corporation's market was entirely burnt down.

For Corporation finance, see paragraph 145.

72. During the year no new Municipality was constituted and the number of Municipalities outside Rangoon remained at 57. The total membership of Municipal Committees was 795 (771) composed of 678 (647) elected, 77 (82) co-opted, 36 (38) nominated and 4 (4) ex officio members. Only 92 (93) of the total number of members were Government officials. The total number of meetings held during the year was 1,523 (1,407) of which 68 (62) were abortive for want of a quorum.

The period of supersession of the Mandalay Municipality terminated at the end of March 1932 and the administration of the Municipality was handed over to a non-official elected Committee from the 1st April 1932.

Fires broke out in Akyab, Minbu, Salin, Thônžê, Gyobingauk, Zigôn, Minhla, Bassein, Prome, Henzada, Kyangin, Myaungmya, Kyaikto, Moulemin, Mônnywa, Kyaikskë, Mandalay, and Pyinmana. Fifteen municipalities enjoyed complete immunity from fire. The reports of 24 municipalities are silent as regards the outbreak of fires.

During the year no municipality completed any project for water-supply or drainage. The Akyab Municipality embarked on extensive improvements to its water supply system, while the preliminaries for schemes at Yandoon and Magwe were being carried out.

Particulars regarding expenditure on water supply schemes and other sanitary projects are incorporated in paragraph 164 of this report.

Out of 76 Municipal and Town Committees, 63 (69) have adopted the model bye-laws framed by the Local Government for the registration of births and deaths.

During the triennium which closed with the year 1932-33 the Vaccination Acts of 1880 and 1909 were extended to six Notified Areas, viz., Minbya, Chauk, Myitnge, Myitkyina, Ye-u and MawlaiK and compulsory re-vaccination was brought into force in 20 Municipalities and Notified Areas.

During the year the number of municipalities and notified areas in which the streets were lighted by electricity decreased to 49 (53) and the list now stands as follows:

**Municipalities.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pegu Division</th>
<th>Irrawaddy Division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insein.</td>
<td>Bassein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian.</td>
<td>Kyönpyaw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thônžê.</td>
<td>Ngathainggyaung.</td>
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<td>Thônžê.</td>
<td>Henzada.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letpadan.</td>
<td>Myaungmya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zigôn.</td>
<td>Myaungmya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nattalin.</td>
<td>Wakêma.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minhla.</td>
<td>Maubin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pegu.</td>
<td>Yandoon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyaunglebin.</td>
<td>Danubyu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prome.</td>
<td>Pyapôn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paungdê.</td>
<td>Kyaiklat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shwedaung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Municipalities—concl.

Tenasserim Division.

Kyaikto, Mandalay.
Thaton, Maymyo.
Moulmein, Pyinmana.
Tavoy, Myingyan.
Mergui, Bhamo.
Toungoo, Shwebo.
Pyu, Monywa.
Shwegyin

Mandalay Division.

Mandalay

Magwe Division.

Pakokku

Burma

Notified Areas.

Tharrawaddy.
Thingangyun
Thamaing.
Kanbe.
Kamayut.
Moulmeingyun
Pyawbwe
Myitkyina

Irrawaddy Division.

Pegu 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 56 (58).

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

Mandalay and Thaton regulating lodging houses; Mandalay, Ngathainggyaung, Zigon, Kyonpyaw, Kyangin, Kyaikto and Mergui regarding the storage of grain; Mandalay and Taungdwingyi regulating the conduct of Municipal servants; Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan and Kyangin regulating the sale of meat; Taungdwingyi regarding the erection and re-erection of buildings; Mandalay regulating dangerous trades; Thayetmyo and Taungdwingyi regarding the keeping of animals; Nyaunglebin regarding the administration of water works; Mandalay and Henzada regulating the sale of milk.

Military.

73. The strength of regular troops in Burma was 5,158 (7,190), of whom 1,968 were Europeans and 3,190 Asiatics. The Auxiliary Force (India) contained 2,409 (2,470) adults, including 640 reservists. There were also 63 (56), cadets.

Marine.

74. The Burma Government Steamer “Lady Craddock” tended the General Lights, and the Port Blair Steamer “Shahjehan,” the lighthouses and lightvessels at Alguada, Table, Baragua and Krishna shoal stations. During June and August 1932, owing to urgent engine room
repairs to the B.G.S. "Lady Craddock," the tending of Oyster and Beacon Island Lighthouses was carried out by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer, and that of Double Island lighthouse by the Port Officer, Moulmein. Towards the close of the year, as the B.G.S. "Lady Craddock" was not available, arrangements were made with the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, for one of their vessels to visit the Lights. The Lightvessel "Thibaw" was withdrawn from her station at China Bakir on the 1st March 1933 on the Port Commissioners taking full control of that station and replacing the light by an unattended lightvessel. This lightvessel is at present awaiting transfer to the Calcutta District. Repairs to lighthouses, were as usual carried out by the Lighthouse Subdivision of the Public Works Department, and to lightvessels by the Government Dockyard or by shipping firms. Lighthouses and Lightvessels were maintained in good and efficient order and the health of the lightkeepers and lightvessel crews was satisfactory, but the lack of a regular lighthouse tender caused inconvenience.

Proposals for conversion of Green and Reef Island Lighthouses from attended to unattended types are now under consideration.

75. Ships entering the port of Rangoon during 1932-33 numbered 1,438 (1,620) steamers and 153 (226) sailing ships, whose tonnage, viz. 4,100,169 tons, was 466,822 tons less than the previous year, which was a record. Of the 1,591 vessels that entered, 936 (962), came alongside the Commissioners' wharves and jetties for the purpose of disembarking passengers and discharging cargo. The sea-borne trade of the port amounted to 4,623,286 (5,162,371) tons of cargo, of which 1,222,070 (1,300,736) tons were imports, 3,378,672 (3,838,872) tons exports and 22,544 (22,763) tons for transhipment. This is the lowest recorded figure since 1924-25. Of this total, 1,477,311 (1,586,393) tons passed over the Commissioners' premises. In addition to this, the river-borne traffic handled amounted to 665,550 (692,805) tons, and the rail-borne traffic to 627,935 (747,054) tons. The sea-passenger traffic also decreased from 546,539 to 491,809, but it is remarkable that the inward passengers numbered some 20,000 more than last year.

Dredging done in the harbour and surveys undertaken by the Port Commissioners are described in paragraph 81 below. In January 1933, the Commissioners appointed a Special Committee to consider and report on the question of wharves reconstruction. The Committee considered that in the present condition of trade it was undesirable to lay down a definite programme of wharves reconstruction for years ahead, and that at the moment the provision of an additional wharf berth at Barr Street was all that was immediately necessary. The estimated cost of the scheme recommended was Rs. 1,32,000. The Commissioners have since sanctioned the estimate, and construction has commenced. It is anticipated that the berth will be completed and ready for traffic at the end of 1933. The construction of the Radio Beacon house, engine house, operators' and menials' quarters at Mingalun was completed early in the year. The construction of the tidal model in London, referred to in the last year's report, was completed during the year, and regular operation started in February 1933. This model is the largest tidal model yet attempted in Great Britain, and probably the largest constructed anywhere in the world.
It is anticipated that the model will be in operation until April 1934, and the Consulting Engineers hope to be able to submit the first interim report by the summer of the same year. The estimated cost of constructing and working this model up till June 1934 is £5,299. The finances of the Port Commissioners are dealt with in paragraph 148 below.

76. For the finances of the Rangoon Pilot Fund, see paragraph 149. The Rangoon Pilot Service operated satisfactorily during the year, no complaints being made by shipping companies or agents regarding delays.

77. The eight other ports in the province—Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Victoria Point—dealt with 9 per cent of the foreign trade, 14 per cent of the trade with India and 53 per cent of the intra-provincial trade. The number of vessels of all kinds entering them was 2,816 (2,752), with a tonnage of 1,925,854 (2,132,323), while 2,408 (2,563) vessels with a tonnage of 1,902,248 (2,172,105) cleared.

78. The number of vessels entering our ports was 4,406 (4,595), with an aggregate tonnage of 6,041,719 (6,711,589). The number of vessels clearing was 4,016 (4,391), with a tonnage of 6,033,277 (6,756,752).

The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered our ports was 522 (614), with total tonnage 1,317,841 (1,409,646). There were 590 (682), clearances with a tonnage of 1,524,968 (1,758,614).

Of the vessels entering sailing ships numbered 87 (104), with a tonnage of 8,180 (8,403); of the vessels clearing, sailing ships numbered 126 (140), tonnage 11,586 (13,154). The number of vessels entering Rangoon from foreign ports was 339 (368), tonnage 1,146,830 (1,181,533); the number clearing for foreign ports was 412 (493), tonnage 1,431,930 (1,654,183). No sailing ship engaged in foreign trade entered, and 5, with a tonnage of 213, cleared.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered our ports was 3,884 (3,981) and their tonnage 4,723,878 (5,301,943). The number of vessels which cleared was 3,426 (3,709) and their tonnage 4,508,309 (4,998,138).

Of the vessels entering sailing ships numbered 1,734 (1,674), tonnage 60,574 (62,930); and of those clearing 1,307 (1,440) with tonnage 53,743 (58,268) were sailing ships. Of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 1,097 (1,251) steamers with tonnage 2,958,562 (3,382,617) entered Rangoon, and 1,032 (1,126) steamers with tonnage 2,688,398 (2,918,088) cleared; the number of sailing vessels that entered the port was 154 (224) with tonnage 10,473 (12,116), and 164 (209) with tonnage 10,701 (12,376) cleared.

The number of British and British Indian vessels excluding native craft, which entered the ports of Burma from foreign countries was 322 (373) and native craft 60 (82). The number of foreign vessels was 140 (159). Vessels under the Japanese 73 (67), and Swedish 3 (2) flags rose, while those under the Norwegian 23 (38), Dutch 31 (34), Danish 2 (10) and German 2 (4) flags fell; Italy and Portugal which sent no vessels in 1931-32 sent 4 and 2, respectively, in 1932-33, while China sent none as compared with 4 in the previous year.
In the coasting trade, the number of vessels entering with cargoes, which flew the British colours fell to 1,779 (1,837), foreign craft to 151 (175) and native craft to 1,200 (1,326).

79. During the year under report there were 21 (27) casualties to sea-going vessels within the port of Rangoon; 15 (19) occurred to vessels in charge of assistant harbour masters; 4 (7) to vessels in charge of pilots and 2 (1) to vessels in charge of masters. Two pilots and four assistant harbour masters, who were found to have been responsible for the accidents to the vessels of which they were in charge, were cautioned. In the remaining cases no action was found necessary. There was one case of grounding due to insufficient hydrographic information. With the exception of the loss of a steam launch, casualties to the Port Commissioners’ vessels, which numbered 6 in all, were of a minor character.

Outside Rangoon, steamers and launches were involved in 11 collisions resulting in the loss of 5 lives, the sinking of two cargo boats and more or less serious damage to the launches concerned. A steam launch proceeding downstream with a strong current, came round a sharp bend near Wakêma, got out of control, hit the bank and sank. Two Government launches also foundered, one after striking a rock in bad weather off Tavoy Point, and the other after striking a snag in Takaing Creek at Bassein. The latter was successfully salvaged and repaired. The former, on the other hand, became a total loss as it was found that the cost of salvage operations was likely to exceed the book value of the launch. A motor boat belonging to the Burma Oil Company was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Two of the crew were severely burned and one of them succumbed to his injuries.

80. The year opened with 210 Provincial Marine vessels. No vessels were added or replaced.

During October 1932 the B.G.L. “Freebooter” was put out of commission and sold at Mandalay for Rs. 1,725. The S.L. “Mercury” sank on the 29th October 1932 off Tavoy Point, and the M.B. “Sylvia” was destroyed by fire on 18th February 1933 near Tavoy, thus leaving a total of 207 vessels at the end of the year. These are made up of 1 steam trawler, 65 steam launches, 1 steam barge, 112 motor boats and launches, 13 house boats, 11 flats, 3 barges and 1 dredger.

Requisitions for launches from all touring officials were fully complied with.

The fuelling arrangements were carried out satisfactorily. The value of stores received in the Marine Store Godowns, Mandalay, Bassein and Akyab amounted to Rs. 50,731 (67,590). The value of stores issued from the above Store Godowns was Rs 56,000 (72,395).

81. At Rangoon, the dredger “Cormorant” removed 718,000 tons of sand and silt from the Monkey Point Channel and the Dunneedaw Reach. The “Hastings” dredged 198,200 tons of silt at the various wharves and jetties. The grab dredger removed 29,206 tons of silt from near the jetties and behind the pontoons.
The hydrographic surveys and examinations of the shoals and crossings during the year disclosed, on the whole, a satisfactory state of affairs. All the channels were found to be in good condition. There has been a slight tendency for the toe of the Chokey shoal to extend to the southward into the ship channel, and the lights at Devil's Hole have been shifted to meet this situation.

The hydrometric survey was continued throughout the year. Constant trouble was experienced on the Kemmendine observing section from the careless handling of cargo boats and other passing craft. A special series of seven days' continuous observations was carried out on this section to ascertain the variation in the discharge of consecutive spring and neap series of tides. The staff of the hydrometric survey also assisted in the computation of the silt content of the samples of sea water obtained outside the river.
CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

REFERENCES—

Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending 30th June 1933.
Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended the 31st March 1933.
Report on the Veterinary Department, Burma, for the year ended the 31st March 1933.
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Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1932-33.
Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.
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Report on Forest Administration in Burma (excluding the Federated Shan States) for the year ending the 31st March 1933.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1932-33, Part I, Foreign Trade, and Part II, Coasting Trade.
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Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
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Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes I and II.
Report on the Forest Administration of the Federated Shan States for the year ending 31st March 1933.
Agriculture.

82. An attempt to counter the effect of low prices by increasing the outturn has resulted in the increase of the occupied area of the Province by 79,977 acres to 20,727,780 (20,647,803)* acres: of the increase, 38 per cent was in Lower Burma. The increase was spread over nearly every district; but there were decreases of over 5,000 acres in Insein, Myaungmya and Maubin due to land on the margin of cultivation being abandoned or relinquished. The greatest increases were observed in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Thaton and Amherst in Lower Burma and Thayetmyo and Shwebo in Upper Burma. The large increase of 23,000 acres in the Amherst District was due to resurveys and extensions and to bringing some areas outside Supplementary Survey under proper survey. In Thayetmyo, the increase of 27,929 acres was due to favourable rainfall and to the pacified state of the district, and in Shwebo the increase of 10,964 acres was due to an extension of late sesamum cultivation. The fallowed area was 3,789,726 (4,245,204) acres, and represents 18 (21) per cent of the occupied area, the Arakan (excepting the Arakan Hill Tracts), Pegu (except Prome) and Irrawaddy Divisions being responsible for the decrease. The shrinkage in fallowed area was due partly to the more settled condition of the country. The sown area increased by 535,455 acres, of which 166,866 acres were in Lower Burma and 368,589 acres in Upper Burma. The principal increases were under rice, sesamum, groundnut and cotton. Matured area also showed an increase, which is shared by nearly all districts. There was an increase in the areas of all crops except millet and gram. Tobacco and sugarcane showed little change. The area under rice—12,04 million acres—exceeded that of last year by 184,349 acres, of which 77 per cent was in Lower Burma. The increase is most noticeable in the rebellion areas. A new record has been established for area under sesame, the area under early and late varieties exceeding 1½ million acres. Groundnut also showed an increase of 113,541 acres, better prices obtained last year combined with good early rains, being responsible for the increase. Due to favourable rains, the area under cotton increased by 103,333 acres to 316,816 acres, Myingyan and Sagaing being responsible for 70 per cent of the increase. There was a decrease of 47,458 acres in the area under gram, due mainly to the substitution of wheat and cotton. Wheat showed an increase of 13,000 acres, while millet showed a small drop of 600 acres. There was a decrease of 7,200 acres under rubber. Of the minor crops, onions showed an increase of 5,000 acres.

83. The net area irrigated rose to 1'43 (1'41) million acres, of which the area under rice was 1'37 million acres. The largest increase was in Shwebo, followed by Minbu, Kyauksa and Mandalay, while Meiktila, Magwe, Myingyan and Yamethin showed considerable reductions. The twice-cropped area under irrigation also rose from 37,893 acres to 60,901 acres. The area irrigated from Government canals was 671,226 (613,195) acres, and by private canals 238,085 (247,907) acres. Under Government and private tanks, there were decreases of 12,210 and 21,546 acres respectively. The increase in areas irrigated by wells was negligible.

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
84. There was no change in the cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service. The three posts in the Burma Agricultural Service, Class I, continued to be filled by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Irrawaddy Circle, the Mycologist and the Agricultural Engineer while the fourth post was filled by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Arakan Circle, on an officiating basis. In the cadre of the Burma Agricultural Service, Class II, the posts of Lecturer in Botany and Lecturer in English were abolished as a measure of economy. In the Subordinate Agricultural Service, 88 posts out of the sanctioned cadre 104 were occupied. The total recurring expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 7.62 lakhs (9.5 lakhs) and the total receipt Rs. 10.5 lakhs (11.5 lakhs). A grant of Rs. 4,738 was received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on account of the Rice Research work at Hmawbi, and another of Rs. 6,210 on account of Cotton Improvement work in the dry zone from the Indian Central Cotton Committee. 

Owing to the cessation of recruitment, there was only the third year class of 18 students at the Agricultural College, Mandalay and in the Final Examination held in March 1933, 15 of these students passed; three received the First Class and twelve the Second Class Diplomas. One student was not eligible for the Diploma and two students failed.

A five weeks' course in Accounts and Procedure was conducted at the Agricultural College and was attended by twelve officers of the Agricultural Department and by one of the Veterinary Department; all of these passed successfully.

The Pyinmana Agricultural School reopened in May 1932 with 80 (81) students on the roll. During the year 25 students left leaving a total of 55.

The two farm schools at Mahlaing and Hmawbi were conducted successfully. At the Mahlaing school a ten months' course of practical training was given to twelve pupils who were chosen out of one hundred and seven applicants for admission. Eleven of the twelve students successfully completed the course of whom four are employed as demonstrators by the Agricultural Department while seven have gone back to their own villages taking with them the improved implements of the department. At the Hmawbi farm school, ten students attended a nine months' course. Nine completed the course and all of these went back to work their own land.

In addition to these farm schools, shorter demonstration courses were given at several central farms, but the necessity for economy has resulted in serious curtailment of this item of the work.

The practice of inviting school pupils to visit the institutions of the department was continued. The Central Farm at Pyinmana was visited by selected classes from the two High Schools at Pyinmana and the Government High School at Yamethin. The Mudon Agricultural Station near Moulmein was visited during the year by the pupils and staff of fourteen schools including the Normal School. The pupils of the High Schools at Mandalay visited the College at Mandalay and were shown round the laboratories and experimental plots.

85. The Chemical Section carried out 823 (724) analyses mostly in connection with soils and oil seed, and investigations into the behaviour of fertilizers applied to soils in the heavy rainfall tracts were continued. The report on the
soil survey of the Mandalay Canal area will be available for distribution shortly. Investigations into soils suitable for growing the Yarnane tree and the composition and character of the black cotton soil of the Mandalay area with special reference to its effect on the foundation of buildings were continued in collaboration with officers of the Forest Department and the Public Works Department. Investigations into the soils of certain Shan States, soils for coffee growing, appear to indicate that these soils are too acid for the purpose.

In the Section of Botany and Plant Breeding investigations into paddy, butter beans, sesame, chillies and sorghum millets were continued. Thirteen pure cultures of paddy were handed over by the Economic Botanist to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle, for distribution. Thirteen new crosses were made between different varieties and 28 hybrid generations were under study. A special machine was designed by the Economic Botanist to determine accurately the effect of temperature on the breakage of rice during milling. A yield test between five different strains of butter beans did not show up any certain differences. A study of the two generations of crosses between early and late sesame types showed that they segregated according to Mendel's Law. Fourteen strains of wheat, ten strains of chillies, thirty-five cultures of gram and eleven types of sorghum were under observation for selection and improvement. A paper on the inheritance of seed-coat colour in the Phaseolus lunatus was submitted by the Economic Botanist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for publication.

Mycology.—The Mycologist studies an infection of paddy called by cultivators Myitpo, which occurred in the Shwebo District. No parasitic organism has hitherto been traced in the plants showing this condition. A mercurial fungicide called Ceresan was tried on the smut disease of pyaung but it was decided that Sulphur is more convenient to handle and much cheaper. A banded sclerotial disease was observed for the first time on exotic sugarcane varieties but not causing much damage. The experiments on betel vine disease were continued and showed that the application of one per cent Bordeaux mixture is effective for controlling the disease. This method is now being recommended to betel vine gardeners and demonstrations are being done by the district staff. An investigation into the various fungus diseases of Mangosteen fruit was begun.

Entomology.—The only serious insect pest during the year was the beetle (Allissonotum) which is creating great damage to the sugarcane crops in the Myitkyina District. At present hand-picking has been recommended and nearly two millions of the beetles were collected on the Sahnaw Sugar Estate and destroyed. An application for a grant has been made by the Local Government to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with the object of attempting to introduce parasites to control this insect. In connection with the pest known as Chabyan which has been doing damage to the toddy palms in the dry zone, the Entomologist and his staff have toured in the districts concerned, consulted with the Deputy Commissioners, and prepared leaflets and posters with a view to preventing its spread. The rhinoceros beetle continued its depredations on coconuts and has unfortunately got a footing in Cheduba Island. An Entomological Assistant was sent there on tour and organized a campaign against this pest in collaboration with the Deputy Commissioner and the district officials.
Sericulture.—At Mandalay and Maymyo the supply of silk-worm eggs and seed cocoons was continued. The low price of paddy has given a stimulus to the Sericultural industry in various parts of the country especially in the Paukkaung Subdivision of the Prome District. A grant to the rearers from the Prome District Council has enabled the Entomologist to introduce the Japanese reeling machinery which will produce silk thread capable of being used in the Amarapura Silk Weaving Factory. The Japanese method of grafting bush mulberry is being tried and about 3,000 grafts were raised at Mandalay on seedlings grown from seed collected at Maymyo. At Leiktho, sericulture is in the hands of the Italian-Roman Catholic Mission with the guidance of the Entomologist and his staff. During the year the section distributed to Paukkaung 23,175 (6,938) layings of silk-worm eggs and 15,100 seed cocoons, and to Leiktho 8,863 (2,446) layings of silk-worm eggs and 3,030 (3,298) seed cocoons and the demand was greater than the department could supply.

Agricultural Engineering.—In the Engineering Section work along the lines of the previous year was continued. Of the new implements designed the following were the most important:—a travelling cotton gin, Persian wheel pumping outfit and two new types of hand-feed seed boxes to fit on to a standard Indian seed drill. Demonstrations of implements were done at various centres and exhibits of model implements were set up at the Mandalay and Indaw Agricultural Shows. A leaflet on the Improved Jaggery Furnace was prepared and is now in the Press.

Rice.—The Rice Research Scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has now been put in hand at Hmawbi and a new laboratory erected and equipped during the year. The work is at present concentrated on the production of pure lines from crosses made between indigenous and exotic paddies, some seven or eight years ago. Some of these appear to be of very high quality and have reached the stage for multiplication on a field scale. Experiments with fertilizers showed that although, owing to the serious fall in the price of paddy, it is not profitable to apply these on a field scale, it is still a paying proposition to apply them to the nursery plots and that under present conditions profits of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per acre can be obtained by this practice. Important germination tests made at Hmawbi showed that in the case of paddy seed germination capacity reaches its maximum about five months after harvest and after that diminishes to zero in six months’ time. An investigation into the factors of the individual plant which make for higher yield in the crop has begun at Hmawbi.

Sugar cane.—Work on this crop is concentrated at present at the Pyinmana Agricultural Station where a good deal of useful information has been collected. It was found that the addition of 15, 30, 45 and 60 lbs. of Nitrogen (Sulphate of Ammonia) per acre gave increased yields of canes of 11 per cent, 20 per cent, 32 per cent and 42 per cent respectively, while the addition of similar quantities of phosphate had no effect on the yield or the quality of cane nor did it expedite ripening.

Cotton.—Work on this plant has been facilitated by a grant from the Indian Central Cotton Committee of Rs. 19,224 spread over a period of three years. A number of crosses have been made, but it has not yet been found possible to issue any of the resulting hybrids for general use. At Allanmyo similar work is being done with the Wagyi
type of Burmese cotton and an attempt is being made to revive the
cultivation of the Cambodia type on a small scale.

Sesamum.—The Economic Botanist continued his work on this crop
at Tatkon, Mahlaing and Allanmyo. The department's variety called
Hnan-net is being multiplied on a considerable scale and has found
favour with the cultivators.

Groundnut.—The investigations conducted into the oil content of
groundnut by the Agricultural Chemist has not revealed differences
of sufficient practical importance to enable one kind to be multiplied at
the expense of another. A fresh collection of groundnut varieties is
being made from all the principal groundnut growing countries of the
world. The erect type of groundnut continued to make headway on
the islands of the Irrawaddy River because of its shorter life-period and
of the greater ease in harvesting it.

Pulses.—Work on the Burma Butter Bean continued during the
year. The results of previous trial shipments to London have shown
that this type of bean should find a good market in Europe provided
conditions are favourable. It is, however, in competition with the large
white Madagascar Bean. A fresh trial with the latter will be made
but it is not likely that it can be grown on a very extended area in this
province.

Tobacco.—The work of tobacco is being held up for want of a
suitable flue-curing barn and it is intended to make an application to
the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a grant for this
purpose. Eleven varieties of tobacco were under study during the
year which comprised the representatives of cheroot, cigarette and
chewing classes.

Stock Breeding and Dairying.—At the close of the year the pure
Burmese herd of cattle at Tatkon consisted of the following:—Cows
and heifers 57 (50), calves 60 (50), bulls 11 (3), and bullocks 3 (3). The
animals had a clean bill of health throughout the year. The building
up of the herd is still in its infancy and it has not as yet been possible
to begin the distribution of selected bulls.

The small pure herd of the Scindhi milk breed continued to be
maintained at the Agricultural College Farm, Mandalay. At the end
of the year the herd consisted of 3 (3) bulls, 11 (9) cows, 11 (9) young
bulls, 5 (8) young heifers, 7 (11) calves or a total of 37 (40). There was
a profit of Rs. 660-9-7 on the year's working.

Horticulture.—Experiments in horticulture were conducted mainly
on the garden areas of the Hmawbi, Mudon and Akyab Agricultural
Stations. The principal fruit trees experimented with were the sapota,
litchi, Kew pineapple, grape fruit, bread fruit, Avocado pear, cocoa
and exotic mango types.

86. The totals of seed distributed to the cultivators during the year
were, paddy 11'56 (10'56) million lbs., cotton 224 (245) thousand lbs.,
groundnut 33 (17) thousand lbs., sesamum 27 (25) thousand lbs., beans 195 (302) thousand lbs., gram 107 (132) thousand lbs., wheat 6 (8) thousand lbs., millet 82 (52) thousand
lbs., miscellaneous 70 (16) thousand lbs. and sugarcane 477 (242)
thousand sets. Grafts and seedlings were mango 91 (102), coconut
3 (7), oil palm 975 (836), pineapple 1,651 (2,957), sapota 13 (3), litchi
65 (45), citrus 135 (147), miscellaneous 3,893 (731).
There are at work 20 (20) major seed farms with acreage 2,503 (2,483)
and 133 (124) minor or grazing ground seed farms with acreage 7,964
(7,482).

87. With effect from the 1st April 1932, the four Circle Charges
were reduced to 3, and the headquarters of the
South-Western Circle was transferred from
Bassein to Prome. The revised sanctioned cadre
of the Class I Service is 7 and Class II Service 15,
while that of Veterinary Inspectors is 22 and Veterinary Assistants 144.
The number of officers employed during the year were—Class I—6 (7),
Class II—9 (7), Veterinary Inspectors 21 (26) and Veterinary Assistants
135 (175). The cost of the department was Rs. 5,56 (5,62) lakhs.
No refresher course was held during the year as all the Veterinary
Assistants have now completed their course. In view of the financial
position, the opening of the College was again postponed.

88. There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths from
contagious diseases during the year. The total
recorded deaths were 22,472 (11,821). Rinderpest
alone accounted for 19,199 (8,689) of these deaths. The mortality from
this disease was greatest in Magwe, Prome, Toungoo, Thayetmyo,
Myaungmya, Minbu and Myingyan. The incidence of the disease was
heaviest along the routes of communication used by cattle traders from
the breeding area of the dry zone to the delta. The heaviest mortality
occurred during the months of April to August. During the year,
191,704 (107,120) animals were inoculated against this disease. Foot-
and-mouth disease affected practically all the districts, the Salween
District alone remaining free from infection. Anthrax occurred in
many districts. Akyab, Sandoway and Ta,·oy showed
the heaviest mortality. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia accounted for a mortality,
of 1,575. The total number of non-contagious diseases treated during
the year by the subordinate staff amounted to 30,719 (62,013), an
average of 19.4 (27.5) per officer per month. There has been a
considerable decrease in the work of the subordinate staff in the
 treatment of ordinary cases due to the reduction in their cadre and to
the concentration of the staff on preventive measures.

89. The returns give more bullocks, but fewer cows and young
stock. Male buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs show
an increase. There is also an increase in the
number of ploughs and carts. Some of the variations from the figures
of the previous year may be due to more accurate enumeration. The
number of horses, except stallions hired for stud, ponies, mules and
donkeys is declining. During the year, a cattle show was held in
Mandalay.

90. The great majority of loans are made under the Agriculturists'
Agricultural Loans. Loans Act, while loans under the Land Improve-
ment 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 Rs. 6,14 (5,43) per cent. The amount newly
issued was Rs. 15,91 (45,81) lakhs, due for collection Rs. 54,50 (46,25)
lakhs, collected Rs. 20'08 (18'62) lakhs, suspended Rs. 10'62 (12'25) lakhs, remitted Rs. 0'09 (0'04) lakh. Owing to a good harvest the amount newly issued was less than the average (Rs. 19'93 lakhs) for the last ten years. The loans issued in two districts exceeded a lakh each while in six districts they exceeded half a lakh and in two districts half a lakh each. The collection was 36'8 per cent of the amount due as against 40'3 per cent in the preceding year. Outstandings are largest in the Akyab, Pegu, Meiktila and Yamethin Districts. In the Akyab District, which has not fully recovered from the effects of cyclone, tidal wave and cattle disease and is also affected by the unprecedented low price of paddy, the amount outstanding is Rs. 8'18 lakhs. The amounts suspended exceeded one lakh each in Meiktila, Myingyan and Yamethin Districts.

91. The area cultivated under the protection of embankments in the charge of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department was 1,275,743 (1,262,834) acres, the increase being due to the cultivation of low lying areas in the tract protected by the Henzada Embankment where less flooding occurred. The season on the whole was fair: the rains started early but were slightly below normal and floods were moderate though of long duration. The Irrawaddy River passed the danger level of 42 at Henzada on the 17th July, touched the level of 44'50 on the 16th August and, with two short breaks, remained above the danger mark till the 20th September. The village embankments were breached in three places but on the whole did not suffer much damage.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 17'91 (20'15) lakhs; the working expenses were Rs. 9'86 (9'43) lakhs and the net revenue Rs. 8'05 (10'72) lakhs, the drop being due to the general remission in the land revenue on the main crop owing to the economic depression.

Low portions of the Henzada and Thongwa Embankments were raised. Work was completed on retirements left unfinished at the end of the previous year, and a start made with others that were necessary at Kyonsha and Kyiganthaik on the Henzada Embankment. The extension of the Tamatakaw Embankment for another three miles was practically completed at the end of the year, as also the work of improving the drainage of the Mokkamu area in the Pyuntaza Plain.

Weather and Crops.

92. The season was generally a good one for rice and other important crops in spite of a break in the rains during the month of August. The monsoon held off till the third week in May but the early rains were good everywhere. The total rainfall was slightly below normal: the middle rains were poor, and the late rains failed in Upper Burma.

In the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, the season was favourable for main crop, while in most districts of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions, the season ended with crop failures due to excessive middle rains and poor late rains. The total rainfall was below normal in all districts of the Magwe Division except Pakokku. In Minbu the season was very good for nearly all crops. The inundated lands along the Irrawaddy had a favourable season for irrigated rice, an unusual event. Thayetmyo, Magwe and Pakokku had a fairly good season for sesame. The total rainfall in the Mandalay Division did not vary much from the
normal, but the agricultural season, was on the whole, unfavourable in the unirrigated tracts. In Kyaukse, winter rice was good, but late sesame fared badly. In Myingyan early dry crops did fairly well, but rice was disappointing. In the Wet Zone (Bhamo, Myitkyina, Katha and the Upper Chindwin) the rains were generally well distributed and crops were about normal. Though the early rains were sufficient in the Dry Zone districts (Shwebo, Sagaing and the Lower Chindwin), the middle rains were badly distributed and the late rains were a failure, the Lower Chindwin being the most unfortunate. Sesamum had a good year in Shwebo and unirrigated rice and other rain-fed crops were fair. In Sagaing late sesame suffered badly, while cotton, nut and early sesame were successful. Winter rice in the riverine areas and spring rice gave good crops. The season in the Lower Chindwin was a fair one for early dry crops and a poor one for rain-fed rice and kaing crops.

93. The percentage of the normal yield of paddy was 91 (79). The matured area rose from 11'34 to 11'65 million acres, and in consequence, the estimated gross output of paddy rose from 5'99 to 7'06 million tons. Of the total increase, Lower Burma was responsible for 85 per cent. During the calendar year 1932 (season 1931-32), 3'03 million tons of rice and rice products were actually exported against the estimated exportable surplus of 2'70 million tons. The exportable surplus of the crop for the year 1933 is estimated at 3'45 million tons, and for the period 1st January to 30th June 1933, 2'08 (1'95) million tons had been exported. During the year, there was a further decline in paddy prices. The month of June 1932 ended with a price of Rs. 90 for Rangoon boat paddy. In the first week of July, it was Rs. 89, but in the next week it rose to Rs. 94. September opened at Rs. 95 but the price began to drop gradually till it reached Rs. 77 at the end of October. During November, it was round about Rs. 75, but when the new crop came on to the market, the lowest price of the year, Rs. 65 was recorded. The period January to June was remarkable for the low level of paddy prices. The average price of boat paddy was Rs. 66 (100) in January to March. In January, there was a slight recovery, but in February, a decline again set in, and by the end of March, the low record of Rs. 55 was reached. During April, the market registered a sharp rise due to Far East shippers buying freely. This steady improvement continued during May and June, and by the end of June, the price was Rs. 67.

Good early rains gave the sesameum crop a fair start but long breaks affected the crop in many districts. The matured area under early sesameum however showed an increase. The late crop did not fair so well. In the final forecast a yield of 64 (30) thousand tons of seed was estimated. The price opened in September 1932 at Rs. 296 (367). During the subsequent months, there was not much change, but when the late variety came on to the market, it rose to an average of Rs. 310 but later it began to drop, and by the end of June 1933, it fell to Rs. 280. The yield of cotton was substantial, the provincial estimated output in the final forecast being 11 (6) thousand tons. There is no material change in the price of cotton. The year was a very good one for groundnut. Its yield exceeded the average for the last ten years, the estimated yield being 157,500 (130,000) tons of nut in shell. The average price was Rs. 94 (121) per 100 baskets. The price of beans also dropped heavily.
Co-operation.

94. This report deals with the period from 1st July 1932 to 30th June 1933. As already reported last year the department was continuously occupied in liquidation work. Propaganda and extension could not therefore be taken in hand. The number of societies registered during the period under report was two, all of which are Salary Earners Societies, one from Akyab Town and the other from Rangoon Town. At the end of June 1933 there were 2,335 (2,612) societies of all classes with 76,662 (81,701) members. The results of liquidation are summarised below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class I -- Credit Societies (in liquidation) --</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural) --</td>
<td>(1) Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1932</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>68,27,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Liabilities discharged during the year</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3,71,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Liabilities on the 30th June 1933 (including fresh liabilities of societies put into liquidation during the year)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>69,42,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Percentage of (2) to (3)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class II -- Non-Credit Societies in Liquidation --</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural) --</td>
<td>(1) Liabilities (principal only) on 30th June 1932</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,35,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Liabilities discharged during the year</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,29,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Liabilities on 30th June 1933 (including fresh liabilities of societies put into liquidation during the year)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,29,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Percentage of (2) to (3)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year, total membership declined from 81,701 to 76,662, and deposits of non-members from 20'29 lakhs to 18'66 lakhs. Deposit by members, however, increased from 9'82 lakhs to 18'86 lakhs. This was attributable to the fact that the paddy accounts of the Colony Societies, which had to be shown as temporary deposits by members before final adjustment after sale, could not be settled during the year. Under close supervision and control, 1,493 living Agricultural societies repaid to their financing Banks 15'2 per cent of Rs. 7 lakhs outstanding at the beginning of the year of 46 lakhs.

95. The Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation), was able to discharge during the year its outside liabilities to the extent of Rs. 4,01,702 out of Rs. 24,81,327 outstanding on the 30th June 1932, leaving Rs. 23,79,626 including Government loan of Rs. 17,00,000. Recoveries in cash from the societies amounted to Rs. 78,288-9-0. The question of the disposal of lands in the possession of societies indebted to this Bank is still an intricate problem to be solved. The general trade depression has reduced their value to such an extent as not to attract reasonable buyers. The non-official liquidator of the Pakokku District Central Bank, Ltd., was able to take over the management of 2,286'16 acres of lands from the debtor-societies. He could also pay off another dividend of six pies in the rupee, which makes up the total dividend of 3 annas 6 pies in the rupee since the date of liquidation of the Bank, in addition to the payment of 3 annas in the rupee towards the interest due.
The Myingyan and Sagu-Salin District Central Banks (in liquidation) are still in the hands of the official liquidators. During the year they were able to discharge outside liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,503 and Rs. 1,356 respectively.

The number of living Central Banks remained unchanged, i.e., 10. Of the District Banks, the Moulmein District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was, as in previous years, the only one which could meet its liabilities to the full satisfaction of its depositors. The remaining 3 District Banks, Pegu, Henzacla and Prome had another difficult year in spite of the fact that collections in kind were resorted to. The low price of paddy was one of the main causes that led these institutions to land in such difficulty. However, their respective managements were again successful in obtaining the consent of the depositors to accept a part of the deposits due for repayment.

The Sittang Colonies Banking Union, Ltd., has had another successful year.

Agricultural Credit Societies. The number of living agricultural credit societies decreased by 237 to 1,493. Loans and deposits received by these societies from individuals amounted to Rs. 98,036 (1,50,000). These societies made a loss of Rs. 4,06,789 as against a profit of Rs. 1,34,479 for 1931-32. This is attributed to the strict enforcement of the requirements of Rule 19 of the Burma Co-operative Societies Rules, 1931, by which all payments by members, against whom there are overdue loans, are to be credited first to principal. The average cost of management per member has fallen from Rs. 3'00 to Rs. 2'5.

97. There were 74 (80) urban societies in existence at the end of the year. As a result of the winding up of 6 societies, the share capital of these societies has decreased from Rs. 13,31,632 to Rs. 13,05,074. On the other hand, their reserve funds have increased from Rs. 3,51,592 to Rs. 3,60,957. The societies of Rangoon Town were full of life and their members strictly follow their bye-laws. Almost all the societies in the districts continued to concentrate on recovery of existing loans and repayment of deposits.

Salary Earners' Societies decreased from 68 to 66. Their share capital increased from 37'61 lakhs to 40'25 lakhs; their reserve funds from 1'90 lakhs to 2'22 lakhs. The Rangoon societies continued to be able to look after themselves and to manage their affairs efficiently.

The number of Cattle Insurance Societies and their members have remained the same as in 1931-32. Almost all societies of this class are in a moribund state.

Horticulture.

98. There is only one, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma at Rangoon. In 1932, 37 members joined the Society and 24 resigned leaving 173 members including ex-officio members. Receipts showed a net decrease of Rs. 18,025 and expenditure Rs. 12,058. The big drop in revenue was due to the withholding of the Government grant and the reduction of the Development Trust grant. During the year, several improvements were carried out and more land was brought under cultivation.
Forests.

99. The total area of reserved forest is 34,705 (34,449) square miles [Burma 31,516 (31,282), Federated Shan States 3,189 (3,167)], of unclassed forests 148,576 (111,757) [Burma 90,749 (90,273), Federated Shan States 57,827 (21,484)]. The area awaiting settlement is 481 (1,030) square miles [Burma 451 (976), Federated Shan States 30 (54)], and 477 (1,550) [Burma 453 (1,550), Federated Shan States 24 (Nil)], were finally settled.

The total mileage of boundaries artificially marked was 18,931 (19,077) [Burma 17,594 (17,739), Federated Shan States 1,337 (1,338)]. No forest surveys or working plans field work were carried out.

100. The acreage under fire-protection was 103,362 (92,416) [Burma 101,290 (90,165), Federated Shan States 2,072 (2,251)], of which 93 (91) per cent in Burma were successfully protected. Of reserved forests, 26,387 (26,067) square miles [Burma 24,079 (23,821), Federated Shan States 2,308 (2,246)] were entirely closed to grazing.

Forest offences reported numbered 13,830 (10,001) [Burma 13,605 (9,810), Federated Shan States 225 (191)], whereof 13,493 (9,559) were petty, i.e., compounded or prosecuted only for refusal to compound; 1,617 (1,639) were taken to court, the percentage of convictions being 92 (88). The increase is due to a number of offences, committed during the rebellion, coming to light, to stricter supervision and to improved patrolling.

101. The total acreage of plantations was 132,541 (130,112) [Burma 130,632 (128,019), Federated Shan States 1,909 (2,093)], new plantations being 3,536 (4,006) [Burma 3,165 (3,531), Federated Shan States 371 (475)]. Teak, *Pyinukado* (*Xyilia dolabriformis*) and cutch are the principal species planted. Creeper cutting was carried out over 103,422 (110,163) acres [Burma 89,518 (109,518), Federated Shan States 13,904 (645)] ; improvement felling (including ficus-bound trees) over 52,659 (86,348) acres [Burma 52,659 (78,798), Federated Shan States Nil (7,550)].

Silvicultural research was on the regeneration of *in*, the influence of seed origin in the case of teak and the germination of stored seed of *pyinukado*. The herbarium increased from 34,005 to 36,382 sheets. Entomological research was on insects which damaged teak. Economic research was on seasoning, preservation and the supply of a quantity of *kayiu* bamboos for umbrella handles; the workshop output was 434 (215) tons converted timber, and the total revenue from sale of finished articles Rs. 0'76 (1'03) lakh, the department supplying furniture for the National Bank of India and others, also box-shooks and dunnage for Messrs. The *Burma Oil Co., Ltd*. Offences against the Game Rules were 150 (133) but these figures bear little relation to reality: 152 (147) elephants were captured of which 24 (11) died. In *Katha, Mogok* and *Shwebo*, where special measures against wild elephants are necessary, 103 (15) 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 metalled forest roads in Burma is 26, of unmetalled cart roads 2,215 (2,191), of bridle paths 3,989 (3,906). Expenditure on roads and buildings was Rs. 2'49 (2'73) lakhs [Burma 2'42 (2'64), Federated Shan States '07 ('09)].

102. The outturn of teak by lessees was 246,046 (284,948) tons [Burma 223,904 (264,970), Federated Shan States 22,142 (19,978)]; by licensees 30,665 (32,060) tons [Burma 28,393 (30,131), Federated Shan States 2,272 (1,929)]; by Government 72,788 (35,803) tons [Burma 72,731 (35,438), Federated Shan States 57 (365)]. Government outturn is confined to the Myitmaika Extraction Division which is run on a commercial basis; it sold at Rangoon 16,169 (22,242) tons, of which Chinese took 9,501 tons, the average price being Rs. 40'5 (46'9) per ton; in addition 1,423 (1,100) tons were shipped to the Admiralty at an average price of Rs. 168'9 (175'8) per ton.

The outturn of timber other than teak was 304,729 (252,459) tons [Burma 282,410 (227,893), Federated Shan States 22,319 (24,566)]; of fuel 1,152,591 (1,053,892) [Burma 1,144,919 (1,043,874), Federated Shan States 7,672 (10,018)].

Teak royalty from lessees was Rs. 45'18 (72'45) lakhs [Burma 42'22 (67'93), Federated Shan States 2'95 (4'52)], the decrease being due to trade depression, the presentation of inferior logs for measurement and a difference in the standard of classification.

Teak export was 142,763 (124,838) tons of which 88 per cent went to India.

Net forest revenue was Rs. 92'43 (113'96) lakhs [Burma 87'46 (106'44), Federated Shan States 4'97 (7'52)], expenditure Rs. 68'64 (66'52) [Burma 65'05 (62'29), Federated Shan States 3'59 (4'23)], net surplus Rs. 23'78 (47'44). The decrease in revenue is due to decreased outturn of teak by three large extraction agencies and to a decline in the exports of cutch and lac. Teak, the principal source of revenue, realized Rs. 61'97 (83'95) lakhs [Burma 58'76 (79'23), Federated Shan States 3'21 (4'72)]. The five European firms contributed 45'6 (61'0) per cent of the total forest revenue in respect of Burma.

Mines and Quarries.

103. Mining operations were carried on in the Tavoy, Mergui, Thaton, Amherst, Toungoo, Bassein, Henzada, Mandalay, Meiktila, Yamethin and Katha Districts, and in the Northern and Southern Shan States. The Mawchi Mines in Karenni are not subject to the Indian Mines Act. There were 230 (199) mines at work, Tavoy and Mergui Districts and the Northern Shan States contributing mainly to the increase. Of this number 201 were in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts and were worked for tin, wolfram and other allied minerals. Out of the remaining 29 mines, 7 (in the Northern Shan States) were worked for iron ore, 6 (3 each in the Amherst and Thaton Districts) for tin and 1 (in the Northern Shan States) for lead and silver. One is an establishment in Mandalay District for dressing ore, and the rest were stone quarries. Most of the mines in the Mergui and Tavoy Districts are worked on tribute system.
The supply of labour was adequate and in the Southern Shan States and Mergui and Amherst Districts, the supply was reported to be in excess of the demand. The average number of persons employed per day was 8,065 (16,113), the Northern Shan States, and the Thatón and Tavoy Districts being mainly responsible for the decrease. The daily average number of women employed was 214; to this average Tavoy District contributed 207. In no district were children employed in mines during the year. The average number of hours of work varied from 6 to 8 hours. Wages earned by skilled and unskilled labour varied little from district to district. The average wages of an unskilled labourer were annas fifteen a day. Skilled labourers received up to Rs. 2-14-0 a day. The relations between labourers and employers were good, and there were no strikes in any mine.

The general health of the labourers in the mines was good. Malaria was prevalent in the Mergui and Tavoy Districts. Since the introduction of anti-malaria measures, there was great improvement in the health of the labourers in the Northern Shan States. The Burma Corporation continued to provide excellent medical facilities for its employees. Sanitary arrangements and housing accommodation were good except in the Bassein District, and at Martaban in the Thatón District. Educational facilities were provided in some of the mining areas. As in the previous year, liquor shops were licensed in mining areas, and special opium licences were issued to mine owners. In spite of 7 liquor shops located near the principal Tavoy mines, there were 22 Excise cases. No serious crime was reported from any mining area.

In the Northern Shan States, there occurred 109 underground and 8 above ground accidents of which 3 underground and 1 above ground were fatal, the total number of persons killed or injured being 120. In the Tavoy and Mergui Districts, there were 18 accidents—2 underground and 16 above ground—, the number of persons killed, or injured being 20. The two underground cases proved fatal. There were 2 prosecutions in the Tavoy District under the Explosives Rules, and 1 in the Northern Shan States under the Mines Act.

104. The number of concessions granted during the year was 155 (120), of which 101 (43) were new concessions to prospect for minerals, 41 (60) were renewals of previously granted prospecting licences and 13 (17) were mining leases. The total number of concessions held on the 31st December 1932 was 332 (315), of which 186 (202) were held under mining leases and 146 (113) under prospecting licences. Of the new concessions, 34 were for natural petroleum, 22 for tin, 2 for wolfram, 2 for coal, 3 for gold, 1 for iron-ore, 2 for lead and silver and 1 for mica. Others related to unspecified minerals (including tin, wolfram and allied minerals) except natural petroleum. One mining lease for tin-ore was cancelled for non-payment of dead rent, and 19 mining leases (4 for tin and wolfram, 2 for natural petroleum, 3 for tin, 7 for tin and other allied minerals and 3 for unspecified minerals except natural petroleum) were surrendered during the year.

The following were the principal changes made during the year in the Mineral Concessions Directions:—

Direction 5A was replaced by a new Direction authorizing Commissioners of Divisions to renew certificates of approval in all cases in which the Financial Commissioner's sanction had previously been required.
Direction 12 (a), (b) and (c) were replaced by new clauses raising the limits of acreage prescribed for the issue of prospecting licences by Collectors, Commissioners and the Financial Commissioner.

Directions 12A (ii) and 17 (2) were amended so as to authorize Commissioners of Divisions to renew prospecting licences and fresh prospecting licences coming within the scope of these clauses.

Direction 42 was replaced by a new Direction prescribing the procedure for the collection of royalty on natural petroleum and authorizing the Financial Commissioner to permit oil concessionaires approved by him to pay the royalty into the Imperial Bank at Rangoon.

105. The output was 247 (244) million gallons, valued at Rs. 4'00 (4'83) crores. The decrease in production in the Yenangyaung field continued. There were increases in Magwe (Chauk drilled-wells), Pakokku and Upper Chindwin Districts. The increase in the Upper Chindwin District is ascribed to the initial good production obtained from five new wells brought into production during the year in the Indaw oil-field. In other districts, the increase was due to greater activity of the operators.

106. The output was 372,586 (397,679) tons, valued at Rs. 17'22 (20) lakhs, all from the Burma Corporation's Bawdwin Mines. Their smelting and refining operations produced 70,560 tons of lead, 642 tons of antimonial lead, 44,484 tons of zinc concentrates, 9,729 tons of copper matte, 3,579 tons of nickel speiss and 5,998,956 troy ounces of refined silver. There was no output from the lead and silver mines in the Southern Shan States.

107. During the year Rs. 87,401 (92,770) was collected as licence fees for the right to dig for and raise precious stones within the Mogok Stone Tract, but no weight or value in respect of rubies, sapphires and spinels was recorded by the native miners.

108. The output of tin concentrates was 2,512 (2,436) tons, valued at Rs. 27'54 (20'11) lakhs; tungsten ore 1,048 (940) tons valued at Rs. 3'61 (2'76) lakhs; jadeite 3,026 (2,765) cwt. valued at Rs. 3'26 (7'73) lakhs, quality being inferior; amber 11 (nil) cwt. valued at Rs. 1,940; iron ore 6,560 (nil) tons valued at Rs. 13,287. The output of gold was 46'60 (36'76) ounces valued at Rs. 3,599 (1,965).

109. The output of building stone and road metal was 1'34 (2'03) million tons valued at Rs. 19'76 (26'20) lakhs.

Quarry Stone and Clay. The increases and decreases in the various districts are ascribed respectively to greater and smaller demands by the Public Works Department, Burma Railways and Local Bodies. Output of pottery clay was 21,705 (20,751) tons valued at Rs. 24,873 (28,141). The fall in value was due to trade depression. Soap-sand output was 2,250 (2,685) tons valued at Rs. 6,946 (8,954). The decrease was due to drought in the Meiktila District.
Manufactures.

110. The great bulk of the population is agricultural: the other chief industrial occupations are concerned with rice milling, which employs 43,254 (41,790) workers, timber sawing 11,107 (12,071), petroleum refining 7,883 (8,478) and lead smelting 2,739 (2,790), out of 90,578 (90,593) factory employees in the country. No new industries were established during the year. Continued depression in trade was reported and most industries considered conditions more stagnant than in the previous year. Out of 948 (947) working factories, only 536 (569) could be inspected. The Assistant Inspector posted to the Factories Department last year has been re-transferred to his original department on promotion to a higher grade and steps to be taken for strengthening the Inspectorate are still under consideration.

111. There were 1,073 (1,059) registered factories, of which 125 (112) remained closed during the year. Trade was slack and many of the working factories were open for a few weeks only. Rice mills rose from 589 to 609. The match factories numbering 4 (6) employed an average of 2,359 (2,736) persons. The total number of women employed in factories was 10,251 (10,272), and the number of children was 462 (574). The housing of labour has not altered materially during the year. Existing accommodation has, however, been maintained in normal repair. Sanitary conditions remained fair on the whole, and the health of factory labour in general was good. Accidents numbered 1,668 (1,728), of which 17 (19) were fatal, 211 (241) classed as serious and 1,440 (1,468) as minor. Twenty-three (44) prosecutions were instituted and 19 (42) convictions were obtained.

Trade.

112. The total value of all seaborne trade was—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maritime Trade: Total Value and Revenue</th>
<th>Rs. crores.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30'87 (34'25) with foreign ports</td>
<td>38'55 (35'42) with Indian ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3'74 (2'99) between Burma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73'16 (72'66)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104'19 average for 1928-29 to 1930-31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Though the year was one of world-wide trade depression Burma’s figures were on the whole well maintained, the aggregate value showing a slight increase as compared with the previous year. On the import side, business in cotton, woollen and silk piece-goods recovered very strikingly in the first half of the year, but this recovery was not maintained and the latter half of the year saw a downward trend. The balance of trade with foreign countries in favour of Burma was Rs. 9'26 (12'85) crores, and with India Rs. 18'20 (11'83), the latter showing a substantial increase. The United Kingdom’s share in the import trade increased slightly from 40'91 per cent to 41'03 per cent, and in the export trade it rose from 18'68 per cent to 22'18 per cent. The share of the British Empire showed a slight increase to 50 (49) per cent in imports and to 52 (50'84) per cent in exports. The share
of Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) fell to 16'20 (17'11) per cent in imports and to 19'45 (20'04) in exports. Asia's share in imports increased to 27'17 (24'38) per cent and in exports to 21'79 (21'02) per cent, while the share of the United States of America showed a decrease both in imports and exports.

Rangoon absorbed 86'17 (84'66) per cent of the total trade in private merchandise. The net customs duty was Rs. 4'52 (3'98) crores against an average of Rs. 4'49 crores for the three years 1928-29 to 1930-31.

113. Foreign imports were Rs. 10'61 (10'40) crores, Indian Rs. 8'98 (10'19) crores. Import of cotton twist and yarn showed an increase of nearly half a million pounds, the United Kingdom, China and Japan all sharing the increase. This improvement affected the Indian imports which fell to 11'90 (12'58) million pounds. The market for foreign piece-goods showed a distinct revival, the total imports, 140'33 million yards, being not much less than in the bumper year 1929-30 when 144'72 million yards were imported. The United Kingdom increased her quota under all heads and doubled her supplies of grey and coloured cotton piece-goods. Japan and the United Kingdom continue to be the largest suppliers in this line. Japan also leads in the supply of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, her share being 6'26 (4'15) million yards. Imports of Indian piece-goods fell to 46'57 (49'27) million yards. Though blankets decreased to 1'07 (1'40) million pounds, Japan increased her supply to 55 (36) million pounds. Imports from the Netherlands fell to 50 (1'03) million pounds. Imports of pure and mixed silk piece-goods from all countries increased, the figures being 2'58 (1'34) million yards for pure silk and 1'73 (8'6) for mixed. Japan doubled her supplies of both while China increased her supply to 42 (15) million yards. There was a remarkable increase in the imports of woollen goods, the total value being Rs. 23'79 (7'86) lakhs. Japan's share of woollen piece-goods imported was 608,515 (60,488) yards; the United Kingdom accounted for 466,740 (94,325) yards and Italy 115,683 (27,908) yards. The bulk of the shawls came from Germany and hosiery from the United Kingdom.

Metal and ore imports were 28 (29) thousand tons; the shares of the different countries were United Kingdom Rs. 37'49 (49'03) lakhs, Belgium 10'69 (8'74), Germany 4'26 (3'91), Japan 4'13 (1'9), and the United States of America 1'01 (1'81). Trade depression which caused many mills in Burma to close down, either entirely or in part, was responsible for the heavy drop in the imports of machinery and millwork to Rs. 64'49 (127'04) lakhs. The United Kingdom's share of the trade declined to Rs. 46'34 (78'83) lakhs, that of the United States to Rs. 13'36 (30'16) lakhs, Germany to Rs. 2'10 (7'72) lakhs and Belgium to Rs. 93 (7'58) lakh. Liquors were Rs. 27'98 (31'54) lakhs; salt Rs. 14'24 (9'30) lakhs, 82 (49) thousand tons; sugar Rs 28'99 (34'34) lakhs, 26 (28) thousand tons; coal Rs. 53'57 (68'43) lakhs, 331 (432) thousand tons; tobacco Rs. 80'25 (76'46) lakhs. Mineral oils were 6'39 (10'15) million gallons valued at Rs. 21'11 (27'74) lakhs. Fuel oil from Persia fell to 5'24 (8'86) million gallons and kerosene from the United States of America to 678,002 (768,689) gallons. Lubricating oils increased to 420,801 (372,194) gallons, of which 355,691 (317,192) gallons came from the United States of
America. Motor cars from foreign countries were 394 (409) of which 343 (148) came from the United Kingdom, and from India 95 (176). Motor cycles fell to 33 (36), motor buses from foreign countries, to 29 (84) and from India, to 108 (161).

Apparel increased to Rs. 10'89 (6'85) lakhs and earthenware and porcelainware to Rs. 11'29 (5'72) lakhs, Japan supplying the bulk of it, Rs. 9'11 (3'54) lakhs. Provisions dropped to Rs. 80'25 (86'84), soap from the United Kingdom to Rs. 11'53 (17'13) lakhs and jute gunny bags from Bengal to Rs. 1,00'00 (1,53'52) lakhs.

114. Total Burma exports were Rs. 45'34 (44'13) crores of which 19'13 (22'83) were to foreign and 26'21 (21'30) to Indian ports. Rice and paddy were 2,703 (3,389) thousand tons valued at Rs. 19'58 (24'18) crores of which 1,657 (2,134) thousand tons valued at Rs. 11'66 (14'85) crores were to foreign ports and 1,046 (1,255) thousand tons valued at Rs. 7'92 (9'33) crores to Indian (excluding Burma) ports. Rangoon shipped 73 (72) per cent of the total, Bassein 11 (10), Akyab 9 (8) and Moulmein 7 (9). The United Kingdom increased her requirements during the year. The disturbance between China and Japan and floods in Japan were responsible for abnormal shipments to these two countries in the earlier part of the year and to Formosa which bought no rice in 1931-32. Later adverse developments, however, more than set off the promising start. The price of Big Mills Specials which had risen to Rs. 292'8 in March 1932 fell to Rs. 242'8 in April, Rs. 197'8 in October and closed in March 1933 at Rs. 142'8. Paddy prices opened at Rs. 100 but gradually fell to Rs. 75 in November and to Rs. 70 in January 1933 and closed at Rs. 58 at the end of March. Exports of bran amounted to 214'475 (272,143) tons valued at Rs. 64'52 (69'61) lakhs. The United Kingdom was again the principal buyer with 180,756 (181,611) tons; Germany took 17,445 (44,273), the Straits 7,373 (17,471), Netherlands 2,779 (8,593) and the Federated Malay States 1,287 (8,653). Prices rose to Rs. 30 (26) per ton.

Mineral oils were 183'01 (175'02) million gallons valued at Rs. 14'70 (8'79) crores, out of which all but 0'8 (10) million gallons went to India. Kerosene shipped to India increased to 120'19 (114'87) million gallons and lubricating oil to 7'46 (7'34) million gallons. Shipments of jute batching oil decreased in volume to 3'22 (3'30) million gallons but increased in value to Rs. 20'78 (14'45) lakhs. Paraffin-wax was 34,658 (36,148) tons valued at Rs. 1'46 (1'52) crores. The fall would have been more considerable had it not been for some increased shipments to the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Mexico. Candles were 1,973 (1,910) tons valued at Rs. 12'46 (12'03) lakhs.

Raw cotton was 13,629 (5,482) tons worth Rs. 68'10 (27'20) lakhs. Japan took 10,157 (2,168) tons, the United Kingdom 1,583 (4'86), and China 1,446 (2,354).

Teak was 142 (125) thousand cubic tons worth Rs. 201 (207) lakhs. Shipments to foreign ports again showed an appreciable contraction. With a minimum of shipbuilding and railway carriage construction in the United Kingdom and the continued depression in South Africa combined with competition from Siam, shipments of Burma teak to foreign ports were reduced to a very small figure. On the other hand, there was an increase in shipments to India. The bulk of the timber shipped, however, consisted of the cheapest qualities for ordinary
market requirements. The increased offtake in the Indian markets was only achieved by further reductions in prices which are now at a low level.

Hides and skins fell further to Rs. 9'93 (12'85) lakhs. Foreign exports of grain, pulse and flour declined to 36,038 (39,524) tons valued at Rs. 20'39 (23'38) lakhs. Beans formed the bulk of the trade, Japan being the principal consumer. Shipments to India improved to 71,464 (61,542) tons. Madras was the main customer for beans which amounted to 13,764 tons and Bengal and Madras for gram which totalled 20,835 tons.

Rubber dropped heavily to 2,611 (3,952) tons worth Rs. 5'54 (14 71) lakhs as a result of deterioration in price.

Lac also fell, the exports to foreign ports being 2,492 (6,736) cwts. and to India 14,310 (30,831) cwts. valued at Rs. 1'86 (4'82) lakhs.

Metals and ores were 139,932 (150,901) tons worth Rs. 312'07 (341'27) lakhs. The principal exports under this head were of pig-lead and zinc concentrates. The bulk of the former went to the United Kingdom which increased her demand and the whole of the latter was shipped to Belgium. Germany took all the copper matte and nickel speiss, the United Kingdom most of the wolfram and the Straits the bulk of the tin ore.

Jadestone was 2,654 (2,502) cwts. valued at Rs. 3'77 (3'52) lakhs. Nearly the whole of this was taken by Hongkong, only 57 cwts. being sent to China.

115. This was mainly shared between the ports of Rangoon, Akyab, Mergui, Tavoy and Moulmein. Imports and exports combined were Rs. 3'53 (2'73) crores.

116. 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 being Rs. 3'22 (3'63) lakhs. About 50 per cent of the total trade was in cotton piece-goods the value of which aggregated Rs. 1'60 (1'95) lakhs. Cotton grey yarn from Pondicherry which constituted 28'57 per cent of the trade declined to Rs. 0'92 (1'17) lakh.

Public Works.

117. Retrenchment due to financial stringency necessitated the following changes:

Roads and Buildings.—The following Circles, Divisions and Subdivisions were abolished:

(1) Mandalay Circle.
(2) Irrawaddy Circle.
(3) Thaton Division.
(4) Mergui Division.
(5) Putao Division.
(6) Thayetmyo Division.
(7) Mokpalin Quarries.
CHAP. IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(1) The Allanmyo Subdivision, Thayetmyo Division.
(2) The Letpanbya Subdivision, Meiktila Division.
(3) The Road Construction Subdivision, Magwe Division.

In addition, the post of Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle, was held in abeyance.

On the abolition of the Mandalay Circle of Superintendence, the Mandalay Division was transferred to the North-East Circle, the Meiktila Division to the River Circle and the Toungoo Division to the Pegu Circle.

On the abolition of the Irrawaddy Circle of Superintendence, the Delta Division was transferred to the Maritime Circle, the Prome Division to the Rangoon Circle and the Bassein Division to the Pegu Circle.

The Kyaikto, Thaton and the Papun Subdivisions were transferred to the Amherst Division on the abolition of the Thaton Division. The Mokpalin Quarries were transferred to the charge of the Subdivisional Officer, Kyaikto Subdivision.

The Thayetmyo Subdivision was transferred to the Prome Division on the abolition of the Thayetmyo Division. The Tharrawaddy Subdivision of the Prome Division was transferred to the Insein Division.

With a view to securing efficient management and control the following Division and Subdivisions were constituted in the Specialist Branches:

1. Rangoon Sanitary Division with headquarters at Rangoon in the Public Health Circle.
2. Two Subdivisions designated “Eastern” and “Western” Sanitary Subdivisions in the Rangoon Sanitary Division.
3. The “Electrical Subdivision, Upper Burma,” with headquarters at Mandalay.

Considerable reductions in practically all establishments were also effected.

(i) Roads and Buildings.

118. There was no improvement in the financial condition of the Province during 1932-33, and in consequence only two meetings of the Roads Committee were held during that year. The major portion of the items considered at these meetings related to Famine Relief Works. Besides these, the Committee approved of the following emergent works at costs noted against each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Diversion of the Nawin chaung into the Kanbila chaung between Linbe and Kanbila villages, Prome District</td>
<td>22,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Diversion of the Samon and Panlaung Rivers south of the Kyaukse-Dwehla Road, Kyaukse District</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Constructing bridge over the Baingda chaung on Daiku-Pyuntaza Road, Pegu District</td>
<td>1,25,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Reconstructing Bridge No. 1/40 on the Daiku-Pyuntaza Road, Pegu District</td>
<td>18,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Construction of the Myohaung Link Road, Mandalay District</td>
<td>34,859</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The lengths of roads maintained in the Province, outside the areas of local bodies, were 1,797'76 (1,734'22) miles metalled and 4,911'44 (4,972'69) miles unmetalled. Local bodies maintained 322'60 (316'87) miles of metalled and 2,818'36 (2,683'20) miles of unmetalled roads.

The total expenditure on Communications was Rs. 39'46 (58'42) lakhs, of which Rs. 7'48 (27'56) lakhs were spent on original works and Rs. 31'98 (30'85) lakhs on repairs. No appreciable progress was made on the Western Trunk Road in consequence of the restricted funds provided for original works.

The sanctions, recorded by the Roads Committee to the undertaking of Famine Relief Works in the Lower Chindwin, Myinnya, Meiktila, Magwe, Sagaing, Mandalay, Kyauksè, Yamethin, Minbu and Pakokku Districts of Upper Burma, and in the Prome, Bassein and Insein Districts of Lower Burma, amounted to Rs. 15'34 lakhs.

The expenditure on Civil Buildings was Rs. 17'36 (46'41) lakhs compared with Rs. 77'26 in 1930-31. These figures include expenditure on Central and Provincial Works and the value of work done for the Local authorities under the head "Deposit Works."

Works undertaken during the year were:—Constructing a Police Lock-up at Pyinmana; Police-station and Cottages at Mayangon, Insein District; quarters for 5 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 8 Head Constables and 39 Constables at Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy District; quarters for 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 4 Head Constables and 19 Constables at Padaung, Prome District; a hospital at Cheduba, Kyaukpyu District; re-construction of the Anglo-Vernacular High School at Pegu; sinking 8 wells in the Civil Station at Mawlaik, Upper Chindwin District.

The following works were completed during the year:—Police-station and Cottages at Mayangon, Insein District, Kadatsein, Pegu District, and Tatapaw, Ma-ubin District; Police Cottages at Kyaukpyu; quarters for 10 Sub-Inspectors of Police at Ma-ubin; quarters for 7 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 7 Head Constables and 41 Constables at Kyonyaw, Bassein District; quarters for 8 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 31 Constables at Nyaunglebin, Pegu District; quarters for 7 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 1 Head Constable and 20 Constables, at Zigòn, Tharrawaddy District; Anglo-Vernacular High School at Pegu.

Expenditure on Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes was Rs. 54 (98) lakh on Government Works and 06 (5'28) lakh on works for public bodies. Rs. 06 (43) lakh was spent on original Government Works and Rs. 48 (55) lakh on repairs. The expenditure on account of public bodies comprises Rs. 04 (5'25) lakh on original works and Rs. 02 (03) lakh on repairs.

All the existing water supplies and sanitary fittings of Government and local bodies were maintained, and necessary repairs, improvements and alterations carried out wherever necessary. Improvements to water supply were made at the Wireless Station, Mingaladon; Vaccine Depôt, Meiktila; Central Jail and Veterinary School, Insein;
Town Lock-Up, Rangcon; Prome Court, Rangcon; and Government House, Rangoon. Five quarters at Pyinmana Forest School were also equipped with piped water supply. Meters were installed to both residential and non-residential quarters at Rangoon, Insein and Tharrawaddy.

Under the Indian Electricity Act, no new licences were granted during the year, but two licences were revoked. Thirteen (17) accidents occurred, of which 5 (7) were fatal. The hydro-electric project of the Maymyo Electric Supply Company, near Wetwun, was completed. A further 2,000 K.W. hydro-electric station was also completed by Messrs. The Burma Corporation at Konnyaung.

(ii) Railways and Tramways.

121. No new lines were constructed during the year, and the total mileage remained at 2,057. The only construction that was in progress was the bridge across the Irrawaddy at Sagaing (Ava Bridge). Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 150'80 lakhs, Rs. 103'27 lakhs have been spent up to the end of March 1933. There were no new surveys.

122. During the year, there were 20 (27) railway accidents resulting in 2(1) killed and 3 (20) injured. The first fatal accident took place in December 1932. While a fast goods train was running through Htein-in Station, it parted due to the breakage of a tender draw bar and the leading 18 vehicles capsized, some of them being completely smashed. One cattle attendant was killed and two others were injured. The second occurred at the level crossing between Ywataung and Kaunghmudaw Stations in January 1933. A bullock cart in attempting to cross the line was run into by a mixed train, resulting in 2 boys (occupants of the cart) being seriously injured, one of whom died on the way to the hospital. In this case, there was a clear view for a mile in the direction from which the train was approaching. There was one case of malicious tampering of the rails. On the 17th February 1933 up mixed train ran over a piece of rail placed by some person or persons between the running and check rails at the level crossing near Kanbalu Station, resulting in the derailment of the engine and tender. Fortunately, no one was injured. Other minor derailments and petty accidents were not attended with serious damage.

From the middle of June to the end of October 1932, there were several interruptions of the line by floods. On the 29th July 1932 owing to exceptionally heavy rains, the line between Pegu and Pyuntaza was breached and washed away in several places, rendering passage of trains and transhipment impossible. Pegu Station yard was also flooded. Through communication was restored only on the 13th August 1932. Another prolonged interruption took place after a very heavy rain on the 29th July 1932, when the Pegu-Moulmein line was breached between Hninpaie and Taungzun. Through running was resumed only on the 8th August 1932. There were 12 other breaches, which caused interruptions of traffic for less than 10 days.
1932-33. The number of passengers carried on the whole system decreased from 22'85 millions in 1931-32 to 21'21 millions during 1932-33. The gross earnings fell from 3'74 crores to 3'47 crores; the working expenses from 2'85 crores to 2'73 crores, and the net earnings from 88'75 lakhs to 74'54 lakhs. Of the loss in gross earnings, coaching earnings accounted for Rs. 7'33 lakhs; goods earnings Rs. 33'84 lakhs, rice and paddy traffic alone being responsible for Rs. 30'73 lakhs; and miscellaneous Rs. 1'11 lakhs. The big drop was partly due to the road and river competition and strenuous efforts are being made to meet these competitions by increasing the number of trains and accelerating the speed of the trains.

124. No new section of the Rangoon Tramways was opened during the year. The total number of passengers carried was 26'47 (26'61) millions, and receipts declined from Rs. 11'19 lakhs to Rs. 10'66 lakhs. The running mileage was computed at 3'29 (3'36) millions.

The Mandalay Tramways carried 2,102,826 passengers and the receipts were Rs. 1,86,200, the same as last year. The mileage run was 540,925 (559,951).

(iii) Canals.

125. The revetment of the north bank of the Twante Canal at Letpangon was completed for a total cost of Rs. 3,86,960 and some progress made on revetting the chord cut. Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 4'60 (5'19) lakhs and the net receipts to Rs. 3'92 (4'26) lakhs, the decrease being the result of the trade depression by which less tolls were collected.

On the Pegu-Sittang Canal the lock gates at Tawa which had been riddled with "teredo" were repaired. Gross receipts were 1'29 (1'94) lakhs but the net receipts resulted in a minus figure of Rs. 0'05 (—0'09) lakh, the loss as in the previous year being due to the repairs to the lock.

Irrigation.

126. The remodelling of the Shwebo Canal was continued, a few distributaries being remodelled and new minors constructed.

Good progress was made with the remodelling of the Salin Canals, work being concentrated on the head works at Linzin which were completely finished shortly after the close of the year. The earthwork on the canal alignment would also have been completed at the end of the year but for labour troubles; very little, however, remained to be done. The progress on the well foundations of the piers for the Paung Chaung aqueduct was good. The capital spent on the Salin Canals during the year was Rs. 6'88 lakhs.

On the Mon Canal the work of cutting through the Paunglin ridge was finally completed, and rapid progress made on constructing flumes across the tail reaches of the Sinbyugyun distributary so as to supply canal water to high ground. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 3'11 lakhs.
Two distributaries were constructed in connection with the remodelling of the Kinda Canal.

The season on the whole was satisfactory; the rainfall in most districts was below normal but supplies were sufficient for all requirements. Floods occurred in the Mandalay and Minbu Districts and caused some damage to the Irrigation works.

The total area irrigated by all works of the capital class amounted to 762,483 (693,185) acres, the increase being due to a more favourable season. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 28’88 (30’33) lakhs, and the working expenses to Rs. 13’45 (15’12) lakhs, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 15’43 (15’21) lakhs. The fall in the gross receipts was due to remissions in the land revenue owing to the economic distress; this was counterbalanced by keeping down the cost of working expenses as a measure of economy.

127. The area irrigated by works for which capital accounts are not kept totalled 64,196 (55,782) acres, the increase being due to a more favourable season. The gross revenue was Rs. 1’11 (1’62) lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 1’32 (3’04) lakhs.
1932-33.

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 1932-33.
- Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade 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 ended the 31st March 1933.
- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1933.
- Report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma during the year ending the 31st March 1933.
- Report on Forest Administration in Burma for the year ending the 31st March 1933.
- Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1932-33.
- Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1932-33.
- Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1932-33.
- Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1932-33.
- Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1st April 1932 to the 31st March 1933.
- Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes II and IV.

Financial Relations between Central and Provincial Governments.

128. There was no change during the year in the financial relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments as described in paragraph 219 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22 and as modified in paragraph 128 of the Report for 1927-28.

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. 37 lakhs, and its figures are not included here, save where expressly mentioned.
129. The receipts were Rs. 1166'23 (1100'27)* lakhs, a net increase of Rs. 65'96 lakhs. Of the gross increase of Rs. 84'87 lakhs, “Customs” accounted for Rs. 80'74 lakhs and “Salt” Rs. 4'09 lakhs. The chief item contributing to the gross decrease of Rs. 18'91 lakhs was “Taxes on Income”—Rs. 17'85 lakhs. Expenditure was Rs. 156'86 (169'67) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 12'81 lakhs. The decrease occurred mainly under “Customs”—Rs. 2'02 lakhs—due chiefly to the pay and allowances of non-voted officers being provided in the budget of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues; “Interest on ordinary debt”—Rs. 6'19 lakhs—due to smaller payments of discount on treasury bills and the issue of long-term loans at lower rate of interest, and “Frontier Watch and Ward”—Rs. 2'77 lakhs—due to restriction of expenditure on “Buildings and Communications.”

130. The gross receipt of customs duty rose from Rs. 866'23 lakhs to Rs. 946'97 lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the larger receipts under “Sea Customs—Imports” and under “Excise duty on motor spirits and kerosene.” The increase was partly counterbalanced by larger refunds and smaller receipts under “Sea Customs—Exports” and under “Excise duty on silver.”

131. The number of assessees at the end of the year was 40,586 (including 7,508 “Small Incomes” non-salaried assessees) against 35,541 (including 2,151 “Small Incomes” non-salaried assessees) in 1931-32. The net revenue collection from both Income-tax and Super-tax amounted to Rs. 1,69,65,819 (including Rs. 28,58,094 Surcharge on Income-tax, and Rs. 7,16,224 Surcharge on Super-tax, and Rs. 4,55,423 tax on “Small Incomes”) against Rs. 1,91,54,539 in 1931-32 (including Rs. 17,37,993 Surcharge on Income-tax, Rs. 5,39,852 Surcharge on Super-tax, and Rs. 1,36,900 tax on “Small Incomes”).

The table below summarizes the revenue position since 1928-29.

In spite of the increased rates of surcharge of 25 per cent., and a tax of 4 pies per rupee on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and 2,000, the net collection for the year 1932-33 showed a decrease of Rs. 22 lakhs. The counteracting factors were intense trade depression and heavy refunds under section 49. The total assessed income for the year 1932-33 was Rs. 22,50,97,551.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of assessees</th>
<th>Income-tax</th>
<th>Super-tax</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>32,238</td>
<td>137,47</td>
<td>194,43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>32,212</td>
<td>130,65</td>
<td>177,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>32,176</td>
<td>133,58</td>
<td>190,36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>35,541</td>
<td>141,58</td>
<td>191,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>40,586</td>
<td>129,23</td>
<td>169,66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
132. The duty rate on salt imported from foreign countries was Rs. 1-4 per maund plus a surcharge of 25 per cent plus 4½ annas additional duty imposed under the Salt (Additional Import Duties) Act, equivalent in all to Rs. 80-10-7½ per 1,000 viss. Similar rates, excluding the additional import duty, were imposed on salt manufactured in India, including Burma and Aden, and the total in this case was equivalent to Rs. 68-5-9 per 1,000 viss.

The net opening prices of foreign salts in April 1933 per 100 maunds exclusive of duty and surcharge, and the closing prices in March 1933 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Origin</th>
<th>Opening Price</th>
<th>Closing Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[1]</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Rs. A. P.</td>
<td>Rs. A. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>101 5 5</td>
<td>89 14 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>60 3 2</td>
<td>60 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>79 10 0</td>
<td>67 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>92 3 2</td>
<td>76 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaca</td>
<td>61 5 5</td>
<td>63 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>60 3 2</td>
<td>60 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massowah</td>
<td>62 7 9</td>
<td>63 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ras Hafun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aden salt continued off the market throughout the year. The relative prices of Amherst and Bassein salt ex factory were Rs. 36-11-8 to Rs. 26-9-8 and Rs. 60-11-3 to Rs. 54-1-0, respectively. But during the month of December a temporary shortage created by the brisk demand for Burma salt forced prices up to Rs. 86-2-1 and Rs. 92-9-3 at the Amherst and Bassein District factories, respectively. These prices however reverted to normal rapidly in January and February as stocks were replenished. In the more remote districts there was a heavy margin between opening and closing prices; in Akyab from Rs. 139-1-0 to Rs. 73-5-2 and Sandoway from Rs. 94-12-8 to Rs. 72-5-2 due to widespread use of the Government of India salt manufacturing concession of 1931 and severe illicit competition. Elsewhere prices were normal except in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts where they rose steadily owing to cornering of local supplies until February when the arrival of consignments from Amherst District brought down the price from Rs. 119-6-4 to Rs. 78-3-11 in Tavoy and from Rs. 186-9-8 to Rs. 72-5-2 in Mergui District.

The total quantity of foreign salt imported during the year rose by 66 per cent from 13'5 to 22'43 lakhs of maunds. Imports from Germany increased by 124 per cent to 8'53 lakhs; from Italian East Africa by 35 per cent to 6'46 lakhs and from Spain by 97 per cent to 1'93 lakhs. On the other hand imports from the United Kingdom dropped by over seven-fold to 17,892 maunds and the quantity of this salt in store at the close of the year was 13,500 maunds compared with 87 thousand maunds in 1931-32.
The quantity of salt shipped from local manufacturing centres by sea dropped by 70,456 to 104,511 maunds due to a considerable increase in the direct up-country trade. The bonded warehouses at Pegu and Sagaing received 12,372 maunds of salt as against 7,827, and on the class of salt available at these warehouses becoming better known several new markets in Upper Burma were supplied during the year.

133. The total net quantity of duty-paid salt passed into consumption increased by 06 (2.4 per cent) to 2.56 million maunds. Salt manufactured in Burma contributed 57,902 towards this increase and imported salt 2,127 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>1931-32.</td>
<td>1932-33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1931-32.</td>
<td>1932-33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burma Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct-duty</td>
<td>584,703</td>
<td>638,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition-duty</td>
<td>42,730</td>
<td>46,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>627,433</td>
<td>685,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>98,926</td>
<td>88,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden and Dependencies</td>
<td>81,321</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>532,330</td>
<td>644,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>115,020</td>
<td>168,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>462,144</td>
<td>467,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian East Africa</td>
<td>564,043</td>
<td>494,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ports</td>
<td>15,185</td>
<td>*6,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,869,022</td>
<td>1,871,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>2,496,455</td>
<td>2,556,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duty-free Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal salt</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial salt</td>
<td>14,094</td>
<td>23,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other local salt</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign salt</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14,386</td>
<td>23,843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes 1,313 maunds from Indian States.
Based on the ascertained census figures of 1931 and the estimated population of 1932-33, calculated in accordance with the annual proportional ratio of increase during the previous decade, the consumption of duty-paid locally manufactured salt rose by 29 to 3'81 lbs., that of foreign salt fell by 0'9 lbs. to 10'39 lbs. and the total consumption of all classes of salt amounted to 14'20 lbs. per head of the population. A rise by 1 anna 10 pies per maund in the provincial average retail price, including all duties and surcharge, was mainly responsible for a rise by 5'59 pies to 11 annas 2'44 pies in the average annual cost per head, and the incidence of taxation increased by 1 anna 1'10 pie to 4 annas 9'97 pies per head due principally to increased consumption.

134. There were no Central receipts or expenditure. Under the 1925-26 arrangement the cost of opium supplied to the Provincial Government is debited in the books of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

(b) Provincial Revenue and Finance.

135. Receipts amounted to Rs. 953'74 (1131'50) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 177'78 lakhs: expenditure was Rs. 956'22 (1128'53) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 172'31 lakhs. There was, therefore, a deficit of Rs. 2'48 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 2'97 lakhs in the previous year. The principal items of variation are noted below:—

**Receipts.**—Gross decrease of Rs. 237'42 lakhs. The principal decreases were 188'27 lakhs under Land Revenue, due to the smaller collections of ordinary revenue and capitation-tax: 18'98 under Forest, due to smaller demand for timber and forest produce on account of the continued slump in trade: 5'75 under Stamps and 1'98 under Registration, due to trade depression and general slump in land values: 3'58 under Taxes on Income, due to the fact that the provincial share of collections was not payable by the Government of India as the assessed income of 1932-33 was less than that of 1920-21; 6'07 under Irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept: 4'13 under Civil Works, due to smaller receipts under "Recoveries of expenditure" and "Rent" owing to the abolition of the University Division. Gross increase was Rs. 59'66 lakhs, of which the increase of Rs. 20'36 lakhs was under Miscellaneous, which includes receipts on account of excise duty on matches: 6'55 under Subvention from Central Road Development Fund and 21'00 under Advances from Provincial Loans Fund.

**Disbursements.**—Gross decrease of Rs. 328'17 lakhs, of which Land Revenue accounted for 8'11 lakhs and General Administration 10'48 lakhs. Other heads under which decrease was recorded include Capital outlay on Forests 93'29, Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments 49'10, Construction of Irrigation works 31'47, Other Provincial works not charged to revenue 25'43, Education 27'66, Police 19'88, Civil Works 22'36, Famine Relief 6'36 and Administration of Justice 6'31. Gross increase was 155'85 lakhs. Increase of Rs. 78'70 lakhs under Forest was due to the fact that, in the year 1932-33, there was no transfer of capital expenditure from Revenue to Capital section of the accounts and to the adjustment of working losses.
of the Utilization concern for two years: 17.34 lakhs under Forest outlay charged to revenue, and 12.81 under Ports and Pilotage, were due to non-transfer of capital expenditure from Revenue to Capital section: and 27.95 under Depreciation Reserve Fund of Commercial Concerns, due to the withdrawal of deposits by the Government Commercial Undertakings.

136. For the agricultural year ended the 30th June 1933, 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, thathameda, land rate in lieu of capitation-tax, fishery revenue and other miscellaneous land revenue amounted to Rs. 402.96 lakhs or Rs. 8.80 lakhs less than the previous year and are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Revenue</td>
<td>Rs. 268.55</td>
<td>Rs. 257.48</td>
<td>Rs. 11.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitation-tax</td>
<td>Rs. 42.79</td>
<td>Rs. 43.82</td>
<td>+ 1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thathameda</td>
<td>Rs. 30.39</td>
<td>Rs. 32.18</td>
<td>+ 1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Rate in lieu of Capitation-tax</td>
<td>Rs. 152</td>
<td>Rs. 152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Land Revenue</td>
<td>Rs. 43.40</td>
<td>Rs. 40.28</td>
<td>- 3.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Revenue</td>
<td>Rs. 25.11</td>
<td>Rs. 27.68</td>
<td>+ 2.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 411.76</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 402.96</strong></td>
<td>- 8.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decrease in the collection of land revenue was due chiefly to the fractional reductions in the rates of assessment sanctioned by the Local Government. The remission of land revenue amounted to Rs. 9,91,521 as against Rs. 28,35,298. The collections of capitation-tax in Lower Burma increased by Rs. 1.03 lakhs, the remissions by Rs. 1.85 lakhs and the outstanding by Rs. 416. The collections of thathameda increased by Rs. 1.79 lakhs and the remissions decreased by Rs. 0.07 lakh and the outstanding by Rs. 18 lakh. The increases in collection were chiefly due to the general reduction of 20 per cent instead of 25 per cent in capitation-tax and thathameda assessments sanctioned by the Local Government. The number of persons assessed in Lower Burma increased also by 24,365 and the number of households assessed in Upper Burma by 3,218.

Collections of miscellaneous land revenue fell from Rs. 43.40 lakhs to Rs. 40.28 lakhs. Rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber showed a fall of Rs. 2,84,005: other minerals of Rs. 8,645 and rent of Town Lands, not credited to Local Funds, of Rs. 10,277.
The collection of fishery revenue increased by Rs. 2.57 lakhs. This increase is attributed mainly to keener competition at the auctions resulting from the restoration of settled conditions in those fishing areas which were disturbed in the previous year by communal trouble and rebel activity. A big increase in the Maubin District was due to more energetic collection of arrears, and an increase in the pearl industry led to bigger revenue in the Mergui District.

137. After deducting refunds, the gross Excise Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 84.59 (80.40) lakhs. There was an increase in both liquor revenue and opium revenue. The total expenditure was Rs. 18.96 (21.14) lakhs, the decrease being due to emergency economies.

138. The gross revenue from excise opium increased from Rs. 31.60 lakhs to Rs. 34.41 lakhs. A considerable portion of this increase was due to the abolition of licensee system and to the reduction in the cost price of opium. The quantity of opium issued to shops increased by 6.6 per cent. to 18,447 (17,297) seers. The increase was small considering the fact that the consumers' and smokers' registers were thrown open since the commencement of the year. The average annual consumption per 100 of the population was 0.16 (0.15) of a seer. The number of opium shops was 118 (119), Ponnagyun shop in the Akyab District having been abolished. Only 17 shops were held by licensees at the close of the year; their average profit was Rs. 875 per annum, an amount which is considered sufficient to attract a suitable type of licensee.

In spite of the opening of the registers, the volume of smuggling and seizures continued unabated. The total quantity of illicit opium seized amounted to 634,559 (480,592) tolas, the districts responsible for the increase being chiefly Rangoon, Bhamo, Katha, Prome, Pegu and Magwe. Several new methods of smuggling were invented showing the increasing ingenuity of the smuggler. The number of persons arrested for offences under the Opium Act was 2,800 (2,910) and the number of convictions was 2,232 (2,054), the percentage of convictions having risen from 70.6 to 79.8.

139. The high customs duties and the economic depression continued to curtail the consumption of foreign alcoholic liquors. The volume of foreign liquors imported decreased to 599,583 (675,485) liquid gallons, and the value to Rs. 28.44 (31.93) lakhs. All classes except denatured spirit showed a decrease. Import of denatured spirit was 85,499 (77,315) gallons. There was no serious alteration in the sources of origin of the liquor imported. The quantity of beer manufactured at Mandalay Brewery again rose from 150,011 gallons to 185,701 gallons, and the duty realised from Rs. 75,006 to Rs. 91,399. The total issue of "Foreign Spirit" manufactured in Burma was 20,226 (20,631) gallons, but the amount of duty realised increased to Rs. 200 (191) lakhs, due to the increase in the issue of spirit at full duty rate. There was a decrease of 1,380 gallons in the quantity issued to troops at a privileged rate consequent on the reduction of the military force. Two firms in Rangoon continued to utilize spirits in the manufacture of
medical preparations. There was a slight increase in the fees from beer licences, but there was a decrease in the fees for sale of foreign wines and spirits from Rs. 4'17 lakhs to Rs. 3'96 lakhs.

The revenue from country spirit fell to Rs. 5'60 (6'38) lakhs. Seizures of country spirit rose to 5,182 (4,609) gallons, and the number of persons arrested for offences connected with country spirit, to 3,536 (3,362), of whom 2,886 (2,619) were convicted. The revenue from lari, which is entirely from licence fees, rose to Rs. 10'85 (10'02) lakhs. Revenue from country fermented liquor other than lari also rose to Rs. 24'44 (23'43) lakhs.

140. Ganja continues to be consumed extensively by Indians throughout the Province; there is still no indication that Burmans have any taste for the drug. Eighteen (18) licences were issued for the supply of ganja for elephants. The amount of ganja seized during the year was 128,828 (290,516) t c las. The largest seizures were made in Amherst and Tharrawaddy, and the largest number of prosecutions was in Rangoon.

The quantity of cocaine seized was 113,768 (116,026) grains, of which 112,987 (115,255) grains were seized in Rangoon and 536 grains in Tharrawaddy. In most districts the cocaine habit is unknown or has become extinct: nowhere outside Rangoon is there serious traffic in it. During the year 3,500 (nil) grains of morphia were seized.

141. The gross receipts under the Stamp and Court-fees Acts fell from Rs. 60'90 lakhs to Rs. 54'84 lakhs. There was a decrease in the total receipts under each Act, but that under the Court-fees Act was by far the greater. The drop in revenue is attributed to the acute trade depression which continued to prevail during the year. The Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Act II of 1932, which took effect from the lst June 1932, enhanced the rates of duty on certain instruments, and thus helped to prevent a greater decrease. Expenditure was Rs. 2'73 (3'05) lakhs, of which Rs. 1'01 (1'16) lakh represented the amount paid to the Rangoon Development Trust. The number of stamp vendors decreased from 1,138 to 1,095 and the amount of discount paid from Rs. 84,476 to Rs. 74,404.

The number of documents impounded by Courts was 639 (592) and by Collectors 401 (653), penalties realised being Rs. 5,976 (6,410) and Rs. 2,983 (7,085), respectively. The number of prosecutions decreased from 16 to 13.

142. Net revenue was Rs. 92'43 (113'96) lakhs [Burma 87'46 (106'44), Federated Shan States 4'97 (7'52)], expenditure Rs. 68'64 (66'52) [Burma 65'05 (62'29), Federated Shan States 3'59 (4'23)], net surplus Rs. 23'79 (47'44). Federated Shan States figures do not affect the Burma Budget and though mentioned above are disregarded below.

Net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 18'98 lakhs as compared with last year and is mainly under timber and minor forest produce. Timber, 71'54 (91'72), fell because of decreased and inferior quality of outturn, the majority of which paid royalty at "refuse" rates, minor
forest produce, 1.54 (1.85), because of the decline in the exports of cutch and lac.

Expenditure Rs. 65'05 (62'29), increased because of a heavy loss in the Utilization Circle Commercial Concern. The Forest Department expenditure proper shows a decrease, Rs. 1'29 lakhs under "Organization and improvement of forests" due to the imperative necessity to economise, Rs. 5'17 lakhs under "Establishment" on account of the 10 per cent. cut and the retrenchment of gazetted and non-gazetted personnel.

143. The gross revenue receipts from irrigation works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 29'99 (31'95) lakhs, and working expenses to Rs. 14'77 (18'16) lakhs, giving a net revenue of Rs. 15'22 (13'79) lakhs. The improvement in the net receipts was mainly due to the restriction in expenditure in the upkeep of the canals as a measure of economy.

The revenue receipts from the Twante and Pegu-Sittang Canals amounted to Rs. 5'89 (7'12) lakhs, the working expenses were Rs. 2'02 (2'95) lakhs, leaving a net balance of Rs. 3'87 (4'17) lakhs. The fall in the net receipts was due to the drop in the collection of tolls as a result of the trade depression.

The gross revenue from embankment and drainage works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 18'02 (20'22) lakhs, the working expenses to Rs. 11'93 (10'79) lakhs and the net revenue to Rs. 6'09 (9'43) lakhs. The decrease in the net revenue was due to a fall in the receipts owing to remissions on account of the economic distress and to the rise in working expenses; the additional expenditure on working expenses was incurred on the work of diverting the Baingda chaung which threatened interruption to road and railway communications in the Pegu district.

(c) Local Funds.

144. (i) District Councils.—The total receipts of the 28 District Councils, excluding opening balance and debt transactions, fell to Rs. 69'75 (82'24) lakhs. The deflation of receipts was mainly due to a considerable fall in the income from cess, under which head the total collection was Rs. 20'50 (32'55) lakhs. The decrease under cess was due to the partial remission of land revenue and delays in its collection owing to the general trade depression. The previous year's figure, viz., 32'55 lakhs included a substantial portion of outstanding collected and credited after the close of the financial year. The total contribution from Provincial Funds to the District Councils amounted to Rs. 34'41 (35'87) lakhs, which represents about one-half of the ordinary income of the District Funds. With the exception of a small contribution of Rs. 3,785 towards the construction of a Board Vernacular School building no special contributions were made to District Councils towards projects involving capital expenditure. Recurring contributions amounting to Rs. 35'05 (35'20) lakhs were disbursed to 24 District Councils, while 4 Councils, as in the past years, were able to meet their normal and necessary payments from their own local resources. It is satisfactory to note that the local revenues from markets, slaughter-houses, ferries and pawnshops showed slight increases.
The total payments of District Councils, excluding debt transactions, fell to Rs. 72'23 (81'29) lakhs. Less expenditure was incurred on General Administration, viz. Rs. 5'63 (6'22) lakhs, as also on various services, viz. Public Health Rs. 5'17 (5'72) lakhs, Medical Rs. 6'90 (7'21) lakhs, Public Works Rs. 15'99 (19'50) lakhs, and Education Rs. 33'97 (36'68) lakhs. The expenditure on Vernacular Education represented as in the past years a high proportion of the total payments under all heads.

(ii) Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds.—The receipts of the 24 Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds fell to Rs. 11'88 (12'68) lakhs. Provincial contributions to these funds amounted to Rs. 9'25 (9'49) lakhs. Payments fell substantially to Rs. 11'27 (12'52) lakhs.

Expenditure on Public Health and Sanitary services decreased to Rs. 1'14 (1'19) lakhs, and on medical services to Rs. 1'49 (1'76) lakhs. There was also a decrease in the expenditure on Vernacular Education Rs. 5'99 (6'39) lakhs and on Public Works Rs. 17'7 (2'13) lakhs.

(iii) Special provincial contributions amounting to Rs. 4'54 (5'06) lakhs were made to rural Local Funds towards the following objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>District Councils.</th>
<th>Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2) Rs.</td>
<td>(3) Rs.</td>
<td>(4) Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. For the maintenance of 715 new Vernacular Schools opened in the poorer and more backward localities during the years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30.</td>
<td>2,65,624 (for 547 schools).</td>
<td>71,495 (for 168 schools).</td>
<td>3,37,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Towards the cost of English Teachers in Vernacular Schools.</td>
<td>76,107</td>
<td>10,138</td>
<td>86,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Towards improvement of Vernacular School Buildings.</td>
<td>3,785</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Towards the cost of vaccine lymph</td>
<td>17,255</td>
<td>3,755</td>
<td>21,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Towards subsidies to medical practitioners stationed in remote villages.</td>
<td>5,041</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>5,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ...</td>
<td>3,67,812</td>
<td>86,005</td>
<td>4,53,817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) Circle Funds have not yet been formed.

145. The revenue of the Rangoon Corporation was Rs. 92'96 (99'48) lakhs, and the ordinary expenditure was Rs. 88'48 (96'72) lakhs. Rates and taxes fell by Rs. 6'45 lakhs due to reduced assessments as a result of the general decline in house rents, larger amount of taxes outstanding and the exemption of taxes on certain properties. Under the head "Other Sources" the decrease was due to the gradual withdrawal of...
1932-33. LOCAL FUNDS. 83

stalls on the footpaths, a reduction in the rents for shops and stalls in the Scott Market and a loss of revenue owing to the Kemmendine Market being burnt down by fire.

In expenditure, principal decreases were Rs. 3'26 lakhs under "Public Works" and Rs. 2'46 lakhs under "Conservancy." Last year's expenditure under the latter head included adjustment of the past years' motor transport charges and purchase of new lorries. The principal increases were Rs. 30,000 under "Public Instruction" being contribution to the Rangoon University and Rs. 52,827 under "Miscellaneous" due to replacement of old lorries from the Depreciation Fund.

146. Excluding opening balance and debt transactions the total receipts of 57 municipalities other than Rangoon decreased only slightly to Rs. 68'82 (68'97) lakhs. The income from municipal rates and taxes rose slightly to Rs. 34'40 (33'71) lakhs, while the revenue from municipal property and powers apart from taxation decreased to Rs. 29'62 (30'31) lakhs. Revenues from bazaar rents, slaughter-house fees and pawnshop license fees formed the principal sources of revenue besides the levy of rates and taxes. The revenue from water, lighting, latrine and conservancy taxes was still insufficient in many cases to meet the expenditure on the services. No loans were made to municipalities during the year. The incidence of taxation per head of population fell to Rs. 3-10-9 (Rs. 3-11-4). The ordinary expenditure of the municipalities declined to Rs. 66'28 (68'66) lakhs. There was a decrease of expenditure on General Administration Rs. 7'31 (8'69) lakhs, on Public Health and Convenience Rs. 35'47 (36'22) lakhs and on Public Instruction Rs. 7'97 (8'44) lakhs.

Notified Areas.—Apart from opening balances and extraordinary receipts, the total income of 16 notified areas in Burma Proper was Rs. 4'89 (5'33) lakhs. The total ordinary expenditure was Rs. 4'80 (6'90) lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-4-8 (Rs. 2-1-11).

147. The operations of the Rangoon Development Trust Fund comprise two financially independent administrations, one concerned with the Government Estate and the other with the general development of the city. The income of the Government Estate during the year was Rs. 16'52 (16'75) lakhs, of which Rs. 15'46 (15'44) represented rentals. The rental collections have increased by Rs. 1,963 as against a decrease of Rs. 49,668 in the previous year. The smallness of the recovery was due to the continued trade depression. Premia and rent rose slightly, but the receipts under "interest" have fallen by Rs. 23,068 to Rs. 82,736 (Rs. 1,05,804), due partly to the progress made by the General Development Fund in paying its internal loan from the Government Estate Fund. The total expenditure was Rs. 15'66 (16'61) lakhs, the decrease being accounted for by savings effected by staff retrenchment and by carrying out only strictly necessary repairs. The Fund (Government Estate) closed with a cash balance of Rs. 2'94 (2'12) lakhs.

The gross revenue on the General Development side, which was chiefly made up of terminal tax Rs. 3'94 (4'89) lakhs, stamp duty Rs. 1'01 (1'15) lakhs and contribution from the Corporation Rs. 1'00 lakhs, decreased from Rs. 7'17 to Rs. 6'05 lakhs. The continued decrease in
the receipts from the terminal tax was due to trade depression reacting on the passenger traffic with India, and the fall in land values affected the receipts under stamp duty. Expenditure was Rs. 4'34 (3'58) lakhs, the principal increase being under loan charges, which comprised Rs. 3 lakhs as the second instalment of loan repayable, and Rs. 46,819 as interest due to the Government Estate Fund. The net revenue transferred to Capital Account was Rs. 1'70 (3'58) lakhs and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4'98 (3'52) lakhs.

148. The Rangoon Port Trust began the year with a balance of Rs. 9'09 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 9'22 lakhs on the 31st March 1933. At that date, the Trust's debt to the public amounted in all to Rs. 534'29 lakhs: in addition a debt of Rs. 31'82 lakhs was due to Government. The Sinking Fund had at the end of the year securities of the face value of Rs. 231'28 lakhs and an uninvested cash balance of Rs. 3'63 lakhs. The ordinary receipts and expenditure amounted, respectively, to Rs. 68'82 (75'67) lakhs and Rs. 70'76 (78'54) lakhs. The decrease on receipts was due mainly to a reduction in the earnings under the head "Dues on goods" on account of the continued decline of import trade. The reduction of expenditure was spread over all main heads and was due to the continuance of the policy of economy of expenditure. The balance at the credit of the Reserve Funds on the 31st March 1933 was Rs. 121'07 (119'95) lakhs.

149. The Port Funds at Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui and Kyaukpyu had Rs. 8'18 (11'85) lakhs receipts and Rs. 7'22 (10'69) lakhs expenditure. There was no increase in receipts of any Fund while Bassein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui and Kyaukpyu had decrease in expenditure.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Rangoon Pilot Fund were, respectively, Rs. 7'02 (8'02) lakhs and Rs. 6'86 (7'35) lakhs. It had at the close of the year investments of the face value of Rs. 6'43 (5'71) lakhs.

Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein Pilot Funds' income was Rs. 3'30 (3'84) lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 3'22 (3'30) lakhs. Their aggregate closing balance was Rs. 2'95 (2'87) lakhs.

Rangoon University Fund's opening balance was 1'27 (3'3) lakhs, receipts 6'85 (4'13), expenditure 6'52 (6'16), closing balance 1'60 (1'27) lakhs.

The number of Cantonments in Burma during the year was five, viz. Rangoon, Mandalay, Maymyo, Bhamo and Mingaladon. The Bhamo Cantonment was abolished with effect from the 1st November 1932, and the figures pertaining to that Cantonment are for the period ended the 31st October 1932. The total transactions of all the five Cantonments were as follows:—Opening balance Rs. 33 (4'44) lakh, receipts Rs. 2'25 (1'99) lakhs, expenditure Rs. 1'98 (2'10) lakhs, and closing balance Rs. 60 (3'3) lakh. There was an increase of receipts in Rangoon and Mandalay. All the Cantonments except Rangoon showed a decrease of expenditure.
Paper Currency.

150. The average total active circulation of currency notes issued by the Rangoon Currency Office was Rs. 57'11 (54'66) crores. These figures include notes remitted out of the Province on private account, the extent of which cannot be determined. Notes issued by the Rangoon Office circulate in other provinces of India, and those issued by the other offices of issue in India also circulate in Burma. It is therefore not possible to estimate the value of the currency notes in circulation in Burma. The five, ten, fifty and one hundred rupee notes formed 95'26 (95'31) per cent. while five hundred and one thousand rupee notes, 47 ('40) per cent. of the total volume of the paper currency. As usual, the ten rupee note was the most popular denomination and constituted 68'17 (67'34) per cent.
CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1932.
Annual Report on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma for the year 1932.
Report on the Working of the Burma Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rangoon, for the year ending the 31st December 1932.
Notes and Statistics on Vaccination in Burma for the official year (April to March) 1932-33.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volume III.

Births and Deaths.

151. The total area under regular registration was 116,848 square miles and the population for which vital statistics have been collected, was according to the 1931 census, 12,102,290, comprised of 10,693,249 inhabitants in rural areas and 1,409,041 inhabitants in urban areas. The returns of some of the backward districts where registration is not sufficiently accurate to be included in the main statements, including those in which registration by tally sticks is in force, were again excluded from Provincial statistics. The increase in population by the excess of births over deaths registered was 126,466 (110,945) and by the excess of immigrants over emigrants at seaports 11,874 (-57,695) or a total of 138,340 (53,250).

152. The total births, deaths and infant deaths in the Province numbered 335,886, 209,420, and 61,972, 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>Birth-rate</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>28'50</td>
<td>26'11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death-rate</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>19'21</td>
<td>15'87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality-rate</td>
<td>191'45</td>
<td>177'89</td>
<td>171'37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
Rural Birth-rates.—The rural birth-rate 27'30 shows an increase of 1'19 compared with last year and 1'20 compared with the five-year mean. The most accurate rural statistics come from the Hlegu township which is administered for public health purposes by the Rural Health Unit. The Hlegu birth-rate, which may be taken as a standard) for the rural areas in Burma, is 34'30. Particularly high rates have been returned from Lower Chindwin 43'60, Shwebo 41'98, Pakokku 39'09, Sagaing 36'94, Tavoy 35'95, Meiktila 35'47, Amherst 35'26, Mergui 33'30, Minbu 33'07 and Yamethin 32'42. Very low rates have been returned from the districts of Thayetmyo 13'31, Bassein 16'80, Thaton 16'81, Toungoo 17'25, Magwe 19'24, Insein 19'99, Hanthawaddy 21'05, Pegu 21'51, Akyab 22'40 and Henzada 23'10.

Urban Birth-rates.—The number of births registered in towns shows a satisfactory improvement since 1927 and, when compared with last year, there has been an increase of 2,144 births. The urban birth rate is 31'20. Of the 71 towns included in the main statements 47 have recorded rates in excess of last year and in 38 towns the rate has been higher than the provincial mean. Relatively high rates have been registered in the towns of Shwebo 57'59, Mandalay 52'02, Ye-u 48'14, Kawkareik 45'93, Sagaing 44'31, Monywa 42'78, Meiktila 41'00, Pyinmana 40'89, Thayetmyo 40'63 and Tawngdlingyi 39'81. Low rates have been returned from the towns of Insein 16'94, Akyab 17'25, Thingangyun 18'66, Letpadan 18'83, Pyapon 19'78, Chauk 20'19, Rangoon 22'45 and Kamayut 23'43.

Still-births.—There were 2,777 (2,582) still births in urban and 1,005 (1,750) in rural areas, giving a ratio of 6'32 (6'17) and 0'34 (0'63) per hundred live births, respectively. These figures are not very reliable and the actual numbers are probably a good deal higher, at any rate in the rural areas.

Maternal Deaths from Child-birth.—The number of deaths reported from child-birth in towns was the same as last year, viz. 435, but the death rate per thousand registered births was 9'89 (10'40). The highest rates were recorded in Minbya 53'33, Thingangyun 40'27, Kyangin 38'46, Kamayut 35'29, Zigon 32'05, Kanbe 28'90, Nyaunglebin 28'57, Pyawbwe 25'25, Sandoway 24'59 and Moulmeingyun 23'47.

Rural Death-rates.—The rural death rate of 15'78 indicates a slight fall of 0'09 compared with last year but a substantial decrease of 2'42 compared with the five-year mean. The death-rate of Hlegu township is 21'02 and this figure is a more accurate indication of mortality in rural areas. High rates have been recorded in the districts of Kyauksè 26'60, Lower Chindwin 25'13, Minbu 24'56, Shwebo 23'62, Pakokku 22'84, Mandalay 22'06, Sandoway 20'91, Prome 19'16, Sagaing 18'93 and Pyapon 18'21, and very low rates from the districts of Thayetmyo 7'39, Thaton 8'65, Bassein 9'23, Magwe 11'06, Toungoo 12'30, Henzada 12'42 and Hanthawaddy 12'65. In Thayetmyo district the low rate is attributed to the destruction of headmen's records during the rebel disturbances. The low death-rates combined with the low birth-rates recorded in Thaton, Bassein, Toungoo, Henzada and Hanthawaddy districts show that registration is badly carried out in those areas.

Urban Death-rates.—The urban death rate shows an increase of 0'20 compared with last year but a decrease of 6'12 compared with the five-year mean. There was a rise in the mortality due to small-pox and plague, but non-epidemic diseases accounted for less deaths. Towns
recording high rates were Shwebo 53'87, Taungdwingyi 48'21, Mandalay 41'59, Yenangyaung 39'20, Gyobingauk 38'44, Kawkareik 38'33, Salin 38'32, Thayetmyo 38'26, and Paungdè 37'91, while particularly low rates were recorded in Kyaukpyu 14'89, Chauk 16'52, Nattalin 17'22, Akyab 17'82, Sandoway 17'94 and Myitnge 18'48.

_Infantile Mortality._—The provincial rate 184'50 shows a drop of 6'36 compared with last year and is the lowest for the past eight years. Of the total infant deaths, 14'64 per cent. occurred within one week of birth, 12'80 per cent. over one week and not exceeding one month, 53'93 per cent. over one month and not exceeding six months and 18'63 per cent. over six months and not exceeding one year. For every 100 female infant deaths there have been 119 male infant deaths.

The infant mortality rate for all the rural areas is 171'37 (177'89) and for the area of the Rural Health Unit, Hlégu, is 130'60. High rates have been returned from the districts of Sandoway 257'19, Kyaukse 244'97, Prome 239'90, Maubin 223'08, Thayetmyo 212'48, Pegu 205'88, Minbu 205'08 and Tharrawaddy 202'39, while low rates have been returned from Mergui 91'22, Tavoy 91'41, Myaungmya 94'26, Amherst 105'66, Myingyan 123'22, Thatôn 137'77, Hanthawaddy 147'78 and Meiktila 153'61.

The urban infant mortality rate 271'72 indicates an improvement of 5'73 compared with last year and 22'92 compared with the five-year mean. Infant deaths constituted 29 per cent. of the total deaths in towns. High rates were recorded from Taungdwingyi 551'20, Pyawbwe 439'39, Gyobingauk 418'72, Myingyan 410'88, Myaungmya 392'31, Kawkareik 374'17, Chauk 366'80 and Thayetmyo 366'05, and low rates in Sandoway 114'75, Toungoo 115'38, Kyaukpyu 135'71, Tavoy 139'56, Kyônpyaw 148'94, Nattalin 150'68, Minhla 151'52, Shwegyin 158'65 and Moulmein 161'80.

_Infant Welfare._—While the growth of child welfare work in the Province has not been spectacular, there has nevertheless been a steady advance in spite of the financial stringency which prevailed. There were seven trained health visitors working in various towns in Burma; in six other towns a nurse was employed to do home visiting on child welfare lines. In eleven towns a child welfare centre was in operation. Miss N. K. Ross of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society continued to work with the Public Health Department throughout the year. Miss Beard, an Associate Director of the Rockefeller Foundation, who visited India at the invitation of the Government of India, saw the child welfare work which is being carried on at Rangoon, Mandalay, Maymyo and the Rural Health Unit, Hlégu, and expressed the opinion that the preliminary organisation which has been laid down forms a sound basis for the development of this work in Burma.

The Baby Welcome, Kemmendine, was in charge of a highly qualified health visitor with a part-time assistant nurse to help her. An innovation during the year was the holding of antenatal sessions under the superintendence of an Honorary Medical Officer. A total of 3,044 attendances was made at the centre and 4,094 home visits were made by the health visitor. The Rural Health Unit, Hlégu, continued the infant welfare centres at Hlégu and Dabein. Home visits numbered...
1932-33. BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

4,946 and there were 2,551 attendances at the centres. A weekly antenatal clinic was started at Hlegu during the month of September. The health visitor employed by the Maternity and Infant Welfare Society, Mandalay, paid 3,823 home visits and 4,080 nursing and expectant mothers, infants and young children visited the centre. The child welfare work of the Society for the Promotion of Public Health, Maymyo, was interrupted by the absence of the health visitor on leave for five months. Sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Burma Midwives and Nurses Act, 1922, which prohibits unqualified persons from attending confinements was applied to Maymyo during the year. The Infant Welfare Society, Prome, made a good start by employing a trained health visitor and opening a child welfare centre. Qualified health visitors were in charge of child welfare under the auspices of voluntary societies at Bassein, Monywa and Taunggyi. The societies at Thayetmyo, Kyaukse, Meiktta and Tmungoo were doing child welfare work on the right lines.

153. The following table shows the registered mortality from different causes in 1931 and 1932:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Death</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-pox</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>1,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>1,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fevers</td>
<td>70,564</td>
<td>4,733</td>
<td>75,297</td>
<td>71,279</td>
<td>4,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery and diarrhoea</td>
<td>3,778</td>
<td>2,274</td>
<td>6,052</td>
<td>3,351</td>
<td>1,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory diseases</td>
<td>3,655</td>
<td>8,361</td>
<td>12,016</td>
<td>3,486</td>
<td>8,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounding and accident</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>2,979</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake bite or killed by wild beasts</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>86,682</td>
<td>22,445</td>
<td>109,127</td>
<td>84,735</td>
<td>21,839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the third year in which the Province has been lucky in the comparative freedom from plague and cholera epidemics.

Cholera.—Though the death rate 0'09 was twice as high as in the previous year, it was still well below the five-year mean of 0'38. The three districts in which the disease broke out in epidemic form were Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Meiktila; all the other districts were practically free from this disease. The number of cases increased from January to April fading out from then towards the end of the year. Of the 1,033 cholera deaths which occurred in all the rural areas, 883 were recorded in Akyab district. At the time when the epidemic was most severe in this district, it is reported that immigration of Chittagonian labourers was at its maximum. The infection seems to have spread from here to the neighbouring district of Kyaukpyu. In Meiktila the outbreak commenced in July and subsided in September but isolated cases
occurred in November in one village. The total of cholera deaths in towns was 49 and the number of towns affected was 12 of which 8 had one death each. The other towns where more than one death occurred were Minbya 1'78, Meiktila 1'59, Akyab 0'53 and Rangoon 0'01. The number of people protected by anticholera inoculations was 50,071 (20,751) of whom 37,809 (15,175) were in rural areas and 12,262 (5,576) in towns.

Small-pox.—There was a regrettable rise in the incidence of small-pox, the rate 0'21 being the highest for the past three years. Mandalay district and Mandalay town recorded the highest rates in the rural and urban areas respectively. The deaths in the Province from this disease were 83 in January and with the spread of the epidemic a monthly total of 598 deaths was recorded in April and 536 in May. From this on there was a steady decline. Of the total deaths 12'12 per cent. were among children under one year and 30'11 per cent. were among children over one year but below ten years.

Plague.—The death rate from plague 0'13 is the same as last year and shows an improvement of 0'12 when compared with the five-year mean. It is still the lowest rate on record. Eighty one per cent. of the total deaths occurred in the first three months of the year, after which there was a sudden decline in mortality. In the rural areas the highest rate was recorded in Meiktila district and in urban areas in Myaung Municipality. Rat destruction, inoculation and disinfection were the chief preventive measures adopted to check the spread of the disease. The number of rats destroyed during the year was 683,682 (626,398) of which 647,088 were killed in the Rangoon Corporation area, and the total number of inoculations performed during the year was 56,015 (71,946) of which 17,836 were done in rural areas and 38,179 in towns.

Fevers.—There was an increase of 0'05 in the death rate, 6'27 from fevers compared with last year but a decrease of 0'77 compared with the five-year mean. Mortality from this group of diseases was at its highest in December and lowest in June.

Malaria.—The number of deaths ascribed to malaria in towns was 1,725 (1,795) the rate being 1'22 (1'27). In Kyaukpyu antimalarial measures based on scientific principles were diligently pursued and the spleen rate of 75'3 which obtained in 1925 was reduced progressively to 31'25 in 1930 and 11'97 (18'05) in the year under review. In Akyab reclamation of old brick fields, filling in of a large tank and draining of some swampy areas were continued and oiling was carried out in pools and tanks which could not be reclaimed. In Lashio subsoil drainage was extended to the drain in the seepage area near the military police garden and another seepage area was similarly treated. In Kalaw a hatchery of antilarval fish (Gambusia) was established to assist in the destruction of local anopheline mosquitoes and with the object of distributing this species of fish to other malaria centres in the Province. The other places in which antimalarial measures were carried out were Sahnaw, Namtu, Taunggyi, Bhamo and Syriam.

Enteric.—There were 395 (316) deaths in urban areas, the rate being 0'28 (0'22). The highest death rates were recorded in Allanmyo
1932-33 BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

2'88, Moulmein 1'05, Tharrawaddy 0'84, Moulmeingyun 0'77, Ngathaing- gyaung 0'74, Maymyo 0'61, Mandalay 0'60 and Pyinmana 0'57 towns.

From the large increase in the number of enteric cases in Mandalay town with hardly any corresponding difference in the number of deaths when compared with last year, it is surmised that there has been better reporting of cases during the year.

Leprosy.—The policy of tackling the leprosy problem by a P.T.S. (Propaganda, Treatment and Survey) campaign was initiated this year. The Special Leprosy Officer started the work in Minbu district and spent four months there. He was able to examine 19,499 persons of whom 347 were found to be suffering from leprosy, in various stages. This gives an incidence of 17'80 per 1,000 population and is in strange contrast to the information given in the 1931 census that lepers in that area were 1'14 per 1,000 population. Leprosy clinics were opened at Minbu, Salin, Sinbyugyun, Sagu and Pwinbyu. A second survey was carried out in Meiktila, and in October another survey was started in the Hlegu Health Unit area in which Mr. I. Santra of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, India, collaborated.

154. Cinchona febrifuge tablets were, as usual, stocked in district and sub-treasuries for sale to the public through the retail vendors. The total number of tablets sold during the year was 3,110,400 which was an increase of 280,000 over the sales of the previous year. Free distribution of 119,000 (220,200) tablets was made in 12 (14) districts and the largest free supplies were in the districts of Chin Hills, Mergui and Pakokku. The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge, which was 0'88 grains per head of population in 1932 showed a slight increase of 0'02 compared with 1931.

Immigration and Emigration.

155. The total number of immigrants by sea was 300,368 (309,426) and of emigrants 288,494 (367,121). The increase in population by the excess of immigrants over emigrants was 11,874, in contrast to the deficit from this source of 57,695 recorded in 1931.

Medical Relief.

156. Owing to financial stringency, the Medical Department was called upon to curtail or postpone expenditure and in consequence no important new developments took place during the year under review. On January 1st, 1932, there were 305 hospitals and dispensaries in Burma; at the end of the year the number was 300, the decrease of 5 being due to the closing of the Mokpalin Quarry Hospital and the abolition of one travelling dispensary and three subsidized dispensaries.

157. The total number of patients treated at Civil Hospitals during the year was 2,768,253 (2,698,032), excluding 12,159 treated at subsidized dispensaries. The number of in-patients was 107,436 (104,173) and the number of available beds was 6,632. The daily average (in-door
was 5,100 which implies that about 77 per cent. of the available beds were occupied. The number of out-patients was 2,660,817 (2,593,859), whilst the daily average (out-door) was 15,590 (15,215). As usual, malaria heads the list of diseases, the number of patients treated for malaria being 383,114 (388,435) or 12.8 per cent. of the total number of patients. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases was 52,668 (52,314), of which syphilis totalled 30,524 (30,709) and gonococcal infection is 22,144 (21,605). Other diseases that call for special mention are dysentery (amebic and bacillary) 30,232, leprosy 2,766, influenza 24,705 enteric fever 1,481, tuberculosis of the lungs 5,191 pneumonia 5,585, beri-beri 1,564, cholera 94, relapsing fever 62, plague 291 and small-pox 2,064. The new policy in connection with the treatment of leprosy was continued and leprosy surveys were conducted in the districts of Minbu, Meiktila and Insein under the auspices of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and Leprosy Clinics were thereafter opened at the dispensaries in these districts. The treatment of leprosy was continued at the leper hospitals at Mandalay, Moulmein and Rangoon. Travelling dispensaries were engaged in the treatment of yaws in the districts of Tavoy and Kalwa.

The chief feature of interest in respect of the class and sex of the patients treated in Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries is the relatively high proportion of Indians. This is due partly to the figures for Rangoon and other large towns, where Indians are mainly congregated, and partly due to the paucity of hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas. In regard to sex, the number of adult female Burmans was about half the number of males, whilst in the case of Indians the proportion of females to males was about one-fifth.

158. The expenditure on the maintenance of the hospitals and dispensaries in Burma, including the Federated Shan States, was Rs. 41,25,218 (42,42,742).

159. Hospitals were reconstructed during the year at Fort Hertz, Sumprabum and Cheduba. The hospital at Thaton was extended and quarters for the medical staff were built at Thaton, Henzacla, Insein and Kyangin. The erection of a dispensary at Moulmeingyun and a Military Police Ward at Tiddim was commenced, whilst schemes for reconstructing the hospitals at Prome, Taungdwingyi, Mandalay (Out-patient and Administrative Block), Ye, Mergui (Out-patient and Administrative Block) and Palaw (a new ward) were sanctioned and are now being erected. It is to be regretted that a period of acute financial stringency should have coincided with the time when many of the old wooden hospitals urgently require reconstruction. Some Hospital Committees have accumulated sufficient funds to enable urgent works to be carried out without assistance from Government.

160. The sanctioned cadre of Indian Medical Service Officers was the same as in the previous year, i.e., 30 plus a leave reserve of 8, making a total of 38.

The number of officers on the rolls was 33, which includes 8 on leave and 1 on deputation. Four Indian Medical Service officers were transferred to the province during the year to fill existing vacancies.

The number of Military Assistant Surgeons was 14 including 5 employed in the Public Health Department, 1 employed in the
Bacteriological Department, and 3 on leave. The number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for Indian Medical Department officers was reduced from 10 to 7 and the number reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeon Class was increased from 4 to 10.

The sanctioned number of appointments for Civil Assistant Surgeons was increased from 52 to 69, the number on the rolls being 46 permanent, 5 provisionally substantive and 20 temporary.

The scheme of employing House Surgeons and Physicians in large hospitals in the province was continued.

As in the previous year 5 private practitioners were employed as Civil Surgeons, whilst the post of Chemical Examiner continued to be held by a Chemist.

The cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was reduced from 428 to 409 and the number on the rolls was 385 (including 10 temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons).

There are at present 5 subsidized medical practitioners against the sanctioned number of 26.

161. The year commenced with 149 students on the rolls. Forty Burma Government Medical School students (10 public and 30 private) were admitted at the opening of the new session in June 1932. All the newly admitted students possessed the required educational qualifications. Thirty-six students appeared for final Part II examination in September 1932, of whom nineteen passed and seventeen failed. The failed students were remanded for six months. In March 1933 forty-two students appeared in Final Part II examination when twenty-three passed and nineteen failed. Sixteen of the students were remanded for six months, and three students were remanded for one year. The discipline of the school was well maintained and the health and conduct of the students were satisfactory.

162. The system of anti-rabic treatment introduced in 1931, Pasteur Institute and remained unchanged. The total number of patients Bacteriological Laboratory treated at the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, was 2,545 (1,966), of whom 1,277 (988) were fully treated; 416 (362) absconded before the course of treatment was completed; and 852 (616) were "advice" cases. The death-rate amongst the persons treated at the Institute was 0.47 per cent. Anti-rabic treatment centres were opened by the Burma Oil Company during the year at Chauk and Nyaunghla, where 39 cases were treated. Vaccine was also issued to Medical Officers in charge of district hospitals, where 103 persons were treated. The demand for vaccine outside Rangoon was small, but efforts are being made to popularise the treatment by means of propaganda.

The work of the Bacteriological Section decreased somewhat this year, but the number of specimens sent for the Wassermann test by private practitioners markedly increased.

163. The accommodation in the Mental Hospitals, at Tadagale and Minbu, remained the same as in the preceding 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), and on the 31st December 1932 was 1,212
(1,040 males and 172 females). The daily average strength at Tadagale and Minbu was 1184.72 and 97.75 respectively. The total number of admissions at Tadagale (including readmissions) during the year was 272 (240 males and 32 females) and the total number discharged was 135 (111 males and 24 females).

The percentage of cures to admissions at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, during the year was 13.60 (16.52).

The total number of deaths at Tadagale was 60 (48 males and 12 females), the same number as in the preceding year. The percentage of deaths to average population was 5.06 (5.01). The general health of the patients at both institutions was good.

There were no escapes or suicides during the year and no patient received any serious injury.

The total expenditure at Tadagale and Minbu during the year was Rs. 3.33 (3.91) lakhs. This shows a decrease of Rs. 58,000 which is due mainly to the fall in the price of foodstuffs and clothing.

As the result of various economies, the average cost of each patient at Tadagale, which was Rs. 361 in 1930-31 and Rs. 317 in 1931-32, was further reduced to Rs. 265 in the year under review. The average cost per patient at Minbu was Rs. 165 (170).

Public Health.

164. On account of financial stringency no new works were funded except in cases where Government was already committed to the expenditure. The Board held 2 (1) meetings, considered 11 (12) projects and gave Rs. 532 (Rs. 28,851) in grants to Local Bodies. It also accorded administrative approval to various schemes.

The total amount spent in the Province on Civil Sanitary Works was Rs. 70.92 (74.96) lakhs, of which Rs. 11.64 (14.35) lakhs were expended on water supply, Rs. 32.22 (32.36) lakhs on conservancy and Rs. 4.31 (4.20) lakhs on drainage. The percentage of income expended by all local bodies on sanitary works was 17.13 (17.01) the figure for towns being 22.52 (23.04) and for districts 6.82 (6.25).

Vaccination.

165. 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. There were 30 Inspectors of Vaccination, a decrease by 9 compared with last year, but the number of Public Health Inspectors supervising vaccination either part-time or whole-time increased from 37 to 48. There were 351 vaccinators, compared with 355 during the previous year. In addition to these, 41 temporary vaccinators were employed to cope with local outbreaks of small-pox in various parts of the Province.
In the Shan States, one additional vaccinator was employed; otherwise the staff remained the same as in the previous year, viz. two District Superintendents of Vaccination, two Inspectors of Vaccination, three Head Vaccinators and forty-three vaccinators.

166. The total number of persons vaccinated in Burma was 1,356,450 (1,105,530) of whom 1,123,146 were vaccinated by regular vaccinators, 8,261 in dispensaries, 6,738 by private practitioners, 45,280 in jails and 173,025 at the ports of Rangoon and Akyab on the immigrants by sea. The number of vaccinations is the highest on record. The year's high incidence of small-pox and an apparent rise in popularity of vaccination combined to account for this. The total number of operations performed by the regular vaccinators, dispensary staff and private practitioners (excluding jails and ships) amounted to 1,140,152, of which 637,649 were primary and 502,503 revaccinations. When compared with the operations performed last year, 32 districts showed an increase and 6 a decrease. The largest increases were reported from Mandalay 34,640, Bassein 31,737, Myaungmya 24,738, Tharrawaddy 21,793 and Lower Chindwin 20,133, while decreases were recorded in Rangoon 69,715, Sagaing 3,120, Toungoo 2,596, Akyab 785, Salween 121 and Thaton 72. Successful primary operations in rural areas amounted to 517,171 and in urban areas 55,497, making a total of 572,668 (498,023). The percentage of success in primary vaccinations, of which the results were known, was rural 95.47, urban 97.63 and total 95.68. In rural areas high percentages were reported from Tharrawaddy 99.97, Bhamo 99.96, Pyapôn 99.87, Kyaukse 99.74, Prome 99.57 and Henzada 99.53, and low percentages from Arakan Hill Tracts 84.56, Kyaukpyu 89.73, Sandoway 89.80, Mergui 74.53, Myingyan 84.91, Myitkyina 85.59, Upper Chindwin 85.72 and Lower Chindwin 89.45. In urban areas, cent. per cent. successes were reported from 26 towns, successes between hundred and ninety per cent. from 41 towns, and below ninety per cent. from the remaining 7 towns, viz. Kyaukpyu 82.24, Sandoway 87.50, Kawkareik 87.68, Mergui 89.64, Myingyan 88.19, Pyawbwe 85.48 and Mawlaik 69.33. Successful revaccinations amounted to 133,742, rural 86,479 and urban 47,263. The percentage of success in revaccinations of which the results were known was 33.25, rural 31.76 and urban 36.39. The results of 100,304 cases were unknown.

In the Shan States 120,969 (82,146) persons were vaccinated. Of these 87,668 were primary and 33,301 revaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations, 70,225 were successful and of the revaccinations 13,077 were successful; the percentages of success in known cases were 98.62 and 52.09 respectively.

The total number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated in Burma, excluding jails and ships, was 1,138,145. Of these the District, Assistant District and Municipal Health Officers inspected 107,425 or 9.44 per cent. The Inspectors of Vaccinations, Public Health Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Surgeons verified 372,149 or 58.54 per cent. of the primary and 221,103 or 44.00 per cent. of the revaccination cases.

In the Shan States, the District Health Officers verified 3.92 per cent. of all vaccinations, while the Inspectors of Vaccination and Head
Vaccinators verified 32'03 per cent. in primary and 15'70 per cent. in revaccination cases.

167. The net amount spent on the Vaccination Department in Burma was Rs. 3'86 (3'91) lakhs, the average cost per successful case being Re. 0-8-9 (0-10-10) and in the Shan States it was Rs. 36,729 (39,115); the cost of a successful case being Re. 0-7-2 (0-9-4).

168. The new operation theatre and operation stable, constructed last year, were brought into use in July this year. They facilitate the manufacture of an increased quantity of lymph under more satisfactory working conditions. It is now possible to manufacture 4,000 grammes of lymph per month which is about four times the demand when small-pox is not present in epidemic form. There is thus ample provision for an emergency and little danger of lymph supply running short. One of the water reservoirs was replaced by a new one and a second Roturbo pump was installed. The number of cow calves and buffalo calves successfully vaccinated was 241 and 17, respectively, and the average yield per cow calf was 793'82 (764'96) grains and of the buffalo calf 3,096'43 (1,967'06) grains. Of the total of 1,578,108 doses of lymph issued, 1,522,929 were supplied to local bodies on payment and the balance of 55,179 doses free of charge to the military, jail and other departments. The total maintenance expenditure of the department was Rs. 32,972 (36,901). Owing to there being already a sufficient number of trained vaccinators in the Province, no student vaccinators were trained during the year. Nineteen students undergoing the course of training for Public Health Inspectors were, however, given training in vaccination and seventeen passed the qualifying examination.
CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

REFERENCES—

Statistical Abstract for British India, Volumes IV and V.

General System of Public Instruction.


Educational Progress.

169. Financial stringency dominated educational activities during the year 1932-33. The education system felt severely the gathering momentum of retrenchments initiated during previous years and the progressive deterioration of the financial resources of the province. The gross expenditure on education decreased from approximately Rs. 211 lakhs in 1931-32 to approximately Rs. 170 lakhs in 1932-33, a decrease of 41 lakhs. It was imperative to practise more and more economy. In the struggle with adverse circumstances, education authorities, teachers and parents, demonstrated that they were not lacking in capacity to adjust themselves to diminishing means.

The total number of children and youths under instruction during the year was 728,834 (727,406), an increase of 1,428. The University had to provide instruction for an increase of 109 students. The number of pupils in Anglo-Vernacular High Schools decreased by 1,040; in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools by 2,001 and in Vernacular Middle Schools by 8,851. Increases were recorded in English High Schools, 260; in English Middle Schools, 138; in Vernacular High Schools, 5,619; and in Vernacular Primary Schools, 4,407.

170. There were 7,356 (7,303) recognised schools in the Province attended by 524,864 (525,013) pupils of whom 353,018 (354,991) were in Lower Primary stages of instruction, 94,478 (92,563) in the Upper Primary, 43,281 (46,958) in the Middle, 12,581 (10,802) in the High and 1,801 (1,700) in the Collegiate stages. The remaining 19,703 (18,342) were in special schools. One hundred and twenty-two local authorities were responsible for the control of Vernacular schools with a total school-going population of 428,178 pupils. These local authorities consisted of 28 School Boards controlling 4,244 schools, 59 Municipalities controlling 629 schools, 15 Town Committees controlling 56 schools and 20 Deputy Commissioners controlling 758 schools in “Excluded” areas.

Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
The total recorded expenditure on Education was Rs. 1,69,93,281. This was Rs. 41,17,804 less than the expenditure for the preceding year. The Provincial grants to the University Building Trust which swelled the Education Budgets for a period of years decreased from 18 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 61,000 in 1932-33. The figures include Rs. 70,000 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings and on certain institutions not under the control of the Department, besides expenditure of Rs. 6,02,714 in the Federated Shan States. Pensionary and other charges on account of expenditure in England and the value of timber grants to Vernacular Schools are excluded.

The expenditure was met as follows:—

1) From Provincial Funds, Rs. 60,59,410 (Rs. 89,79,083).
2) From Rural Local Funds, Rs. 34,51,386 (Rs. 35,55,878).
3) From Municipal Funds, Rs. 13,31,770 (Rs. 14,24,261).
4) From Fees, Rs. 34,02,945 (Rs. 40,50,873).
5) From other sources, Rs. 23,49,348 (Rs. 26,53,234).
6) From the Federated Shan States Funds, Rs. 3,98,422 (4,47,756).

Expenditure from “Other sources” is that incurred by private persons and bodies, mainly missions and school managers. Expenditure on Education is thus met from three sources: viz. Public Funds, Fees, and other sources. Over 50 per cent of the expenditure shown above as from Rural Local Funds was contributed from Provincial Revenues. The decreases stated above tell their own tale of financial stringency. The average cost of educating each pupil during the year 1932-33 was Rs. 25’2 (28’4). The average cost per head in the University (i.e., the Rangoon University and its constituent colleges including the Intermediate College, Mandalay) was Rs. 903’8 (Rs. 978’6); in the Agricultural College Rs. 10,565’83 (Rs. 8,446’1); in Secondary Schools Rs. 40’55 (Rs. 44’8); in Upper Primary Schools Rs. 8’08 (Rs. 8’04); in Lower Primary Schools Rs. 12’8 (Rs. 16’4); in Training Schools Rs. 186’8 (Rs. 238’5) and in other special schools Rs. 23'4 (Rs. 41’1).

The total number of children in the primary stages of education in all kinds of schools was 447,496, a decrease of 58 pupils as compared with the previous year. In English Schools there were 7,006 (6,669), an increase of 337; in Anglo-Vernacular Schools 25,479 (27,805), a decrease of 2,326 (part of this last decrease was due to the closing of primary departments in Government Schools); in Vernacular schools 415,011 (413,080) an increase of 1,931. The fluctuations were relatively small; no special significance can be attached to them.

There were 180 teachers of English in Vernacular schools during the year—147 paid by Provincial Funds and 33 by local bodies, the bulk of the teachers being employed in Lower Burma. Many of these teachers are itinerant and flit about from one to two or three or as many as four schools. They have poor qualifications. Most of them have passed only the Anglo-Vernacular VIIth standard; some have the Anglo-Vernacular Xth or a higher qualification and few of them have been trained. The demand for the retention of the teaching of English in Vernacular Schools has been strengthened by the recognition of a pass in the Xth standard Vernacular Examination supplemented by a pass in English in the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination as a qualification equivalent to a pass in the High School Examination.
172. The total number of pupils in all stages of secondary schools was 207,186 (213,061), a decrease of 5,875. The total number of pupils in the high stages of all secondary schools was 12,581 (10,802), an increase of 1,779; in the middle stages 43,281 (46,958), a decrease of 3,677. The Education Department has made over the control of the Anglo-Vernacular and English VIIth Standard promotion examination to school authorities and these authorities have been somewhat lenient with their promotions. In consequence there has been a marked decrease, 3,677, in the number of pupils in the middle stages and an increase of 1,779 pupils in the higher stages.

The abandonment by the Department of the control of the Middle School examination deprived that examination of some value it had as a qualification recognised by Government and other employers. It is a reasonable surmise that as a result a number of pupils transferred themselves to Vernacular Schools with a view to the acquisition of VIIth or IXth or Xth Standard Vernacular Certificates recognised as qualifications for teaching and other purposes. These transfers account for part of the decrease in the number of pupils in the middle stages of Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools. They also account for an increase in the number of pupils in the higher stages of Vernacular Secondary schools.

The closing down of 11 Elementary Training Classes for Vernacular Teachers gave many pupils who intended to qualify for the lower certificate no option but to proceed to a qualification such as the IXth or Xth standard Vernacular qualification. They, in turn, helped to increase the number of pupils in the higher stages of Vernacular Secondary education.

The recognition by Government of a pass in the Vernacular Xth standard supplemented by a pass in English in the High School Examination as a qualification equivalent, for Government purposes, to a pass in the Anglo-Vernacular High School examination acted as an incentive to pupils to proceed to the higher stages of vernacular secondary education and probably was a moving force in the transfer of some pupils from the Anglo-Vernacular to Vernacular High Schools.

The percentages of passes in the examinations conducted by the Department were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English High School</td>
<td>56 (67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Vernacular High School</td>
<td>33 (43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular High School IX</td>
<td>36 (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular High School X</td>
<td>46 (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular Middle School</td>
<td>33 (52)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two hundred and sixty-five pupils from English Schools appeared for the High School Examination and 148 passed; 2,848 appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination and 953 passed; 613 pupils appeared for the Vernacular Xth and 284 passed; 5,770 pupils appeared for the vernacular middle school examination and 1,896 passed.

The percentage of passes in the Anglo-Vernacular Examination was pulled down considerably by the large number of failures of pupils from National Schools. Only 96 out of 476 candidates from these schools passed. It is satisfactory that National Schools are now taking steps to replace uncertificated teachers by certificated teachers. If all these schools stop half-yearly promotions as some have done, a long step will have been taken towards greater efficiency.
173. The number of students following courses leading to the several degrees and certificates granted by the University was 1,645 (1,551), an increase of 94 on the number for the previous year. In the Intermediate College there was an increase of 15 from 123 to 138. The total increase of students reading in University courses was 109. The increase was remarkable considering the financial straits of a large number of students.

The students were distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>1,087 (1,022)</td>
<td>123 (98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson College</td>
<td>172 (184)</td>
<td>94 (78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers' Training College</td>
<td>49 (49)</td>
<td>41 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical College</td>
<td>65 (64)</td>
<td>14 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate College, Mandalay</td>
<td>126 (133)</td>
<td>12 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,499</strong></td>
<td><strong>284</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of University examinations during 1932-33 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Total number of Examinees</th>
<th>Total number passed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A. (Honours)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A. (Honours)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. (Honours)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A. (Pass)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. (Pass)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>236</strong></td>
<td><strong>244</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Examination in Law</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor of Laws</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor of Education</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination for the Diploma in Teaching</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Trained Teachers' Certificate</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc., Forestry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Examination in Engineering</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Examination in Engineering</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc., Engineering</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
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<td>Medicine—</td>
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<tr>
<td>First M.B. &amp; B.S. examination</td>
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<td>Second M.B. &amp; B.S. examination</td>
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<td>Third M.B. &amp; B.S. examination</td>
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<td>Part I of Final M.B. &amp; B.S. examination</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Part II of Final M.B. &amp; B.S. examination</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>Part II of L.M. &amp; S. examination</td>
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During the year the Trustees of the University Endowment Fund paid to the University sums amounting to Rs. 2,54,900 for teaching
and other purposes. A University Retrenchment Committee and a University College Retrenchment Committee made proposals to Government for the reduction of expenditure on the University and the Colleges.

174. Twenty-nine men and thirty-five women were preparing for the Trained Teachers' Certificate and twenty men and six women for the Degree of Bachelor of Education in the Training College for Teachers during the year. In March 1933, twenty-three women and twenty-two men passed the University Trained Teachers' Certificate examination and thirteen men and six women passed the Bachelor of Education examination. An experimental course of two years' duration for Kindergarten students was opened during the year. Three students were admitted to the course and five new students will be admitted during 1933-34. The Training College was driven, by shortage of funds, to embark on experiments in co-education; it was found impossible to adhere to the original intention to maintain separate Practising Schools for boys and girls. The enforced experiment may have interesting and important results.

The numbers of students preparing for the various teaching qualifications granted by the Department were as follows:—Anglo-Vernacular Kindergarten 156 (174), Vernacular IXth and Xth standards 443; Vernacular School Teachers' Certificate 251, Vernacular High School Teachers' Certificate 48, Elementary Training Classes 347 (511). The number of students who were successful in qualifying for the several courses at the end of last year was 718 (851).

175. Seventy-nine students were reading for the M.B., B.S. Degree in the Medical College during the year. The Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, had 149 (164) students on the rolls during the year. The teaching was conducted in the Medical College and resident students lived in the buildings in the old General Hospital. Various steps were taken during the year to raise the standard of teaching and more especially to improve clinical training.

Thirty-nine students were preparing for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering in the Burma Oil Company College of Engineering. The Government of India and Indian Institute of Engineers have recognised the Rangoon University Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering as a qualification for Government and Institution purposes.

The Government Technical Institute, Insein, had 161 (239) students at the end of the year 1932-33. There was no admission of students during the year. Forty-one students completed the Diploma Course in Civil Engineering and 15 students the Diploma Course in Mechanical Engineering. All were awarded the Diploma. Three students completed the Associateship Course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and were awarded the title of Associate.

There was only one class of 5 probationers in Forestry in the University College. In the University Examination in March 1933, 4 out of 6 candidates for the B.Sc. Degree in Forestry passed. Recruitment to the Burma Forest Service has now been closed for an indefinite period. No preliminary class was enrolled in 1932, the present probationers' class will complete its course in March 1934, and so far as can
be seen at present the Forestry Course in the University will have to be closed down.

Owing to financial stringency no state scholarships were awarded during the year. There were 9 state scholars in England who were following courses leading to qualifications in Civil Engineering, Architecture, Dental Surgery, Horticulture, Engineering, Surgery, English and Philosophy.

Thirty apprentice stipends were continued and 27 new stipends for apprentices in workshops were awarded.

Thirteen Commercial Schools continued to be recognised by the Department during the year. Four hundred and ninety-five pupils were undergoing instruction in these schools as compared with 526 in the previous year.

Fifty-two (58) schools provided instruction in Manual Training. Of 6,379 (14,017) pupils under instruction 5,299 (8,814) pupils passed. The decrease in numbers was due to the withdrawal of maintenance grants for teachers of Manual Training. One thousand one hundred and forty-three (1,116) schools taught needlework; 36,793 (33,087) girls under instruction and 30,374 (27,611) passed in the subject. Three hundred and ninety-five (395) schools reported that they maintained school gardens and that 19,937 (18,421) pupils received practical instruction in school gardening. Forty-six (31) Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools provided instruction in singing for 8,509 (7,566) pupils. Nine hundred and seven (1,013) English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools provided instruction in drawing for 57,461 (63,286) pupils and 44,887 (50,489) passed in this subject.

176. There were 36 (35) schools classed as English Schools; the total number of pupils in these schools rose by 227 from 10,191 to 10,418. Five thousand nine hundred and six of the pupils were classed as Europeans while 4,512 were classed as non-Europeans. The percentage of pupils classed as Europeans fell by one per cent from 58 to 57. The percentage of European pupils in schools for non-Europeans rose by one per cent from 9 to 10, the increase being by 73 from 592 to 665. The total number of pupils classed as Europeans in all schools rose from 6,491 to 6,571, the total increase being 80 pupils. In the University the number of students classed as Europeans rose from 110 to 127; in Secondary schools from 5,822 to 6,006; in primary schools from 255 to 290. These figures do not support the thesis that the education of the community for whom these schools cater has suffered by the slump.

177. There were 22 (22) Mohamedan secondary schools with an attendance of 3,071 (3,044); 173 (173) upper primary schools with 11,542 (11,913) pupils; 10 (10) lower primary schools with 436 (486) and 112 (122) private schools teaching the Koran with 5,453 (6,153) pupils. Seven thousand six hundred and fifty-one (7,570) girls were in public institutions and 1,603 (1,762) in private institutions; 21 (6) girls (a significant increase) were following the University course, 448 (468) the secondary course in Anglo-Vernacular schools and 1,606 (1,607) the secondary course in Vernacular schools. The differences of opinion in the Mohamedan community represented in the All Burma Muslim Educational Conference and the Burma Muslim Educational Society and the lack of a policy supported by the
whole community continue to impede the development of education of Mohamedans. The struggle between Urdu and Burmese as the medium of instruction continues in Mohamedan schools. Hindi and Bengali schools are exempt from this disturbing force and the general financial position of these latter schools is sounder than that of other schools. Wastage in the primary stages is high. Most parents are generally satisfied if their children acquire some religious knowledge which they value much more highly than secular knowledge.

The Karen Community had 14 (14) Anglo-Vernacular schools with 3,642 (3,687) pupils under instruction. There were 906 (920) Vernacular public schools with 47,679 (47,113) pupils and 163 (143) vernacular private schools with 3,591 (2,813) pupils in attendance. The total was 59,130 Karen pupils under instruction as compared with 57,645 during the previous year. Thanks largely to the spirit of self-help that is characteristic of the Karen pupils, the advance, slow but steady, in the development of education among Karens, has been maintained.

Eight (7) public vernacular schools and 46 (46) private schools were reported to be providing instruction for 546 (408) and 581 (579) Taungthu pupils respectively.

The numbers of Shan pupils under instruction were, in the school for the Sons of Shan Chiefs, Taunggyi, 82 (81); in 5 (5) public vernacular schools, 927 (659); in 124 (128) recognised vernacular schools under private management, 7,280 (7,209) and in 777 (751) private vernacular schools 8,599 (8,314). The total number of Shans under instruction was 16,867 (14,619). The education system is slowly penetrating to the more backward tracts.

The number of Palawung schools decreased from 11 to 9; consequently the attendance fell from 616 to 516. It is said that the migration of parents in search of work accounted for the decrease.

There were two schools for Lishaws and attendance increased from 91 to 111. The Deputy Inspector of Schools reports that Lishaws stubbornly refuse to have their girls educated.

The number of Mons under instruction fell from 15,736 to 15,386 while the number of schools for Mons rose from 235 to 236 owing to the transfer of one school from the Burmese list. Mon is taught as an optional subject in these schools but readers for the primary school only are available.

An attempt was made to introduce primary education amongst the Salons at Bokpyin but was unsuccessful owing to the extreme poverty and other circumstances of these sea-gipsies.

The returns in respect of Chin education are as follows:

Anglo-Vernacular Schools 4 (4) with 446 (449) pupils; 66 (65) vernacular schools with 2,982 (3,005) pupils on the rolls. The Anglo-Vernacular Chin Schools are located at Tiddim, Falam, Sandoway and Thayetmyo. Education among the Chins has made considerable strides in recent years but the bedlam of dialects in the hills is a great obstruction to educational advance. There are differences of opinion as to the media of instruction, but the authorities on the spot are dealing with the difficulties with a view to the emergence of dominant dialects as media for vernacular education.

For Kachins there were 64 (63) public schools with an attendance of 3,046 (2,935) pupils and 1 (1) private school with 12 (27) pupils. Most of the schools for Kachins are managed by the American Baptist
and Roman Catholic Missions. The educational work of these Missions among hill tribes cannot be too highly spoken of. Though there is a steadily increasing demand for education among Kachins, Burmese as a compulsory subject is a stumbling block. It is said that Kachin teachers at times deliberately refrain from using Burmese. Only seven out of 21 Kachins passed the last vernacular VIIth standard examination; the heavy failure was attributed to the difficulty of the papers in Algebra and Geometry.

There were 4 (5) Chinese Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 794 (813) pupils on the rolls. These schools are managed by Christian missions and not all the pupils are Chinese. One of the so-called Chinese schools has very few Chinese pupils. A considerable number of Chinese and Chino-Burman pupils enter the ordinary Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Reports show that there were 58 (55) private vernacular Chinese schools with 2,825 (2,067) pupils, but these figures cannot be said to be reliable. The Chinese stand aloof and seek neither Government's nor Local Authorities' help for their vernacular schools. Many of the teachers in these schools are trained in China and the younger ones are said to be trained in modern methods.

There were 20 (20) Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Tamils and Telugus with 4,861 (4,820) pupils and 61 (62) recognised vernacular schools with 4,381 (4,425) pupils. Thirty-seven of the Vernacular schools were in Rangoon with 2,921 pupils. None of the so-called secondary schools teaches beyond the Vth standard and there were but 18 pupils all told in that standard in all schools. Seven hundred and ninety-four are in the IIIrd and IVth standards and the remainder in standards I and II. The school population is a shifting one. Very little educational impression can be made on it. The whole subject is a depressing one.

During the year there were 1,961 (1,874) Inthas, 1,686 (1,900) Danus, 60 (—) Kaws, 20 (16) Was, 199 (273) Gons, Black Karens, Kadus and Kamis under instruction.

There were 4 schools attended by Chaungthas, Kamis and Mros. The school at Paletwa was a secondary school with 78 (71) pupils in attendance, the majority being Arakanese and Chaungthas. Three other schools were attended by 88 (86) boys and 33 (35) girls of whom 98 (107), 15 (11) and 4 (3) pupils were Chaungthas, Kamis and Mros respectively. The education of Kami and Mro girls makes little appreciable headway.

There were 2 (2) Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 488 (611) pupils and 2 (2) Vernacular Schools with 242 (157) pupils providing instruction for Bengali pupils and 5 (5) public vernacular schools with 343 (338) pupils and 4 (3) private vernacular schools with 174 (145) pupils providing instruction for pupils speaking Hindi.

The St. Michael's School, Kemmencline, managed by the Mission to Burma had 23 pupils on its rolls. One boy was admitted during the year and one boy was transferred from the school to the Girls' School for the Blind in Moulmein. The girls' school at Moulmein had 17 pupils on its rolls, one girl having been admitted and one having left during the year.

The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf had 28 scholars on its rolls with 6 applicants waiting for admission. The qualified staff has been augmented.
178. The total number of girls under instruction during the year in public and private institutions was 217,062 (216,647), an increase of 415 on the figures for the previous year. The number in public institutions was 208,417 (208,520) and in private institutions 8,645 (8,127). Some fluctuations of significance took place within the several compartments of the public educational system. The number of girls attending the University increased by 42 from 242 to 284. The number attending secondary schools decreased by 1,627 from 73,850 to 72,223; in upper primary schools increased by 3,049 from 125,643 to 128,692; in lower primary schools decreased by 1,460 from 7,390 to 5,930; in training classes decreased by 76 from 646 to 570 and in other special schools decreased by 31 from 741 to 718.

Girls continue to maintain a high average of passes in all public examinations except the vernacular examinations—B.A. Degree 22 passed, 73 per cent of the number presented; B.Sc., 3 passed, 100 per cent of the number presented; Intermediate examination 30, 38 per cent; English High School 56, 74 per cent; Anglo-Vernacular High School 126, 38 per cent Anglo-Vernacular Middle School 654, 70 per cent; English Middle School 196, 78 per cent; Vernacular High School (Standard IX) 122, 39 per cent; Vernacular Middle School 421, 31 per cent; and Vernacular High School (Standard X) 33, 45 per cent.

179. There were 322 boys as compared with 144 in the Borstal Institute while in the Senior Training School there were 98 as compared to 85. In the Borstal School 146 boys were illiterate when admitted and in the Senior Training School 36. By the end of the year the number of illiterate in the Institute was reduced to 100 and the number in the Senior Training School to 20. The house masters and officers of the schools have gained in teaching experience. The Superintendent of the school looks to the future for useful results.

Literature and the Press.

180. Of the 199 (172) publications registered during the year, 130 (103) were printed in Burmese and 17 (19) in English. The 13 different languages employed included Sgaw-Karen 12 (10), Kachin 6 (6), Pali 3 (1), Pali-Burmese 13 (9) and Tamil 4 (1). Among the subjects dealt with in these publications, religion 48 (43), as usual, predominated. There was also a rise in the number of works classed as “Fiction” 19 (6). Some of the works in Burmese take their characters from ancient legends, the rest are modern love stories. There were 4 political publications and none of these was of any importance. It is in the periodical press, rather than in books, that the modern Burman is finding his medium. Apart from a few new editions of Burmese classics, no work of outstanding merit was published during the year.

181. Excluding the three Government Presses, there were 343 (337) presses; 31 were closed and 37 new ones opened. There were 59 (55) newspapers, 20 being in English, 19 in Burmese, 7 Tamil, 3 each in Karen and Chinese, 2 in Urdu, 1 each in Telugu, Gujarati, Kachin, Bengali and one in English, Burmese and Karen; of these 19 were dailies.
There were 67 (67) periodicals, of which 30 (28) were in English and 22 (24) in Burmese: 3 only were dailies, the majority—39—being monthlies.

**Literary Societies.**


182. The Rangoon Literary Society spent Rs. 4,031 (3,100) on the purchase of books and periodicals. Its membership was 187 at the close of the year.

The Rangoon Literary Club, with a membership of 65, was unable to purchase more books and added only six more volumes during the year.

The Rangoon Teachers' Institute has had a setback with the stoppage of the annual subsidy of Rs. 1,200 from Government which was its only source of income. It had 562 (820) visitors and lent 159 (381) books.

The Bernard Free Library, subsidised by Government and the Rangoon Corporation, lent 10,155 (6,334) books and had 1,808 (1,832) registered borrowers, of whom 760 (762) were Burmans, 588 (614) Indians, 288 (276) Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 172 (180) belonging to other nationalities. It acquired 487 books (bringing the total to 16,554) and 52 Burmese and Mon manuscripts (bringing the total to 7,307).

The Rangoon Bar Library Association's membership fell to 157 (162). The Association suffered from financial difficulties owing to the majority of its members letting their subscriptions fall into arrear.

The Burma Book Club increased its turnover and paid a dividend of 6 per cent. In February 1932 it opened a bookshop at the University and in April the town branch was moved to a locality where it was more easily accessible to the general public. In November a modern readers' circulating library was started for supplying non-fiction books and at the end of December over a hundred members had been enrolled.

**Arts and Sciences.**

183. During the year, the Provincial Arts and Crafts Exhibition was not held.
1932-33.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

184. During the year, the work of the Archaeological Department was mainly confined to the preservation and repair of protected monuments; the work undertaken for the conservation of the Bawbawgyi Pagoda at Hmawza (Old Prome) was resumed and completed. Necessary repairs were made to the Palace buildings and the Pyathals on the Fort Walls at Mandalay, but they still stand in need of further repairs. During the year, the watch tower and the Chief Queen's confinement room have had to be closed to the public on account of their dangerous condition.

No excavation work was undertaken during the year for want of funds, but two interesting finds were brought to the notice of the department. Remains of old caves dug along the side of a small range of hills, known as Shwethalyaung hills, near Myinzaing, Kyauksè, were discovered by a Buddhist monk while clearing the jungle around his forest retreat. Structurally, they do not possess much interest, but some importance may be attached to them from a historical point of view, as they form a connecting link with those of Pagan. These caves were covered with brick work on the outer face and traces of radiating arches, built in the same style as those at Pagan, are still seen over some of the entrances. The approximate age of these caves may be determined from a Burmese inscription, inscribed on a marble slab found in one of the caves, and dated 666 sakaraj (1304-05 A.D.). The colossal images of Buddha, the remains of which are found in some of the caves, are interesting as examples of Burmese art during the Shan supremacy in the 14th century A.D.

Another find made by a villager at Pagan consisted of many small bronze images of Buddha and other objects. They were discovered while clearing the débris around a ruined shrine in Pyezu quarter, Pagan. Amongst them, there is a seated image of Buddha in bronze, a peculiarity of which is that it is found to possess an extra thumb in the left hand placed on the lap, a feature which is not noticeable in any other image of the Buddha that has so far been discovered. These images were probably the contents of a relic chamber of an old and ruined temple at Pagan, and from the date inscribed on one of them, it appears that most of them belong to about the 16th century A.D.

During the year, the Superintendent also prepared interesting notes on (a) Buddha's foot-prints in Burma, (b) New coins discovered during the year—obtained on loan for examination and for taking their photographic records, (c) King Sawlu (1077-1084 A.D.), Pagan and (d) Wall-paintings in the Patothamya and Nat-hlaung Kyaung Temples, Pagan. No publication was issued, but 102 (97)* photographs and 40 (15)* fresh drawings were added to the list.

There was no occasion to take action under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, and no addition was made to the list of protected monuments.

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFERENCES—

Report of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma, for the year 1932.
Statistical Abstract for British India, Volume IV.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.


Ecclesiastical.

185. During the year under review, the Rev. W. H. C. Johnson, Senior Chaplain, was permitted to resign his Chaplaincy on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment. The Rev. A. O. N. Lee, Senior Chaplain, returned from leave in October 1932. The Rev. W. R. Park, Senior Chaplain, proceeded on a year’s leave from the 11th March 1933. The Rev. G. E. Stevenson was appointed a Chaplain on probation with effect from the 19th December 1932. The Rev. G. A. R. Thursfield, Senior Chaplain, proceeded on leave on the 24th March 1933 for a period of seven months and fifteen days. On the 21st March 1933, the Rt. Rev. N. Tubbs, Bishop of Rangoon, proceeded on leave for a period of seven months, and the Ven’ble N. K. Anderson, Archdeacon of Rangoon and Bishop’s Commissary, received charge of the diocese in addition to his other duties as Cathedral Chaplain. Funds have not yet been provided for the building of the Church at Mingaladon Cantonment.

Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma.

186. The number of examinations made in the Chemical Examiner’s Laboratory declined from 9,970 to 8,044. The decrease occurred mainly in the General Analytical Section owing to the fall in the number of articles sent for examination by the Judicial Department. Opium again headed the list of poisons in human poisoning cases. The gradual increase in the number of accidental poisoning by oxalic acid was also brought to notice. This substance with others, which are in very common use in Burma, has now been brought under stricter control by inclusion in the Poisons Rules, published in Miscellaneous Department
Notification No. 25, dated the 27th June 1933. It is hoped that a strict enforcement of these rules would go a long way in preventing poisoning in future.

One Sub-Inspector of Police was trained in this Laboratory from the 1st March 1932 to the 1st July 1932 in the analyses of alloys and coins, both genuine and counterfeit.

Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery.

187. The demand for work in the Government Press and its branches was less than that in the previous year on account of the continued adoption of the various measures of economy in all Government departments. Receipts were 1'51 (1'65)* lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 0'14 lakh chiefly due to the discontinuance of printing of certain periodical publications of the Central Government and a reduction in the demand for work done on payment. Expenditure was Rs. 7'82 (8'65) lakhs being a decrease of Rs. 0'83 lakh. The cost of work done in the Central Press, including paper and binding materials, was Rs. 5'82 (6'45) lakhs, in the Jail Branch Press it was Rs. 3'45 (3'87) lakhs and in the Maymyo Branch Press Rs. 0'15 (0'19) lakh. The aggregate cost for the year under report for all three Presses was 9'43 (10'52) lakhs.

188. The amount realized by sales during the year was Rs. 37,429 (Rs. 44,579) for the Provincial Government, Rs. 2,530 (Rs. 2,958) for the Central Government, and Rs. 3,365 (Rs. 4,030) on account of maps for the Survey of India. The aggregate value of publications disposed of by sale, free issues, etc., was Rs. 1,13,132 (Rs. 1,28,333). Commission on account of sales on behalf of the Central Government and the Survey of India was estimated to amount to Rs. 1,203 (Rs. 1,512).

189. The cost of stores purchased for the Stationery Depot, including freight charges and customs duty, etc., was Rs. 3'64 (4'03) lakhs. The stores received from England were valued at Rs. 0'36 (Rs. 0'49) lakh and the stores obtained in India at Rs. 2'72 (Rs. 2'89) lakhs. The cost of stores supplied to the various departments during the year amounted to Rs. 3,72,010 (Rs. 3,92,572). Stores to the value of Rs. 2,47,777 (Rs. 2,56,493) 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. 10,141 (Rs. 10,858) 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.

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.