REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1933-34

RANGOON

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PART I.
GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Changes in the Administration.—His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., held the office of Governor throughout the year, with the Hon'ble Mr. T. Cuper, C.S.I., I.C.S., as Finance Member and the Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, Kt., K.S.M., as Home Member. The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, was Forest Minister from 14th January 1933 till 7th April 1934. The Hon'ble U Kyaw Din, Barrister-at-Law, was Education Minister from the same date till his departure for London on 8th November 1933, as a member of the delegation for consultation with the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms for India and Burma. The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi administered the Education Minister's subjects in addition to his own till U Kyaw Din's return and re-appointment on 22nd January 1934. After the vote of "no confidence" was passed by the Burma Legislative Council during its Budget session of 1934, the Ministers the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Maung Gyi and the Hon'ble U Kyaw Din submitted their resignations to His Excellency the Governor on 21st February 1934. Their resignations were accepted with effect from 7th April 1934; and the Hon'ble U Ba Pe, the new Forest Minister, and the Hon'ble Dr. Ba Maw, Barrister-at-Law, the new Education Minister, took upon themselves the execution of their offices on 9th April 1934.

There were two territorial changes of importance. One was the abolition with effect from 1st April 1933 of the Shwedaung Subdivision of the Prome District, the two townships hitherto constituting it, namely Shwedaung and Padaung, being included in the Paungdè and Prome Subdivisions, respectively, of the same district. Another was
the abolition, with effect from 24th May 1933, of the Tamu Township as a separate administrative unit of the Upper Chindwin District and the inclusion of the area which had hitherto constituted it in the Mawlaik Township in the same district. In pursuance of the general policy of retrenchment, the cadres of various Services were again reduced and a number of posts were either abolished or held in abeyance. Among such posts are those of the Principal, Police Training School, the Public Analyst, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, the Administrator of Government Estates, Burma, the Consulting Architect, the Professor of Forestry at the University College and the Assistant Warden, Chauk, one post belonging to the Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch), one post of Conservator of Forests, four posts of divisional charge, one post of Research Officer, the posts of Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineer and the two vacant posts of Deputy Director of Agriculture and Stock Breeding Expert, the posts of Assistant Agricultural Engineer and the Lecturer in Agriculture, one post of Superintending Engineer in the Irrigation Branch and five posts of Executive Engineers and three posts of Assistant Executive Engineers in the Buildings and Roads Branch. Two posts of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, borne on the junior time-scale of pay of the Indian Civil Service, were also held in abeyance but a temporary appointment of Secretary on the superior time-scale was created. The Departments in the Secretariat have also been reduced from seven to six, the posts of Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Local Government Department, having been kept in abeyance from 16th March 1934 and 18th May 1934 respectively. The temporary amalgamation of the South-Eastern and South-Western Circles under one Deputy Director of Veterinary Services with headquarters at Insein was carried into effect on 11th December 1933. A temporary appointment of District Superintendent of Police together with a staff of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors of Police and 4 Sub-Inspectors of Police were created in June 1933 to strengthen the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

2. Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.—Relations with the Siamese and the French of Indo-China continued to be harmonious. The Governor of Luang Prabang visited Kėngtung in January 1934 and called on the Assistant Superintendent, Kėngtung Subdivision. The Manglûn border remained quiet. On the Chinese border, there were the usual attacks and counter-attacks on and by the Wa with varying success but the Chinese made no appreciable success against them. Rumours of inter-State disagreements were again rife and these bickerings will continue till the administration of the Wa States is taken in hand. The Wa Lawn, it is reported, intended to attack Yung Pang.
for the Chief's betrayal of Wa inviolability by allowing British ingress. An attempt was made to secure the co-operation of the Ngeklet confederacy of Chiefs but without success as the majority of the Chiefs are in favour of British penetration and administration. During the current year a survey expedition, accompanied by an escort of the Burma Military Police for protection against possible attacks by local tribes, was despatched to the area known generally as Panglong, lying in the Wa States west of the line representing the westernmost limit of Chinese territorial claim in that locality where the Burma-Chinese frontier has not yet been demarcated. The party and its escort had definite instructions not to enter that part of the Wa territory which is disputed, and no entry was made. The Chinese forces, however, supported by bandits and tribesmen entered the disputed zone and even crossed the further limit claimed by the Chinese. A few skirmishes took place, in which the Burma Military Police in protecting British territory were involved, but the weather and country prevented any extensive activity. Protests were lodged by His Majesty's Government, and the matter is now the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the British and the Chinese Governments. The Mongmao succession trouble with Hkam Hseng, the pretender, began again early in September and for a time the situation on the frontier along the section abutting on Mongmao State (China) became very serious but matters quietened down during the rains. During March His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stephenson made an extensive tour in the Federated Shan States and were warmly welcomed throughout their tour. The twelfth session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held at Taunggyi from 22nd February to 1st March 1934 and His Excellency held the Durbar in the Council Hall on the 6th March. The State of Kantarawaddi continued to be run by a Board of Officials of two members both of whom are half brothers of the late Sawbwa. The general conduct of the Chins in the Chin Hills District continued to be excellent; and no event of interest occurred in the Chin tracts of the Akyab and Kyaukpyu Districts. The new areas of the Haka and Kanpetlet Subdivisions were well toured during the year; and the usual border meetings were held with officials from the Lushai and Manipur Hills. The annual Chin Durbar was held by the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, at Ponthawa, in the Akyab District, on the 27th February 1934. In the Arakan Hill Tracts also the year was on the whole peaceful and nothing of importance occurred. During the open season the Superintendent visited the Eastern New Area to settle cases and collect taxes and found the people friendly. The Assistant Superintendent, Homalin, carried out the ordinary tours in the Somra Tract and held a satisfactory meeting with the Subdivisional Officer, Ukhrul. The Kachin Hills again had, on the whole, an uneventful history. The
outstanding event was the taking of the Hukawng Valley and the Triangle under regular administration. This was announced in Durbar by His Excellency the Governor at Myitkyina on the 8th January 1934 at which Chiefs from all parts of the district including the Naga Hills were present. Sadon reports small incidents with the Atzis from across the border. A new customs station has been opened at Myitkyina with the Resident Excise Officer as Superintendent of Customs. This is in connection with the Burma Railways' attempt to divert the cotton yarn traffic from the Bhamo-Tengyueh route to the Myitkyina-Tengyueh route. A rebate is given at Myitkyina for exports to China, but it is said that the Chinese officials are killing this trade by putting up high tariffs, and representations are being made through His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tengyueh. There was a disturbance in the jade mines at Hpakan which began with a small quarrel between Chinese and Shan Burman coolies but might have led to serious rioting had it not been for the timely intervention of a pöngyi. The ringleaders were expelled from the tract, and Ywagaungs have been appointed to assist the Hpakan Mawok in keeping order in this area. The relations of the Kachin Hill Tracts with trans-border tribes were, on the whole, satisfactory. The Assistant Superintendent, Sadcn, visited Tengyueh and was hospitably received by the local Chinese officials.

3. Administration of the Land.—There was no change in Land Revenue Law but certain amendments were made as usual in the rules and directions. The work of the Special Survey Party, which was reduced to a minimum owing to financial stringency, was confined to essential surveys in a few districts in connection with settlement operations and with the training of survey students. Resettlements were completed in the Hanthawaddy and Amherst Districts, and started in parts of the Insein and Myaungmya Districts. Settlement operations in parts of the Pegu District were continued, and reclassification of irrigated kwins was undertaken in the Kyaukse District. New land revenue assessments in one subdivision of one district enhanced the demand by 17 per cent; while land revenue fixed assessments in three townships of another district resulted in an increase of 128 per cent over the old demand. A reduction of one-third was granted on palm tree assessments in certain districts. The toddy and cocoanut palm assessments were abolished in the Kyaukse District. Owing to low prices of agricultural produce, general reductions of one-half to one-twelfth in the case of haukkyi and mayin and of one-fourth to one-fifth in the case of kaing were granted by Government; and the land revenue demand, excluding the amount credited to cess and irrigation, showed a decrease of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. There was a decline in the amount of land revenue for the recovery of which processes were issued as well as in the number of persons arrested;
but the number actually committed to jail increased. Foresucrees and enforced sales as a result of agricultural indebtedness and poor prices were again in evidence and increased the proportion of land in the hands of non-agriculturists despite a rise in the total occupied area. The area left to tenants was nearly 500,000 acres in excess of the previous year. The whole-time appointment of Administrator of Government Estates was held in abeyance during the year. The Twante, Yandcon and Hlégu Government Estates were abandoned as Government Estates while six other estates in the Pegu, Pyapôn, Hanthawaddy, Thatôn and Tharrawaddy Districts were handed over to the Deputy Commissioners concerned for administration. The Rangoon Government Estate continued to be administered by the Rangoon Development Trust on behalf of Government. There was no demand for sites in the Kokine, Dabon and Dalla Estates, and the water supply remains a difficulty. A Dalla Reclamation project was taken in hand about the end of the year under report, but is not yet completed. The demand for sites is in areas where the rates of rent are low. The flight from the urban areas to the suburbs continues. But Trust rents as a class have come under the 1-34 revision ; and the reduction of rents has resulted in an increase in the number of applications for leases and in some competition to secure them by payment of premia. Land values continued stagnant in Rangoon Town as elsewhere.

4. Protection.—Of the Bills referred to in last year's Report, the Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Bill, the Burma Canal (Amendment) Bill (1933) and the Rangoon Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill became law as Burma Acts I, II and III of 1933 respectively. Ten Bills were introduced in the Burma Legislative Council during the period 1st April 1933 to 31st March 1934, of which the Burma Local Government Amending Bill, the Burma Municipal Renumbering of Sections Bill, the Rangoon Police (Amendment) Bill and the Burma Oil-fields (Amendment) Bill became law as Burma Acts IV, V, VI and VII of 1933 respectively. The Court Fees (Burma Amendment) Bill and the Burma Local Fund Audit Bill were opposed and thrown out by the Council. The Burma Canal (Amendment) Bill (1934), the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Burma Amendment) Bill, the Burma Excise (Amendment) Bill and the City of Rangoon Municipal (Amendment) Bill became law only after the close of the period under review. The Indian Legislature passed 30 Acts of which 28 came into force during the period under review. No ordinances affecting Burma were made by the Governor-General nor was any regulation affecting Burma enacted.

The year 1933 may be accepted as the first normal one since the rebellion, but economic conditions went from bad to worse. Strangely
enough these conditions seem to have little or no effect on the volume of crime; and the decrease in nearly all types of crime but more especially in important crime is gratifying. During the year finishing touches were put on the breaking up of many gangs, and the number of cases in which villagers made some sort of resistance to dacoits is very noticeable. The excellent work done by the Maubin Police in breaking up the Sein Thin gang and the Ba Tin-Aung Ban gangs, which committed numerous dacoities in the Bassein, Pyapon, Myaungmya and Maubin Districts, has had a most salutary effect in quietening this area and was perhaps one of the most outstanding features of the criminal administration of the Province during the year under review. The use of firearms in important crimes is still a problem which needs to be solved; and a surprising number of local-made guns—most of them believed to be relics of former rebellions—were seized in the Ye-u Subdivision of the Shwebo District. The Criminal Investigation Department instituted a number of secret enquiries and succeeded in stamping out an ingenious form of fraud that prevailed in several places in the shape of lotteries of one kind or another. But with the virtual suppression of these lotteries, which in the guise of charitable organizations had become a scandal, cock-fighting has emerged as the most popular form of gambling and has been spreading on such a considerable scale that some officers think that before long the law will have to be amended. Bengal revolutionaries in Burma continued their activities. Six members of the party who were wanted in Bengal were arrested for conspiracy and illicit traffic in firearms. In December 1933, a revolutionary organization was discovered in Akyab and 20 of the main conspirators, all hailing from Bengal, were arrested. Of these 5 have since been interned in jail and 15 restricted to Akyab. Police Advisory Committees were functioning reasonably well in many districts; and in Rangoon Town the Police Advisory Board, the Traffic Advisory Board and the Chinese Advisory Board continued to be of great assistance to the Commissioner of Police. There were no serious disturbances or affrays during 1933 but the Rangoon Police had to stand by and maintain order on several occasions owing to strikes and other minor disturbances. The relations between both sections of dock labour, Burmese and Indian, remained peaceful throughout the year and there were no disquieting incidents calling for comment. The Foreigners Act and the Expulsion of Offenders Act were put to the fullest use and the City of Rangoon was thus rid of a number of habitual criminals whose absence should favourably affect its crime figures in the next few years. One way traffic was successfully introduced at two important junctions in the town; and there is ample indication from the statistics that the travelling public has acquired more read sense. Cordial relations between the Rangoon Police, the Police of surrounding districts and the Criminal Investigation Department were
maintained throughout the year. A good deal of information was exchanged and mutual assistance rendered. The village headman, as a class, continued to be of substantial help to police officers in the prevention and detection of crime; and most of these village officials have continued cheerfully and efficiently to perform their other duties also which have become more multifarious and grown more arduous as they have become less well paid. Percentage remissions of land revenue and capitation-tax, for instance, did little or nothing to arrest the increasing burden of collection, though they directly reduced the amount earned as commission. The prevention of opium smuggling remains as difficult a problem as ever and the opening of registration to all consumers has made little difference because many of the consumers live so far away from the opium shops that they prefer to pay more for hawked opium brought to their doors.

The concentration of the entire High Court of Judicature at Rangoon was effected during the year and the Mandalay branch abolished with effect from the 2nd September 1933 in the interests both of the administration of justice and of economy. The wisdom of this move has been justified by the result achieved: apart from a substantial reduction in expenditure the amalgamation of the two branches has resulted in greater efficiency. The Additional District and Sessions Judges were replaced by Assistant and Sessions Judges and Assistant District Courts were established with effect from the 1st March 1933. Considerable changes were also made during the year in the constitution of Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. The duration of the Burma Rebellions (Trials) Act, 1931, was extended up to the 20th September 1933, and the District and Sessions Judges of Pegu, Tharawaddy, Prome-Thayetmyo and Henzada continued to act as Special Judges under the Act in addition to their other duties.

The year under report was an exceptionally heavy one for the Prison Department owing to a sudden and large increase in the convict population; and the Local Government had again to sanction remedial measures to relieve the situation. The Combined Borstal and Senior Training School at Thayetmyo is passing through a period of rapid growth and development and although little time has been available for consolidation, the general state of affairs in the School is sound and satisfactory. The general discipline in the Juvenile Jail at Meiktila was also satisfactory in spite of admission into this jail of incorrigibles and habituals. The Jail Revisory Board, the Prisoners' Aid Society, the Street Boys' Refuge and the Home for Waifs and Strays continued to do good work. The Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution did a very good year's trading in spite of depressed conditions; sufficient work in the shape of carpentry, cane work and polishing has been forthcoming during the year to keep the boys busy and interested.
There was a small decrease in the amount of rewards given for the destruction of wild animals. Three new Registration Offices were opened at Gangaw, Tilin and Saw Townships in the Pakokku District. The number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property fell by 23.53 per cent. Instruments of mortgages registered also decreased in number as well as in value, while both the value and the number of instruments of gift of immoveable property are the lowest so far recorded. Nineteen new companies limited by shares were registered with a total authorized capital of considerably over Rs. 5 crores. There was a slight increase in the strength of regular troops in Burma. The Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India and the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Rangoon District, inspected all lighthouses and lightvessels in January 1934. The health of the lightkeepers and crew of the lightvessels was satisfactory.

During the year there were unmistakable signs that Communism, previously confined to a few Chinese immigrants, was being made the subject of wider propaganda.

5. Agriculture.—An outstanding and unwelcome feature of the year has been the necessity to reduce the staff of the Agricultural Department and it is particularly regrettable that the teaching side of the Agricultural College at Mandalay has had to be closed with effect from April 1933. The Department, however, continued its activities in the introduction of pure seeds, artificial manures, and improved agricultural implements; but the cultivators in general also continued to be highly conservative in the matter of innovations of this kind and comparatively little headway was made. Demonstrations of new methods of cropping and sowing were held in some districts, and a successful agricultural show was organized at An in Kyaukpyu District. The various branches of Agricultural Research received due attention. Grants were received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on account of the rice research work at Hmawbi and from the Indian Central Cotton Committee on account of cotton improvement in the dry zone. The American Baptist Mission School at Pyinmana continued to do useful work in providing a mixed literary and agricultural education to the Middle School boys. Agriculturally, the year 1933-34 may be regarded as, on the whole, a bumper year for Lower Burma. The deficiency of the late rains in the Upper Province was disastrous to the late dry and kaing crops, but the yield of three important crops—groundnut, cotton and sesame—was better than last year. But good yields were in most cases offset by poor prices. The year again saw a further decline in paddy prices, which, in Rangoon Town, dropped to as low as Rs. 55, this price being Rs. 10 below that obtained in the year 1870, viz., Rs. 65. In the districts also the prices were everywhere lower than those of the previous year, and it is stated that in the Taungdwingyi
area of the Magwe District, many transactions took place at Rs. 20—25 per 100 baskets. In sympathy with the fall in paddy prices, there has, with the exception of gram and beans, been a drop in the prices of other agricultural produce. The amount of agricultural loans issued during the year was less than that issued in any of the past fourteen years owing to a good harvest and the restriction of loans to really deserving applicants able to provide sound security. Rinderpest continued to be prevalent but with less severity than in the previous year throughout the greater part of the Province, and the total mortality from all contagious diseases showed a decrease of 1,385 on the corresponding figure for 1932-33. Preventive inoculation by vaccine, where this was agreed to and promptly undertaken, was found to be very effective in controlling and eradicating outbreaks of Haemorrhagic Septicemia. The Veterinary School at Insein was re-opened as a Veterinary College on the 6th November 1933 to students who wished to qualify for the new grade of Veterinary Assistant. As a result of proposals for the recruitment of new grade of District Veterinary Inspectors, the Director of Veterinary Services visited the teaching colleges at Madras, Patna and Calcutta during the year. The Madras College was chosen as a suitable institution; and arrangements were in progress at the end of the year to send a batch of six selected candidates.

6. Co-operation.—The activities of the Co-operative Societies Department continued to be absorbed in liquidation work during the year under report. However, through the spontaneous effort of non-officials who have great faith in the benefits of Co-operation 15 new societies were formed and duly registered as against two in the preceding year. The Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank (in liquidation) discharged all its outside liabilities during the year; but the question of the disposal of lands in the possession of its debtor societies still forms an intricate problem. The Myingyan and Sagu-Salin District Central Banks (also in liquidation) were able to discharge portions of their outside liabilities. There was a net decrease of 113 living agricultural credit societies due to further winding up of hopeless societies; and with close supervision 1,380 such societies repaid to their financing Banks 9'3 per cent or Rs. 2,39 lakhs out of an outstanding of Rs. 25'62 lakhs. The number of living Central Banks increased by one on the formation of the Pyinmana Village Industrial Co-operative Bank, Limited. The Mculmein District Central Bank, Limited, was the only one which continued to be financially strong and could meet its liabilities fully. The other District Central Banks (Pegu, Henzada and Prome) had another difficult year but they were fortunate to have succeeded in inducing their creditors to accept only part of the debts due for repayment. There was an increase in the
number of Salary Earners’ Societies of which those in Rangoon Town continued to work efficiently. The number of Urban Societies remained the same as last year: the Rangoon Societies were working successfully but almost all such societies elsewhere continued to concentrate on recovery of existing loans and repayments of deposits. The liquidation of the Urban Central Bank continued throughout the year and is drawing to a close. The Burma Urban Co-operative Federation continued to work successfully. With a few exceptions in Mandalay District, almost all the Agricultural Insurance Societies were reported to be not functioning well. The Burma Postal Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, continued to do fidelity insurance business. The Pakokku Co-operative Wholesale Society is still in a moribund state but is kept alive as its activities might be revived as soon as the present clouds of depression are lifted.

7. Forests.—The total area under Reserved Forests slightly increased in Burma proper but remained the same in the Federated Shan States. No Forest surveys were carried out but topographical surveys were made by No. 10 Party, Survey of India, in the Chindwin Circle; and no working plan field work was done during the year. Silvicultural research was made on the influence of seed origin in the case of teak. The Forest Entomologist investigated insects that damage teak, principal attention being paid to the beehole borer. Research on seasoning and strength tests of timber was carried out by the Forest Economist. There was a substantial increase in the outturn of teak by lessees and licencees; but teak royalty from lessees decreased owing to a 30 per cent rebate and the liberal classification of 76 per cent of the outturn as refuse. Government extraction was confined to the Myitmaka Extraction Division which has been run on a commercial basis. The outturn of timber other than teak also increased but that of fuel declined. There was an increase in the tonnage of teak exported and 84 per cent thereof went to India. The net forest revenue decreased by some Rs. 4 lakhs but the expenditure also declined by over Rs. 3 lakhs and the net surplus was Rs. 23'12 (23'78) * lakhs. The present road policy of the Forest Department is to construct main extraction roads into the forests from existing communications; and there has been an addition of three miles of cart roads and 19 miles of bridle-paths during the year under review.

8. Mines and Quarries.—The mineral wealth of the province continued to be exploited mainly on the oil-fields. The Chauk Oil-field and those in the Minbu and Thayetmyo Districts would appear to show signs of exhaustion and the activities of Messrs. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, were curtailed in the Upper Chindwin District during the year under report. But the decreases in those areas

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
were more than offset by increased production in the Yenangyaung Oil-field and in the Pakokku District in consequence of increased drilling operations. The Burma Corporation, Limited, also greatly increased their production from the Bawdwin Mines and their ores produced over six million troy ounces of refined silver. Zinc concentrates and other base metals added appreciably to the Corporation's revenues which have more than doubled as compared with the preceding year. About 90 per cent of the mines were in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts and were worked for tin, wolfram and allied minerals. The increased output of tin concentrates was due to improvement in the tin market, the rise in price being reflected in the still greater increase in the figures for value. The working of gold by primitive methods continued. Two of the quarries were owned by Government and worked with convict labour. The production of clay for pottery decreased considerably owing to further depression in the pottery industry. The general relations between labourers and employers continued to be good and the general health of the labourers was satisfactory everywhere. The anti-malarial measures in mining areas were continued during the year with increased success; and the improvement of the latrines provided for workers in mines is under the consideration of Government. Special arrangements have been made for the education of the children of mining labourers in the Tavoy District as well as in the Northern Shan States.

9. Trade and Industry.—The depression in the rice market re-acted on the trade of the Province generally, and a decline was noticed in almost all the principal articles imported. But the figures of importations of what may be considered to be luxuries suggest some increase in the standard of living amongst Burmans. The proportion of the population of Burma to the combined population of India and Burma is only 4 per cent, but Burma's share during the year under report in the total imports of the following commodities into British India was—salted fish 79 per cent, milk, condensed and preserved 69 per cent, biscuits and cakes 27 per cent, domestic hardware 20 per cent, enamelled ware, boots and shoes and farinaceous foods, each 19 per cent, canned and bottled provisions 16 per cent. The balance of trade with foreign countries in favour of Burma increased; and there was an improvement also in the visible balance of trade with India. Important items contributing to the above results are pig lead, paraffin wax and candles, raw cotton, wolfram ore, wood and timber, tin ore and rice. The share of the United Kingdom as well as that of the British Empire increased in both the export and the import trade. Rangoon absorbed nearly 85 per cent of the total foreign and coasting trade in private merchandise. Owing to the imposition of high rate of duty, Japan and Europe (except the United Kingdom) were compelled to withdraw the lines on which they were just able to compete with India and this led
to a high increase in the Indian imports. Speculative merchants imported large quantities of yarn from China; but this ultimately failed, leaving heavy stock in the markets. There was a considerable increase in the imports of carpets and rugs; but a marked falling off under piece-goods from all the principal countries was noticed. Trade under “Motor Vehicles” has shown a decided improvement; and the increase of cars from the United Kingdom was due to the popularity and cheapness of British light cars as well as to the easy hire purchase system after exchanging the second hand cars. The outstanding feature of the rice trade of the year under report was the diversion of exports from foreign ports to meet the large demand from India. Exports to foreign countries fell for various reasons, chief among them being the imposition by the Chinese Government of import duty on rice and the disallowance of the import of rice into Japan except under license which practically meant total prohibition of trade. Burma had a bumper crop of cotton during 1933-34 and its shipments of raw cotton increased by more than 50 per cent. Ordinarily Japan was the largest consumer; but owing to the boycott imposed on Indian cotton generally in retaliation for the increased import duties on piece-goods, there were no exports of cotton to Japanese ports until January 1934. China (Shanghai) was Burma’s best customer during the year under report, and demand from this source expanded considerably owing to a favourable price level having been established. Increase in the shipbuilding industry was the chief cause for the rise in the export of teak wood to the United Kingdom: shipments to the Union of South Africa also increased more than five times owing to the expansion of railway traffic and the revival of many local industries. In spite, however, of these increases, the teak trade to foreign ports was still little more than half the average of the good years preceding the slump. There was a welcome improvement also in the total exports of hides and skins both in quantity and value. Burma is not an industrial country and no important industrial developments were recorded during the year. The principal industries continued to be rice-milling and saw-milling and employed only a small fraction of the population. The number of establishments registered as factories was just over 1,000: the total number of persons employed was under 100,000: women workers numbered barely over 10,000 of whom more than half were employed in rice mills; and child-labour in Burma is unimportant. Few factories have been working at a profit and little money has been available for improvements or extensions. Sanitary conditions in factories remained fair on the whole; and the health of the workers appears satisfactory. The Report of the Rangoon Housing Conference was published during the year but was not unanimous and no important change in the present methods of housing labour is likely to result from it in the near future.
10. **Public Works and Irrigation.**—The outstanding event of the year was the successful completion of the Ava Bridge across the Irrawaddy River. The opening ceremony which was performed by His Excellency the Governor on 2nd January 1934 was a memorable occasion and the general arrangements, which included the illumination of the Bridge, fireworks, boat races and Burmese *pwe* were much appreciated by the guests of the Railway Administration and the public generally who attended in large numbers. The Bridge was opened for goods traffic on 18th January, for passenger traffic on 1st February and for road traffic on 1st July 1934. No new lines were constructed and there were no new surveys. There has again been a decrease in the number of passengers carried on the whole system but the gross earnings increased due to the improvement in goods traffic. Railways are generally considered very fair barometers of the rise and fall of the people's means but the improvement cannot be viewed with complacency until there is an effective revival of the travelling habit (which was formerly so popular with the Burmese) with consequent recovery in revenue from passenger traffic. Competition with road motor services is still intense and although such services have also suffered they should profit by a general lifting of the depression to the continued detriment of railway earnings. The prevailing financial stringency rendered it practically impossible for any further developments to be made in either new construction of or improvements to the road communications of the Province; and the works undertaken during the year were those carried on from the previous years. The Roads Committee held only two meetings and the only new work approved was the emergent work of extending the toe of the Bells Bund on the eastern bank of the Shwegyaung Chaung at Pakokku for the protection of the Bund. Among the roads and buildings works completed were the bridge over the Baingda Chaung on Daiku-Pyuntaza Road, the Thingangyun-Ledaunggan Section of the Rangoon-Pegu Short Route, the Cheduba Hospital and the brick macadam take-off at Akyab Aerodrome. The Anglo-Vernacular High School at Pegu was reconstructed. The construction of the Mansi-Shan States Border Road progressed to the extent of the fund allotted. Famine relief works were undertaken in the Yamethin, Meiktila, Myingyan, Magwe and Tharrawaddy Districts. Water meters were installed in residential quarters at the Tharrawaddy Jail, Pyinmana Forest School and the Hmawbi Agricultural Farm. Storage tanks were erected in certain buildings in Rangoon Town; and a new tube well was sunk at the Agricultural College, Mandalay. Pitometer and pumping tests were carried out in connection with the proposed water supply schemes for Kalaw and Yenangyaung Towns, and the Yandooon water supply scheme was completed during the year. Financial stringency also caused many important irrigation and drainage projects to be held up. Among
the more important works completed by the Irrigation Department during the year were the Kabauk-Kannyinaung Cut in Hanthawaddy District to drain off the excess flood waters coming from the flooded areas in the Pegu District, the Sinbyugyun distributary in Minbu District, the short-circuiting of the Panlaung River and of the Pauk Chaung and the remodelling of the Lunkyaw and New Nathmaw distributaries of the Kinda Canal in Kyaukse District. The remodelling of the Shwebo Canal was pushed on as otherwise full advantage would not be obtained from the works already carried out. Progress on the remodelling of the Salin Canals was so satisfactory that a formal opening ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble Home Member in January 1934. Satisfactory progress was also made with the project of widening and straightening the Twante Canal which has been sanctioned for Rs. 25'80 lakhs. Work was continued on revetting the Letpangon throat of the Chord Cut; and a further estimate for revetting both banks of the Chord Cut between the Rangoon and Letpangon throats, a distance of three miles, was sanctioned for Rs. 10 lakhs. It is hoped that this work will complete the measures to prevent further widening of the Chord Cut and so conserve the Kanaungto Creek which would silt up if the Chord Cut were allowed to draw off more water than its fair share. The River Training Department paid considerable attention during the year to the Nawin River in order to make the northern part of the Prome District more secure against floods.

11. Central and Provincial Revenues and Finance.—There was no change during the year in the financial relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments. Central receipts showed a net decrease of some Rs. 50 lakhs. "Customs" declined by Rs. 20 lakhs approximately—mainly due to general trade depression and non-receipt of excise duty on silver coupled with larger refunds. The low prices of the various commodities are reflected in the Income-tax revenue which decreased by some Rs. 30 lakhs of which Rs. 19 lakhs approximately may be attributed to a drop in the profits of oil companies. Central expenditure decreased by some Rs. 15 lakhs due mainly to the conversion loans and to the falling rates of discount at which the Government of India have been managing their floating debt of Treasury Bills.

Provincial receipts and expenditure nearly balanced during the year under report: there were net increases of Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs, respectively, as compared with the previous year's figures. Increases in receipts of Rs. 90 lakhs under "Land Revenue" (due to smaller carry over of arrears at the end of 1933-34 than that in the beginning of the year) and of Rs. 56 lakhs under "Loans and Advances by Provincial Government" (due to larger repayments by Rangoon Development Trust and complete liquidation of loan by Rangoon Port Trust) were to a great extent offset by a decrease of Rs. 103 lakhs under
"Advances from Provincial Loans Fund" (due to smaller loan taken in 1933-34). Among other decreases in receipts were approximately Rs. 3 lakhs under "Salt," Rs. 4 lakhs under "Excise," and Rs. 7 lakhs each under "Stamps" and "Forest" respectively. On the expenditure side, an increase of Rs. 52 lakhs under "Forest" (due to write-back to revenue of expenditure previously transferred from Revenue to Capital) was accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 55 lakhs under "Capital Outlay on Forests."

There were also increases of just over Rs. 3 lakhs under "Land Revenue," "Excise," and "General Administration" (due to reduction in rate of emergency cut partly counterbalanced by retrenchment of staff and curtailment of expenditure in other directions), of Rs. 5 lakhs approximately under "Superannuation allowances and pensions" (due to retrenchment in personnel, adjustment of a larger sum for equated payments of commuted value of pensions charged to capital and larger payments in England), of Rs. 33 lakhs under " Appropriation for reduction of debt" and Rs. 34 lakhs under "Advances from Provincial Loans Fund" (due to larger repayments of advances taken from Provincial Loans Fund). Among other decreases in expenditure were approximately Rs. 1 lakh under "Agriculture," Rs. 3 lakhs under "Famine Relief," Rs. 4 lakhs each under "Education," and "Jails and Convict Settlements," Rs. 5 lakhs each under "Police" and Ports and Pilotage," Rs. 7 lakhs under "Civil Works" and Rs. 13 lakhs under "Construction of Irrigation Works charged to Revenue."

The Burma Retrenchment Committee, which was constituted during the year with Mr. W. Booth-Gravely, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary, as President and Mr. R. M. MacDougall, I.C.S., Education (then Local Government) Secretary, as Secretary to advise how best the gap between the expenditure and the revenue of Government could be bridged with the least possible delay, commenced their labours in September 1933 and submitted their report about the close of the year under review. The other members of the Committee as originally constituted, consisted of Mr. A. E. Gilliat, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. Tait, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, M.L.C., Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, M.L.C., Mr. A. A. Bruce and U Shwe Tha, M.L.C. Mr. Tyabji and U Shwe Tha were subsequently lost to the Committee on their selection as two of the Burma Delegates to appear before the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms. Mr. Tyabji's place was filled by the appointment of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chandco, M.L.C., to the Committee; but the vacancy caused by U Shwe Tha's departure remained unfilled until after his return from England when the Committee had entered on the final stage of their deliberations. The Committee's proposals, if adopted, would reduce Government expenditure to the extent of over a crore of rupees.
12. Local Bodies.—The year 1933-34 was the eleventh complete year since District Councils were established. It is satisfactory to note that there was an increase in their income, which had shown a decrease in the previous year. The revenues from markets, slaughter-houses and pawnshops continued to show 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. In spite, however, of continuous decline in its revenue by more than 10 per cent within the last five years, it is gratifying to record that the Corporation has been able, by exercising strict economy, to maintain all the public services unimpaired, and in addition it has also been possible to embark on new activities, besides relieving the poorer class of owners from payment of municipal taxes. The City was free from epidemic of any kind and the health of the City generally showed improvement over that of the previous year. Tuberculosis, however, continued to take its toll of life: and detailed proposals for the erection and maintenance of a Tuberculosis Clinic in Rangoon are under consideration. Due attention was given to the Water Supply Extension Scheme; and construction of the new Municipal Market at Kemmendine was completed at a cost of over a lakh of rupees.

There was a further decline in the income of municipalities outside Rangoon. But there was a slight increase in their ordinary expenditure. In many cases their service funds were still inadequately balanced. Loans totalling Rs. 2.63 lakhs were granted to the Akyab and Magwe Municipalities to meet the cost of their water supply schemes.

The year's working of the Rangoon Port Trust has resulted in an excess of expenditure over income. But the balances at the credit of the Reserve Funds at the close of each of the last five years show the continued satisfactory financial state of the Port. There was a substantial increase in the number, tonnage, and draught of sea-going vessels which arrived at and departed from the Port of Rangoon; and the sea-borne trade of Rangoon showed an increase of approximately 10 per cent over that of the previous year. The Self-Registering Tide Gauge at Brooking Street worked satisfactorily; and the Port Commissioners' Wireless Service was maintained efficiently throughout the year. There was marked increase in the number of messages from ships to the pilot vessel and a steady increase in the use of the pilot vessel's position by ships fitted with Direction Finding apparatus. The Rotating Loop Radio Beacon at Mingalun completed its second year of service and has now become an established feature of the Port's
aménités. Operation was continued in London on the Tidal Model construction in connection with the investigation into the problem of the gradual deterioration in the depth of water available over the Outer Bar and in the approach channels to the mouth of the Rangoon River. The hydrographic surveys and examinations of the shoals and crossings during the year showed that most of the channels were in a satisfactory condition. The hydrometric survey concluded its work and was closed down at the end of November 1933.

Mention has already been made in an earlier paragraph of the functions of the Rangoon Development Trust in connection with the Rangoon Government Estate. The outstanding feature of the year in matters of finance was the practical completion of the repayment of the Government loans amounting to Rs. 57 lakhs taken from 1923—27. This, however, resulted, in spite of restriction of the works expenditure, in the excess of revenue expenditure over the revenue income by some Rs. 20 lakhs and was made possible by taking an overdraft from the Imperial Bank of India. Despite reduction in income the finances of the Trust are in a very sound condition.

13. Vital Statistics and Medical Service.—In general it can be said that the public health in the Province in 1933, when compared with previous years, was satisfactory. The change for the better is most marked in the case of cholera, which caused only 179 deaths compared with an annual average for the last 20 years of 4,851. The 972 plague deaths in 1933 also compare favourably with an annual average for the last 20 years of 4,826. Smallpox, however, still prevails to an unsatisfactory extent and caused 1,506 deaths compared to an average over the previous 20 years of 1,802. The number of vaccination operations recorded during the year is the highest in the history of the Province and is higher by 88,102 operations than the previous year’s figure which was a record. Burma records in 1933 the second lowest birth-rate and the second lowest death-rate but its infant mortality rate is at the other end of the scale and is exceeded only by the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bengal. While results-system midwives were doing valuable work at some centres, the wunswees played havoc with new born babies and their mothers in the villages and even in the towns, as the more conservative element in the population still prefer to put their trust in the ancient paraphernalia of the wunswe than in the trained methods of the modern midwife. The insanitary condition of the municipal markets in the Province has been the cause of constant criticism. The Royal Commission on Labour in India, which visited Burma in 1930, reported very adversely on the lack of care over food supplies and the scanty sanitary supervision that was exercised over markets. The Local Government addressed the local authorities in this connection early in 1933 with the result that an appreciable amount
of interest has been aroused in municipal committees regarding bazaar questions, and it is hoped that the improvement which has begun in a small way during the year under report will steadily continue with corresponding benefit to the health of the people. The close of 1933 marked the end of four years' progressive work carried out by the Rural Health Unit in the Hlégu Township of the Insein District. It can be confidently stated that the presence of the Unit in this township for four years has resulted in an obvious improvement of the habits, knowledge and practices of the inhabitants in health matters, and in their attitude towards measures which are designed for their improvement. Among the distinguished visitors to the Unit were Miss Mary Beard and Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Associate Directors of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Kendrick, whose services were lent by that Foundation to the Burma Health Department when the Unit was inaugurated and whose enthusiasm and administrative capacity ensured the health of the Unit from the start and contributed towards the success of the scheme, was transferred to Madras during the year. The Tenth Rangoon Health Week Exhibition, opened by His Excellency the Governor, was held at the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, under the auspices of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society from the 30th January to 5th February 1933. The Exhibition was highly popular and stimulated interest in public health matters, the consensus of opinion being that it was the most successful exhibition of its kind yet held in Burma. Investigations were carried out during the year into the outbreaks of dysentery in the Chin Hills, beri-beri in Henzada Town, and malaria in the Taungdwingyi Subdivision. Malaria Survey was undertaken in Maymyo Town. The financial position precluded any expansion of medical relief; but considerable progress was made in re-building and extending Local Fund Institutions of which mention may be made of the provision of a new Administration Block and Out-patient Department at the Mandalay General Hospital at a cost of Rs. 50,000 donated by Mrs. West of Mandalay and the erection of a new Local Fund Hospital at Taungdwingyi. The Rangoon General Hospital is normally over-crowded and the question of increasing the hospital accommodation in Rangoon is rapidly becoming acute and will have to be faced in the near future. A separate venereal clinic for females was opened during the year as an experimental measure. Travelling dispensaries were employed with success in the treatment of yaws in the Katha, Tavoy and Mergui Districts and some progress was made with the scheme for decentralizing anti-rabic inoculations. In view of the rarity of general paralysis of the insane in India, the high incidence of this disease (in association with local prevalence of syphilis) in Burma is noteworthy; and the increase in the number of admissions during 1933 from 28 to 62 has been mainly ascribed to the
encouraging results of the treatment of this disease, in its early stages, by malaria therapy. The whole question of medical education in Burma was submitted to close investigation during the year; and the report on this subject is at present under the consideration of Government and of the Rangoon University. The controversial question of the fees payable to Government Medical Officers under the Discrimination Scheme has also been settled; and the revised scheme, as the result of which hospital receipts will be appreciably enhanced, came into force on the 1st January 1934. The Mandalay General Hospital was provincialized on the 1st April 1933 and the Dufferin Hospital on the 1st April 1934. The Chemical Examiner took over from the Public Analyst, on the 1st September 1933, the analysis of foodstuffs, and 141 articles, of which 48 were found to be adulterated, were examined during the year. The work in this section included an investigation for the purpose of determining a legal standard of purity for *ngapi*.

14. Instruction.—Financial stringency continued to dominate educational activities and the axe of retrenchment cut still deeper, affecting almost every educational institution in the Province. Educational authorities, teachers, and parents however faced the situation with fortitude and showed a remarkable capacity to adjust themselves to straitened circumstances. It is gratifying that statistics of attendance in recognized educational institutions show only a very slight decrease. The approximation of the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Curricula is being rapidly effected, and one may reasonably look forward to the day when all schools (other than English Schools) will be graded as Vernacular Schools teaching English in the Middle and High Departments. Complete approximation entails *inter alia* a considerable increase in the number of Burmese translations of English books of reference; and a noticeable feature of the year was the inauguration of the Burmese Book Society for the translation into Burmese and the publication of books for general reading. The Society, though it has His Excellency the Governor as patron, the Hon'ble the Home Member as Chairman and the Director of Public Instruction as member in executive charge, is a non-government association with nearly 3,000 members and will not only afford a wider dissemination of good reading matter in the Province but will be of great help to the Text-Book Committee in providing what is certainly one of Burma's chief educational needs to-day. A scheme of elementary training with a rural bias has been undertaken by the S.P.G. at Chaungwa for men teachers and by the Wesleyan Mission at Kyauksè for women teachers. The two experiments are being closely watched and would appear to be doing sound pioneer work. Once more the need for economy has pressed heavily upon the Rangoon University. The Government grant was reduced by half;
and strict economy in expenditure had to be maintained even although the Trustees of the University Endowment Fund made an emergency grant of over one lakh of rupees to supplement the deficiencies in the Grants of the University and its Constituent Colleges. The Thirteenth Annual Convocation was held on the 6th December 1933; and the degree of B.Ed. was awarded during the year for the first time. Arrangements have been made for the commencement in June 1934 of courses for a Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering to replace the higher teaching at the Government Technical Institute, Insein, which courses will be shorter and of lower standard than those for the B.Sc. Degree examination in Engineering. During the year a house for a seismograph was completed and the instrument installed. It has been in full working order with effect from the 1st April 1934 under the supervision of the Professor of Physics and the Department of Physics of University College. Owing to financial stringency no State Scholarships were awarded during 1933-34; and financial considerations have also necessitated a reduction in the number of Bridge scholarships by means of which the brightest pupils are enabled to join Anglo-Vernacular Schools after passing Vernacular Standard IV. Five State Scholars were, however, following courses leading to qualifications in Civil Engineering, Dental Surgery, Horticulture, Structural Engineering and Surgery; and one scholar returned to Burma during the year having passed the B.Sc. Engineering Examination of London University with First Class Honours. Nothing untoward happened in connection with the Patamabyan Examination which had on occasions in the past given cause for considerable anxiety. With the conclusion of the labours of the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of U Kyaw Dun, K.S.M., to consider the Syllabus in Buddhist Religious Instruction for Buddhist Pupils in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Lay Schools under Buddhist Management, a further step forward has been taken in a matter that has been the subject of much anxious thought in recent years not only on the part of the Local Government but also of the whole Buddhist Community. The Committee have succeeded in drawing up an eminently suitable Syllabus of Instruction and three excellent handbooks for the High, Middle and Primary Departments which should do much to improve the teaching of Buddhism in all Buddhist Schools. The problem of Buddhist children in Mission Anglo-Vernacular Schools has been dealt with very satisfactorily by the Superintendent of a certain school under the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in which Buddhist boarders are encouraged to attend the pagoda, receive periodical instruction from visiting pöngyis, while the school Buddhist society arranges for participation in the numerous festivals. Among other noteworthy events were the abolition of the Subordinate Civil Service Examination and holding
1933-34. GENERAL SUMMARY.

of a common examination for the Burma Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service appointments and the introduction of Commerce and Business Organization as an optional subject in the Anglo-Vernacular High School Examination. The Burma Arts, Crafts and Industrial Exhibition which was held in February 1934 under the management of a private committee was well attended and proved quite a success.

15. Miscellaneous.—At the beginning of the year 1933, Burmese politicians were anxiously waiting for the announcement of His Majesty's Government in connection with the Resolution—referred to in last year's Report—adopted by the Burma Legislative Council on 22nd December 1932. That Resolution, it may be noted, opposed the separation of Burma from India on the basis of the Constitution outlined by the Prime Minister at the end of the Burma Round Table Conference on 12th January 1932, emphatically opposed the unconditional and permanent federation of Burma with India, promised continued opposition to the separation of Burma from India except on certain conditions, and proposed that in the event of these conditions not being fulfilled, Burma should be included in the Indian Federation on special conditions differentiating her from other Provinces and including the right to secede at will from the Indian Federation. Such a Resolution indicated no clear choice between the alternatives that had been placed before the Council; and when the Secretary of State for India made a statement on 20th March in answer to questions in the House of Commons, as to the nature of the two alternatives still open for choice by Burma, both the separationists and anti-separationists failed to understand why it had not been possible for the British Government to interpret the Resolution in accordance with their own respective views. About this time, the White Paper on Indian Constitutional Reform was published and formed the chief topic of discussion. There was a controversy on the comparative merits of the Prime Minister's proposals for Burma and those contained in the White Paper. Realizing however that delay in giving a straight answer would mean delay in the grant of reforms, certain leading members of the Legislative Council constituting the majority of the party leaders requested His Excellency the Governor to convene a special session which was accordingly summoned for 25th April 1933. Several resolutions were tabled but the one taken up was talked out; and the session was prorogued on 6th May without any resolution being adopted either for Burma's inclusion in the Indian Federation or the separation of her government from that of India. This was followed by a period of speculation as to how His Majesty's Government would settle the problem and by the publication of what has been known as the Burma White Paper containing a Scheme of Constitutional Reform in Burma.
if separated from India, presented by the Secretary of State for India to the Joint Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reform. The announcement that a separate session of that Committee to consider Burma's case would be held was well received and all political parties demanded representation on it, but when the personnel of the Burma Delegation was announced all the parties complained that they had not been given adequate representation. On the return of the Burmese delegates in January 1934, the various political leaders toured the districts giving an account of their activities in England.

The separation controversy and the discussion on the future constitution for Burma were responsible for the many changes and splits in the G.C.S.Ss and the G.C.B.As. of the country. Members of various associations held meetings all over the province and some objectionable speeches were delivered. Three persons were convicted under section 124A, Indian Penal Code, one was bound down under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code and to another a formal warning was given. One member of the Legislative Council was also prosecuted in January 1934 under section 124A, Indian Penal Code, for making objectionable speeches during an electioneering campaign. The prosecution was withdrawn on the member in question submitting an apologetic and explanatory statement.

As regards Indian politics, the year was fairly quiet. The Congress did not show much activity till some time after the close of the period under review; and the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy in regard to the Temple Entry Bill did not evoke any adverse criticism from Burma. The 15th Session of the Khalsa Diwan, Burma, was held at Yenangyaung during Christmas week, 1933.

A meeting of the All-Burma General Council of Chinese Associations was held in Rangoon during August 1933. Resolutions were passed urging increased efforts in the boycott of Japanese goods and drastic punishment of traders who dealt in those goods.

A fracas between Indians and Burmans occurred at Zeyawaddy Grant, Toungoo District, on 29th March 1934. One Indian was killed and five received serious injuries. There was a commotion amongst Indians over an Indian wrestling match and some Burmans joined the fray but were outnumbered. Later neighbouring villagers arrived on the scene and looted the stalls and set fire to the houses. Ten houses were burnt down and several thousands rupees worth of goods were destroyed. The district authorities took prompt action and quiet was restored.
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 1933. 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 1933 to the end of June 1934. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1934.

CHAPTER I.
PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

REFERENCES:—
Quarterly Civil List for Burma, corrected up to the 1st April 1934.
Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1934.
Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1934.
Report on the Veterinary Department, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1934.
Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1933.

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, and to page 2 of the Report for the year 1932-33, subject to the following modifications:

Paragraph 28.—The words "excluding the territory known as Hkamti Long" should be inserted after the word "district" in the second line.

Paragraph 31.—The word "forty" in the first sentence should be substituted by the word "thirty-eight". The word "four" in the last sentence should be substituted by the word "three".

Paragraph 33.—The following should be substituted for the existing paragraph:

"These (other than Income-tax, Customs, and Salt which are under the Central Board of Revenue, India) are dealt with by the Financial Commissioner who is responsible for Land Records, Government Estates, Geological Survey, Fisheries, Stamps and Court Fees. Excise, a transferred subject, is now directly under the Ministry. The post of the Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects) was suspended as a measure of economy from the lst June 1932, and the subjects, viz. Co-operative Credit, Cottage Industries, Agriculture, Veterinary, Technical Education and Labour (formerly dealt with by the Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects), excluding Fisheries, Stamps, and Court Fees which have been taken over by the Financial Commissioner (Reserved subjects), are dealt with in the Departments of Government concerned."

Paragraph 35.—The words "Additional District and Sessions Judges" should be substituted by the words "Assistant and Sessions Judges".

Paragraph 36.—The first sentence should be substituted as follows:

"The activities of Government in connection with Agricultural, Veterinary, Co-operative and Industrial development are under the control of the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Veterinary Services, the Registrar, Co-operative Societies and the Superintendent, Cottage Industries, respectively, each with a subordinate departmental staff. They all are among the Transferred subjects under the Ministry."

Paragraph 37.—As a measure of retrenchment the combined cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) was reduced from 71 to 44 posts involving the abolition of 1 post of Deputy Chief Engineer, 2 posts of Superintending Engineers, 17 posts of Executive Engineers and 7 posts of Assistant Executive Engineers. In addition the holding in abeyance of 1 post of Superintending Engineer up to the 30th November 1935 was sanctioned. The post of Consulting Architect to the Government of Burma has been
kept in abeyance since 9th November 1933, that of Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, since 8th May 1934 and one of the two posts of Sanitary Engineers since 1st August 1934.

Paragraph 38.—The figures "37" and "7" in the last sentence should be substituted by the figures "35" and "5" respectively.

Paragraph 39.—The third sentence should be substituted as follows:—

"Under him are 39 Civil Surgeoncies and 7 Independent Charges; 19 Civil Surgeoncies are reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service, 7 for officers of the Indian Medical Department, 12 for officers of the Provincial Medical Service and 1 for a Private Practitioner."

Paragraph 40.—As a measure of economy, the post of Hygiene Publicity Officer was kept vacant from the 1st March 1932 and the publicity work is being carried on by an Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Public Health Department. One of the three appointments of Assistant Port Health Officer, Rangoon, was kept in abeyance from the 1st September 1931 as a measure of retrenchment. The post of Public Analyst, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, was kept in abeyance as a measure of economy from the 1st September 1933 and the examination of foodstuffs for Government Departments and for the purposes of section 10 of the Burma Ghee Adulteration Act, 1917, was transferred to the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma from that date. The routine duties of the Chemical Section of the Institute are performed by the Assistant Chemist.

Paragraph 41.—In the third sub-paragraph, delete the last sentence and insert the following after the first sentence:—“The administrative charges of the Tharrawaddy Central Jail and the temporary Camp Jails at Mokpalin for quarry work are held by non-medical Superintendents”.

Paragraph 42.—There are now a Chief Conservator of Forests, 7 Conservators and 50 Deputy Conservators of the Indian Forest Service. Of the seven Conservators four are in charge of territorial circles, one of a Working Plans Circle operating throughout the province and one of a Utilization Circle (in which is included 2 territorial Divisions) dealing specially with the commercial work of the Department. One post of Conservator has been placed in abeyance as a measure of retrenchment. The Forest Department no longer employs officers of the Indian Forest Engineering Service.

Paragraph 53.—Posts and Telegraphs are administered by a Postmaster-General assisted at headquarters by a Deputy Postmaster-General and 2 Assistant Postmasters-General for Postal and Royal Mail Service work, a Superintendent of Telegraph Traffic for Telegraph and Telephone Traffic work, and a Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General for Telegraph and Telephone Engineering work. The executive work of the Department is carried out by 7 Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices, 2 Gazetted Postmasters (Rangoon and Mandalay), and by 3 Divisional Engineers, 1 Independent Sub-divisional Officer, Telegraphs, and 10 other Sub-divisional Officers, Telegraphs. Audit is conducted by the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, under the control of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.
Character of Land Tenures: System of Survey and Settlement.

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. His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. held the office of Governor throughout the year, with the Hon'ble Mr. T. Couper, C.S.I., as Finance Member and the Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, Kt., K.S.M., as Home Member. The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, was Forest Minister from the 14th January 1933 till the 7th April 1934. The Hon'ble U Kyaw Din, Barrister-at-Law, was Education Minister from the same date till his departure for London on the 8th November 1933, as a member of the delegation for consultation with the Joint Select Committee. The Hon'ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi administered the Education Minister's subjects in addition to his own till U Kyaw Din's return and re-appointment on the 22nd January 1934. After the vote of "no confidence" was passed by the Burma Legislative Council during its Budget session of 1934, the Ministers the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Maung Gyi and the Hon'ble U Kyaw Din submitted their resignations to His Excellency the Governor on the 21st February 1934. Their resignations were accepted with effect from the 7th April 1934; and the Hon'ble U Ba Pe, the new Forest Minister, and the Hon'ble Dr. Ba Maw, Barrister-at-Law, the new Education Minister, took upon themselves the execution of their offices on the 9th April 1934.

2. With effect from the 24th May 1933, the Tamu Township was abolished as a separate administrative unit of the Upper Chindwin District and the area which had hitherto constituted it has been included in the Mawlaik Township of the Mawlaik Subdivision in the same district. The Shwedagon Subdivision of the Prome District was also abolished with effect from the 1st April 1933: the two townships hitherto constituting it, namely Shwedagon and Padaung, have been included in
the Paungdé and Prome Subdivisions, respectively, of the same district. There were no other changes except a slight alteration in the boundary between the Tharrawaddy and the Letpadan East Townships of the Tharrawaddy District.

3. General Administration.—The following posts borne on the Burma Civil Service and Subordinate Civil Service cadres were abolished:

- Subdivisional Officer at Shwedaung, Headquarters Assistant at Thayetmyo and three appointments of Assistant Settlement Officer.

Subordinate Civil Service ... Township Officer at Tamu.

Police Department.—A temporary appointment of District Superintendent of Police together with a staff of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 Inspectors of Police and 4 Sub-Inspectors of Police was created in June 1933 to strengthen the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. The post of Principal, Police Training School, has been held in abeyance for a period of one year from the 11th January 1934, as a measure of economy.

Education Department.—The number of officers in the Indian Educational Service (Men’s Branch) decreased by one. Three posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools and 24 posts of Junior Masters were abolished.

Public Health Department.—As a measure of economy the post of Public Analyst, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, was held in abeyance from the 1st September 1933 and the examination of foodstuffs for Government Departments and for the purposes of the provisions of section 10 of the Burma Ghee Adulteration Act, 1917, was transferred to the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma from that date.

Medical Department.—Two Private Practitioners were confirmed as Civil Surgeons in the permanent cadre of Civil Surgeons. The number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeons increased from 10 to 12.

Ministry of Education.—The posts of Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Local Government Department, have been kept in abeyance from the 16th March 1934 and the 18th May 1934, respectively.

Government Estates.—The post of Administrator of Government Estates, Burma, borne on the superior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service, was abolished during the year, the work being carried out by the Superintendent of Land Records in charge of the Colonization areas.

Oil-Well Establishment.—As a measure of economy, the post of Assistant Warden, Chauk, borne on the inferior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service, has been held in abeyance for a period of two years with effect from the 4th March 1934.

Secretaries to the Financial Commissioner.—Two posts of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, borne on the junior time-scale of pay of the Indian Civil Service, were also held in abeyance, but a temporary
appointment of Secretary on the superior time-scale of the Indian Civil Service was created from the 5th August 1933 to the 31st May 1934. Proposals are under consideration for the continuance of the above arrangements up to the end of March 1936.

Forest Department.—The combined cadre of the Indian Forest Service and the Burma Forest Service, Class I, was further reduced as a measure of economy from 91 to 84 posts by the abolition of one post of Conservator, 4 posts of divisional charge, one post of Research Officer, and one post for leave and training. In addition three posts of officers for working plans duty and the post of Professor of Forestry at the University College, were held in abeyance. The cadre of the Burma Forest Service, Class II, was further reduced from 78 posts to 70 posts.

Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads).—The combined cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers and the Burma Engineering Service, Class I, was further reduced from 50 posts to 42 posts by the abolition of 5 posts of Executive Engineers and 3 posts of Assistant Executive Engineers. Two supernumerary posts of the rank of Assistant Executive Engineers have been retained in view of the possible difficulties in recruiting suitable officers in future making a total of 44 posts.

The cadre of the Burma Engineering Service (Class II) was further reduced from 59 posts to 44 posts. In the specialist services the post of Consulting Architect was held in abeyance from the 9th November 1933. The cadre of Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was reduced from 8 posts to 7 posts in January 1934.

Public Works (Irrigation).—A Superintending Engineer's post in the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers was abolished, and proposals submitted for the reduction of the cadre from 29 to 21. The post of a Temporary Engineer (uncovenanted) was also abolished.

Agricultural Department.—The combined cadre of the Indian Agricultural Service and the Burma Agricultural Service, Class I, was reduced from 16 posts to 12 posts by the abolition of the posts of Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Engineer and the two vacant posts of Deputy Director of Agriculture and Stock Breeding Expert.

The cadre of the Burma Agricultural Service, Class II, was further reduced from 15 posts to 13 posts, by the abolition of the posts of Assistant Agricultural Engineer and the Lecturer in Agriculture. The cadre of the Burma Agricultural Assistants Service was reduced from 104 posts to 101 posts by the abolition of the posts of Assistant Chemist, Assistant Mechanical Engineer and the Workshop Superintendent.

Co-operative Department.—The cadre of the Burma Civil Service (Co-operative Branch) was further reduced from 9 posts to 8 posts.

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

Veterinary Department.—The combined cadre of the Indian Veterinary Service and the Burma Veterinary Service, Class I, was further reduced from 7 posts to 6 posts.

Excise.—The cadre of the Burma Excise Service was reduced from 36 to 33.
Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.

(i) Shan and Karenni States.

[Federated Shan States comprising Northern and Southern Shan States: six Northern States, area 21,400 square miles, population 636,107; 30 Southern States, area 36,416 square miles, population 870,530. Karenni: three States, area 4,519 square miles, population 58,701, payment Rs. 5,350. Hsipaw States (Thenndwi): area 567 square miles, population 7,239, payment Rs. 400. Singkaling Hkamti (Zingalee Kauti): area 981 square miles, population 2,157, payment Rs. 100. Hkamti Long (Kantgyi) or Bhor Hkamti: area 296 square miles, population 5,349, payment Rs. 2,433.]

4. No frontier meeting was held during the year, nor did the Junior Federated Shan States. Courts meet as in the previous year. The Mongmao succession trouble with Hkam Hseng, the pretender, began again early in September and for a time the situation on the frontier along the section abutting on Mongmao State (China) became so serious that the Assistant Superintendent was ordered to proceed to the frontier to prevent any trouble on this side. Matters, however, quietened down during the rains.

The Manglun border remained quiet. An unfortunate affair took place in Kengtung where Sao Naw Mong of Pansang, a nephew of the Sawbwa of Manglun, was brutally ill-treated by Kengtung Ahmuadun. Sao Naw Mong subsequently died in the Kengtung lock-up. There were rumours of reprisals and a projected attack on Kengtung by Sao Naw Mong's relatives aided by bandits but no action was actually taken and the incident closed with the Kengtung Sawbwa paying Rs. 2,000 compensation to Manglun and the punishment of the Ahmuadun responsible for ill-treatment to the deceased.

Yin Ta Paw, an educated and plausible Chinese lad who has gone to the bad and who was summarily dealt with by the Sawbwa of Manglun for boycotting activities last year, organized a raid on Pang Yang with two bands of Chinese dacoits estimated to number 100. Dissensions among the dacoits caused the project to be abandoned. The Sawbwa was prepared for the attack and did not regard the matter as very serious.

Rumours of inter-State disagreements were again rife and it was reported that Motle and Motha intended attacking Matet and Kanghso, Motlong. These bickerings will continue till the administration of the Wa States is taken in hand. The Wa Lawn, it is reported, intended to attack Yung Pang for the Chief's betrayal of Wa inviolability by allowing British ingress. An attempt was made to secure the co-operation of the Ngeklet confederacy of Chiefs but without success as the majority of the Chiefs are in favour of British penetration and administration. On the Chinese border there were the usual attacks and counter-attacks on and by the Wa with varying success but the Chinese continue, so far, to make no appreciable success against them. Bandits were reported to be on the increase in Manglun and in the Chinese States.

A comparatively small section of the Burma Chinese frontier where it runs through the Wa States has never been demarcated. His Majesty's Government have a well established claim to a line known as the Scott Line, which conforms as nearly as practicable to the frontier prescribed in general terms in the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1897.
between Burma and China, while the Chinese Government have claimed a line known as the Liuchen Line, which lies considerably to the west of it. His Majesty's Government, however, without any prejudice to their territorial claim, refrained, pending an agreed settlement of the exact location of the frontier in this region, from making an entry into the disputed zone lying between the lines claimed respectively by themselves and the Chinese Government.

During the current year, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Burma Government, in concert with the Burma Corporation, Limited, despatched a party to survey the possibility of mineral development of the area known generally as Panglong, lying in the Wa States, west of the Line representing the westernmost limit of Chinese territorial claim in that locality, in other words, in undisputed British territory. The survey party was accompanied by a small escort of Burma Military Police for protection against possible attack by local tribesmen. The party and its escort had definite instructions on no account to enter into the disputed zone, and no such entry was made.

Chinese forces, however, supported by bandits and tribesmen, entered the disputed zone and in some cases crossed the further limit claimed by the Chinese. The Burma Military Police in the Wa States while scrupulously refraining from entry into the disputed territorial zone, were compelled to protect British territory to the west thereof. Skirmishes took place with losses on the Chinese side; extensive operations, which in any case were not necessary, would have been impossible owing to heavy rains and difficult country which factors ultimately succeeded in putting a stop to the forays of the Chinese.

A protest was lodged by His Majesty's Government against this act of aggression by the Chinese and at the same time suggestions were made for the permanent settlement of the boundary. This matter is now the subject of diplomatic negotiation between the British and Chinese Governments.

Relations with the Siamese and the French of Indo-China continue to be harmonious. Monsieur Damplay, the Governor of Luang Prabang, visited Kengtung in January 1934 and called on the Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Subdivision.

Murders and violent crimes, such as dacoities and robberies, have been more frequent than last year particularly on the Kengtung-Chinese northern border. The bandits not only robbed the villagers' property but also raped such women as they came across. They set fire to villages, and slaughtered cattle for their food. It was even rumoured that they would attack Kengtung and Loimwe.

During March His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stephenson made an extensive tour in the Federated Shan States and were warmly welcomed throughout their tour. The twelfth session of the Federal Council was held at Taunggyi from the 22nd February 1934 to 1st March 1934 and His Excellency held the Durbar in the Council Hall on the 6th March 1934.

Sao Num, Sawbwa of Laihka State, and Sao Kyi, Sawbwa of Mong Kung State, have been confirmed. Sao Num received his Sanad at Taunggyi at the Durbar and Sao Kyi at Mong Kung from the hands of His Excellency the Governor. The Tawngpeng Sawbwa's sons, Sao Hkun Aung and Sao Hkun U, proceeded to England and are now at school at Framlingham, Suffolk. The Haw-tet ceremony at Namhsan took place at the end of November 1933 with the customary pageantry.
The Mahadevi gave birth to a daughter on the 20th August 1934 and the Sawbwa's lesser wife, Hkin Me Me, to twin daughters on the 26th May 1934. Sao Hkun Mong, fourth son of the Sawbwa of Kengtung, who was working in the Burma Corporation, Namtu, married Sao On Nyun, the Hsipaw Mahadevi's sister. The Mahadevi of Mong Pawn gave birth to a daughter in August 1934.

The Mongnai Sawbwa completed the construction of his new haw and held a befitting ceremony on the first occupation of the building in January 1934. Sao Pye, Kyenong, married Sao Mya Kyi, a daughter of Hkun Long, late Myosa of Mong Nawng. Hkin Saw Hla, a daughter of the Mawkmai Sawbwa, was married to Sao Hak, nephew and adopted son of the Lawksawk Sawbwa. The Sawbwa of Lawksawk visited India and Ceylon on a pilgrimage during the year. The Mahadevi of Samka gave birth to a son during the year.

Sao Yone Hkam has been recognised by the Government as heir to the Mong Pai State. The Myosa-kadaw of Loilong gave birth to a son on the 23rd March 1934. The Myosa of Pwehla had a daughter in November 1933. A son was born to the Ngwehungmu of Pinhmi.

There were no changes in the strength of the Military Police. The Tawnio Column was restored to its normal strength of two Indian officers and 100 Indian other ranks. A temporary out-post was also established at Kawngmu. In addition to the normal peace columns, a moveable column in pursuit of Chinese bandits was sent out along the Kengtung border and did excellent work against the dacoits. Relations between the military police and the civil population were excellent.

The strength of the Civil Police in the Federated Shan States remained unchanged. The total number of cases reported increased to 1,243 (1,186),* the Northern Shan States showing a decrease of 98 and the Southern Shan States an increase of 155. The increase in the Southern Shan States was chiefly due to the number of cases instituted under the Motor Vehicles Rules. There were no important crimes. The State Police dealt with 1,564 (1,589) cases in the Northern Shan States and 1,041 (1,081) in the Southern Shan States.

Large seizures of opium were again made in the Northern Shan States, totalling 1,085 (1,031) viss. North Hsenwi State made the largest seizure.

Civil litigation shows again an all-round decrease owing to financial stringency.

The rainfall in the Northern Shan States was in excess of that of the previous year except at Namhsan, Momeik and Namtu. The crops were, on the whole, good. The rainfall in the Central Subdivision, Southern Shan States, was poor in the latter part of the year and consequently the potato crops in Hopong and Samka States were destroyed by insect pests and ill-distributed rain. In Wanyin, Hopong, Hsahtung, Mong Pai, Samka, Sakoi and Lawksawk States paddy crops failed to some extent owing to floods. In the North-Eastern Subdivision storms caused destruction of the orange blossom in Mong Hsun State.

With depression still existing in the markets people found it difficult to dispose of their agricultural produce. Consequently money was scarce everywhere. Taxes were collected with difficulty. Prices

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
of foodstuffs have fallen and the cost of living is appreciably less than three or four years ago. The standard of living has fallen.

No new works of any importance from Provincial funds were carried out but an expenditure of Rs. 688 was incurred on Provincial minor works and Rs. 7,324 on repairs in connection with military police buildings. The expenditure on maintaining the Thitkwebin-Sabanego Road by the Shan States for the Provincial Government was Rs. 2,986.

The proportion of expenditure from Federal funds on original construction of roads and buildings during the year was approximately 9 \( \frac{1}{2} \) : 1. Out of the total sum of Rs. 86,884 spent on original works, approximately Rs. 49,000 was expended in the Southern Shan States and Rs. 37,600 in the Northern Shan States, while the cost of maintenance has been Rs. 2,88,583 and Rs. 2,09,328 respectively. On programme roads the expenditure was Rs. 50,024.

One new primary Anglo-Vernacular school was registered, viz. the Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular School, Ehang (Namtu). Four primary vernacular schools were disregistered and one new one taken on the register. One secondary vernacular school was raised to a high school. The number of pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular schools increased to 1,273 (1,009). This increase in spite of trade depression indicates a real demand for Anglo-Vernacular education. The actual expenditure on education was Rs. 4,12,191 (Rs. 4,06,645). The increase is due to the restoration of half of the 10 per cent cut. No more funds could be given for education but Mr. Kinch, the Chief Education Officer and his staff, have done their best with the funds available and their excellent work and enthusiasm will give good results when the financial depression passes.

In the Northern Shan States the American Baptist Mission Hospital at Namhkam retains its popularity. The work of the midwives, both in the Northern Shan States and the Southern Shan States, is reported to be satisfactory. The Federal and Provincial institutions are, generally speaking, fairly well staffed and equipped. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons rendered satisfactory service throughout the year. There was a decrease of 836 in the attendance at the Kalaw Civil Hospital and of 2,494 at the Civil Itinerant Dispensary, Thamakan. The large decrease in the latter case is due to the fact that the programme of the dispensary was changed in July into that of a fixed monthly programme. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon therefore could not visit all places on bazaar days.

On the whole, the health of the people was good. Sporadic cases of small-pox broke out in the Northern Shan States except in Manglun. The outbreak in North Hsenwi State was serious and the Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Vaccinator were posted to the affected area. In Kengtung State small-pox broke out. Plague also broke out in this State in severe epidemic form. There were sporadic outbreaks of plague in Pindaya and Pwehla States.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taunggyi</td>
<td>84,231</td>
<td>84,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalaw</td>
<td>52,542</td>
<td>47,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lashio</td>
<td>42,130</td>
<td>50,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The roads in Lashio Town were tarred during the year.
5. The State of Kantarawaddi continued to be run by a Board of Karenni Officials of two members both of them half brothers of the late Sawbwa. The Myosa of Kyebogyi State—Hkun Bya—died on the 10th September 1933 after being ill for several months. Hkun Hsu, a relative who had been nominated to run the State during his absence on leave, was appointed as Vic-ock (Administrator). A daughter was born to Hkun Nge, Myosa of Bawlake and Sao Saw Mya at Mawchi on the 7th November 1933.

Relations with the Siamese border officials continue good.

The State Police made a little progress during the year. The Mawchi Mines Police were efficient. They are mostly Karen and Gurkha ex-service men. The appointment of an Inspector of Police from Burma did much to improve the work of the force at Mawchi.

The rainfall was normal and well distributed. With the exception of a few paddy fields within four to five miles of Loikaw which were partly destroyed by floods, no crops were reported to have been destroyed by floods and insects in Karenni. The outturn of paddy was about the average.

There was a distinct improvement in the lac trade. The highest price obtained during the year was Rs. 82 per 100 viss. No extraction of timber in any of the State forests was permitted during the year.

Health of people on the whole was good. No serious epidemics were reported.

The Mawchi Mines despatched 3,338 tons of concentrate. The monthly daily average of labour employed at Mawchi was 704 and at Papun, 39. The average number of the European staff was 16.

The Mawchi mails have been sent via Loikaw instead of via Toungoo from the 1st January 1934. The mails are carried to Mawchi twice a week by the Mines lorry during the dry weather, and partly by lorry and partly by runners during the rain.

In the Mawchi-Loikaw-Taunggyi Road the Htisahka-Hsihseng portion—22 miles—was improved this year by drainage and surfacing with gravel. The Kyebogyi portion of 26 miles is not motorable during the rains.

This is the first year in which the States have had to bear the full cost of education, owing to the annual contribution from the Central Funds being stopped. There were 18 (19) schools with 956 (905) pupils of whom 615 were boys and 341 girls. Five hundred and twenty-three boys and 276 girls appeared for the final examinations and 391 boys and 208 girls passed. Though the number of schools has been reduced the number of pupils increased. This shows that educational facilities are appreciated in Karenni. Neither the Chief Education Officer nor the Deputy Inspector of Schools could inspect the schools. The Assistant Political Officer however inspected all the State schools and visited a number of Mission schools. He was of opinion that the progress was, on the whole, satisfactory.

6. The small Haawngsups State again had an uneventful history.

Other Shan States. The Sawbwa is popular, and trade was satisfactory. It was visited by the Commissioner on tour in the cold weather. The only feature of interest would appear to be the capturing of wild elephants by the Sawbwa, which is not prohibited because the Game Rules do not apply to this State.

The State of Singkaling Hkami had a thilamanda revenue of Rs. 2,084 and also received, apparently for the first time, house tax
amounting to Rs. 320 from Nagas. There was considerable trade with unadministered territory. One headman of this State lent his gun to a village in unadministered territory, and that gun was used in a raid on another village. The Assistant Superintendent took action to have compensation paid.

(ii) The Chin Hills.


7. The general conduct of the Chins in the Chin Hills District continued to be excellent; and except for a few isolated cases of murder, mostly in connection with feuds in the new areas, crime was light and unimportant. The issue of guns was stopped for a period of one year in the Haka Subdivision as some of its inhabitants were found to have been manufacturing guns from pieces of water-pipe and corrugated iron. With a view to facilitate administration in the Kanpetlet Subdivision hamlets were amalgamated and measures taken to prevent the Chins from permanently living in their taungyas.

Crops were good in some areas but poor in others; but the harvest on the whole, might be said to be very fair. The economic situation continued to be bad and cash was very scarce. There was a general cry for employment but the only employment open to the Chins was service in the Army and the Military Police which was limited. The open season employment of the Chins in the plains by the Forest Department has been practically closed down. The rate of house-tax had again to be reduced. But the tax was paid in fairly promptly except in a few villages of the Haka Subdivision.

The dysentery epidemic which broke out in April 1933 continued with undue severity until the middle of July and then slowly began to subside. An additional Sub-Assistant Surgeon was detailed for each subdivision to deal with the epidemic. A medical officer was sent up from Rangoon to investigate the causes: his recommendations have been acted upon as far as possible: and except for a few scattered, isolated cases, there has been no recurrence of the epidemic. An outbreak of small-pox, which broke out in June 1934 resulting in a number of deaths, has since been taken in hand. An outbreak of rinderpest in the Haka Subdivision accounted for about 100 head of cattle and a very large number of pigs.

Education continued to make progress: the schools were very well attended: and proposals were made during the year to raise the Anglo-Vernacular School at Falam to 9th standard.

The new areas of the Haka and Kanpetlet Subdivisions were well toured during the year; and the usual border meetings were held with officials from the Lushai and Manipur Hills.

Improvements were carried out to the village-roads and rest-houses. In the Falam Subdivision the Zahau Chief constructed wire suspension bridges over the Ouili and Laitan streams. The Public Works Department roads were maintained efficiently in spite of the very heavy cut in maintenance charges.
The Commandant of the Chin Hills Battalion carried out many improvements to barracks and buildings in the lines which has greatly added to the comfort of the men and built, amongst other things, an exceedingly nice club for the use of the lower ranks. The Chins were again given the contract for the transport of rations for the Military Police and carried out the work very well.

The Roman Catholics have established a mission at Mindat in the Kanpetlet Subdivision.

8. No event of interest occurred in the Chin tracts of the Akyab and Kyaukpyu Districts, except the commission of three dacoities and one robbery in the latter district. The annual Chin Durbar was held by the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, at Ponthawa, in the Akyab District, on the 27th February 1934.

In the Arakan Hill Tracts also the year was on the whole peaceful and nothing of importance occurred. During the open season the Superintendent visited the Eastern New Area to settle cases and collect taxes and found the people friendly. His relation with the officers in the adjoining districts was cordial and no border meeting was held. Three murder cases were reported as against one in the preceding year. The rainfall was poor but sufficient for the growth of hillside crops. The outturns of paddy, cotton and sesame were normal but that of tobacco was poor. The health of the cattle was good. There was no outstanding of revenue at the close of the year. The people were, on the whole, healthy. The number of schools remained unchanged at 4, namely, one Vernacular Middle School and three Vernacular Upper Primary Schools. The school attendance was 194 (199) of which 139 (142) were boys and 55 (57) were girls.

9. The Assistant Superintendent, Homalin, carried out the ordinary tours and held a satisfactory meeting with the Subdivisional Officer, Ukhrul. The two disposed of 23 out of 50 pending cases. Tribute was reduced from a Rs. 3 to a Rs. 2 rate and as a result the amount collected fell from Rs. 4,548 to Rs. 3,053. A few Kukis were enlisted for the Military Police, but they were not found satisfactory and were sent back in a few weeks.

(iii) The Kachin Hill Tracts.

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

10. The year 1933-34 was, like 1932-33, on the whole an uneventful one in the Kachin Hills. The outstanding event was the taking of the Hukawng Valley and the Triangle under regular administration. This was announced in Durbar by His Excellency the Governor at Myitkyina on the 8th January 1934 at which Chiefs from all parts of the district including the Naga Hills were present. There was no practical change in the manner of administering these two areas. They were, as in previous years, visited on long tours by two Assistant Superintendents. But this year the officer who visited the Valley was the Assistant Superintendent, Kamaing, to whose charge the Hukawng has been added. He took with him an escort of 25 Military Police
Rifles, while in the Triangle the Assistant Superintendent was accompanied by 30 armed peons recruited from reservists of the Burma Rifles, mainly Nungs. For the Triangle a new subdivision has been formed with headquarters temporarily at Punlumbum.

There was only one case of murder of any seriousness. A Kachin who was guilty of parricide was captured, beaten almost to death, tied for a night to his father's dead body and finally, dead or alive, cremated along with the corpse. Feeling was no doubt strongly aroused by an offence which is looked on with horror by all races, but the brutality of the revenge has disgusted the Kachins generally. There was also a case in Putao in which a Kachin who had been hired by a Shan as a cooly accompanied the latter's wife on a journey. While halting at the house of a Shan, he apparently suspected his master's wife and another woman in the house of practising witchcraft against him and killed one and seriously injured the other. Sadon reports small incidents with the Atzis from across the border. An old man, who was attacked on Chinese territory, was pursued across the border and killed in British territory. Another case was one of a cattle raid made by Atzis from the Chinese side, but this was found to be in pursuance of an existing feud.

In Bhamo District the tribute collected fell from Rs. 21,179 to Rs. 20,237. But in Myitkyina District there was a considerable increase from Rs. 34,940 to Rs. 43,089. The cause of this increase is tribute collected in the Triangle (Rs. 5,949) and in the Hukawng Valley (Rs. 3,582).

In Bhamo thatthameda fell from Rs. 10,271 to Rs. 7,676, while the field tax remained about the same (Rs. 6,763). The reduction in the thatthameda was due to remission on account of enormous floods which destroyed crops and caused landslides. In Myitkyina there was, owing to an increase in population, an increase in thatthameda from Rs. 12,459 to Rs. 13,840. Land revenue from non-Kachin areas also increased from Rs. 4,672 to Rs. 6,813 on account of spread of sugar-cane cultivation along the foot of the Hills.

The opium problem remains very much in the state in which it has been for some time. Opium cultivation is extensive in Yünnan: both Fort Hertz and Bhamo report that no sales can be made of licit opium, as the Kachins can buy smuggled opium on cheaper terms. In the Hukawng and the Triangle the cultivation of opium has not yet been forbidden, but the prohibition of cultivation seems to be effective elsewhere in the Kachin Tracts. Seizures this year fell considerably, but are still very large. Bhamo seized 26,624 tolas (36,280 tolas). In the Myitkyina Hill Tracts 63,702 tolas were seized. This does not include a seizure of 4,000 tolas made in the Hukawng Valley, while the civil officer was on tour.

A new customs station has been recently opened at Myitkyina with the Resident Excise Officer as ex-officio Superintendent of Customs. This is in connection with the Burma Railways' attempt to divert the cotton yarn traffic from the Bhamo-Têngyueh route to the Myitkyina-Têngyueh route. A rebate is given at Myitkyina for exports to China, but it is said that the Chinese officials are killing this trade by putting up high tariffs, and representations are being made through His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Têngyueh.

The higher price of gold has led to a great deal of petty washing for gold, and it is said that along the Irrawaddy near Myitkyina coolies-
can now make up to as much as twelve annas a day. Formerly this washing did not yield a living wage. In the Haungpha area of Kamaing considerable activity has been displayed by prospectors, and a small area has been selected for a mining lease.

The jade mines are very disappointing. The following figures speak for themselves:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of pieces</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Royalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viss.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>9,682</td>
<td>68,966</td>
<td>5,79,393</td>
<td>1,93,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>12,824</td>
<td>120,169</td>
<td>5,93,889</td>
<td>1,97,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>5,141</td>
<td>31,656</td>
<td>2,52,654</td>
<td>84,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>8,826</td>
<td>71,639</td>
<td>1,29,918</td>
<td>43,306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, made an inspection of the jade mines at Hpakan early in 1934, and his report is under the consideration of Government. There was a disturbance in these mines which began with a small quarrel between Chinese and Shan Burman coolies but might have led to serious rioting. There was a bridge over the Uyu between the two parties, and a pónyī intervened and prevailed upon the Shan-Burmans not to cross it and attack the Chinese. The following morning the Kansi Đwęś arrived with 300 Kachins and Shans, and without actually showing any force made the rioters disperse promptly. The ring-leaders were expelled from the tract, and Ywagaungs have been appointed to assist the Hpakan Mawok.

A great deal of useful work was done in keeping the kutcha roads in condition after the annual landslides and erosions resulting from the rains. The usefulness of the Bhamo-Mansi-Namkham road will soon be greatly increased now that the bridge over the Shwele has been funded.

The relations with trans-border tribes were, on the whole, satisfactory. No junior Border Meetings were held as the number of cases for hearing was not great, and the expense was saved on account of financial stringency. The Assistant Superintendent, visited Tengyūeh and was hospitably received by the local Chinese officials.

**Condition of the People.**

11. Burma, as is well known, is a predominantly agricultural country; and it is sad to record that the year was again one of unrelied gloom for the agriculturist on account of the continued slump in the prices of agricultural produce. Good yields were offset by poor prices and in some districts both were poor. Tenants and owner-cultivators have, however, begun to adapt themselves stoically to the altered conditions and got through the season with fewer casualties than was expected. The value of land continued to fall. Rents and wages of agricultural labour are falling, and alienation of lands to non-agriculturists is on the increase mostly through foreclosures on mortgages. Agricultural indebtedness tends to increase. The standard of living is becoming lower owing to shortage of cash, contraction of credit, and, in some districts, to scarcity of work. Signs of increased use of home labour for cultivation are evident. Owing to bad prices it was again
found necessary to grant general reductions of land revenue, *thathameda* and capitation-tax. The improvement in the prices of rubber, tin, and wolfram, on the other hand, aided in reducing unemployment in rubber and mining areas. Relations between tenants and landlords were generally satisfactory. An unfortunate conflict occurred in May 1934 between Arakanese and Chittagonian tenants resulting in the burning down of a Chittagonian village of about 80 houses in Rathedaung Township of Akyab District. Friction occurred owing to landlords importing Chittagonian tenants in order to get higher rents.

Burma records in 1933 the second lowest birth rate and the second lowest death rate among the Provinces of India. But its infant mortality rate is at the other end of the scale and is exceeded only by the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bengal. In general, however, it can be said that the public health in the Province in 1933, when compared with previous years, was satisfactory.
CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1934.

Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1934.


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 15 and 36A and Upper Burma Land Revenue Rules 51B and 55L were revised: new sets of rules were substituted for Lower Burma Land Revenue Rules 32 to 36 and Upper Burma Land Revenue Rules 52 to 55: Lower Burma Land Revenue Rule 107DD and Upper Burma Land Revenue Rules 51A, 56A, 58 and 91G were amended: Chapter VII of the Lower Burma Land Revenue Rules was revised: a new rule was added to the Upper Burma Land Revenue Rules as Rule 44A: the wording of clause (d) of Lower Burma Land Revenue Rule 107E(2) and clause (c) of Upper Burma Land Revenue Rule 91A(2) was altered: clause (a) of Upper Burma Land Revenue Rule 12 was amended: Upper Burma Land Revenue Rules 51 II and 51Y (2) were revised: Chapter XIA of the Upper Burma Land Revenue Rules was replaced by a revised chapter: the table in the third foot-note to Upper Burma Land Revenue Rule 148 was amended: Burma Land Revenue Direction 35 was revised and Directions 112 and 128 amplified: column (2) of the table in Direction 192 was amended: Direction 225C was revised and Direction 335 also was amended.

**Land Revenue inside Towns and Villages.**—Rules 9 and 60A of the Rules under the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, 1898, were revised and a new set of Rules was substituted for Rules 50 to 54: Chapter V of the Rules was replaced by a revised chapter: Chapter I of the Burma Town and Village Lands Directions was revised: Direction 47 and column (2) of the table in Direction 63 were amended.

**Fisheries.**—There were no changes in the Fisheries Act, Rules and Directions.

**Mines and Minerals.**—The changes in the Mineral Concessions Directions are indicated in paragraph 104 post. The Burma Oil-fields Rule 51 was amended: new Rules 45B and 45C were inserted; and Rule 47 was added to.
13. The land revenue demand, excluding the amount credited to cess and irrigation, was Rs. 281'85 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 5'71 lakhs. The total amount remitted during the year amounted to Rs. 7'46 (Rs. 9'47)* lakhs. The total collection of land revenue, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 279'14 lakhs. The outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 11'69 lakhs (Rs. 20'60 lakhs).

14. The amount of land revenue for the recovery of which processes were issued, was Rs. 36'85 (Rs. 48'74) lakhs and the amount actually collected by this method was Rs. 15'55 (Rs. 19'92) lakhs. The number of persons arrested was 1,712 (1,824) and 232 persons (141) were committed to jail. Warrants of attachment of immovable property numbered 41,749 (51,397). Sales of immovable property numbered 15,018 (15,286). Warrants of arrest were issued against 6,292 (7,206) persons. Warrants of arrest were numerous in Akyab (363), Kyaukpyu (677), Pegu (566), Insein (597), Pyapon (625), Mergui (884), Kyaukse (631) and Yamethin (403). 5,985 warrants of attachment of immovable property were issued in Akyab, 4,325 in Kyaukpyu, 1,588 in Pegu, 1,638 in Tharrawaddy, 2,113 in Hanthawaddy, 5,324 in Bassein, 2,529 in Henzada, 4,530 in Myaungmya, 1,039 in Pyapon, 2,410 in Thaton, 2,690 in Amherst and 3,122 in Toungoo. The districts which showed sales of moveable property exceeding 100 were Pegu and Myaungmya.

Surveys.

15. During the year topographical surveys were carried out in the Upper and Lower Chindwin, Chin Hills, Pakokku and Shwebo Districts. Triangulation was done in the Akyab, Arakan Hill Tracts, Chin Hills and Minbu Districts. There were also High Precision Levelling from Kengtung to the Siamese frontier, Levelling of Precision from Mandalay to Lashio, and Secondary levelling for the Public Works Department in the area disturbed by the Pegu earthquake of 1930.

16. The total area surveyed by district staffs was 109,763 (196,904) acres. Except in districts in which resettlement operations are impending, resurvey work was confined to kwins in which the stock of printed maps was nearing exhaustion. There was a reduction of 60,065 acres in the occupied area of kwins completely resurveyed by district staffs and a reduction of 13,153 acres in the occupied area of kwins under revision survey planned. Original rural surveys fell by 31,949 acres to 17,977 acres. Small increases are reported from Akyab and Kyaukse against decreases from Pegu, Myaungmya, Thaton, Amherst and Thayetmyo. Holding surveys of 4,610 acres in tracts outside Supplementary Survey in Amherst and 8,294 acres in Thaton were undertaken during the year.

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
The work of the Special Survey Party, which was reduced to a minimum owing to financial stringency, was confined to essential surveys in Insein and Myaungmya Districts in connection with settlement operations and to surveys in Sagaing and Shwebo Districts in connection with the training of students in the Central Survey School. The total occupied area surveyed was 74,637 (101,620) acres and consisted of resurveys of 103 (125) kwins with an occupied area of 63,707 acres and of original surveys of 10,930 acres.

17. Surveys in urban areas consisted of traverse operations in 93 blocks in four districts and of resurvey and revision of 89 blocks in seven districts. In Mandalay 72 blocks were traversed and 28 resurveyed. No non-revenue surveys were undertaken by district staffs during the year. In Tavoy and Mergui mine surveys were undertaken by small temporary establishments. The number of grants and leases surveyed was 1,308 (1,444) with a total area of 5,542 (3,687) acres.

**Settlements.**

18. Re-settlements were completed in the Hantha\'addy and Amherst Districts, and started in parts of the Insein and Myaungmya Districts. Settlement operations in parts of the Pegu District were continued, and reclassification of irrigated kwins was undertaken in the Kyaukse District.

19. New land revenue assessments were notified for one year in the Pyinmana Subdivision of the Yamethin District. The new demand is Rs. 5,28,991, an increase of Rs. 76,349 or 17 per cent over the old demand. Land revenue fixed assessments were notified in the Gangaw, Tilin and Saw Townships of the Pakkoku District for a further period of five years. The new demand is Rs. 81,782, an increase of Rs. 45,897 or 128 per cent over the old demand. A reduction of one-third was granted on palm tree assessments in the Meiktila, Kyaukse and Sagaing Districts, and in the Yamethin Subdivision of the Yamethin District. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse, was allowed to grant a further reduction up to 25 per cent. in cases of special damage. The toddy and cocoanut palm assessments in the Kyaukse District were subsequently abolished resulting in a loss of revenue of Rs. 18,217. Owing to low prices of agricultural produce, general reductions of one-half to one-twelfth in the case of kaukkyi and mayin and of one-fourth to one-fifth in the case of kaiing were granted by the Local Government. Land revenue (acre) rates were extended in the Pegu District up to the 30th June 1935, in Myaungmya District up to 30th June 1936, and in Hantha\'addy, Bassein and Amherst Districts until further orders. Garden assessments in the Mergui District were extended so as to expire with the other rates on the 30th June 1943.

The expenditure on Settlement Parties during the year was Rs. 2,29,458 (Rs. 3,21,169).
Land Records.

20. The gross area under supplementary survey increased by 135,400 acres. The increase was due to Government estates in Pegu, Hanthawaddy and Maubin being brought under the control of the Land Records Department and also to considerable areas in Pegu, Myaungmya, Thayetmyo, Pakokku, and Yamethin being brought under supplementary survey. A decrease of over 126,000 acres in the Lower Chindwin District was due to 128 *kways* being transferred to lump sum assessment after the recent Settlement. The rural occupied, cultivated and assessed areas under supplementary survey rose to 18'96 (18'81), 15'83 (15'56) and 15'61 (15'35) million acres, respectively. The urban occupied, cultivated and assessed areas under supplementary survey were 85,220 (85,764), 76,943 (76,559) and 99,679 (99,363) acres, respectively.

21. The cost of the Land Records Establishment in 1933-34 was Rs. 23'85 (23'74) lakhs. Ninety-seven per cent of the cost of the Department goes in pay and allowances of the staff. As a result, owing to the restoration of 5 per cent of the cut in pay and the operation of time-scale pay in certain cases, the total cost of the Department exceeded that of last year by a little over Rs. 10,000, in spite of all-round economies such as curtailment of the field season and of survey and travelling allowances. Excluding the Shwebo Irrigated Charge and the Special Survey Party, the average inclusive cost was 46'95 (46'67) per square mile and 0'12 (0'12) per acre occupied: while the percentage of establishment cost to revenue assessed was 7'26 (6'98).

22. Eight officers of the Indian Civil Service and two of the Burma Training of Officers. Civil Service were trained in Land Records work during the year.

Survey Schools.—The total number of pupils in the three Schools at Prome, Kyaukse and Shwebo was 103 (95), of whom 88 paid their own fees. All entered for the final examination in June 1934, but only 53 (39) passed. Owing to retrenchment in the Land Records, Irrigation and other departments only a small number of passed pupils, viz. 22 (43), were able to find employment. Fifteen scholarships at Rs. 19 per mensem and 6 at Rs. 15 per mensem were given during the year. The total expenditure by Government for the maintenance of Survey Schools was Rs. 11,196 (Rs. 11,643). Against this must be set off a sum of Rs. 4,361 (3,019) being the value of surveys of an occupied area of 17,445 acres, at 4 annas per acre, undertaken by the pupils of the schools as part of their practical training.

Twelve Revenue Surveyors, whose ages range from 22 to 33 years, were sent for advanced training to the Special Survey Party in October 1933.

23. The area sold during the year is 758,568 (768,165) acres against an average of 606,257 acres in the past ten years. The largest decreases in Lower Burma are reported from Hanthawaddy 16,888 acres and Myaungmya 18,058 acres.
while Insein reports an increase of 24,945 acres out of which 20,554 acres were land bought in by Government at auctions. Foreclosures and enforced sales as a result of agricultural indebtedness and poor prices were again in evidence. Land values continue stagnant.

Waste Lands.

24. The whole-time appointment of Administrator of Government Estates was held in abeyance during the year; the Twante, Yandoon and Hlegu Government Estates were abandoned as Government Estates: the Pyuntaza (Pegu District), the Thitpyugyaung (Pyapôn District), the Tawku and the Zepathwe (Hanthawaddy District), the Thatôn District and the Tharrawaddy District Government Estates were handed over to the Deputy Commissioners concerned for administration. Out of the gross area of 361,918 acres only 251,557 acres remained in the direct charge of the Government Estates Department. The assessed area under the charge of the Department was 129,619 (132,952) acres, the decrease being due to the floods in the low parts of the Pegu District and along the sea coast. The rent and revenue including arrears directly under the control of the Administrator of Government Estates amounted to Rs. 7,18,409; and the collections on the 30th June 1934 amounted to Rs. 6,13,890. The Sittang North Colony was responsible for Rs. 81,696-11-0 of the outstanding; the Sittang South Colony for Rs. 18,292-12-0; the Sittang North Government Estate for Rs. 405-12-0; the Alagon and Singyun Government Estates for Rs. 353-8-0. All have since been collected except the sum of Rs. 189-5-0 (from the Alagon and Singyun Estates) which has had to be written off as irrecoverable.

Of the outstanding loans granted to colonists, only a very small sum of the principal was recovered; but all the arrears of interest of the previous year and also the interest due for the year under report amounting in all to Rs. 69,678 was collected. Practically the whole of the instalments of principal due was suspended till the following harvest.

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

25. The Rangoon Government Estate continued to be administered by the Rangoon Development Trust on behalf of Government. On the 31st March 1934 the total area vested in the Trust was 3,786'563 (3,808'227) acres. The decrease is due to the transfer of 23'215 acres to the Corporation as playgrounds and roads and drainage spaces. Six sales of Government Estate land were effected, out of which five were completed during the year. No development was undertaken in the Kokine, Dawbon and Dalla Estates. There was no demand for sites and the water supply remains a difficulty. A Dalla Reclamation Project was taken in hand about the end of the year under report, but is not yet completed. The cattle grazing rights in the Kokine Estate were sold for Rs. 1,100 (Rs. 1,500) and the rent obtained from the cultivation rights in the Dawbon Estate was Rs. 7,300 (Rs. 11,750). The total number of leases issued was 446 (522) showing a decrease of 76. Seven grants were issued covering a total area of
0'788 of an acre. The number of proceedings opened for cancellation of leases and resumption of land occupied without leases, was 910 (914). Leases were cancelled in 433 (487) cases and squatter land was resumed in 70 (73) cases. Forty-five (50) applications for surrender of leases were made, of which 33 (14) were accepted. Revision of Trust rents was taken up in the latter part of the year and completed after the close of the year under report. The reduction of rents has resulted in an increase in the number of applications for leases and in some competition to secure leases by payment of premia. The number of sales of landed property in Rangoon has increased from 1,123 to 1,297, but due to the continuance of the economic depression, land values remained still at a low level. The increase in the number of transactions was noticeable in the freehold suburban area and in the leasehold urban area, while there was a decrease in the leasehold suburban area. The flight from the urban areas, where rents and taxes are high, to the suburbs, where rents and taxes are generally low, seems to be still in progress. An account of the financial position of the 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 again fallen by 316,505 acres, the reduction being 264,236 acres in Lower Burma and 52,269 acres in Upper Burma. Despite a rise in the total occupied area, foreclosures and enforced sales in Lower Burma have raised the proportion of land in the hands of non-agriculturists from 41'55 per cent to 44'40 per cent. In Upper Burma the increase is less marked, the proportion being 12'86 (12'21). The area held by resident non-agriculturists has increased by 25,650 acres in Lower Burma and by 17,584 acres in Upper Burma; that held by non-resident non-agriculturists has risen by 316,604 acres in Lower Burma and 35,264 acres in Upper Burma. The increases in Lower Burma were largest in the paddy plains of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions and in the Thaton and Toungoo Districts of the Tenasserim Division. In Upper Burma the largest increases are reported from Yamethin, Shwebo and Sagaing.

The area let to tenants during the year was 8,534,620 (8,061,245) acres. The increase of 473,375 (603,274) acres, of which 305,764 acres were in Lower Burma and 167,611 acres in Upper Burma, is made up of increases of 352,328 acres under tenancies at fixed rents, 103,099 under tenancies on share or partnership terms, and 17,948 acres under privileged or rent free tenancies. Falls in the area let at full fixed rents are reported from Thayetmyo, Sagaing and Lower Chindwin; while Pegu and Pyapon report the largest increases. The principal increases in the area let on share or partnership terms—types of tenancy found chiefly in the precarious tracts of Upper Burma—are reported from Pakokku, Meiktila, Myingyan, Yamethin and Shwebo; while decreases are reported from Myitkyina, Katha and the Lower Chindwin. The area let at privileged rents or rent free has fallen by 3,526 acres in Lower Burma and by 14,422 acres in Upper Burma.
CHAPTER III.
PROTECTION.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1933.
Report on the Rangoon Town Police for the year 1933.
Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma for the year 1933.
Report on the Prison Administration of Burma for the year 1933.
Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Burma for the year 1933.
Note on the Working of the Registration Department in Burma during the year 1933.
Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in Burma, for the year 1933-34.
Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioner's Local Funds in Burma for the year 1933-34.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1933-34.
Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1933-34.
Annual Report and Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon for the year ended the 31st March 1934.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1933-34, Part III, Shipping.
Report on the Maritime Trade of Burma for the official year 1933-34.
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.
Report on Government Steamers, Vessels and Launches in Burma for the year 1933-34.

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 1933 to the 31st March 1934. Of the Bills referred to in the Report for the year 1932-33, the Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1933, the Burma Canal (Amendment) Bill, 1933, and
the Rangoon Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 1933, became law as Burma Acts I, II and III of 1933, respectively. The following ten Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council, viz. (1) the Court Fees (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1933, (2) the Rangoon Police (Amendment) Bill, 1933, (3) the Burma Local Fund Audit Bill, 1933, (4) the Burma Local Government Amending Bill, 1933, (5) the Burma Municipal Renumbering of Sections Bill, 1933, (6) the Burma Oil-fields (Amendment) Bill, 1933, (7) the Burma Canal (Amendment) Bill, 1934, (8) the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1934, (9) the Burma Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1934, and (10) the City of Rangoon Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1934. Of these Bills, the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th only became law as Burma Acts VI, IV, V and VII of 1933, respectively, during the period of the Report. The 1st and 3rd Bills, viz., the Court Fees (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1933, and the Burma Local Fund Audit Bill, 1933, were opposed and thrown out by the Council. The last four Bills became law only after the close of the period under review. These Acts are dealt with in the order of publication.

The Rangoon Development Trust (Amendment) Act (I of 1933) amends section 69 of the Rangoon Development Trust Act, 1920, in order to enable not only the owners of vessels but also their agents and charterers and hirers of the vessels and their agents to undertake the collection of the terminal tax.

The Burma Canal (Amendment) Act (II of 1933) provides for the recovery of payments, fines and fees leviable in respect of village canal and village drainage works, and for the crediting of fines imposed by a Magistrate to a fund created under the rules made in respect of village canal and village drainage works.

The Rangoon Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Act (III of 1933) reconstitutes the Board of Trustees of the Rangoon Victoria Memorial Park so as to include representatives of various public bodies in Rangoon and certain Government officials who may be expected to be interested and are in a position to give useful assistance in the management of the Victoria Memorial Park.

The Burma Local Government Amending Act (IV of 1933) introduces in the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, and in the Burma Rural Self-Government Act, 1921, certain provisions for the removal from office of a President, Vice-President, Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Member after enquiry by a Committee of Enquiry in cases where his continuance in office is contrary to the public interest, and also for the removal at the discretion of the Local Government of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman of a rural local body when the Council, Board or Committee concerned has passed and confirmed a Resolution expressing want of confidence in him. The Act also makes provision to regulate the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer by a Municipal Committee or a District Council or School Board, and to enable the Local Government to make such an appointment where circumstances seem to require it. Provision is also made for the remission of pawnshop license fees and for the payment of travelling allowances to members and officers of District Councils and members of their subordinate committees for journeys on the business of the Council or Committee and for the prescription of rules regulating the payment of such allowances.

The Burma Municipal Renumbering of Sections Act (V of 1933) renumbers certain sections of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898.
The Rangoon Police (Amendment) Act (VI of 1933) makes certain amendments to the Rangoon Police Act, 1899, so as to extend the right to make an application for compensation under section 25(1) of that Act to persons other than inhabitants of the proclaimed area. The Act also enables the Police to arrest without warrant a person found in daylight with a dangerous or offensive instrument and unable to give a satisfactory account of his reasons for being so armed, and also to deal with such types of public nuisance as the playing of football on streets with considerable traffic, the flying of kites, and the unlicensed playing of mechanical music in connection with a trade or business.

The Burma Oil-fields (Amendment) Act (VII of 1933) amends the Burma Oil-fields Act, 1918, so as to ensure that control over drilling operations is exercised automatically as soon as drilling begins in any part of the province, without the need for notifying an oil-field, which exists under the Act, before the Warden can exercise his power of control. The Act also provides that the control to be exercised shall embody a policy of conservation of gas as well as of oil, and of prevention of waste.

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

**General Acts affecting Burma.**

**General Acts of 1933.**

VIII.—The Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Supplementary Amendment Act, 1933.

X.—The Auxiliary Force (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XI.—The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XII.—The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XIII.—The Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1933.

XIV.—The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XV.—The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XVI.—The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XVII.—The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

XVIII.—The Indian Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1933.

XIX.—The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XX.—The Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Second Amendment) Act, 1933.

XXI.—The Indian Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XXII.—The Cantonments (House-Accommodation Amendment) Act, 1933.

XXIII.—The Murshidabad Estate Administration Act, 1933.

XXIV.—The Indian Tea Control Act, 1933.

XXV.—The Indian Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Act, 1933.

XXVI.—The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1933.

XXVII.—The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933.

XXVIII.—The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1933.

I.—The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1934.
II.—The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
III.—The Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1934.
V.—The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1934.
VII.—The Steel and Wire Industries Protection (Extending) Act, 1934.
VIII.—The Khaddar (Name Protection) Act, 1934.
IX.—The Indian Finance Act, 1934.
X.—The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934.

All the above Acts, except Acts I and III of 1934, came into force during the period under review.

30. No Ordinances affecting Burma were made by the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act during the period under review.

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

32. The Indian Tolls Act, 1851, the Indian Tolls Act, 1864, and the Indian Tolls Act, 1888, were extended during the year to the State of Kengtung in the Southern Shan States, with retrospective effect from the 12th April 1929.

Police.

33. There was no change in the permanent sanctioned strength of the gazetted ranks of the police force. On account of certain revisions and adjustments there were, in the subordinate ranks of the permanent police force, decreases of 1 Inspector, 25 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 3 Station Writers, and increases of 5 Head Constables and 25 Constables. The strength of the permanent force at the close of the year 1933 included 1 Inspector-General of Police, 5 Deputy Inspectors-General of Police (including Commissioner of Police, Rangoon), 40 District Superintendents of Police, 34 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 70 Deputy Superintendents of Police (excluding Rangoon Town), 222 Inspectors (excluding Rangoon Town), 1,814 Sub-Inspectors, 17 Sergeants (excluding 2 Reserves), 421 Station Writers, 1,160 Head Constables and 9,573 Constables. During the year one temporary appointment of District Superintendent of Police was created for intelligence work. The cost of the force was Rs. 1,21,17,243 (Rs. 1,23,72,186)* a net decrease of Rs. 2,54,943 as compared with the

* Revised figures.

Note.—Figures in brackets without number refer to the previous year. Figures in brackets with the numbers 3, 4, 5, or 10 after them are the average figures for the last three, four, five or ten years, respectively.
cost in the previous year. The temporary closing down of the Police Training School resulted in a saving of Rs. 19,275. There was one police officer to 18.58 square miles of territory and one police officer to every 1,064 of the population. Last year's figures were 1 to 17.14 and 1 to 1,064, respectively.

34. During the year 13 (7) officers and 94 (94) men were removed or dismissed after departmental enquiry. Three (5) officers and 99 (110) men were punished by Courts and of these 1 (4) officer and 69 (89) men were in consequence removed or dismissed. The number of other departmental punishments inflicted on officers and men was 141 (213) and 455 (672), respectively. The total number of officers and men dismissed or removed was 14 (13), and 163 (174), respectively. The number of rewards granted departmentally, and by courts to members of the force was 1,356 (1,569) and 618 (771), respectively. (The figures in brackets represent the average for the last four years.) From the comparative figures it is evident that the departmental behaviour of the police force is still improving.

The number of Constables other than recruits brought into training depôts for recurrent training was 2,961 (1,821). Of these 2,926 (1,687) or 99 per cent completed the course satisfactorily, and 1,133 (888) men obtained Higher Grade Certificates. The number of recruits trained was 908 (1,169). Out of these 848 (884) appeared for the final examination, and 818 (847) or 96 per cent of the entrants passed, 396 men obtaining First Class, 324 men Second Class and 98 Third Class Certificates. Seven hundred and seventy-five men entered for the half-yearly examination for certificates and 766 men obtained certificates, 362 obtaining First Class, 306 Second Class and 98 Third Class certificates. Six hundred and twenty-nine (684) men entered for the examination for promotion to the rank of Head Constable and 176 (187) or 28 per cent of the entrants passed. One hundred and seventy-two (321) men appeared for the examination for promotion to the rank of Station Writer and 40 (72) men or 23 per cent of the candidates were successful.

The number of men who fired the annual musketry course was 8,572 (7,990). The provincial figure of merit is 54:17 (71:15): the reason for this year's low standard is that a new musketry course was introduced in 1933. It is a considerably higher test than the previous course and the new figure of merit can be considered moderately satisfactory. When the men get more used to this course, they should produce better results. The number of officers who went through the revolver course was 1,389 (1,557). The figure of merit for the Province was 79:89 (106:07): the low figure in this case also is due to this being the first time the new revolver course was fired. Out of an actual strength of 1,995 officers and 11,875 men, all the officers and 11,492 men are literate. The number of illiterate men is 383, the majority being Indians and Kachins. Out of 258 (231) men trained in First Aid to the Injured 199 (204) men appeared for the examination and 147 (153) were successful.

35. Lack of funds prevented much improvement being made in the housing of the force. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 2,46,593. The amount expended
on hiring houses for the police force in the Province was Rs. 1,47,710 (Rs. 1,42,536)\(^{19}\). This figure does not include the expenditure of Rs. 42,680 incurred on account of hiring houses for the Railway Police.

36. The year 1933 may be accepted as the first normal one since the rebellion, but economic conditions went from bad to worse. Strangely enough these conditions seem to have little or no effect on the volume of crime. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime has decreased from 52,788 (an average for the last ten years) to 48,916. It is interesting to note that the decreases are mainly in offences against property, whilst the chief increase is in offences under Special and Local Laws such as motor car offences, etc., the numbers of which largely depend on the activities of the Police. The decreases fall mainly under offences relating to Currency Notes (132), offences against Public Justice (126), murder (138), house-breaking (1,090), and Ordinary Theft (2,222). There have, however, been increases of 147 under Grievous Hurt, 156 under Kidnapping and 1,150 under Offences under Special and Local Laws.

37. The number of true cases investigated by the Police was 42,712 (48,124)\(^{10}\). The percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 65 (59)\(^{10}\). With the exclusion of compounded cases and cases under Special and Local Laws, 27,768 (31,767)\(^{10}\) true cases were investigated and the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 55 (51)\(^{10}\). Excluding offences under Special and Local Laws, 18,281 (19,526)\(^{10}\) cases were tried and 15,248 (16,160)\(^{10}\) or 83 per cent (83 per cent)\(^{10}\) ended in conviction. In these cases 38,344 (40,601)\(^{10}\) persons were tried and 21,246 (22,354)\(^{10}\) or 55 per cent (55 per cent)\(^{10}\) convicted. Excluding offences under Special and Local Laws, 44,882 (52,816)\(^{10}\) cases were investigated of which 3,212 (3,983)\(^{10}\) were declared to be false: 1,279 (1,419)\(^{10}\) cases were compounded of which 238 (234)\(^{10}\) were cases of grievous hurt and 337 (404)\(^{10}\) of simple hurt. Relations between Headmen and the Police in most of the districts were friendly and cordial. Police rewards were granted to 1,277 Village Headmen, 217 Ten House Gaungs and 3,000 villagers during the year. Police Advisory Committees were functioning reasonably well in most districts. Twenty-three (37)\(^{10}\) prisoners escaped from Civil Police custody, 7 (8)\(^{10}\) from Military Police and 11 (11)\(^{10}\) from villagers. As regards the escape from police custody 19 (13)\(^{10}\) prisoners escaped from lock-ups or police stations, 8 (29)\(^{10}\) from escorts and 3 (3)\(^{10}\) from hospitals. Twenty-seven (38)\(^{10}\) of the 41 (56)\(^{10}\) prisoners were recaptured during the year.

38. There has been a very great improvement in dealing with dacoity throughout the Province and this is mainly due to the fact that many gangs have been broken up. The excellent work done by the Maubin Police in breaking up the Sein Thin gang and the Ba Tin-Aung Ban gangs, which committed numerous dacoities in the Bassein, Pyapon, Myaungmya and Maubin Districts, has had a most salutary effect in quieting this area. In the Thayetmyo District Nga Kwein raised a gang which for a long time terrorised the neighbourhood. The Police obtained information
regarding him and followed him in hot pursuit. Nga Kwein resisted and fired two shots at the District Superintendent of Police and his party, with the result that Nga Kwein was eventually shot down—a welcome riddance to all law-abiding citizens of the Thayetmyo District. There have been many cases in which money lenders have been dacoited. In one case in the Taungru District the dacoits shouted out to the villagers that they should come and share in the spoil. The villagers responded willingly and shared the booty with the dacoits.

The following meagre details will show that 1933 was only slightly less productive of revolting crime than its immediate predecessors. In Kyaukpyu two murders were committed by children aged 11 and 12. In Prome the wife of a Subdivisional Officer was murdered by her own brother. One man was murdered for the sake of ten pice and another man was murdered for a bullock. In Myaungmya the hire of one murderer was Rs. 3 and three cups of tea. In Maubin a most cold-blooded murder was committed by a girl of 16. In Toungoo a family of hill Karens was entirely wiped out by dacoits. In Amherst and Mergui a very common method of murder is a shot in the dark. In Thayetmyo a murder was committed by a boy of 11. There occurred also a gruesome case in which a Gurkha of 15 murdered a Gurkha boy of 9 for his ear-rings.

An outstanding case of gallantry on the part of a Police Officer is reported from the Myaungmya District. On the 25th of May 1933, Sub-Inspector of Police U Chit Pe camped for the night at Pegon. The village was attacked by dacoits that night and the Sub-Inspector hearing the sound of gun fire at once proceeded to the spot, armed with a gun. He crawled to within 15 yards of the dacoited house and found the dacoits firing at the windows of the upper storey where the inmates had taken refuge. The Sub-Inspector shot the dacoit leader dead and put his followers to flight. The dacoits who were armed with two well-made guns which they used freely, belonged to a gang responsible for more than 20 dacoities over an area covering four districts. The Sub-Inspector of Police displayed courage and initiative of a high order in thus attacking, single-handed, a well-armed and dangerous band of dacoits.

During the year there were unmistakable signs that communism, previously confined to a few Chinese immigrants, was being made the subject of wider propaganda. Bengal revolutionaries in Burma continued their activities. Six members of the party who were wanted in Bengal were arrested at the beginning of the year for conspiracy and illicit traffic in firearms. In December 1933, a revolutionary organisation was discovered in Akyab and 20 of the main conspirators, all hailing from Bengal, were arrested. Of these 5 have since been interned in jail and 15 restricted to Akyab.

39. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act was 7,165 (5,872)\(^9\). Of these cases the Excise Department was responsible for 5,320 (3,834)\(^9\), the Police 1,151 (1,319)\(^9\) and Headmen and others 694 (719)\(^9\). Six thousand eight hundred and twenty (5,760)\(^9\) cases were brought to trial and 6,317 (5,321)\(^9\) ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with and tried was 88 (91)\(^9\).
and 93 (92)\(^n\), respectively. District reports indicate that illicit manufacture of country liquor continues to be common, partly, as on the Arakan coast, to augment the scanty income of the inhabitants and partly to satisfy the demand for liquor generally.

The number of cases dealt with under the Opium Act was 1,581 (2,280)\(^n\). The percentage of convictions to cases dealt with was 92 (92)\(^n\) and to cases tried 94 (95)\(^n\). The biggest individual seizure of opium was 35,681 tolas made by the Northern Shan States Police. There were 172 (253)\(^n\) prosecutions under section 3 of the Opium Amendment Act. One hundred and eighteen persons or 69 per cent (209 or 83 per cent)\(^n\) were convicted. District reports indicate that the prevention of opium-smuggling remains as difficult a problem as ever and the opening of registration to all consumers has made little difference because many of the consumers live so far away from the opium shops that they prefer to pay more for hawked opium brought to their doors.

The number of cases dealt with under the Gambling Act was 1,641 (2,343)\(^n\). The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with was 79 (76)\(^n\) and to cases tried 81 (78)\(^n\). Of 14,793 (16,910) persons dealt with 14,224 (16,115) were brought to trial and 9,468 (9,759) convicted; the percentage of convictions to persons dealt with was 64 (58)\(^n\) and to persons tried 67 (61)\(^n\). Prosecutions of professional gamblers under section 17 of the Gambling Act were 49 (112)\(^n\), and the percentage of conviction was 88 (79)\(^n\). With the virtual suppression of lotteries, which in the guise of charitable organizations had become a scandal, cock-fighting emerges as the most popular form of gambling and appears to be spreading considerably.

The number of true cases dealt with under the Arms Act was 792 compared with last year's figure of 932 and an average for the last ten years of 945. Seven hundred and sixty-nine cases were brought to trial and 712 cases ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions to cases dealt with was 90 and the percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial was 93—a slight set-back from 94, the figure for 1932. Most prosecutions under the Arms Act were in respect of being found in possession of daggers and such like weapons, but 239 firearms were seized from or surrendered by persons other than licenseholders. The number of important crimes in which firearms were used was 659 compared with 1,503 for 1932 and an average for the past five years of 931—a figure which, of course, is vitiated by the large numbers furnished by the rebellion years. As a result of the general tightening up of the administration of the Arms Act, the number of licensed firearms has decreased from 29,604 in 1931 to 29,346 in 1932 and to 28,850 at the end of 1933. A surprising number of locally-made guns were seized in the Ye-u Subdivision of the Shwebo District: most of them are believed to be relics of former rebellions.

40. Compared with 1932 this year shows an increase of 65 true cases in this class of crime but a decrease compared with the previous ten years' average of 197 cases, the total number for the year under report being 39,658, for 1932—39,593 and the average of the past ten years 39,855. Forty-five thousand six hundred and one (46,279) cases were disposed of by Magistrates, of which 30,142 (29,120) ended in conviction.
1933-34. POLICE.

Preventive Law, Surveillance and Identification.

Two thousand nine hundred and forty-two (2,506) persons were prosecuted under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 2,420 (1,910) or 82 (76) per cent were placed in security or restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act or imprisoned for failure to give security. The number of cases sent up under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code which eventually ended in restriction under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act was 356 (237). Five hundred and seventeen (789) persons were dealt with under section 11 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and 517 (769) were restricted. Three hundred (578) persons were dealt with under section 18 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act and 266 (506) were convicted.

A new criminal tribe, the “Tun Sein-Khairola-Hla Din Gang” was notified and there are now 24 criminal tribes in the province with a total of 680 (730) members. One hundred and thirty-four (129) members are in jail, 46 (46) are escaping and 421 (470) are restricted to their own or other districts.

The number of “A” class criminals at the end of 1933 was 5,766 (6,536); 2,714 (2,365) were added to the list during 1933: 1,705 (1,484) were struck off as living honestly: and 1,158 (1,193) migrated or died. Out of 5,617 (6,224) left at the end of 1933, 1,017 (1,302) were in jail, 180 (295) were lost sight of, and 4,420 (4,628) were under surveillance. These 5,617 “A” class criminals were made up of 2,239 (2,016) restricted under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 598 (699) notified members of Criminal Tribes, and 2,780 (2,819) on security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code: 641 (723) were re-convicted during the year. The number of “B” class criminals at the end of 1932 was 11,478 (10,040); 3,980 (3,168) were added to the list during 1933: 2,191 (1,697) were struck off as living honestly: and 1,145 (1,172) migrated or died. Out of 12,122 “B” class criminals at the end of 1933, 2,856 (2,551) were in jail, 518 (504) were lost sight of and 8,748 (7,284) were under surveillance. One thousand one hundred and ninety-one (1,161) were re-convicted during the year. Action was taken under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code against 39 (49) convicts and under section 9 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act against 206 (214) convicts. The total number of proclaimed absconders remaining at large at the close of the year 1932 was 1,788 (1,825) and 330 (349) were proclaimed during 1933. Of these, 2,118 (2,174) absconders, 149 (264) were struck off the list for various reasons and 219 (236) were arrested, 128 (159) in the districts of origin and 91 (77) in other districts.

The sanctioned strength of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector, 12 Sub-Inspectors and 11 Head Constables in the Central Finger Print Bureau, Insein, was increased by 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables temporarily for one year to cope with the Single Finger Print classification system. At the beginning of the year the number of slips on record in the Insein Central Finger Print Bureau was 190,735; to which 26,605 (25,410) slips were added and 14,602 (10,763) withdrawn or cancelled leaving 202,738 slips on record at the end of the year. The percentage of rejections of slips received for record was half compared with 1 in 1932, a very satisfactory figure. A total of 14,869 (15,143) fingerprint slips of unidentified suspects was received for search during the year. Of
these 131 (311) slips had to be returned because they were indecipherable and 14,738 (14,832) slips were accepted for search. This resulted in 4,261 (3,607) slips being returned traced with previous convictions and the remainder being returned "untraced." The percentage of rejected search slips was 1 compared with 2 in the previous three years, a decided improvement. Of the 4,261 (3,607) traced search slips, 69 (28) were identified as absconders and 153 (166) as missing history sheet criminals. The number of traced criminals who were arrested outside their "home" districts was 1,947 (2,029). The Bureau also dealt with 2,507 (2,696) search slips of police recruits, railway employees and oilfield labourers. Expert opinion was given in 355 (331) criminal and 112 (108) civil cases. Expert opinion in writing was given in 910 (810) cases, and of these 777 (764) related to finger impressions on pawn tickets, the suspects being identified in 712 (579) cases. In 77 (130) cases, finger prints traced on miscellaneous articles at the scene of crime and those on documents were compared with those of suspects and in 11 (23) cases they were found to be identical. Five hundred and sixteen (540) days were occupied by the experts in attending courts and visiting scenes of crime to assist the local police in searching for latent prints left by criminals. Expert fees amounting to Rs. 2,140 (Rs. 2,460) were credited to Government. Six selected Sub-Inspectors of Police from districts were given a year's course of training in fingerprint work and received expert certificates. The number of Single Finger Print cards on record at the beginning of the year, under the Single Finger Print Classification System, was 59,200. During the year, 63,480 cards were added making a total of 122,680 cards on record at the close of the year. Although the number of persons for whom cards are on record is as yet insufficient to obtain good results searches were made in the case of unknown prints on 111 pawn tickets and 12 miscellaneous articles and in 2 cases, in which there were no suspects, the criminals were identified. The total number of old offenders identified and reconvicted during the year was 6,811 (6,001). 42. No punitive police were employed in the year under report.

Punitive Police.

43. The sanctioned strength, excluding three gazetted officers, was 67 officers and 431 men. The actual strength at the end of 1933 was 66 officers and 425 men. The total length of the line administered remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., 2,043.81 miles. There was no difficulty in obtaining recruits: the standard of education is steadily becoming higher and most Burmans enlisted have Anglo-Vernacular qualifications: the number of enlistments was 9 (26). There were no desertions during the year. Dismissals and removals numbered 4 (4) two of these being the result of judicial convictions. Five (9) officers and 32 (36) men were punished. Thirty-two (8) officers and 35 (11) men received awards and 32 (10) Railway employees, 17 (20) headmen and villagers and 22 (16) officers and men of other districts were rewarded for assistance rendered to the police. The buildings are in good condition but are not of a satisfactory type. There is a lack of accommodation and many men have to live out. The number of true cases of all classes of cognisable crime disposed of was 1,170 (1,357). There was a satisfactory decrease in thefts from running
goods trains, standing wagons and running passenger trains. Out of 1,170 (1,357) true cases dealt with, 707 (875) or 60.42 per cent (64.48 per cent) ended in conviction. Little success was obtained in the detection of house-breaking cases and more co-operation with the District Police is required in dealing with them. Four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (4,148) prosecutions under the non-cognisable sections of the Indian Railways Act were instituted and 3,735 (3,201) or 83 per cent (77.17 per cent) were convicted. The number of cases of theft from running goods trains was 43 (112), from standing wagons 19 (71) and from running passenger trains 60 (117). The decrease under thefts from standing wagons is attributed to closer co-operation between the Police and the Railway watch and ward staff. Forty-three (58) excise cases were dealt with of which 42 (55) or 97.67 per cent (94.83 per cent) ended in conviction. Fifty-three (67) persons were tried of whom 50 (59) or 94.33 per cent (88.05 per cent) were convicted. The Railway Police detected 28 (32) of the above cases and arrested 34 (36) persons of whom 33 (30) or 97 per cent (83.33 per cent) were convicted. Six thousand six hundred and ninety-five tolas of ganja, 55 quarts and 1 tin of country liquor were seized. Ninety-five (113) opium cases were dealt with of which 84 (105) or 88.42 per cent (92.92 per cent) were convicted. The Railway Police detected 26 (27) cases. In all 55,145 (51,132) tolas of opium were seized, the Railway Police being responsible for 20,641 (11,584) tolas, the Excise Department for 30,017 (35,581) tolas, the District Police for 2,607 (2,383) tolas, Railway employees for 1,068 (125) tolas and headmen, etc., for 812 (1,459) tolas. There was a welcome drop in important crime. The total number of true cases dealt with was 7 (18) murders, 2 (4) dacoities and 3 (8) attempts at train wrecking. There were no robberies or arson cases. Of the 7 cases, 1 murder, 1 dacoity and 1 attempt at train wrecking ended in conviction and the other 4 remained undetected. The number of "A" class criminals was 31 (44) and that of "B" class criminals 175 (196). Surveillance was satisfactory.

The permanent sanctioned strength of the Burma Military Police remained unaltered at 11,168. The Police Force remained unaltered at 11,168. This excludes 955 of all ranks sanctioned temporarily up to the 28th of February 1934 and 87 men sanctioned for the Quarry Camp Jails at Mokpalin and Ahlone. The actual strength at the close of the year 1933 was 12,016. The duties that fell on the Military Police during the year were, as usual, heavy and varied. The seventh Triangle Expedition started on the 20th of December 1932, under the command of Captain T. H. Geake and terminated on the 20th of April 1933. The Expedition was composed of the North Column (25 rifles), the South Column (25 rifles) and the Base Column (50 rifles). The Hukawng Valley Expedition, consisting of 75 of all ranks, left Myitkyina on the 21st of December 1932, under the command of Captain P. W. Finch and returned on the 20th of April 1933. The two usual columns were sent out from Loimwe to reconnoitre the frontier. The 1st column consisting of 1 Indian Officer and 47 Indian other ranks under Captain R. M. Gore left Loimwe on the 3rd of January 1933, and returned on the 4th of
February 1933, and the 2nd column consisting of 1 Indian Officer and 50 other ranks under Captain J. Poffers left Loimwe on the 15th of November 1933, and returned to Loimwe on the 6th of December 1933. At the instance of the Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung, a small column consisting of 1 Indian Officer and 29 Indian other ranks moved out from Loimwe on the 9th of May 1933, to assist the Civil Police in effecting the arrest of a party of dacoits. A force of 87 of all ranks remained employed with the Jail Department at the Quarry Camp Jails at Ahlone and Mokpalin throughout the year. Two hundred and eleven Military Police of all ranks were employed on Flag Marches under British Officers, in the Prome, Henzada and Maubin Districts, during the period between December 1932 and April 1933. These columns covered about 594 miles and visited approximately 500 villages. Demonstrations of Lewis gun and rifle fire with tracer ammunition were held at important villages. These Flag Marches were reported by the civil authorities to have had an excellent effect. An escort of 2 non-commissioned officers and 6 sepoys was supplied to No. 10 Party, Survey of India, for the period from the 25th of November 1932 to the 31st of January 1933. A force of 292 infantry was supplied for duty in Rangoon and in the Insein and Hanthawaddy Districts during the Bakr-i-Id festival in April 1933. The ordinary open season escorts were supplied to all civil officers touring in districts adjoining the Chinese frontier or where the nature of their work required escorts. The rebellion situation became practically normal during the year under report; and it was decided to keep only 500 extra Military Police of all ranks in the affected areas. One Indian Officer and 41 other ranks were employed on patrol duty on the Siamese border and 56 non-commissioned officers and men were employed on patrol duty in the Toungoo, Mergui and Thaton Districts. The total cost of the Burma Military Police for the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 71,56 (75.89) lakhs. The decrease of some 4 lakhs is mainly due to the reduction in the strength of mounted infantry and ponies and discontinuance of the issue of ration concessions and special clothing allowance to men employed on duty in connection with the rebellion during the year and also to the general fall in prices of articles. Sixty-two (99) men died and 779 (832) men were invalided. These casualties include one drowned, one murdered, one died as the result of a motor accident and two suicides.

Recruiting for the Burma Military Police remained open throughout the year. Most of the recruitment in India was done as usual through the agency of Indian officers and men on furlough and leave. Only 5 non-commissioned officers and men were despatched on actual recruiting duty in India. A total of 837 recruits were enlisted in India: 70 were Sikhs, 30 Punjabi-Mohamedans, 113 Kumaonis, 525 Gurkhas and 99 other classes. One thousand and sixty-one recruits were enlisted in Burma: 71 were Punjabi-Mohamedans, 63 Sikhs, 56 Kumaonis, 125 Karens, 66 Kachins, 59 Chins, 280 Burmans, 207 Burma Gurkhas and 134 other classes. The Burman recruits were enlisted by the Battalion Commandant, Mandalay, through the District Superintendents of Police concerned. Steady progress has been made in the enlistment of Burmans and there are now 5 Companies of Burmans in the Mandalay Battalion. The Kachin recruits for the Bhamo Battalion were enlisted by recruiting
parties sent to the Kachin Hills whereas those for the Northern Shan States Battalion were obtained with the help of the Headmaster, Central Kachin School, Kutkai. Karens were enlisted by sending out recruiting parties to districts in Burma under the control of the Special Karen Recruiting Officer.

Eight thousand four hundred and ninety-three trained men fired their annual musketry course during the year and 1,744 recruits completed their recruit's course. The general standard obtained was satisfactory. The number of trained men not exercised or partly exercised was 2,827 (3,312). Five hundred and twenty-four men fired their annual Lewis gun course and 325 Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and Lewis gunners completed their revolver course. The total number of casualties among members of the Force rose to 1,908 (1,385). This was chiefly due to the fact that on account of the cessation of the rebellion discharges were granted more freely and a large number of unfit and over-age men enlisted in the last year of the War, or time-expired Indian officers and other ranks were transferred to the pension establishment. The number of men who were pensioned increased from 839 to 979. The number of resignations and desertions also increased by 204 and 85, respectively.

The chief offenders as far as desertions are concerned were Burmans, Gurkhas and Karens who were responsible for 63, 51, and 25 desertions respectively, or 139 out of a total of 156. Five Indian Officers (4) and 1,580 (1,390) other ranks were punished departmentally and 126 (77) other ranks were punished judicially. The following titles and rewards were conferred on officers and members of the Burma Military Police:—1 Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, 5 King's Police Medals, 1 Indian Title (Khan Bahadur), 4 Indian Police Medals and 23 Local Government Honours. Battalion Commandants exercised their magisterial powers in 80 (44) cases—18 for desertion, 20 for absence without leave, 3 for theft and 16 for acting in a manner prejudicial to good order and Military Police discipline. The remainder were for offences involving drunkenness, malingering, negligently suffering escape of prisoners, false answer on enrolment, insubordination, misappropriation of Government property, etc. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India inspected the Eastern, Western, Reserve and Mandalay Battalions and also the Signal Centre, the Equitation School and the Government Stud Farm at Pyawbwe.

45. The sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Town Police Force was 5 (5) Imperial and 4 (4) Provincial gazetted officers, 160 (160) non-gazetted officers and 1,375 (1,362) men. The cost of the Force was Rs. 13'25 (12'89) lakhs and its general conduct has continued to be satisfactory. Dismissals and removals were 2 officers and 10 men (17 men): other punishments 4 officers and 45 men (12 officers and 14 men): and rewards 299 officers and 1,101 men (379 officers and 1,095 men). Four officers and 7 men (2 men) resigned: 10 men (1 officer and 7 men) were discharged. Only one man (nil) deserted during the year. After proceeding to India on leave he failed to return to duty. One officer and 10 men died during the year under report, the same number as in the previous two years. Six officers and 26 men (4 officers and 47 men) retired on pension or gratuity. Nineteen officers
and 370 men (21 officers and 341 men) were treated in hospital: the percentage of admissions to the actual strength was 25.5 (23.9). There has again been no difficulty in obtaining a good type of recruit of sound physique and comparatively high educational standard.

There were no serious disturbances or affrays during the year but the Police had to stand by and maintain order on several occasions owing to strikes and other minor disturbances. There were two strikes (Nil) among mill labourers and one threatened strike of coolies employed by the Corporation of Rangoon and in each case the timely precautions taken by the Police prevented a breach of the peace and normal conditions were quickly restored. The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon Town, has regularly been assisted in the performance of his multifarious duties by the Police Advisory Board, the Traffic Advisory Board and the Chinese Advisory Board.

The total volume of crime dealt with was 3,135 (3,336): the decrease, small as it is, is a welcome sign as Rangoon, like the rest of the Province, is still suffering from economic depression and the influx of criminals from the districts also continues. The principal decreases have occurred under the following forms of crime:— Grievous hurt 110 (147), Dacoity 3 (15), Robbery 99 (113), House-breaking 467 (540), Rash act causing hurt or endangering life 105 (125), and Theft 1,418 (1,517). There were, on the other hand, 15 (11) cases of murder and 1 (nil) of arson; but the number of cases in which firearms were used has been reduced from 11 to 6. Except for one case in which a local-made gun was used, the firearms carried were revolvers. The percentage of cases detected shows a slight improvement, the figure being 48.9 (45.4). The percentage of recoveries of property stolen has, however, dropped from 17.1 to 12.3.

One hundred and fifty-four (172) juvenile offenders were convicted for various offences. Only one of these young offenders, as compared with 16 in 1932, was committed to the Home for Waifs and Strays partly because the accommodation there is limited but mainly because of the difficulty raised by the legal requirement of executing a bond in every case of young offenders so committed. The percentage of Indians convicted for offences for which finger prints are taken was 62 (50), the increase being largely due to the increased number of Indian beggars convicted under section 41A, Rangoon Police Act. The Lost Property Office continued to do useful work.

The number of cases under the Burma Suppression of Brothels Act has again dropped from 194 to 172. The difficulties in the way of enforcing this Act are well known and Government accordingly appointed a Committee to study and report on its working with a view to suppressing the evil of prostitution more effectively than hitherto. The report of this Committee is under the consideration of Government. The number of prosecutions under the Hackney Carriages Act has also declined from 5,364 to 3,107. This is due to the fact that more severe fines were inflicted by Magistrates than in the past on unlicensed rickshaw-pullers with the result that the practice of pulling without a license is gradually dying out.

No actual case of smuggling arms through the Port of Rangoon was detected during the year but a Chittagonian was arrested with a ‘380 calibre six-chambered revolver of foreign make which presumably was a smuggled firearm. The relations between both sections.
1933-34.

POLICE.

of dock labour, Burmese and Indian, remained peaceful throughout the year. Fifty-four (41) dead bodies were recovered from the river and sent to the mortuary. Seven thousand grains of cocaine were seized from the person of a British officer as he came ashore from a steamer which had arrived from China and the Straits. A subsequent search on board-ship led to the recovery of 92,750 grains of cocaine concealed in the wardrobe paneling of the officer's cabin. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. Adequate action was taken to put a stop to road-side gambling and there has been no recrudescence of the "36-Animal Game." There were 83 (62) convictions under the Arms Act. Two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight (1,948) beggars were convicted under section 41B, Rangoon Police Act; and 523 (363) beggars who had two or more convictions were ordered to remove themselves from Rangoon under section 41C. Twelve (4) restriction orders were passed under section 7 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act; 31 (12) persons were convicted under section 18 for breach of restriction orders; and 97 (29) habitual offenders were dealt with under section 9 and directed to restrict their movements on release from jail. Two hundred and thirty-nine (216) Chinamen were deported from Burma under the Foreigners Act: 212 (194) were from Rangoon City and 27 (22) from the districts. One (1) French national was also deported. One hundred and five (101) Indian criminals were expelled to India under the Expulsion of Offenders Act: 94 (90) were from Rangoon City and 11 (11) from the districts: 26 (15) were old expellees from Rangoon who were apprehended on their return and re-expelled. Only one person was dealt with under the Vagrancy Act as compared with six in 1932. One hundred and twenty-one (199) cases of drunkenness ended in conviction during 1933. One way traffic was successfully introduced at two important junctions in the Town, one in the Cantonment area and the other round the Sule Pagoda. The Traffic Police successfully prosecuted 351 (789) cases for breaches of rules in connection with traffic control. The continued decrease in the number of these prosecutions indicates that the travelling public has acquired more road sense. The number of serious accidents decreased from 75 to 73 while the number of fatal accidents dropped from 27 to 22. The number of new motor vehicles registered was 937 (897). During the year under report 199 (139) lunatics and 47 (42) lepers were dealt with; and the Police attended 56 fires.

The number of headmen receiving commission in 1932 was 11,959. This has been reduced to 11,813 at the end of the year under report as a result of the policy of amalgamation of village-tracts as opportunity offers. The number dismissed during the year was 199 (231), suspended 111 (133), fined 230 (218) and rewarded 2,809 (2,687). One headman in the Maubin District was implicated by dacoits in their confessions as being an instigator or an harbourer of gang members: another in the Myitkyina District was removed for misappropriating opium and lurking the case and for instigating an Habitual Offenders Restriction Act criminal to commit house-breaking: and yet another in the same district was forced to resign for extorting "hush money" from the
parents of illegitimate babies born in the village. The village headman, as a class, however, continued to be of substantial help to Police Officers in the prevention and detection of crime; and in spite of the tightness of money consequent on the general depression of trade and the collapse in the prices of agricultural produce, headmen on the whole, did well in the collection of revenue. Percentage remissions of land revenue and capitation-tax did little or nothing to arrest the increasing burden of collection, though they directly reduced the amount earned as commission, and headmen laboured under the double disadvantage of being called upon to work harder for a smaller return. They are usually cultivators as well as employees of Government. In the cultivating part of their income, they have been as hard hit as their neighbours: in income drawn from Government they have suffered far more than salaried officials as may be seen from the fact that their average commission during the year under report fell from Rs. 204 to Rs. 141. Nevertheless, they have generally continued cheerfully to perform duties which have grown more arduous as they have become less well-paid; and there has been no decline in the popularity of the appointment. One headman in the Kyaukse District received the title of T.P.S. on New Year Day and another in the Tharrawaddy District that of A.T.M. on King’s Birthday.

The numbers of village committees and headmen exercising special criminal powers and special civil powers were 4,223 (4,112) and 4,496 (4,376), respectively. Fines inflicted by village committees and headmen were Rs. 55,474 (57,257). The true causes of important variations in the number of cases tried by these village tribunals from year to year, have remained speculative and undetermined. Thus, once more, we have economic depression amongst others as an equally good cause for diametrically opposite results in different districts. Fines imposed on village-tracts decreased from Rs. 12,322 to Rs. 4,190: the number of village-tracts fined collectively declined from 96 to 30. On the whole, there were indications that villagers have shown more inclination to resist dacoits than before. In one particular case the headman himself shot the leader of a dacoity and wounded others.

In excise matters the headmen generally displayed apathy or lack of interest. “Fairly satisfactory” is the general verdict on their work in the registration of vital statistics: this may be taken to mean that headmen recorded births and deaths when reported to them but took little interest in detecting omissions to report or making their villagers observe the rules. The standard of village sanitation remained generally low. In order to bring home the advantages of good sanitation and improve village sanitation in the Meiktila District the District Health Officer proposes to establish a model village near Meiktila where special sanitary provisions would be made and lectures given on the spot to the surrounding headmen and village committee members. Two non-official bills for amending the Burma Village Act were introduced in the August session of the Burma Legislative Council.

47. Rewards for the destruction of wild animals amounted to Rs. 10,299 (10,618). There were no changes in the rates of rewards or in the areas in which the rewards were paid.
Criminal Justice.

48. Six criminal sessions were held as in the previous year and 70 (73) cases were disposed of. Seventy-three persons were convicted and 40 acquitted, the percentage of conviction (64'60) being the highest figure since 1923. There were 10 murder cases involving 11 persons, of whom 5 were sentenced to death, 1 to transportation for life and 5 were acquitted. The duration of Sessions trials in the High Court was 70'52 (55'26) days.

The number of criminal appeals filed in the High Court was 2,249 (4,105). The figures for 1932 were, of course, abnormal. With 197 appeals pending from 1932 there were 2,446 (4,384) for disposal. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-two were disposed of, leaving 174 (197) pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals decreased to 33 (38) days at Rangoon and 12 (17) days at Mandalay. The percentage of confirmation was 78 (82) at Rangoon and 86 (85) at Mandalay. Fourteen (16) appeals against acquittals were preferred by the Local Government. The appeals were successful in the case of 8 persons and unsuccessful in the case of 4 persons while those of 8 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The total number of proceedings in revision instituted in the High Court was 1,377 (1,390) at Rangoon and 264 (570) at Mandalay. 1,354 (1,420) cases were disposed of at Rangoon and 293 (597) at Mandalay. The average duration of revision proceedings was 26 (27) days at Rangoon, and 14 (26) days at Mandalay. Of the proceedings instituted at Rangoon and Mandalay 44 (41) per cent were instituted on applications by parties, the remainder being called by the Court on its own motion. The number of applications for revision of orders passed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Maintenance of wives and children) was 50 (71) at Rangoon and 27 (36) at Mandalay. No application was filed for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

49. There was no change in the number of Sessions Divisions.

Sessions Courts. The new grade of Assistant District Courts was established with effect from the 1st March 1933 and the Judge of each Assistant District Court was appointed as an Additional Sessions Judge of the Court of Session of the division in which his Court was situated. The number of cases committed to Sessions was 889 (1,030) involving 1,744 (2,319) persons. With 82 Sessions trials pending from 1932 there were altogether 971 (1,125) cases before the Courts of Session for disposal. Nine hundred and three cases were disposed of, leaving 68 (83) cases pending at the close of the year. Seventeen thousand five hundred and eighteen (19,771) witnesses were examined; and the average duration was 40 (41) days. The number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session was 1,928 (2,581). Nine hundred and forty-two persons were convicted and 185 persons were sentenced to death. Six hundred and sixty-six persons were acquitted and 135 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction was 63 (61). Eight hundred and thirty-five (1,122) appeals, involving 918 (1,217) persons, from Sessions Courts were
disposed of by the High Court. The percentage of interference by the High Court was 25 (24). Sixty-nine (225) cases involving 71 (225) persons were referred to Courts of Session under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The total number of persons who preferred appeals to Courts of Session fell to 9,868 (10,495). Including those pending from the previous year the appeals of 10,036 persons were before the Courts of Session for disposal. The appeals of 9,834 persons were decided, leaving those of 202 (168) pending at the close of the year. The appeals of 7,117 persons were dismissed, the convictions of 1,416 were reversed, in the case of 1,159 persons sentences were altered or reduced, while in the case of 101 persons new trials were ordered. The case of only one person was referred for revision to the High Court and 40 persons died or escaped during the pendency of their appeals. The average duration as well as the general percentage of confirmation remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 11 days and 73, respectively. The total number of persons concerned in proceedings in revision before the Courts of Session, including those pending from the previous year, was 12,696 (12,429). Of a total of 12,482 proceedings disposed of the proceedings in the lower courts were confirmed in 12,017 cases, and 325 cases were submitted to the High Court with recommendations to reverse or modify the decisions of the lower courts. The average duration of revisions was 7 (7) days.

50. The duration of the Burma Rebellions (Trials) Act, 1931, was extended up to the 20th September 1933, and the District and Sessions Judges of Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome-Thayetmyo and Henzada continued to act as Special Judges under this Act in addition to their other duties. The total number of persons tried by Special Judges during 1933 was 20 of whom 19 were convicted and 1 acquitted or discharged. During the same year the High Court disposed of the appeals of 174 persons from the decisions of Special Judges and reversed or reduced the sentences in the case of 25 persons.

51. The number of stipendiary Magistrates not exercising appellate powers was 590 (597). The number of First Class Magistrates was 474 (458) and that of Second Class Magistrates was 97 (125), while that of Third Class Magistrates was 19 (14). There were, outside Rangoon, 3 Additional District Magistrates: the Collector of Rangoon was also Additional District Magistrate for the Rangoon Town District. District and Additional District Magistrates decided 354 cases involving the examination of 2,306 (2,768) witnesses with average duration of 34 (27) days. They also disposed of 2,155 appeals and dealt with 12,315 cases in revision. Four thousand four hundred and nineteen (4,810) cases were tried by other Magistrates in the exercise of powers specially conferred on them under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates remained at 132 and disposed of 24,167 (24,217) cases with average duration of 5 (4) days. These Benches disposed of more than one-fifth of the total number of cases decided in the Province, and of these cases over one-third were tried by the Rangoon Benches.
52. The number of offences reported to the Criminal Courts was 122,285 (124,283). With the offences reported in and pending from the previous year, there were altogether 128,663 (130,343) cases before the Courts. The number of cases actually brought to trial was 120,115 (122,781): in this number there was a decrease of 1,491 cases under the Indian Penal Code and of 1,175 under Special and Local Laws. Four thousand two hundred and nine (4,318) complaints were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, while 13,354 (15,132) cases were declared false or mistaken, and 104,231 (104,440) cases were returned as true. The number of cases of cattle theft before the Courts was 2,187 (2,527): that of murder, attempted murder and culpable homicide 753 (871): and that of dacoity with murder 59 (99).

53. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was 66 (64). The highest percentage was in Rangoon, the figure being 79 (75). The average duration was 20 (19) days. The number of cases pending before Magistrates at the end of the year was 6,869 (6,453). The number of witnesses examined by all Magistrates was 451,179 (468,766). The number examined by Stipendiary Magistrates in original criminal cases was 428,316 (445,505).

54. The number of persons on whom sentence was passed on regular trial was 59,844 (62,943) and on summary trial was 50,842 (46,450). The total number of death sentences that were before the High Court for confirmation was 202 (507): 113 (304) were confirmed: and 153 persons were actually executed during the year. Two hundred and eighteen (742) persons were sentenced to transportation for life and 27 (2) were sentenced to transportation for a term. Two hundred and eighty (375) persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 16,693 (18,603) persons to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 4,263 (3,187). Four thousand six hundred and sixteen (3,523) persons were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days or less: of this number, 4,145 (3,010) were imprisoned till the rising of the Court: the number of persons who actually suffered imprisonment for a period of 15 days or less was therefore 471 (513). The amount of fines imposed was 9'72 (9'74) lakhs. Rs. 6'91 (7'13) lakhs were realized and Rs. 2'21 (2'31) lakhs were struck off as irrecoverable. The number of sentences of whipping passed was 3'195 (3,133). Five hundred and eighty two (719) persons were sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment. Illegal sentences of whipping fell from 28 to 26. Three thousand five hundred and sixty-nine (3,318) persons were released on probation under section 562 (1), Criminal Procedure Code, and 816 (771) persons were released after due admonition under section 562 (1A) of the same Code. Three hundred and eighty-seven (355) youthful offenders were discharged after due admonition under section 16 (a) of the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act. One hundred and fourteen (140) were delivered to parents, guardians, etc., 7 (7) were imprisoned on the certificate of the Courts, 171 (150) were sentenced to whipping, 128 (120) were fined and 245 (200) were ordered to be sent to a training school. Out of these 245, 213 (187) were
ordered to be sent to a training school on conviction for an offence and 32 (13) as a preventive measure. The total number of persons dealt with under the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act was 1,122 (983).

**Prisons.**

55. The total accommodation available for all classes of prisoners including hospitals and observation cells was 22,372 against 22,379 in the previous year. The difference of 7 is due to readjustment of wards. As serious overcrowding in the jails was anticipated the Local Government again sanctioned this year remedial measures to relieve the congestion. The effect of these measures was that 1,889 convicts were released and the desired object was achieved as there was practically no overcrowding at the close of the year.

56. The number of prisoners of all classes on the 1st January 1933 was 22,176 (21,460) and the number received during the year was 56,363 (62,634) thus making a total of 78,539 (84,094). The number discharged from all causes was 57,956 (61,918) leaving a balance of 20,583 (22,176). The total daily average population for the year was 21,145 (21,680). The year 1933 opened with 20,177 (18,237) convicts and 24,002 (26,919) were imprisoned during the year, the figures yielding a total of 44,179 (45,156). Excluding transfers to other jails which numbered 8,431 (8,581) the disposal of convicts is accounted for as follows:—One thousand seven hundred and ninety-six (1,738) were released on appeal, 10,538 (9,833) on expiry of sentence and 10,127 (9,378) under the remission rules.

65 (667) transported to the Andamans having volunteered for employment there, 6 (15) transferred to the Mental Hospitals, 4 (2) escaped and remained at large, 153 (126) were executed, 197 (205) died and 2,412 (3,228) were released by the order of Government. Thus at the close of the year 19,097 (20,177) remained in custody. The 2,412 (3,228) releases by order of Government are accounted for as under:—Seven hundred and twenty-eight (458) were conditionally released on the recommendation of the Jail Revisory Board, 41 (59) on medical grounds, 1,206 (2,413) under remedial measures to relieve overcrowding, 19 (26) under the 14 years' rule, 144 (87) were removed under the Expulsion of Offenders Act, 24 (28) on transfer to the Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution, 171 (142) repatriated to China, 75 (15) rebel convicts released under the general amnesty and 4 (nil) on other grounds. Of the 24,002 (26,919) convicts admitted during the year 79.49 (83.60) per cent were Buddhists; 6.58 (5.43) per cent were Mohamedans; 5.78 (4.74) Hindus and Sikhs; 1.38 (0.73) Christians and 681 (5.49) belonged to other denominations. As compared with the previous year, there was an all-round decrease in the number of prisoners admitted under the age categories. Of the total number of convicts admitted 70.74 (73.09) were literate and the rest illiterate. Arrangements for providing secular education by means of literate convicts have continued to progress satisfactorily. Compared with the previous year there has been a marked increase in the number of male persons employed by Government, Municipal or other local authorities 323 (199).
professional persons 716 (431); persons engaged in commerce and trade 2,230 (1,836) and miscellaneous persons not classified otherwise 6,476 (6,195) and a fall under persons in service or performing personal offices 553 (1,180); persons engaged in agriculture and with animals 12,065 (15,405) and those employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations 701 (789). As regards females admitted during the year there has been an increase in the number of married women 688 (658); unmarried women 110 (66) and widows 109 (93), the only exception being in the case of prostitutes which numbered 31 only against 67 in 1932.

Habitual offenders numbered 6,303 (7,192). Of this number 1,154 (1,604) were committed to jail for the first time in default of finding security under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As regards the remainder 1,744 (2,229) had one previous conviction, 1,437 (1,467) had two previous convictions and 1,968 (1,892) had more than two previous convictions.

57. During the year there was an appreciable decrease in the total number of jail offences, viz., from 9,132 in 1932 to 6,819 in 1933 which reveals a marked improvement in the behaviour of the prisoners. Of the number of offences dealt with by Jail Superintendents 2,934 (2,833) were major and 3,858 (6,265) minor. The offences dealt with by Criminal Courts were 27 (34). Of these 11 (14) related to escapes; 12 (19) to assaults, 2 (nil) for manufacturing coins, 1 (nil) for an unnatural offence and 1 (nil) for hunger-striking. There were 2 (2) fatal assaults during the year. The number of corporal punishments was 33 (18). The offences for which this punishment was inflicted were assaults 25, contumaciously refusing to work 4, insulting the Chief Jailor 1, defiant attitude to paid staff 1, attempt at escape 1 and attempt at suicide 1. At the commencement of the year there were 7,965 (7,477) habituals who formed 41.07 (39.09) per cent of the daily average convict population. They were responsible for 3,309 (2,978) of the total number of punishments, viz., 6,819 (9,132) and 21 out of 33 awards of corporal punishment. They also accounted for 6 out of the 27 offences dealt with by the Criminal Courts. The general behaviour of this class of prisoners was on the whole satisfactory.

58. The total cost of maintenance of the entire prison population amounted to Rs. 19'84 lakhs or '56 lakh less than the previous year. The cost per head of average strength was Rs. 93-13-0 (Rs. 94-2-0). Dieting charges contributed the most savings, viz., Rs. '40 lakh due to the favourable rates secured in the purchase of foodstuffs. A saving of '13 lakh resulted under head "Charges for moving prisoners" consequent on the less transfer of prisoners to the Andamans. Variations under other heads call for no special comment. A total saving of '56 lakh during the year, in spite of the restoration of the emergency cut in pay to an extent of 5 per cent, must be considered as a satisfactory feature. It follows savings of 2'32 lakhs in 1932 and Rs. 1'81 lakhs in 1931 and is a sufficient proof of the economy that has been practised in the department for years past.

The jail dairies worked at a profit of Rs. 5,716 (Rs. 3,820) during the year under review. The dairy at the Akyab Central Jail has worked at a loss and steps have been taken to close it down and dispose.
of the cattle. Prison requirements valued at Rs. 1'15 lakhs (Rs. 1'17 lakhs) were met and the surplus produced sold to the public realized Rs. 6,139 (Rs. 7,445). Vegetables to the value of Rs. 4,765 (Rs. 9,081) were purchased by the Rangoon, Insein, Tharrawaddy, Shwebo and Môkpalin Jails, where the supply from the jail garden was at times insufficient to meet the requirements. The estimated value of paddy, dal, and condiments, etc., raised by prison labour was Rs. 16,093 (Rs. 28,356), the decrease being due to lower valuation.

The total cash receipts from the employment of convicts amounted to Rs. 7,48,262 as compared with Rs. 7,90,805 in the previous year. The average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour advanced from Rs. 22-5-0 in 1932 to Rs. 29-0-0 in 1933. Gross cash receipts declined by Rs. 42,543 but this was more than offset by a decline of Rs. 1,50,776 in expenditure on manufacture account with the result that the net results for 1933 exceed those for the previous year by more than a lakh of rupees. This, in so far as cash transactions go, is satisfactory. The reduction in expenditure was the result of utilisation of the accumulated stocks of manufactured articles, and raw materials at the end of the previous year, when, on account of the reduced demand in 1932 stocks were above normal. Stocks of manufactured articles were reduced in value from Rs. 3,14,144 to Rs. 2,16,841, whilst the value of raw materials on hand at the end of 1933 was Rs. 1,63,059, as compared with Rs. 2,36,731 at the close of the previous year. A further reason for the decline in the value of manufactured articles was the disposal of several articles at reduced values so as to avoid the risk of deterioration through prolonged storage.

With the cloak of financial depression still enshrouding the Province, it is scarcely possible to expect any improvement in the demand for the products of the jail workshops, at least until the general finances of the Province recover. In the circumstances the results of the manufacture department might quite conceivably have been a great deal worse. The highest profit per head of average number sentenced to labour which takes into consideration the value of stocks was again earned at the two Quarry Camp Jails. This emphasises the value of the Quarry Camp Jails where ample employment is available for the convicts and sales whilst less than previously luckily do not appear to have been affected by the financial depression to the same extent as they are in jails that are dependent for their income on ordinary manufactures. The cash receipts at Môkpalin, viz., Rs. 1,29,980 are particularly gratifying when compared with the figure of Rs. 59,980 for the year 1932, and it clearly shows that, in spite of intensified financial depression, satisfactory results can be obtained with the whole-hearted co-operation of the Public Works Department such as existed during the past year.

The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner decreased from Rs. 94-2-0 in 1932 to Rs. 93-13-0 in 1933 and owing to the improved results derived from the working of the manufacture department, the average cash earnings per head increased from Rs. 17-10-0 in 1932 to Rs. 23-10-0 in 1933. The net cost to Government of maintaining the prison population during 1933 was Rs. 70-3-0 as against Rs. 76-8-0 in 1932, a saving of Rs. 6-5-0 per head. In view of the difficult times that the manufacture department has had to contend with, these results can only be described as highly satisfactory.
59. The daily average number of prisoners was 21,145 (21,680), the number admitted to hospital was 5,026 (6,774) and the number of deaths amounted to 227 (241). The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital works out to 237.69 (312.45), the daily average sick to 10.59 (11.39) and deaths from all causes to 10.74 (11.12). The ratio per mille of admissions into hospital and that of daily average number sick for the year under review were the lowest for the past fifteen years. Of the 227 (241) deaths 210 (211) were among convicts, 17 (29) among under-trials. As in the previous year there were no deaths from cholera but there were two deaths from plague. There was one accidental death and one death from suicide. Two of the chief diseases causing mortality in jails are dysentery and tuberculosis. Dysentery accounted for 310 (389) admissions with 16 (21) deaths and tuberculosis 98 (108) admissions with 54 (56) deaths. It is gratifying to note that there was a further decrease in the number of admissions and deaths compared with the previous year. The number of opium consumers admitted during the year was 1,082 (1,656) or 5.58 (6.15) per cent of the convict population. The jails which returned the highest number of opium addicts were Bhamo 185, followed by Insein 141 and Katha 111. Of the 37,660 (38,874) prisoners released during the year 59.49 (64.01) per cent gained weight, 10.47 (9.47) per cent lost weight and 30.04 (26.52) per cent remained stationary. The above statistics go to show that conditions prevailing in jails are highly satisfactory so far as the prisoners’ physical well-being is concerned.

60. The Combined Borstal and Senior Training School at Thayetmyo is passing through a period of rapid growth and development and although little time has been available for consolidation, the general state of affairs in the School is sound and satisfactory. The general tone of the behaviour of the inmates was very satisfactory. There were 103 (107) juvenile convicts in the juvenile jail at Meiktila at the commencement of the year and 84 (112) were admitted during the year making a total of 187 (219). Of these 30 (12) were transferred to other jails and 94 (104) were released leaving a closing balance of 63 (103) at the end of the year. The general discipline was good in spite of admission into this jail of incorrigibles and habituals and also of those whose presence is undesirable at the Borstal Institution at Thayetmyo. The number of prisoners released under the remission rules was 10,127 (9,378). For being free from punishment for a year 8,455 (6,240) were granted special remission; 20,103 (20,410) earned special remission for other reasons. The Burma Prisoners Aid Society continued its work of assisting prisoners on their discharge from jail. This year 79 discharged prisoners made use of the Society’s shelter on Kyakkasen Road. Employment was obtained for 24 of this number, and 19 absented themselves from the shelter after a period of temporary stay having probably found employment or obtained the assistance of friends; 33 returned to their homes and 3 were received by the Rangoon Charitable Society. The Society set up branch societies in the more important jail centres through the kind assistance of the Jail Visiting Committees and District officials to work in co-operation with the Society. The Society has also endeavoured to extend its usefulness by co-operating with the Borstal Association at Thayetmyo in the
after-care and employment of young lads trained and discharged from the Borstal Training School. There were 2,275 (2,170) services held during the year, viz., 1,871 (1,842) for Buddhists, 171 (210) for Christians and 233 (118) for Mohamedans. The pōngyis and other ministers have proved themselves a very useful aid in the reform of the convict population. The Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution continued to function as in the previous year. The Divisional Commander Major A. T. Hughes reports that during the year sufficient work in the shape of carpentry, cane work and polishing has been forthcoming to keep the boys busy and interested and that the institution's trading for the year has been very good in spite of depressed conditions. New workshops have been erected and the men and boys are now accommodated in airy, commodious and hygienic buildings. It is also reported that there has been a complete absence of crime and that the inmates have been happy and contented. In February 1933, His Excellency the Governor of Burma visited the Institution.

The number of prisoners released on the recommendation of the Jail Revisory Board was 728 (458) and 426 (894) were given special remission. The total number of prisoners released on conditions since 1923 is 5,846, i.e., 334 habituals and 5,512 casuals. Of these only 182 prisoners have so far had their remission cancelled either for breach of conditions or for fresh offences.

First Aid classes were held at the jails at Akyab, Rangoon, Insein, Bassein, Myingyan, Paungdè, Toungoo and Meiktila. Twenty-four jailors, 53 warders and 129 prisoners were trained in First Aid but only 11 jailors, 29 warders and 57 prisoners passed the prescribed test.

The satisfactory features of the year are the decline in the total number of jail offences and punishments; the death rate per mille, viz. 10'74 for the year, is the lowest on record except for the year 1925, when it was 10'30 and the ratio per mille of admissions to hospital and that of daily average number of sick are the lowest for the past fifteen years. The year under report has, however, been an exceptionally heavy one for the department owing to a sudden and large increase in the convict population. There are indications, however, that the crime of the province is approaching more normal proportions since the disturbances of 1931.

Civil Justice.

61. The concentration of the entire High Court of Judicature at Rangoon was effected during the year and the Mandalay branch abolished with effect from the 2nd September 1933 in the interests both of the administration of justice and of economy. The Additional District and Sessions Judges were replaced by Assistant and Sessions Judges and Assistant District Courts were established with effect from the 1st March 1933. Considerable changes were also made in the constitution of the subordinate Courts. On the 31st December 1933 there were 10 (11) Judges in the High Court, 41 (41) in District Courts (including the Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, Rangoon) and 219 (227) other Judges.

62. The number of suits instituted in all Courts of the Province was 46,761 (58,062), and the total value fell from 360'07 lakhs to 313'01 lakhs. Institutions in the
1933-34. CIVIL JUSTICE.

High Court dropped from 641 to 636 and in the other Courts outside Rangoon from 46,293 to 35,236. The number of suits instituted in the Rangoon Small Cause Court also decreased from 11,128 to 10,889: their value also fell to 22'78 (25'09) lakhs: the average duration of suits disposed of without trial was 30 days, ex parte 32 days, on admission of claim 33 days, compromised 27 days, after full trial 78 days and on reference to arbitration 322 days. The decreases in the number of suits instituted in Township, Subdivisional, Small Cause and District Courts outside Rangoon were respectively 7,849, 1,064, 1,870 and 435. There was a decrease of 9,822 in suits for money or moveable property, 101 in suits for immoveable property, 219 in suits for specific relief, 814 in suits on mortgages, 69 in matrimonial suits and 39 in other suits not falling under any of the previous heads. The value of suits instituted in Township, Subdivisional and Small Cause Courts decreased respectively to 48'42 (71'30) lakhs, 37'95 (59'26) lakhs and 7'25 (8'81) lakhs, while the value of suits instituted in the Assistant District Courts and District Courts decreased respectively to 13'76 lakhs and 54'72 lakhs as against 105'59 lakhs in the District Courts in the previous year. The average duration of suits disposed of after full trial was 69 days, without trial 33 days, ex parte 30 days, on admission of claim 20 days, compromised 41 days, on reference to arbitration 131 days and by transfer 110 days.

63. The number of appeals instituted in Assistant District Courts was 754 and 653 appeals were disposed of. The average duration of appeals confirmed, modified, reversed or remanded was 56 days and that of appeals dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted was 54 days. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 58 per cent of the cases. These courts also decided 149 other miscellaneous appeals.

The number of appeals instituted in District Courts was 1,132. One thousand one hundred and twenty-three appeals were disposed of. The average duration of appeals confirmed, modified, reversed or remanded was 61 days and that of appeals dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted was 35 days. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed was 61; and the number of other miscellaneous appeals decided by the District Courts was 371.

64. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in the High Court amounted to over Rs. 128 (89\(\frac{1}{2}\)) lakhs. The number of suits disposed of on the Original Side was 698 (616)—421 by the Honourable Judges and 277 by the Registrar, Original Side, and the Deputy Registrars. The duration of suits disposed of after full trial was 313 days, without trial 182 days, ex parte 104 days, on admission of claim 82 days, compromised 185 days, and on reference to arbitration 489 days. The number of applications for execution rose to 622 (533) and the amount realized in execution to Rs. 5,35,072 (Rs. 2,96,496). The number of applications in insolvency increased by 18 to 275 (257); and the number of cases disposed of decreased by 61 to 315 (376). There were 1,804 (1,706) cases for disposal in the office of the Official Assignee under whose charge 265 estates were placed during the year. One hundred and ninety-three (167) cases were finally disposed of, leaving 1,611 (1,539) cases pending at the close of the year.
The number of miscellaneous cases filed was 219 (241): the total number of cases for disposal was 261, of which 214 were decided, leaving a pending file of 47 (35) at the close of the year. The cases instituted during the year consisted of 26 applications for Probate, 66 for Letters of Administration, 26 for Succession Certificates, 25 under the Guardian and Wards Act, 5 under the Indian Companies Act, and 41 under other Acts. From the 698 suits decided on the Original Side of the High Court there were 53 appeals to a Bench of the same Court. Of these appeals 13 were wholly unsuccessful, while in 10 cases the original decrees were modified or reversed. The remaining 30 appeals were still pending at the close of the year. The number of first appeals instituted was 163 (175) at Rangoon and 15 (26) at Mandalay. There were altogether 320 first appeals for disposal at Rangoon and 37 at Mandalay. One hundred and eighty-seven (147) appeals were disposed of at Rangoon: the percentage of confirmation was 61 (67): and the average duration was 242 (184) days. Twenty were disposed of by the Mandalay Branch before its abolition in September 1933 with average duration of 300 (251) days. Two hundred and forty-four (254) second appeals were instituted at Rangoon and 88 (165) at Mandalay. There were altogether 343 second appeals for disposal at Rangoon and 147 at Mandalay. At Rangoon 229 second appeals were decided with average duration of 119 (173) days. At Mandalay 130 second appeals were disposed of with average duration of 99 (83) days. There were altogether seven special appeals under the Letters Patent of the High Court and 3 were disposed of before the close of the year. The number of cases in which leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted during the year was 6, and with 4 appeals which were pending before their Lordships at the end of the previous year and 3 appeals which were on the way to England, there were 13 cases for disposal. Of these, 5 appeals were disposed of by their Lordships of the Privy Council, leaving 8 appeals pending at the close of the year.

65. All building projects have been held in abeyance owing to the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Province. During the year 1933, 42 Higher Grade Pleaders and 23 Advocates were admitted, and at the end of the year there were, in actual practice, 1,771 (1,804) Lower Grade Pleaders, 612 (605) Higher Grade Pleaders and 413 (417) Advocates. Two ladies were admitted as Higher Grade Pleaders. Four embezzlements in subordinate courts were reported—three related to process fees while the fourth was in connection with judicial deposits.

Registration.

66. The Excise Commissioner continued to be Inspector-General of Registration. Three new Registration Offices were opened at Gangaw, Tilin and Saw Townships in the Pakokku District. Sections 1 and 78 of the Registration Act were amended to enable the Local Government to exclude areas from the operation of the Act and to prepare a table of fees without reference to the Governor-General in Council. Article 1 of the table of fees was amended and the rate of copying fees was enhanced.
67. The number of compulsory registrations affecting immovable property fell by 23.53 per cent to 61,606 (80,559), and their value by 30.43 per cent to Rs. 9'03 (12'98) crores. With the exception of Rangoon Town where there was a small increase both in number and value and Bhamo and Upper Chindwin Districts where there was little change, all districts shared in the decrease. Both the value and the number of instruments of gift of immovable property are the lowest so far recorded, being 1,478 (1,810) and Rs. 21'16 (Rs. 24'32) lakhs, respectively. Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards decreased both in number and value to 34,159 (43,651) and Rs. 6'36 (9'33) crores, respectively. Instruments of mortgages registered decreased in number to 19,407 (28,812) and in value to Rs. 1 62 (2'45) crores; and this is attributed to the unwillingness of money-lenders to advance loans on the security of land. Other instruments registered under section 17 of the Registration Act increased in number from 9,724 to 7,264 and in value from Rs. 74'60 lakhs to Rs. 42'24 lakhs. This has been ascribed partly to the reluctance of money-lenders to accept cattle and standing crops as security for loans.

68. Income and Expenditure.

69. Nineteen (16) new companies limited by shares were registered with a total authorised capital of Rs. 569'95 (102'62) lakhs. The increase in the aggregate authorised capital of companies incorporated during the year under report is due to the incorporation of one company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and of another company with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. Of the 19 new companies, 5 are connected with transit and transport, 10 with trading and manufacturing, and the remaining four are the United Burma Provident Insurance Co., Ltd., the Akyab Rice and Trading Co., Ltd., the Tavoy Palm Estates, Ltd, and the Thaton Sugar Works, Ltd., respectively.

Three associations not for profit were registered: ten were struck off the register; and the total number now on the register is 17 (24).

Thirty-five companies increased their capital: one of them increased its authorised, subscribed, and paid up capital, 32 companies their subscribed and paid up capital, and two companies their paid up capital only; and the total increase of paid up capital was approximately Rs. 13 (48) lakhs. Three companies reduced their authorised, subscribed and paid up capital and two companies their subscribed and paid up capital.

Five (12) companies went into liquidation. Seven companies ceased to work, and 101 companies were struck off the register under section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913. Two companies incorporated outside British India were struck off the register as they ceased to operate in Burma: but four new companies established their place of business in this province, raising the total to 198 (196).
There was one prosecution under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act as against nil in the preceding year.

Local Boards Administration.

70. The year 1933-34 was the eleventh complete year since District Councils were established and the second 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 76,840 square miles with a population of 9,712,425. The total number of members of the Councils was 637 of whom 570 were elected, 10 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 attendance at District Council meetings increased to 80.58 (77.84). There were 275 Circle Boards with a membership of 2,986, the number of village groups electing members to Circle Boards being 2,733. 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. No link was established between Circle Boards and Village Committees in respect of rural services.

Twenty-four out of 28 District Councils continued to receive recurring contributions from Provincial Funds under the Permanent Settlement. Ordinary receipts from markets, slaughter-houses and pawnshops continued to show an increase but Provincial Contributions to District Councils had to be curtailed. There was an improvement in cess collections over the previous year. Financial stringency compelled retrenchment and economy but in general the Councils managed to maintain their normal services at their usual standards. Twelve District Councils employed District Engineers and the remainder continued to utilize the services of the Public Works Department for the execution of all important public works.

Vernacular education remained the chief concern of the rural local authorities. The total cost of this service represents about one-half of the ordinary income of the District Funds. Financial stringency and need for economy again necessitated a reduction in the number of schools. The Vernacular Schools opened in the years 1927-30 in backward localities continued to receive special aid from Government for their maintenance. No important change was introduced in the Public Health and Medical administration. 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 five towns or villages where there were no hospitals or dispensaries.
Municipal Administration.

71. In spite of the continuous decline in its revenue by more than 10 per cent within the last five years, the Rangoon Corporation has been able, by exercising strict economy, to maintain all the public services unimpaired, and in addition it has also been possible to embark on new activities, besides relieving the poorer classes of owners from payment of municipal taxes. For Corporation finance, see paragraph 145 Post. There was no variation in the rates of taxation; but the total monthly assessable value of properties of all description in the City showed a fall of some Rs. 21 lakhs. Rents fell still further though not to the same degree as in the two preceding years. The assessments of 6,624 properties were revised including the general revision of assessments of 2,368 properties in Botataung and Pazundaung Revenue Circles. These revisions resulted in a net decrease in the annual assessable value of the City of some Rs. 14·27 lakhs and came into operation from 1st April 1934. 465 (600) new properties representing an annual value of Rs. 2 55 (3·39) lakhs were assessed during the year. The number of Revenue processes issued was 19,837 (23,799) for recovery of arrears of taxes and 31,021 (33,236) for recovery of miscellaneous municipal dues. 4,358 (5,538) Revenue cases were instituted for the recovery of arrears of taxes and other miscellaneous municipal dues amounting to Rs. 4·16 (5'16) lakhs. Special consideration was shown to ratepayers, large and small, who were unable to meet the demands on due dates by granting them time. Only in 103 cases were extreme steps taken to realise the arrears by sale of properties. The City was free from epidemic of any kind and the health of the City generally showed improvement. The number of births registered was 9,427 (8,988) at the rate of 23·54 per 1,000 on the census population. The number of deaths registered was 8,854 (9,875) the corresponding rate in this case being 22·11 and the lowest recorded for many years. Children under five contributed nearly 35 per cent of the total mortality. The infant death rate per 1,000 births, viz., 257 (285), was also the lowest recorded for the past many years. After a careful examination of the underlying causes and a detailed examination of the working of the staff engaged in Maternity and Infant Welfare work the Corporation, in pursuance of a resolution passed in December 1933, launched a special scheme for the reduction of infant mortality in the City. The measures taken by the Corporation were supplemented by the commendable activities of the local Maternity and Infant Welfare Society and the institution known as the Rangoon Baby Welcome. Tuberculosis continued to take its toll of life and caused 817 (834) deaths; while respiratory diseases other than phthisis, accounted for 2,036 (2,206) deaths. Detailed proposals for the erection and maintenance of a Tuberculosis Clinic for Rangoon are under consideration. The electric street lighting system was efficiently maintained by the Rangoon Electric Tramway & Supply Co., Ltd., and during the year was extended by the addition of 133 fifty candle power lamps and one each of 400, 200 and 100 candle power. The maintenance of parks and gardens and open spaces within the City has been satisfactory; and the condition of the various sports grounds has much improved. The construction of the new Municipal Market at Kemmendine was completed in December 1933 at a total cost of Rs. 1,04,049; and the Cattle Market at Pazundaung has been extended by the addition
of two buildings. The new Vernacular School in Lanmadaw for the Rangoon Education Board was completed at a cost of Rs. 67,341. The water supply in the areas equipped with water mains has been maintained satisfactorily. The detailed topographical and geological surveys of the watersheds of the Gyobyu and Nyaunglebin chaungs were completed with satisfactory results; and the services of competent Consulting Engineers were being obtained for examining the reports. There was no change in the number of Fire Brigade Stations in the City. The Brigade answered 173 (138) calls, the mileage covered being 911'5 (748'54). The loss of property by fire amounted to Rs. 55,56,265 of which Rs. 44,27,023 represented loss by town fires and Rs. 11,29,242 by riverside fires. The Brigade also attended five fires outside the municipal limits of which the most serious was at the Rangoon Golf Club, Mingaladon: on the river front the Fire Float "Torrent" attended four large godown fires.

72. The number of Municipalities outside Rangoon remained at 57. The total membership of the Municipal Committees was 796 (795) composed of 682 (678) elected, 78 (77) co-oped, 32 (36) nominated and 4 (4) ex-officio members. Only 93 (92) of the total number of members were Government officials. The total number of meetings held during the year was 1,512 (1,525) of which 66 (69) were abortive for want of a quorum.

Fires broke out in Akyab, Allanmyo, Minbu, Salin, Gyobingauk, Prome, Paungdè, Bassein, Kyangin, Moulmein, Tavoy, Toungoo, Shwegyin, Mandalay, Pyinmana, Myingyan and Yamethin. Eighteen municipalities enjoyed complete immunity from fire, while the reports of 22 are silent on the subject. No municipality embarked on any extensive project for the improvement of water supply or drainage, but the Water Supply Schemes of Yandoon and Pyapon were completed, while the Thonze Municipal Committee was successful in sinking a new 6" tube well. Several Municipal Committees have framed projects for improving their water supply and drainage but have been forced to postpone their execution for want of funds. Particulars regarding expenditure on water supply schemes and other sanitary projects are incorporated in paragraph 164 of this Report. The number of Municipal and Town Committees which have adopted the Model Bye-laws framed by the Local Government for the registration of Births and Deaths remained unchanged, viz., 63.

During the year the number of municipalities and notified areas in which the streets were lighted by electricity increased to 50 (49) and the list now stands as follows:—

**Municipalities.**

| Insein | Pegu Division. | Bassein | Kyönypyaw |
| Thongwa | | Ngathäinggyaung |
| Thonze | | Henzada |
| Letpadan | | Myanaung |
| Zigon | | Myangmya |
| Nattalin | | Wakëma |
| Minbla | | Maubin |
| Pegu | | Yandoon |
| Nyaunglebin | | Danubyy |
| Prome | | Pyapin |
| Paungdè | | Kyäklat |
| Shwedaung | | | Irrawaddy Division. |

**Other Municipalities.**

| Pegu Division. | Bassein | Kyönypyaw |
| Thongwa | | Ngathäinggyaung |
| Thonze | | Henzada |
| Letpadan | | Myanaung |
| Zigon | | Myangmya |
| Nattalin | | Wakëma |
| Minbla | | Maubin |
| Pegu | | Yandoon |
| Nyaunglebin | | Danubyy |
| Prome | | Pyapin |
| Paungdè | | Kyäklat |
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 as in the previous year.

The Local Government confirmed the bye-laws made by the following Municipalities:—Bhamo, Minhla and Sagaing regulating slaughter-houses; Akyab, Maubin, Mergui, Maymyo, Kyaukse, Bhamo, Kyaukpyu and Henzada regulating the conduct of Municipal servants; Moulmein, Thayetmyo, Bhamo and Kyōnpyaw regulating the sale of milk; Mandalay and Pegu regulating the Registration of Births and Deaths; Syriam regarding the keeping of dcgs; Mergui and Thayetmyo regulating the sale of bread, biscuits, confectionery, ice, etc.; Mandalay regarding standard weights and measures; Maymyo regarding lodging houses; Minhla regarding the sale of meat; Kyaukse regarding erection and re-erection of buildings; Paungde regulating public eating houses; Mandalay regulating Municipal and Private Markets; Kyangin, Pakokku, Maymyo, Tavoy, Myingyan, Mandalay, Kyaiklat, Yamethin, Gyobingauk, Shwebo, Thōngwa, Thayetmyo, Magwe, Kyōnpyaw, Kyaikto, Mergui, Wakēma. Thatōn, Salin, Bhamo, Toungoo, Nattalin, Mōnywa, Insein, Shwegyin, Sagaing, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Henzada, Kyaukse, Thōnzé, Shwedaung, Letpadan, Yenangyaung, Taungdwingyi, Pyapōn, Moulmein, Minhla and Sandoway regarding the establishment and maintenance of a Provident Fund.

Military.

73. The strength of regular troops in Burma was 5,423 (5,158) of whom 1,939 were Europeans and 3,484 Asians. The Auxiliary Force (India) contained (including 610 reservists) 2,262 adults. There were also 42 (63) cadets.
Marine.

74. The Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India and the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Rangoon District, inspected all lighthouses and lightvessels in January 1934. The Officer in Charge, Lighthouse Subdivision, Public Works Department, visited the lighthouses and lightships on four occasions during the year. The light vessel "Mendon" continued to function satisfactorily but not the light vessel "Thalun" stationed at Krishna Shoal Station. On the advice of the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India, it has been decided to fit a new stabilizer on the vessel, as soon as possible. The light vessel "Thibaw" which was stationed at China Bakir Station was transferred to Chittagong. Two new watch-buoys, to replace those reported missing, were placed in position at Baragua Flats and Krishna Shoal Stations in January 1934. As it will be more economical for the Port Officer, Akyab, to tend the lighthouses at Oyster and Beacon Islands, arrangements have been made with him to tend these two lights on five occasions in the year, the lightkeepers, Public Works Department working parties, dry provisions, stores, etc., being sent by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer from Rangoon to Akyab, where they tranship to the B.V. "Wanderer." Negotiations have been completed and a contract is being drawn up between the Government of India and the Port Commissioners for the tending of the General Lights by means of the Port Commissioners' vessels. The administrative control of the local lighthouses, Savage, Green and Reef Islands was exercised by the Port Officers, Akyab, Moulmein and Tavoy, respectively. The local lights functioned satisfactorily during the period under review. The repairs were carried out by the Independent Lighthouse Subdivision of the Public Works Department. The lights have been visited periodically by the Port Officers concerned. The proposals for conversion of Green and Reef Island Lighthouses from attended to unattended type have been dropped in consideration of the fact that the disadvantages outweigh the apparent advantages. The health of the lightkeepers and crew of the lightvessels was satisfactory.

75. Vessels entering the port of Rangoon during 1933-34 numbered 1,444 (1,438) steamers and 208 (153) sailing ships. The total net tonnage of steamers entering was 4,215,903 tons or 115,734 tons more than that of the previous year. Of the 1,652 vessels that entered, 968 came alongside the Commissioners' wharves and jetties for the purpose of disembarking passengers and discharging cargo, as compared with 936 last year. The sea-borne trade of the port amounted to 5,066,333 (4,623,286) tons of cargo, of which 1,100,397 (1,222,070) tons were imports, 3,943,952 (3,378,672) tons were exports, and 21,984 (22,544) tons were for transhipment. Of this total, 1,604,516 (1,477,311) tons passed over the Commissioners' premises. In addition to this, the river-borne traffic handled amounted to 672,558 (665,550) tons, and the rail-borne traffic to 759,874 (627,935) tons. During the year 211,147 passengers by sea landed at, and 211,219 embarked from, the Commissioners'
wharves and jetties as compared with 259,365 and 232,444, respectively, for the previous year.

The revised River Craft and Passenger Boat Rules were brought into force from the 1st January 1934. These rules bring an increased number of craft under registration and control and at the same time prescribe generally lower rates. The Self-Registering Tide Gauge at Brook Street worked satisfactorily. Meteorological observations were recorded daily and the results published. The Wireless Service was maintained efficiently throughout the year. There was a marked increase in the number of messages from ships to the pilot vessel and a steady increase in the use of the pilot vessel's position by ships fitted with Direction Finding apparatus. The Rotating Loop Radio Beacon at Mingalan has completed its second year of service and has now become an established feature of the Port's amenities. In the course of the year the results of detailed investigations, often under arduous conditions, by the Engineering and Survey staffs were forwarded to the Consulting Engineers for the service of the Tidal Model of the Outer Bar being operated in London. At the request of the Consulting Engineers a special series of observations was made in an endeavour to determine the proportions of silt, eroded from the right bank of the Rangoon River at and above Elephant Point, which are carried in suspension and along the river-bed, respectively. The Tidal Model in question was constructed in London in connection with the investigation into the problem of the gradual deterioration in the depth of water available over the Outer Bar and in the approach channels to the mouth of the Rangoon river.

76. For the finances of the Rangoon Pilot Fund, see paragraph 149.

Rangoon Pilot Service. The service continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, the only delay complained of having been due to the grounding of the vessel by which the pilots were travelling, on its way to the pilot station. There was, however, no ultimate detention.

77. The eight other ports in the Province—Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Victoria Point—dealt with 10 per cent of the foreign trade, 16 per cent of the trade with India and 55 per cent of the intra-provincial trade. The number of vessels of all kinds entering them was 2,460 (2,816), with a tonnage of 1,975,640 (1,925,854), while 2,265 (2,408) vessels with a tonnage of 1,988,225 (1,902,248) cleared.

78. The number of vessels entering our ports was 4,105 (4,406), with an aggregate tonnage of 6,179,957 (6,041,719). The number of vessels clearing was 3,920 (4,016), with a tonnage of 6,244,845 (6,033,277).

The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered our ports was 527 (522), with total tonnage 1,307,401 (1,317,841). There were 561 (590) clearances with a tonnage of 1,486,745 (1,524,968). Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 77 (87), with a tonnage of 6,145 (8,180); of the vessels clearing, sailing ships numbered 87 (126), tonnage 9,537 (11,586). The number of vessels entering Rangoon from foreign ports was 322 (339), tonnage 1,105,258 (1,146,830); the number clearing for foreign ports was 396 (412), tonnage 1,383,480.
No sailing ship engaged in foreign trade entered, and 1 (5), with a tonnage of 149 (213), cleared.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered our ports was 3,578 (3,884) and their tonnage 4,872,556 (4,723,878). The number of vessels which cleared was 3,359 (3,426), and their tonnage 4,758,100 (4,508,309). Of the vessels entering sailing ships numbered 1,328 (1,734), tonnage 49,198 (60,574); and of those clearing 1,120 (1,307) with tonnage 44,856 (53,743) were sailing ships. Of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 1,137 (1,097) steamers with tonnage 3,087,933 (2,958,562) entered Rangoon, and 1,086 (1,032) steamers with tonnage 2,862,609 (2,688,398) cleared; the number of sailing vessels that entered the port was 185 (154) with tonnage 11,124 (10,473), and 173 (164) with tonnage 10,531 (10,701) cleared.

The number of British and British Indian vessels excluding native craft, which entered the ports of Burma from foreign countries was 335 (322) and native craft 49 (60). The number of foreign vessels excluding native craft was 137 (140). Vessels under the Dutch 32 (31), Norwegian 30 (23), Swedish 4 (3) and Danish 4 (2) flags rose, while those under the Japanese 63 (73) and Italian 1 (4) flags fell and those under the German 2 (2) flag remained unchanged; China and Siam which sent no vessels in 1932-33 sent 4 and 3, respectively, in 1933-34, while Portugal sent none as compared with 2 in the previous year.

In the coasting trade the number of vessels entering with cargoes which flew the British colours rose to 1,829 (1,779), while foreign craft fell to 148 (151) and native craft to 1,038 (1,200).

During the year under report there were 13 (21) casualties to sea-going vessels within the port of Rangoon; 7 (4) occurred to vessels in charge of pilots and 6 (15) to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters. The number that occurred to vessels in charge of masters was nil as against 2 in the preceding year. In two cases pilots were found responsible, and in three cases Assistant Harbour Masters incurred serious blame. In one case a formal inquiry was held by the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department; but the result was inconclusive. Seven casualties occurred to the Port Commissioners’ vessels, all of a minor nature, except the grounding of a steam trawler for which disciplinary action was taken against the master.

Outside Rangoon, steamers and launches were involved in 11 collisions resulting in the sinking of four paddy gigs. A schooner which was bound for Rangoon with a cargo of dhami leaves from Tavoy, heeled over and capsized off Maungmagan Bok (Bay of Bengal), in the Tavoy District. There was no loss of life, the crew being picked up by another schooner close by but the vessel became a total wreck, the loss being estimated at about Rs. 4,200. An outward bound steamer grounded in the Bassein River in a thick fog while swinging to her anchor. She was, however, soon refloated under her own power. There was no damage either to the ship or the cargo.

The year opened with 207 Provincial Marine vessels. Two motor boats were purchased during the year, one by the Pilot Fund, Moulmein, and the other by the Port Fund, Tavoy. The latter was a Japanese fishing boat apprehended whilst poaching and confiscated under
section 25 of the Burma Fisheries Act. A steam launch and a house boat were sold for breaking up purposes and two launches which were found to be unfit for further service were condemned and used as hulks in connection with the widening of the Twante Canal. There were thus 205 vessels at the end of the year, made up of a steam trawler, 64 steam launches, 1 steam barge, 112 motor boats and launches, 12 house boats, 11 flats, 3 barges and a dredger. The maintenance charges of the fleet for the year fell to Rs. 11'58 (Rs. 14'22) lakhs.

The fortnightly service between Mandalay and Mawlaik on the Chindwin River was replaced by a monthly service between Mandalay, Mawlaik and Homalin from the 15th July 1933 and was discontinued altogether from the 1st February 1934.

The cost of work carried out at the Mandalay Workshop during the year totalled Rs. 17,953 (Rs. 30,477). The reduction was due to the laying up of launches and to the restriction of expenditure to work which was vitally necessary owing to financial stringency.

The value of stores received in the Marine Store Godowns at Mandalay, Bassein and Akyab amounted to Rs. 45,841 (Rs. 50,731) while the value of stores issued from these godowns totalled Rs. 44,635 (Rs 56,000).

At Rangoon, the dredger "Cormorant" removed 702,000 tons of sand and silt from the Western Approach, the Monkey Point Channel and the Dunneedaw Reach. The dredger "Hastings" removed 228,600 tons of silt from the berths at the wharves and jetties. The grab dredger removed over 38,000 tons of silt from the neighbourhood of jetties and pontoons.

The hydrographic surveys and examinations of the shoals and crossings during the year showed that most of the channels were in a satisfactory condition. The Middle Bank channel alone required more attention than usual. In addition to its normal tendency to move to the south-westward which has necessitated the shifting in that direction of the buoys marking its edge, there has been an alteration in its general shape. The river having cut through the Middle Bank the shoal is now in two parts and as a consequence tidal eddies, strong enough to put a ship ashore, have developed in the upper part of the Middle Bank Channel. The survey vessel "Pathfinder" has been fitted with an echo sounding gear of supersonic type. This gear gives results obtainable by no other mode of sounding and will be of the greatest use.

The hydrometric survey concluded its work and was closed down at the end of November 1933. The results of this survey were being compiled at the end of the year.

No surveys were carried out by Royal Indian Marine vessels in Burma waters during the year.
CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

References:

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Agriculture.

82. The occupied area rose by 94,667 acres to \(20,822,447\) (20,727,780) * acres. The increase is shared equally by Upper and Lower Burma. The fallowed area decreased by 138,438 acres, the total area being \(3,651,288\) (3,789,726) acres. The net area sown is the

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
difference between the occupied and fallowed areas, and has increased by 233,105 acres over the previous year’s area. The principal increases were under rice, 192,725 acres, groundnut, 118,338 acres, and cotton, 112,708 acres; the decreases were millet, 83,298 acres, and beans of all kinds, 122,346 acres. The increase in the area cultivated with early sesamum, 39,044 acres, was partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 29,632 acres in the area sown with the late variety. The area sown more than once fell, however, by 43,377 acres to 1,061,695 acres. Unlike the previous years, the expansion of rice cultivation was chiefly confined to certain dry zone districts, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin and the Lower Chindwin; in the irrigated district of Shwebo a decrease of about 18,000 acres was reported; in Lower Burma there was actually a decrease of about 2,700 acres. There has, however, as stated above, been a net increase of 192,725 acres on the whole; and the area sown with rice has now reached 12$\frac{1}{4}$ million acres. The shrinkage in the area under millet was probably due to the substitution of more valuable crops on account of favourable rains. The decrease in the area under beans of all kinds, which is roughly 12 per cent over the previous year’s figure, has been due to a poor market, substitution of groundnut and cotton, and also to unsatisfactory late rains and to early subsidence of the Irrawaddy floods. In spite of lower prices obtained, the area under sesamum is expanding and has now reached a record figure of over 1,609,000 acres. Groundnut is expensive to cultivate but in spite of this the area under this crop shows signs of expanding; and this year’s figure is a record. The area under gram showed an increase of 13,044 acres over last year’s figure: there was a sudden jump in the gram area in Shwebo from 4,562 to 9,884 acres. The reason given being the substitution of gram for paddy in the Canal area, the market for gram being more attractive than that of paddy. Wheat dropped by about 11,000 acres to 21,362 acres; but the area under sugar cane rose by more than 10,000 acres to 28,475 acres. Tobacco, onions, and plantains reported increases, while rubber, dhani, cocoanuts and chillies showed decreases.

83. The net area irrigated increased by 132,820 acres to 1,561,656 (1,428,836) acres. The twice-cropped area under irrigation fell by 7,134 acres to 53,767 (60,901) acres. The area irrigated by Government canals increased by 8,313 acres to 679,539 acres. The area irrigated by Government and private tanks increased by 36,487 and 12,820 acres respectively, Meiktila showing the largest increase under both. The area irrigated by wells rose by 37,944 acres to 57,985 acres due mainly to the omission made by Insein during previous years through a misinterpretation of the instructions in the form. Of the total area irrigated, 1,615,423 acres, rice occupies 90 per cent of the acreage, 1,456,713 acres.

84. An outstanding and unwelcome feature of the year has been the necessity to reduce the staff of the Department. In the Indian Agricultural Service the post of Professor of Agriculture has been abolished. In the Burma Agricultural Service, Class I, the post of Agricultural Engineer has been abolished. In the Burma Agricultural Service, Class II, the following posts have been abolished:—the Lecturer in Agriculture, the Lecturer in Botany and the Assistant Agricultural Department.
Engineer. In the Burma Agricultural Assistants Service three posts have been abolished. The whole of the Agricultural Engineer's Section has been abolished and the workshop closed.

A grant of Rs. 26,227 was received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on account of the rice research work at Hmawbi and another of Rs. 8,014 from the Indian Central Cotton Committee, on account of cotton improvement in the dry zone.

The grant to the American Baptist Mission Agricultural School at Pyinmana which was reduced recently from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 10,000 was continued during the year. This school does useful work in providing a mixed literary and agricultural education to the Middle School boys. It is regrettable that the necessity for economy has forced the Department to close down the teaching side of the Agricultural College at Mandalay, the last batch of students having left that institution in April 1933. During the year a six weeks' course of training in Accounts and Procedure, General Administration, and Land Records and Surveying was conducted at the Agricultural College and was attended by three Veterinary Assistants, 2 Assistant Directors of Agriculture, 9 Senior Agricultural Assistants, 1 Junior Agricultural Assistant and 8 Diplomates, all of whom passed successfully excepting one Diplomate and one Veterinary Assistant.

The Pyinmana Agricultural School reopened in May 1933 with 72 (80) students on the roll.

Two farm schools each under the management of Senior Agricultural Assistants were maintained at Hmawbi and Mahlaing. The training at Hmawbi is mainly in horticulture and is a nine months' course. This was attended by 10 students all of whom passed the final examination and also 2 students from the Shan States; these two latter went through a short course of three months' instruction. The course at Mahlaing is in general agriculture with special reference to the improved method of cultivation which the Department is demonstrating in connection with the grant from the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Twelve students were recruited and all of them successfully completed the nine months' course. Most of the pupils who attended the course go back to their parents' land and become Honorary Organisers for the Department. In addition to these farm schools short demonstration courses were given at several central experimental farms.

85. Chemistry.—The Chemical Section carried out 633 (823) analyses mostly in connection with soil, oil seeds, paddy grain and paddy straw. The work in connection with soil surveys of typical sugar-cane soils is still in progress and the result will be published as a departmental bulletin in due course. Investigation into the behaviour of the soil by pot experiment has been continued. Investigation into soils suitable for growing the Yemane tree in certain compartments of the Pangha Reserve has been made and the result shows that the best soils for this tree are red and reddish brown, more especially those without obvious horizontal changes up to a depth of 4 feet. Observation and measurements of girth for a few more seasons should lead to valuable evidence although at the present time planting of Yemane has ceased for economic reasons and hence the work has temporarily at least lost its economic importance. Investigation into the oil content of groundnut was continued. Experiments on storage of fruits were commenced in
September and limited to fruits easily obtainable at the time the experiments were carried out. The fruits used comprised sour limes, sweet limes and oranges. On several of the tests a good result was achieved and the success would mainly depend upon the temperature; otherwise the interpretation of the result obtained becomes almost or quite impossible at least with the treatment used in this experiment.

**Botany.**—In the section of Botany and Plant Breeding investigations into paddy, butter beans, sesame, barley and wheat were continued. Nineteen pure strain paddy were multiplied and 6,450 lbs. of seed distributed. Hitherto the consumption of butter beans in Burma has been small and with the object of encouraging local consumption cooking tests by Burmese methods were done. It was found that when cooking was done in water or by simply frying, butter beans require longer time to cook than Pegyi; but the final product is not inferior.

**Mycology.**—This Section was engaged in the investigation of the diseases of crops. The brown spot disease of paddy occurred in the Shwebo district to a lesser extent than in the previous season, but a somewhat serious attack was reported from Myaungmya on Yathalay Longyi variety and to a lesser degree on Tadaungbo. This was the first time that this disease was ever found in Lower Burma. Experiments were carried out to find the method of infection caused by leaf spot disease on Pyaung by artificial inoculation of the seed and they were sown in plots side by side with untreated seed. All the plots were found to be uniformly infected. The foot rot disease on betel vine was less destructive than in previous years. All other experiments were conducted last year at Madaya on the control of this disease. The result shows that the application of Bordeaux mixture of 1 per cent and 1½ per cent once in three months after the first onset of the disease had been checked, was effective in keeping the disease under control. Kerol soils steriliser was also found to be somewhat beneficial. In connection with the trial shipment of Nette mangoes to England made by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle, a number of fruits were examined to study the nature and cause of rotting developed in storage.

Specimens of mushrooms, truffles and other fungi, together numbering over 130 were collected from various parts of Burma and studied in regard to their identity, edible qualities, habitat and distribution. Attempts to cultivate straw mushrooms in the off season were successful. Pure culture spawn was made in the laboratory and straw beds were inoculated with it. A fair crop of mushrooms was obtained from these beds in April and October. It has not so far been possible to produce this mushroom in the cold season.

**Entomology.**—In this Section the study of insect pests was continued. A simple method of eliminating seed infested by pulse beetles was worked out and light was thrown on the habits of the fly pest on bean seedlings enabling means to be adopted to reduce its damage to negligible proportions. Further study of the black beetle pest in the Myitkyina district has helped to evolve practical cultural methods for minimising the ravage. A Cane Pest Board was formed for this area. Practical steps were taken to control the palm beetle in Cheduba Island.
Sericulture.—The aims of this Section are the replacement by production in the country of the raw silk at present imported from outside. For this purpose it is necessary:

1. to organise rearing of silk-worms as a subsidiary cottage industry for the cultivators who will sell their cocoons as soon as formed;
2. to organise reeling of cocoons as a separate industry; and
3. to prepare raw silk into a thrown yarn which will be acceptable to and used by weavers in place of the imported yarn.

The latter two processes will afford occupation to persons with small or large capital.

There are at present two main sericultural stations at Maymyo and Paukkang, and one sub-station at Mandalay. The successful rearing is dependent upon (a) proper kind of mulberry (b) proper races of worms and (c) expansion of the industry upon propaganda and demonstration of proper methods among the cultivators. Work on (a) and (b) was carried on at Maymyo and Mandalay and that on (c) mainly in Paukkang and Leiktho Townships and a small beginning was made in Taungdwingyi Township. In Paukkang Township forty villages with 170 (99) rearers were in touch with this Sericultural Station. At Kappali, Shwegon, Amherst district, mulberry was extended. At Kalama in Taungdwingyi Township a demonstration hut was erected and a local rearer was under training at Maymyo. At Yedashe a medium tree plantation started by the Roman Catholic School was in a satisfactory condition. Report of progress was also received from Muso in Karenni State, Hithasaw and Kengtung. It was found on investigation that in Paukkang Township a rearer with about one acre of mulberry was getting about Rs. 50 in the course of the year while the same area of paddy was fetching only about Rs. 17 to Rs. 20. This is the main reason why people are turning their attention to sericulture.

During the year the total supply from Maymyo nursery was 10,457 layings (38,123) and 15,850 seed cocoons (875). From Mandalay nursery 6,028 layings of eggs and 150 seed cocoons were supplied of which 5,692 layings were from the seed cocoons received from Maymyo. From the Paukkang nursery 18,753 (23,175) layings of eggs and 2,130 (15,100) seed cocoons were also supplied to the rearers. Out of the total supplied 10,720 layings were received from Maymyo and Mandalay. The drop in the supply of seed cocoons is due to prevalence of the disease 'grasserie' in the main stock. From the Leiktho Mission Nursery the actual supply of seed to rearers was 7,153 (8,863) layings of silk-worm eggs and 3,200 (3,030) seed cocoons. A complete sericultural exhibit was put up at the All-Burma Baptist Conference at Pyinmana in October and at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Rangoon in February.

Agricultural Engineering.—During the year 132 items of research and routine work were carried out in the workshop. The work done for the Agricultural Department comprised many jobs for the experts in the College including repair of the Mansfield Oil Gas Plant and of a Persian wheel supplied to the Rice Research Officer, Hmawbi, and various machines were made for the Sericulturalist. The chief work done for other Government Departments comprised a large number of jobs for the Public Works Department, Mandalay. Three reeling and
three re-reeling machines were also made and also one Archimedian water screw. The majority of work for private individuals was ordinary workshop repair jobs but also included the making of one double mould-board ridger, one bullock-drawn cultivator, one Indian seed drill and Persian wheel for the American Baptist Mission School, Pyinmana. Research work carried out in Mandalay was chiefly concerned with the testing of various engines and pumps for irrigation purposes.

Tractor demonstrations were carried out in Thangine. Various implements were sent out for demonstration. It includes pumping sets and Theikpan winnower.

86. The total amount of seed distributed to cultivators during the year was as follows:—Paddy 13,26 (11,56) million lbs. Cotton 314,000 (224,000) lbs. Groundnut 39,000 (33,000) lbs. Beans 188,000 (195,000) lbs. Gram 122,000 (107,000) lbs. Wheat 6,000 (6,000) lbs. Millet 61,000 (82,000) lbs. Miscellaneous 94,000 (70,000) lbs. Sugar-cane 959,000 (477,000) sets. Grafts and seedlings were mangoes 729 (91), Plantains 662 (313), Oil Palm 130 (975), Pine-apples 3,653 (1,651), Citrus 251 (135), Sapotas 5 (13), Litchis 34 (65) and Miscellaneous 1,101 (3,893). During the year there were at work 22 (20) major seed farms comprising an area of 2,554 (2,503) acres and 145 (133) minor seed farms, which are areas obtained from grazing grounds and let out to tenants, comprising an area of 9,061 (7,964) acres.

87. Pending the approval of Government to the proposals in connection with retrenchment of the expenditure of the Department, submitted to the Burma Retrenchment Committee, it was decided to combine two of the existing three Circle charges. This temporary amalgamation of the South-Eastern and South-Western Circles under one Deputy Director of Veterinary Services with headquarters at Insein was carried into effect on the 11th December 1933. The revised sanctioned cadre of the Burma Veterinary Service, Class I, was six and all remained filled during the year. The sanctioned cadre of the Burma Veterinary Service, Class II, was 15, which included five vacancies in the lecturers staff of the Veterinary College and one in the field staff. These six posts which had been unfilled, were abolished with effect from the 20th March 1934 as a measure of retrenchment. The revised sanctioned cadre of the Veterinary Inspectors was 22; all these posts remained filled during the year. Out of the 144 posts in the revised sanctioned cadre of Veterinary Assistants, 14 remained vacant during the year.

No refresher course was held during the year. The School at Insein was re-opened as a Veterinary College on the 6th November 1933, for a course of Veterinary training of one year's duration, to students who wished to qualify for the new grade of Veterinary Assistants. Twenty-one students were enrolled, of which 13 were given stipends of Rs. 15 per month. This course has been organized on practical rather than on theoretical lines and pupils, on successful completion of their course, will be appointed to vacancies in the Veterinary Assistants' grade in the Subordinate Veterinary Service. These new recruits will form the nucleus of a new grade, which will in
time replace the existing Veterinary Assistants trained in a three years' vernacular course at Insein, and will be posted in Townships under District Veterinary Inspectors. As a result of proposals for the recruitment of new grade of District Veterinary Inspectors, the Director of Veterinary Services was instructed to visit the teaching colleges at Madras, Patna and Calcutta during the year. As a result of his visits and report the Madras College was chosen as being a suitable institution for the training of students; and arrangements were in progress at the end of the year to send a batch of six selected candidates to Madras from the commencement of the next collegiate year in July.

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 4,80 (5.56) lakhs.

88. Rinderpest continued to be prevalent with less severity than in the previous year throughout the greater part of the Province. The heaviest mortality occurred in the districts of Pakokku (2,588), Mvingyan (1,762), Thayetmyo (1,443), Thaton (1,420), Amherst (1,181), Katha (1,113), Magwe (954), Yamethin (921), Shwebo (796), Pegu (748), Bassein (722) and Minbu (666). These 12 districts accounted for 87 per cent of the total loss. Foot-and-mouth disease was, with a few exceptions, reported from all districts; the number of deaths totalled 238. The number of recorded deaths from anthrax was 1,435 from 28 districts. The losses from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia were 2,577 animals. Preventive inoculation by vaccine, where this was agreed to and promptly undertaken, was found to be very effective in controlling and eradicating outbreaks. The mortality recorded from Black Quarter has remained fairly constant compared with the previous year. Two hundred and forty-one animals are reported to have died of this disease. Surra was reported from nine districts resulting in the loss of 100 animals, of which 99 were equines. There has been a decrease this year in the number of deaths recorded as epizootic parasitosis due to nematodes in cattle and buffaloes in the Tenasserim area, the total number being 179 (360). One case of coccidiosis was recorded from Amherst District and one case of tetanus was reported from an equine in Yamethin District. Epizootic Lymphangitis in equines was not recorded; and no cases of glanders also were reported during the year.

The total mortality from all contagious diseases was 21,092 which is a decrease of 1,335 on the corresponding figure for 1932-33. The work of subordinate officers in connection with treatment of animals while touring has been considerably reduced as a result of shortage of staff, concentration on contagious disease duties and restriction of touring. The total number of non-contagious diseases treated during the year amounted to 28,975, an average of 18.5 cases per assistant per month against 30,719, or an average of 19.4 cases per month during the previous year. In addition to this, 72 castrations were performed.

89. The return for the agricultural year ended the 30th June 1934 shows 694,919 (696,322) bulls, 1,981,982 (1,961,931) bullocks, 1,493,271 (1,472,156) cows, 1,004,121 (1,010,064) young stock (calves), 371,802 (372,129) bulls and bullocks (buffaloes), 407,224 (414,497) cows (buffaloes), 280,186 (286,675) young stock (buffalo calves), 68,521 (70,151) sheep, 293,511 (293,956) goats, 24,774 (25,883) geldings, 503 (592) stallions (hired for
1933-34. AGRICULTURE. 65

stud), 2,375 (2,187) stallions (not hired for stud), 29,470 (30,171) mares, 9,146 (9,643) young stock (colts and fillies), 2,184 (1,573) mules, 23 (23) donkeys, and 472,144 (449,655) pigs. The return is based on local enquiry, but no formal census is held. Livestock in cities and cantonments are included whenever it is possible to secure their enumeration. Oxen, buffaloes, horses, and ponies not old enough for work or to produce young are treated as young stock.

90. The great majority of loans are made under the Agriculturists Loans Act, while loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are comparatively insignificant. Excluding the figures of Co-operative Societies and Government Estates the profit for the year after deducting irrecoverable principal from interest earned was Rs. 5'95 (6'14) per cent. The amount newly issued was Rs. 8'52 (15'91) lakhs, due for collection Rs. 45'68 (54'50) lakhs, collected Rs. 18'85 (20'08) lakhs, suspended Rs. 6'14 (10'47) lakhs, and remitted Rs. 0'21 (0'09) lakhs. Owing to a good harvest and the issue of loans being restricted to really deserving applicants able to provide sound security the amount of loans issued during the year was less than that issued in any of the past fourteen years. The loans issued in four districts exceeded half a lakh each while in eight districts they exceeded thirty thousand each. The collection was 41'3 per cent of the amount due as against 36'8 per cent in the preceding year. The outstandings are largest in the Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, Mandalay, Kyauksè, Meiktila, Myingyan, Yameitin and Shwebo Districts. The amount suspended exceeded one lakh in the Yameitin District.

91. The area cultivated under the protection of embankments in the charge of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department was 1,274,314 (1,277,674) acres, the decrease being due to the abandonment of impermanent holdings and resumption of land by Government for non-payment of revenue. The year was exceptionally favourable, the rainfall was normal and evenly distributed and the crops on the whole were good. The Irrawaddy river passed the danger level of 42 at Henzada on the 17th July and reached 44·5 on the 24th July against the maximum of 45'4 recorded in 1928. No breaches occurred in any of the Government embankments but the village embankment was breached at Hteindaw.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 17'58 (17'91) lakhs; the working expenses were Rs. 8'44 (9'86) lakhs and the net revenue Rs. 9'14 (8'05) lakhs, the decrease in the gross revenue being due to remissions of revenue on account of the depressed state of the paddy market.

The raising to new authorised crest levels of the Henzada and Sangin Sagaygi embankments was completed, whilst progress was good on the retirement works left over from the previous year. The most important retirement work started was the Inma retirement between miles 0/7 and 5/7 of the Henzada Embankment, to act as a second line of defence in case of failure of the main embankment at this place, which causes anxiety annually by the numerous sand boils which develop under it in every flood.
Weather and Crops.

92. The year 1933-34 was generally good in Lower Burma and may be regarded as a bumper year. Heavy rains fell in July and in the first half of August and there was some destruction to crops from floods, particularly in the Pegu District. For the second year in succession there was a break in the rains during the second fortnight of August. No great harm was done by this prolonged sunshine. September was a good rainy month and the favourable ripening showers in October-November contributed to a heavier yield of rice than last year. In the Upper Province the early and middle rains were favourable and evenly distributed but the late rains were deficient, hardly any rain fell after the 20th October. This was disastrous to the late dry and kaing crops. The yield of three important crops—groundnut, cotton and sesamum—was, however, better than last year.

In the Arakan Division the monsoon broke normally, early and middle rains were sufficient, but the late rains were scanty. The total rainfall was everywhere in defect and ill-distributed. This, however, did not affect the season in Akyab which was regarded as a remarkably good one for the main rice crop. In the Arakan Hill Tracts the season was normal for rice, but poor for tobacco. In Kyaukpyu and Sandoway the season for both rice and kaing crops was poor. Except in Pegu, which suffered from two consecutive floods due to excessive rain in August and in late September, the season was an exceptionally good one for the Pegu Division. It was distinctly good throughout the Irrawaddy Division also. In the Tenasserim Division the monsoon broke somewhat earlier than usual. Early rains were good, the middle rains were excessive while the late rains were poor and erratic. The excessive rains caused considerable damage to crops particularly in Thaton and Amherst districts and in the valley of the Tenasserim river in Mergui district. In Tungoo, the Sittang river rose to an unusual height and overflowed its banks in many places. In Salween and Tavoy, the season was normal. Taken all round, the season was not a good one for the rice crop. In the Magwe Division the season started promisingly with sufficient early and middle rains, but the late rains were disappointing, except in Magwe where they were slightly above normal and generally well distributed. In Thayetmyo the season was a favourable one except for gram, pegyi, and tobacco which suffered from lack of sufficient late rains. In Minbu, the season was remarkably good for early sesamum, good for the early dry crops, very fair for irrigated paddy and riverine crops, but poor for winter dry crops. Magwe had a successful season, but the early heavy rains spoilt the early sesamum grown on the lighter soils. Inadequate showers in November adversely affected the rice and island crops. In Pakokku the season was poor for all crops except early sesamum and groundnut. In the Mandalay Division also the late rains were scanty and unevenly distributed with the result that the season taken all round was poor for all winter dry crops and also for spring and riverine crops; irrigated rice, however, did well. In the dry zone districts (Sagaing, Shwebo, and the Lower Chindwin) of the Sagaing Division the year's rainfall was below normal. In Shwebo the early rains were sufficient, but the middle and late rains were scanty. The season was
good for irrigated rice, but poor for spring crops. Sagaing started auspiciously with a well-distributed rainfall: the middle rains were seasonable but unevenly distributed: while the late rains were a complete failure. Cotton had a good year, but rice and other crops were poor. In the Lower Chindwin, early and middle rains were sufficient and well distributed, but the late rains ceased early, with the result that the late crops fared badly. In the wet zone (Bhamo, Myitkyina, Katha and the Upper Chindwin), conditions were better. The early and middle rains were sufficient but in some places excessive. The late rains though not very satisfactory were not as bad as in the dry zone districts. Considerable damage to crops was done in Bhamo and Myitkyina owing to an abnormal rise of the river. Unusual rains during February caused some damage to crops in the Kale valley of the Upper Chindwin. On the whole the season was a favourable one for all crops except kaing.

93. The yield of unhusked rice is estimated at 7,426,781 tons. In the final forecast issued in February 1934 the yield was estimated at 7,454,700* tons. This is a decrease of nearly 28,000 tons on the February estimate. The yield which is a record one for Burma exceeded last year's figure by over 368,000 tons. Of the increase lower Burma was responsible for over 291,000 tons, though the matured area decreased by 18,570 acres. In Upper Burma, the matured area increased by 153,170 acres and the yield exceeded last year's figure by nearly 77,000 tons. During 1933 (season 1932-33), 3,295,885 tons were actually exported against an estimated exportable surplus of 3,450,000 tons. The exportable surplus for the year 1934 (season 1933-34) was computed at 3,200,000 tons and up to the end of June 1934, 2,491,730 tons had been exported leaving only a balance of 708,270 tons.

The year was a favourable one for early sesame owing to good early and middle rains: the late crop, however, was not so successful owing to the deficiency of late rains. Taking the two crops together, the yield for the more important districts was about 61,800 (57,750) tons. In the final forecast which also includes districts of minor importance, the yield was estimated at 67,000 (64,500) tons of seed. Cotton had a successful season on the whole. The yield for the Province is estimated at 17,500 (11,000) tons and was the largest since 1920-21.

Magwe, Pakokku and Myingyan produce 80 per cent of the groundnut crop in Burma. The crop in these three districts, though affected by insufficient late rains, was on the whole better than last year. The yield for the Province was estimated at 190,000 (157,500) tons of nut in shell.

The year again saw a further decline in paddy prices. The first week of July 1933 started with a price of Rs. 67; it rose to Rs. 72 but fell to Rs. 65 in August. September recorded a low price of Rs. 57, but in the last week of the month the market showed a slight improvement and this recovery in prices continued throughout October. In November, due to paucity of supplies the market improved somewhat and in the last week of November, the price reached Rs. 78, the highest mark for the year. In the first fortnight of December, arrivals of paddy practically ceased on the Boat side and prices remained

*The forecast includes 322,300 tons estimated for the Chin Hills, Shan States and Karenni. Excluding these the forecast figure was 7,454,700 tons.
nominally at Rs. 65. In the fourth week of December the new crop opened with a nominal quotation of Rs. 63. In January 1934 supplies began to arrive freely and the price dropped to Rs. 55 around which point it oscillated throughout February, March and April, this price being Rs. 10 below that obtained in the year 1870, viz. Rs. 65. May saw a slight recovery and the price rose to Rs. 60 and this improvement in prices was kept up throughout June till Rs. 73 was reached in the last week of that month. The market was under the influence of the India demand, reports of serious floods in East Bengal being the main cause of the rise in prices.

In the districts, the prices were everywhere lower than those of the previous year. In Magwe district particularly the price was less than half of the previous year; it is stated that in the Taungdwingyi area, many transactions took place at Rs. 25 and even Rs. 20 per 100 baskets.

In sympathy with the fall in paddy prices, there has, with the exception of gram and beans, been a drop in the prices of other agricultural produce. The opening price of the early sesame crop in the first fortnight of September 1933 at district headquarters was an average of Rs. 178 (296). No important changes occurred in the price during the succeeding months. In February, the average price of the later variety was Rs. 200 (310), and it began to improve slowly till Rs. 246 was reached at the end of June 1934. Cotton prices varied from Rs. 16 to 21 (Rs. 21 to 23). The price of groundnut was roughly two-thirds of that of the previous year, it ranged from Rs. 56 to 68 (Rs. 90 to 99). Millet fetched lower prices. Gram, large white beans (pegyi), and red beans (pegya) showed an improvement in prices, while small white beans (pebyugale) obtained slightly lower prices.

Co-operation.

94. The Co-operative Societies Department continued to be occupied in liquidation work and was not able to devote its attention to the work of propaganda and extension. However, the following 15 societies were newly formed by means of spontaneous efforts of non-officials and brought on to the register of the Department:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rangoon Town</td>
<td>Non-Agricultural (Credit)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Four are of Salary Earners' type. Stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Non-Agricultural (Purchase and Sale)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy Storage and Milling Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Non-Agricultural (Production and Sale)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Burma Urban Co-operative Union, Limited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Central (Non-Agricultural)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>One is of Salary Earners' type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassein</td>
<td>Non-Agricultural (Credit)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Salary Earners' type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandalay</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Poultry Societies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insein</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Village Industrial Bank, Limited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamethin</td>
<td>Non-Agricultural (Production and Sale)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Central ...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number of societies of all kinds declined from 2,335 to 2,165; total membership from 76,662 to 75,592; deposits by non-members from Rs. 18.66 lakhs to Rs. 16.52 lakhs; deposits by members from Rs. 18.86 lakhs to Rs. 8.80 lakhs. With close supervision, 1,380 living agricultural credit societies repaid to their financing Banks 9.3 per cent or Rs. 2.39 lakhs out of an outstanding at the beginning of the year of Rs. 25.62 lakhs.

The results of liquidation are summarised below:

Class I.—Credit Societies in Liquidation—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural)—</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1933</td>
<td>59,42,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Liabilities discharged during the year</td>
<td>4,91,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Liabilities on the 30th June 1934 (including fresh liabilities of the societies put into liquidation during the year)</td>
<td>68,05,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Percentage of (2) to (3)</td>
<td>7.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class II.—Non-Credit Societies in Liquidation—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Agricultural and Non-Agricultural)—</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1933</td>
<td>1,29,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Liabilities discharged during the year</td>
<td>11,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Liabilities on the 30th June 1934 (including fresh liabilities of the societies put into liquidation during the year)</td>
<td>1,24,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Percentage of (2) to (3)</td>
<td>9.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Banks in Liquidation—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central Banks.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Liabilities (principal only) on the 30th June 1933</td>
<td>11,23,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Liabilities discharged during the year</td>
<td>37,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Liabilities on the 30th June 1934 (including fresh liabilities incurred during the year)</td>
<td>10,89,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Percentage of (2) to (3)</td>
<td>3.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95. The Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited (in liquidation) discharged all its outside liabilities during the year. Recoveries in cash from the societies indebted to it amounted to Rs. 64,700. The question of the disposal of lands in the possession of its debtor societies still forms an intricate problem.

The liquidator of the Pakokku District Central Bank was able to take over the management of 2717.42 acres of lands from its debtor societies. He could also pay off another dividend of 6 pies in the rupee, which makes up a total dividend of 4 annas in the rupee paid since the date of liquidation of the Bank.

The Myingyan and Sagu-Salin Banks (in liquidation) were able to discharge outside liabilities to the extent of Rs. 4,532 (1,503) and Rs. 5,473 (1,356) respectively.

The number of living Central Banks increased by one on the formation of the Pyinmana Village Industrial Co-operative Bank, Limited. The Moulmein District Central Bank, Limited, was the only one which continued to be financially strong and could meet its liabilities fully. The other three District Central Banks (Pegu, Henzacla and Prome) had another difficult year but it was fortunate that they were successful in inducing their creditors to accept only part of the debts due for repayment. The Sittang Banking Union continued to work with success.
96. The number of living agricultural credit societies decreased from 1,493 to 1,380. Loans and deposits received by these societies from individuals amounted to Rs. 56,265 (98,036). They made a loss of Rs. 5,47,919 (4,06,789). As explained in last year's report the large loss was due to the strict enforcement of the requirements of Rule 19 of the Burma Co-operative Societies Rules, 1931. The average cost of management per member was Rs. 2 6 (Rs. 2 5).

97. The number of Urban Societies remained at 74 as last year. The share capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 13,82,616 (13,05,074); reserve funds amounted to Rs. 2,68,154 (3,60,957). The societies in Rangoon Town were working successfully. Almost all societies in towns outside Rangoon continued to concentrate on recovery of existing loans and repayments of deposits.

Salary Earners' Societies increased from 66 to 71. Their share capital amounted to Rs. 43'46 lakhs (40'25 lakhs). Their reserve funds amounted to Rs. 2'28 lakhs (2'22 lakhs). The societies in Rangoon Town continued to work efficiently.

The number of Cattle Insurance Societies and their members were respectively 239 (244) and 2,910 (3,035).

Horticulture.

98. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma at Rangoon (founded 1861) is the only Society of its kind in the Province. During the year ended the 31st December 1933, 22 members joined the Society and 28 resigned, leaving 167 members at the close of the year including ex-officio members who are the Hon'ble the Forest Minister, the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon Town, and the Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust. Receipts increased from Rs. 20,870 to Rs. 30,200 while expenditure decreased from Rs. 27,955 to Rs. 26,863. The closing balance for the year 1933 shows a profit of Rs. 293-15-4. The main road through the Garden was re-laid at the cost of Rs. 750; extensive repairs to the glass and iron houses were carried out; the land north of the Council Hall approximating 2½ acres was brought under cultivation and provided a most satisfactory vegetable garden.

Forests.

99. The total area of reserved forest is 34,722 (34,705) square miles [Burma 31,533 (31,516), Federated Shan States 3,189 (3,189)], of unclassed forests 148,196 (148,576) [Burma 91,838 (90,749), Federated Shan States 56,358 (57,827)]. The area awaiting settlement is 363 (481) square miles [Burma 363 (451), Federated Shan States nil (30)] and 57 (477) [Burma 57 (453), Federated Shan States nil (24)] were finally settled.

The total mileage of boundaries artificially marked was 19,085 (18,931) [Burma 17,752 (17,594), Federated Shan States 1,333 (1,337)]. No forest surveys were carried out but topographical surveys made by No. 10 Party, Survey of India, covered 3,706 square miles in the Chindwin Circle. No working plan field work was done during the year.
100. The acreage under fire-protection was 94,812 (103,362) [Burma 92,768 (101,290), Federated Shan States 2,044 (2,072)] of which 96 (93) per cent in Burma were successfully protected. Of reserved forests 26,374 (26,387) square miles [Burma 24,066 (24,079), Federated Shan States 2,308 (2,308)] were entirely closed to grazing.

Forest offences reported were 11,978 (13,830) [Burma 11,734 (13,605), Federated Shan States 244 (225)]; 11,641 (13,493) were petty, i.e., compounded or prosecuted only for refusal to compound and 1,844 (1,617) were taken to court, the percentage of convictions being 90 (92). The incidence of forest offences during the year was normal; last year’s figure was particularly high owing to rebellion in certain districts.

101. The total acreage of plantations was 136,100 (132,541) [Burma 134,126 (130,632), Federated Shan States 1,974 (1,909)], new plantations being 3,716 (3,536) [Burma 3,648 (3,165), Federated Shan States 68 (371)]. Teak *Pyinkado (Xyla dolabriformis)* and cutch were the principal species planted. Creeper cutting was carried out over 83,181 (103,422) acres [Burma 64,077 (89,518), Federated Shan States 20,104 (13,904)]; improvement felling (including *Ficus* bound trees) over 60,165 (52,659) acres [Burma 60,165 (52,659), Federated Shan States nil (nil)].

Silvicultural research was on the influence of seed origin in the case of teak. The herbarium increased from 36,382 to 37,816 sheets. The Forest Entomologist investigated insects that damage teak, principal attention being paid to the beehole borer (*Xyleutes ceramica*). Research on seasoning and strength tests of timber was carried out by the Forest Economist. The total revenue from sale of finished articles at the workshop was Rs. 0.45 (0.76) lakh, the department supplying handles to the East Indian Railway, cabinets to the Gramophone Company, furniture to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company and Judson College, sucker-rod protectors to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, and half-wrought timber to Messrs. Arthur Flavell & Co.

Offences against the Game Rules were 164 (150). One hundred and thirty-six (152) elephants were captured of which 6 (24) died. In Katha and Shwebo Districts where special measures against wild elephants are necessary 70 (103) 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 (26), of unmetalled cart roads 2,218 (2,215), of bridle-paths 4,008 (3,989). Expenditure on roads and buildings was 202 (249) lakhs [Burma Rs. 196 (242), Federated Shan States 06 (07)].

102. The outturn of teak by lessees was 318,969 (246,046) tons [Burma 291,484 (223,904), Federated Shan States 27,485 (22,142)]; by licencees 33,844 (30,665) tons [Burma 28,624 (28,393), Federated Shan States 5,220 (2,272)]; by Government 30,933 (72,788) tons [Burma 30,722 (72,731), Federated Shan States 211 (57)]. Government extraction is confined to the Myitmita Extraction Division which is run on a commercial basis; it sold at Rangoon 19,246 (16,169) tons of which the Chinese took 11,350 (9,501) tons, the average price being Rs. 437 (405) per ton; in addition 1,313 (1,423) tons were shipped to the Admiralty at an average price of Rs. 144.2 (168.9) per ton.
The outturn of timber other than teak was 323,667 (304,729) tons: [Burma 295,931 (282,410), Federated Shan States 27,736 (22,319)]; of fuel 1,132,275 (1,152,591) [Burma 1,124,377 (1,144,919), Federated Shan States 7,898 (7,672)].

Teak royalty from lessees was Rs. 38.53 (45.18) lakhs [Burma 35.33 (42.22), Federated Shan States 3.20 (2.96)], the decrease being due to a 30 per cent rebate and the liberal classification of 76 per cent of the outturn as refuse.

Teak export was 157,816 (142,763) tons of which 84 (88) per cent went to India.

Net forest revenue was Rs. 88.40 (92.46) lakhs [Burma 80.00 (87.46), Federated Shan States 8.40 (4.97)], expenditure Rs. 65.27 (68.64) [Burma 61.96 (65.05), Federated Shan States 3.11 (3.59)], net surplus Rs. 23.12 (23.78). The decrease in revenue is spread over all heads except minor forest produce and is mainly due to a 30 per cent rebate of royalty granted to the large teak lessees. Teak, the principal source of revenue, realized Rs. 54.98 (61.97) lakhs [Burma 51.42 (58.76), Federated Shan States 3.56 (3.21)], 66.3 per cent of which was contributed by five European firms.

Mines and Quarries.

103. Exclusive of the Mawchi Tin Mines in Karenni which are not in British India and are not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 234 mines have been returned for the year 1933, of which 204 were in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts and were worked for tin, wolfram and allied minerals. Of the remaining 30 mines 3 (in the Northern Shan States) were worked for iron ore; 5 (3 in the Amherst District and 2 in the Thaton District) for tin; 1 (in the Northern Shan States) for lead and silver and other associated metals; 1 (in the Katha District) for precious stones, mainly rubies; 1 was an establishment in the Mandalay District for dressing ore obtained from the Naungthakaw iron ore mine in the Northern Shan States, and the remaining 19 were stone quarries. One of the quarries in the Toungoo District (viz., the Thandaung Road Quarry) and the quarry in the Lower Chindwin District were owned by Government and worked with convict labour. The majority of the mines in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts continued to be worked under the tribute system by ordinary indigenous methods of ground sluicing. One of the two tin mines in the Thaton District, viz. the Pok Pok Mine, also continued to work under the tribute system.

The average number of persons employed per day in 1933 exceeded that for 1932, being 14,045 as against 11,599*. The Tavoy and Mergui Districts mainly contributed to this increase with a rise of 1,611 (5,477 : 3,866) and 790 (2,753 : 1,963), respectively, owing to a rise in the price of tin. The average number of women employed in mines was 387; to this the Tavoy, Mergui, Amherst and Thaton Districts contributed 299, 11, 17 and 13, respectively, and the Northern Shan States 47. The women were all employed in open workings or on the surface: those in the Tavoy District in sewing bags, panning, tailing and carrying stones in hydraulic mines and in tribute work; those in the Northern Shan States in driving bullock carts; and the rest in washing tin or transporting minerals or stones across short distances. No children under 13 years of age were employed in any of the mines.

* Taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year 1932. The figure given in the Report for 1932-33, viz., 8,065, was not correct.
Nor were young persons of either sex above 13 and below 16 years of age, employed anywhere except in the Tavoy District where such young persons were engaged mainly in picking and panning concentrates above ground. The average number of hours worked varied from 6 to 8 hours a day. Wages earned by skilled and unskilled labour varied from district to district. The minimum daily wage for unskilled labour was 4 annas while skilled labourers received up to Rs. 2 a day. There were no strikes or lock-outs during the year except a petty strike which lasted for only two days in one section of the Taungpila mine in the Tavoy District. The general relations between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory.

The general health of the labourers is reported to be satisfactory everywhere. The anti-malarial measures in mining areas were continued during the year with increased success. Housing also is generally satisfactory. Sanitary conditions in underground, open and surface workings are reported to be good throughout. The improvement of the latrines provided for workers in mines is under the consideration of Government. In mining areas far removed from bazaars, the employers themselves run shops or authorise outsiders to do so on their behalf, for the convenience of workers. Where bazaars are available in the neighbourhood of mining areas the labourers purchase their supplies direct or through their gang masters. No complaints of profiteering on the part of employers or their licensees or the masters have been reported. One Deputy Commissioner, however, reports the existence of a “truck system” in the quarries belonging to one employer in the Thaton District. Special arrangements have been made for the education of the children of mining labourers in seven schools in the Northern Shan States and six in the Tavoy District. There are facilities for adult education also in two of the schools in the Northern Shan States. No accident has been reported from any districts other than those included in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of accidents</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total (1)</td>
<td>Under ground (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Burma</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Shan States</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavoy</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergui</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaton</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The agent of the Khamauhla Tin Mine Company in the Tavoy District was prosecuted under section 39 of the Indian Mines Act for failure to submit the annual returns and was convicted. No prosecutions under mining or explosive rules are reported from other districts.

104. The number of concessions granted during the year was 217 (155), of which 140 (101) were new concessions to prospect for minerals, 65 (41) were renewals of previously granted prospecting licenses and 12 (13) were mining leases. The total number of concessions held on the 31st December 1933 was 411 (332), of which 192 (186) were held under mining leases, and 219 (146) under prospecting licenses. Of the new concessions 27 were for natural petroleum, 39 for tin, 2 for wolfram, 2 for coal, 3 for gold and platinum, 1 for iron-ore, 2 for lead and silver-ore, 2 for gold (including one for gold, tin and allied minerals), 90 for tin, wolfram and allied minerals, and 49 for unspecified minerals except natural petroleum.

One mining lease for tin in the Tavoy District was cancelled during the year for non-payment of dead and surface rents and forest royalty.

One mining lease for silver and lead and one mining lease for slag in the Southern Shan States; two mining leases for tin and one mining lease for all minerals except natural petroleum and natural gas in the Mergui District; two mining leases for tin and wolfram in the Tavoy District; and one mining lease for natural petroleum including natural gas in the Myingyan District were surrendered during the year.

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

Directions 12 and 12A were amended so as to require all applications for prospecting licenses for natural petroleum or natural gas and for their renewal to be referred to the Warden.

A new Direction 42A was inserted to extend to surface and dead rents the privilege allowed in the case of royalty to companies and persons approved by the Financial Commissioner, of making payment into the Imperial Bank, Rangoon.

Direction 61 was amended to require the table prescribed therein to show the contents of each tank in gallons calculated at the rate of 6.23 gallons per cubic foot.

105. The output was 249 (247) million gallons, valued at Rs. 5'25 (4'00) crores. There were increases in the Yenangyaung Oilfield and in the Pakokku District due to increased drilling operations in these areas; decreases in the Chauk Oilfield and in the Minbu and Thayetmyo Districts in consequence of the natural decline in the production of oil from existing wells; and a decrease in the Upper Chindwin District also owing to the curtailment of the activities of Messrs. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited.
106. The production of ore by the Burma Corporation, Limited, from the Bawdwin Mines during the year exceeded the production of the previous year by 82,205 tons, being 454,791 (372,586) tons valued at Rs. 40.00 (17.22) lakhs. The Corporation's smelting and refinery operations resulted in a production of 70,560 tons of lead, 1,485 tons of antimonial lead, 61,432 tons of zinc concentrates, 12,550 tons of copper matte, 3,350 tons of nickel speiss and 6,054,047 troy ounces of refined silver. There was no output from the lead and silver mines in the Southern Shan States.

107. The output of rubies recorded during the year was 1,106 carats but the value was not known. There was no output of sapphires and spinels. No weights or value were recorded for any of these minerals in the year 1932.

108. The output of tin concentrates was 2,944 (2,512) tons valued at Rs. 40.00 (27.54) lakhs. The increased production was due to improvement in the tin market, the rise in price being reflected in the still greater increase in the figures for value.

The working of gold by primitive methods, that is, by the washing of sand, continued. Insufficient rains decreased the output in the Upper Chindwin District. But good rains increased in the Katha District to such an extent that there was, on the whole, a net increase from 46.66 ounces (valued at Rs. 3,590) to 52.08 ounces (valued at Rs. 3,625).

The output of Amber was 675 (11.442) cwt. valued at Rs. 1,500 (1,940) : Jadeite 1,170.84 (3,025.83) cwt. valued at Rs. 1,29,444 (Rs. 3,26,373) : Tungsten ore 893.55 (1048.20) tons valued at Rs. 4,42,221 (3,60,822) : and Iron ore 36,293 (6,560) tons valued at Rs. 94,429 (13,287).

109. The output of building stone and road metal was 1‘80 (1.34) million tons valued at Rs. 19.08 (19.76) : pottery clay, 19,360 (21,705) tons valued at Rs. 23,613 (24,873) : scrap-sand 3,882 (2,250) tons valued at Rs. 17,812 (6,946). The production of building stone and road metal varied mainly according to the demand by Public Works Department, Burma Railways and Local Bodies while the production of clay for pottery decreased considerably owing to further depression in the pottery industry.

Manufactures.

110. Apart from agriculture, in which the great majority of the people are engaged, the main industries are rice-milling which employs 41,302 (43,254) workers, saw-milling 10,079 (10,357), petroleum refining 7,834 (7,883) and lead smelting 2,994 (2.739). The following table shows the number of
factories in the Province during the past three years by selected industries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Engineering</th>
<th>Timber Sawing</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Rice Milling</th>
<th>Oil Extraction</th>
<th>Cotton-ginning</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 328 out of a total of 942 factories received the legally compulsory annual inspection. But the law in this connection must necessarily remain a dead letter until the staff—two men for the whole of Burma—is increased, a step which will not be feasible until the country's finances improve. To make matters worse, only one full-time officer was on duty for 11 months of the year under review as the financial situation rendered the appointment of a leave-substitute impossible. A suggestion to amalgamate the Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments was considered but found, in its original form, impracticable; it may however be possible to make use of the Boiler Inspectors as Additional Inspectors of Factories and this proposal is under examination. The appointment of selected Health Officers as Additional Inspectors has worked well and there has been noticed an improvement in the sanitary condition of factories in districts where these officers have been so appointed.

111. The number of establishments registered as factories under the Indian Factories Act in Burma, including the Northern Shan States, at the end of the year 1933 was 1,010 (1,073). The decrease was the result of a careful scrutiny of the registers from which all factories which seemed unlikely to reopen were deleted. Eleven new factories were registered and 74 deleted. The number of factories working during the year was 942 (948) approximately the same as in the previous year in spite of the continued depression. The total number of persons employed in factories was 86,433 (90,578), the most important decreases being under the heads of Engineering and Rice Mills. The decrease under Engineering was mainly due to the closing of one of the large engineering and shipbuilding works in Rangoon while the decrease under Rice Mills may be attributed to the more extended season which resulted in work being carried on at less pressure. The total number of women employed was returned at 10,277 (10,251). More than half were employed in rice mills: cotton-ginning employed nearly 2,000 women; and the other industries in which the employment of women
is of importance are the textile industry, including hosiery, and match-making. Female factory labour in Burma is predominantly Burmese, but male labour is mainly Indian. Child-labour in Burma is unimportant as according to the returns less than 300 are employed in the Province—mainly in the rice and saw mills. The Chief Inspector of Factories considers it probable that this figure is really too high and includes several who are over 15 years of age. Housing conditions show little change. Few factories have been working at a profit and little money has been available for improvements or extensions. The Report of the Rangoon Housing Conference was published during the year but was not unanimous and no important change in the present methods of housing labour are likely to result from it in the near future. Sanitary conditions in factories remained fair on the whole. The health of the workers appears satisfactory. The report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Burma Corporation, Limited, shows a satisfactory state of affairs as regards lead-poisoning at Namtu. A set of rules for the protection against lead-poisoning of workers in the mine and plant of this Corporation has been drafted by the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner in consultation with the Corporation, the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States, the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Director of Public Health. The rules have no statutory authority but are being applied experimentally by the Burma Corporation. The number of workers killed or injured by accidents was 1,497 (1,668) resulting in 19 (17) deaths, 233 (211) cases of serious injuries and 1,245 (1,440) cases of minor injuries. Of the 19 fatal accidents only two were due to unfenced machinery. Two men were gassed and killed by using a coke stove inside a boiler to heat a flue which had bulged and had to be pressed back. In another case a man was cleaning the end of a condenser discharge pipe which was just under water when he seems to have been attacked by a big fish and died as the result. In another case a piston rod broke at a cotter hole and the piston went through the cylinder cover and killed a man. The remaining accidents do not present any particular point of interest. During the year 14 (19) convictions were obtained as the result of 14 (23) prosecutions.

Trade.

112. The total value of sea-borne trade was Rs. 70'52 (73'16) crores comprising Rs. 26'80 (30'87) crores with foreign ports, Rs. 40'12 (38'55) crores with Indian ports, and Rs. 3'60 (3'74) crores between Burma ports. The average for 1929-30 to 1931-32 was 91'86 crores. The depression in the rice market re-acted on the trade of the Province generally, and a decline was noticed in almost all the principal articles imported. The combined value of imports and exports of private merchandise (exclusive of all treasure, Government stores, and inter-port trade) was Rs. 64'80 crores as against Rs. 60'58 crores or a decrease of Rs. 1'78 crores, the fall equivalent to 3 per cent. Though this fall may not appear an alarming one purely from a statistical point of view, taking the world trade economic depression into consideration, it is somewhat in the nature of the last straw that breaks the camel's back. Further, the prospects of the import trade for 1934-35 are not
promising. However, a comparison of the percentage of importations into Burma of what may be considered to be luxuries to the total of similar importations into British India would make it apparent that the import trade under certain articles into Burma may contain prospects. The proportion of the population of Burma to the combined population of India and Burma is but 4 per cent (according to the census of 1931), but Burma's share during the year under report in the total imports of the following commodities into British India was—salted fish 79 per cent, milk (condensed and preserved) 69 per cent, biscuits and cakes 27 per cent, domestic hardware 20 per cent, enamelled ware, boots and shoes and farinaceous foods, each 19 per cent, canned and bottled provisions 16 per cent. The balance of trade with foreign countries in favour of Burma increased from Rs. 9'26 crores to Rs. 9'54 crores; and the visible balance of trade with India was Rs. 20'19 crores as against Rs. 18'20 crores. Important items contributing to the above increases are pig lead, paraffin wax and candles, cotton (raw), wolfram ore, wood and timber, tin ore and rice. The share of the United Kingdom in the import trade showed an increase of 4'73 per cent over the last year, and in the export trade it rose from 22'18 per cent to 24'52 per cent. The share of the British Empire increased from 50'46 per cent to 55'75 per cent in the import trade and from 53'17 per cent to 56'86 per cent in the export trade. Europe's (excluding the United Kingdom) share fell from 16'20 per cent to 12'97 per cent in imports and rose from 19'45 per cent to 21'03 per cent in exports; but that of Asia dropped from 27'17 per cent to 24'26 per cent in imports and 21'79 per cent to 15'69 per cent in exports.

Rangoon absorbed 84'52 (86'17) per cent of the total foreign and coasting trade in private merchandise. The net customs duty realised was Rs. 3'75 (4'52) crores against an average of Rs. 4'26 crores for the triennium 1929-30 to 1931-32. The most noteworthy declines in imports were, in the case of sugar Rs. 11'98 lakhs, cotton piece-goods Rs. 32'04 lakhs, silk piece-goods (including art silk) Rs. 7'28 lakhs, and yarns and textile fabrics (excluding art silk), Rs. 9'67 lakhs. Export duty on rice fell by Rs. 3'82 lakhs to Rs. 59'19 lakhs.

113. There was a reduction of 43 per cent both in quantity and in value, respectively, in the total imports of piece-goods from foreign countries. The high rate of duty, viz., 75 per cent for foreign piece-goods, prevalent for seven months during the year under report and financial stringency, contributed largely to this result. The United Kingdom's share in the fall amounted to 39 per cent in quantity and 56 per cent in value as against 32 per cent and 48 per cent, respectively, in the previous year; while that of Japan represented 60 per cent in quantity and 42 per cent in value as against 64 per cent in quantity and 45 per cent in value in the preceding year.

Owing to the imposition of high rate of duty, Japan and Europe (except the United Kingdom) were compelled to withdraw the lines on which they were just able to compete with India and this led to a high increase in the Indian imports, the percentage being 60 per cent in quantity and 34 per cent in value over the last year. Speculative merchants imported large quantities of yarn from China. But this ultimately failed, leaving heavy stock in the markets. There was a
considerable increase in the imports of carpets and rugs; but a marked falling off under piece-goods from all the principal countries was noticed. Japan increased her supplies of shawls, while the United Kingdom maintained her level in hosiery. The extensive repairs by the Public Works Department and the erection of two new modern buildings in Rangoon caused a slight increase in the imports of pipes and tubes, and of structural materials (beams, pillars and girders) from foreign countries. The share of the United Kingdom, the largest supplier of metals and ores, increased from Rs. 37'49 lakhs to Rs. 45'27 lakhs, while Japan maintained her level, her share being Rs. 5'23 lakhs as against Rs. 4'13 lakhs in the previous year. This was due to the imports of cheap Japanese barbed wire. The shares of Belgium and Germany had fallen from Rs. 10'69 lakhs and Rs. 4'26 lakhs to Rs. 5'54 lakhs and Rs. 2'65 lakhs, respectively; while the United States of America increased her share by Rs. 3'95 lakhs to Rs. 4'96 lakhs. The value of hardware from the United Kingdom was 37 per cent of the total trade, from Japan and Germany 21 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, and from the United States of America 12 per cent. Japan as usual supplied the bulk of the enamelled ware, the chief imports from Germany being builders' hardware and lamps. Though the trade under "Machinery and Millwork" showed a slight improvement during the year under report, importations of electrical and mining machinery decreased to some extent. Of the total, 74 per cent came from the United Kingdom which supplied the bulk of the prime-movers and boilers, and of the electrical, mining, oil crushing, and sewing and knitting machinery. The United States of America with 17 per cent of the total was responsible for more than about one-fourth of mining machinery, and for about half of the pumping machinery. Germany's contribution to the total trade amounted to only 5 per cent. The consumption of foreign alcoholic liquors had decreased, the two chief items accounting for this being "Ale, beer and porter" and "Denatured spirits." Cheap local production of beer and imports of denatured spirit from India are the main reasons for this decrease. The most prominent feature in the salt trade of the year was the decline in the popularity of Liverpool salt which is being ousted by cheaper qualities. Germany still continues her predominance. Clearances for home consumption were not abnormal and the prices were steady throughout the year. The decrease in importation from 81,614 tons valued at Rs. 14'24 lakhs to 39,002 tons valued at Rs. 6'45 lakhs was probably due to heavy stock in hand at the close of the last official year. The net balance remaining in bond at the end of the year under report was 5,698 tons as against 29,006 tons in the previous year. Importation of refined sugar of Indian manufacture is the striking feature of this year's figures; the quantity so imported being 1,938 tons valued at Rs. 5'27 lakhs, as against 130 tons valued at Rs. 0'51 lakh in the previous year. It sells at about the same rates as imported Java sugar. There was a drop in the imports of coal from India, while increase was noticed in foreign imports, chiefly from the Union of South Africa and Ceylon from which places steamers came with coal ballast. There was a slight improvement in the import of manufactured tobacco (cheap kind of cigarettes) from the United Kingdom; but this was set off by a fall in the imports from India, which was due to one of the largest factories at Monghyr being destroyed by the recent earthquake in India. Due to the popularity of the Burma leaves, and to the bumper crop-
this year, shipments of unmanufactured tobacco from Burma increased from 4,862,936 lbs. valued at Rs. 6'17 lakhs to 7,569,801 lbs. valued at Rs. 8'47 lakhs. The total foreign imports of mineral oils declined by 2,947,107 gallons to 3,445,256 gallons valued at Rs. 19'11 lakhs due chiefly to decreased imports of fuel oil. Owing to its low price, there were importations in large quantities of “Tiger brand” kerosine oil in tins from the United States of America. The quantity of importation amounted to 977,091 gallons as against 678,002 gallons in the previous year. Lubricating oils also increased by 166,906 gallons to 587,767 gallons, the United Kingdom contributing a greater share due to the preferential rate of duty now applicable to her products, the chief supplier being the United States of America as usual. Trade under “Motor vehicles” has shown a decided improvement. Imports of motor cars from foreign countries rose from 394 to 520 and their values from Rs. 7'78 lakhs to Rs. 10'20 lakhs, of which 487 cars valued at Rs. 9'60 lakhs came from the United Kingdom as against 343 valued at Rs. 6'74 lakhs in the previous year. Motor cars from India rose from 142 valued at Rs. 3'92 lakhs to 237 valued at Rs. 6'45 lakhs. The increase of cars from the United Kingdom was due to the popularity and cheapness of British light cars as well as to the easy hire purchase system after exchanging the second hand cars, i.e., easy payment of the difference by instalments. The results of the present economic stress were also evident in the following less conspicuous lines of trade. Boots and shoes fell from Rs. 11'09 lakhs to Rs. 9'04 lakhs; Building and Engineering materials from Rs. 12'13 lakhs to Rs. 10'20 lakhs. Earthenware decreased by Rs. 3'16 lakhs to Rs. 8'13 lakhs, and paper from Rs. 24'09 lakhs to Rs. 21'09 lakhs. Foreign imports of provisions dropped from Rs. 80'25 lakhs to Rs. 69'65 lakhs. Fruits and vegetables from India fell by Rs. 13'43 lakhs to Rs. 21'52 lakhs. Jute gunny bags from Bengal increased by Rs. 38'53 lakhs to Rs. 138'53 lakhs.

114. Total Burma exports were Rs. 46'35 (45'34) crores of which 17'34 (19'13) crores were to foreign and 29'01 (26'21) crores to Indian ports. The outstanding feature of the rice trade of the year under report was the diversion of exports from foreign ports to meet the large demand from India. Exports to foreign countries fell for various reasons, chief among them being the imposition by the Chinese Government of import duty on rice and the disallowance of the import of rice into Japan except under license which practically meant total prohibition of trade. The net result of the total export trade was an increase in quantity of 612,349 tons—from 2,703,254 tons valued at Rs. 19'58 crores to 3,315,603 tons valued at at Rs. 19'01 crores. There were practically no exports of paddy to foreign countries except Ceylon though the prices were very low. The total shipments of rice bran to foreign ports rose by 30,494 tons to 244,969 tons; but the decrease in the average price from Rs. 30 to Rs. 17 per ton reduced the total value of the year’s exports by Rs. 22'71 lakhs to Rs. 41'81 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 177,432 tons valued at Rs. 53'60 lakhs to 204,864 tons valued at Rs. 35'63 lakhs, and exports to the Straits increased from 7,375 tons to 15,590 tons valued at Rs. 1'57 lakhs and Rs. 2'57 lakhs, respectively. Germany retired from the field and shipments to Netherlands fell from 2,779 tons to 150 tons; but 15,112 tons were shipped to Egypt “for orders.”
TRADE.

1933-34.

77 per cent of the exports were from Rangoon. Shipments of Mineral Oils on foreign side mainly relate to lubricating oil, the important customer being the Straits. There was a slight decrease in the shipment of kerosine oil to Bengal, Bombay and Sind but a slight rise in the exports of "Benzine and petrol." Lubricating oil shipped to India which is grouped under "Other kinds" decreased from 7,513,444 gallons valued at Rs. 70'60 lakhs to 6,581,362 gallons valued at Rs. 65'40 lakhs. Exports of jute batching oil showed a decrease of 276,825 gallons over the last year. Exports of Paraffin-wax had shown a decided improvement in the trade, the increase having been from Rs. 34,658 tons valued at Rs. 1'46 crores to 49,700 tons valued at Rs. 2'09 crores. Japan as an importer was replaced by Colombia which consumed 1,814 tons as against nil in the last year. Exports of candles which, as usual, went chiefly to the Straits, Ceylon and Siam, had also increased from 1,978 tons valued at Rs. 12'46 lakhs to 1,992 tons valued at Rs. 12'56 lakhs. Burma had a bumper crop of cotton during the year under report and its shipments cf cotton (raw) totalled 21,031 tons valued at Rs. 1'04 crores as against 13,629 tons valued at Rs. 68'10 lakhs in the preceding year. Ordinarily Japan was the largest consumer; but owing to the boycott imposed on Indian cotton generally, in retaliation for the increased import duties on piece-goods, there were no exports of cotton to Japanese ports until January 1934. China (Shanghai) was Burma's best customer during 1933-34, and demand from this source expanded considerably owing to a favourable price level having been established. Teakwood increased from 142,284 cubic tons valued at Rs. 2'01 crores to 156,911 cubic tons valued at Rs. 2'22 crores. Increase in the shipbuilding industry was the chief cause for the rise in the export of this commodity to the United Kingdom. Owing to the expansion of railway traffic, and the revival of many local industries, shipments to the Union of South Africa increased from 693 cubic tons to 3,656 cubic tons. Though the trade to foreign ports showed some improvement during the year under report, it was still little more than half the average of the good years preceding the slump. This improvement was only attributable to reduction in prices, and to the inclusion of a relatively large proportion of cheaper specifications of teak to compete with other hardwoods. There was a welcome improvement in the total exports of hides and skins both in quantity and value. But there was a general decline under grain, pulse and flour (excluding rice and paddy). Total foreign exports fell by 5,897 tons to 30,141 tons valued at Rs. 14'65 lakhs. Beans, as usual, formed the principal commodity of exports in this line, and Japan, which took 16,920 tons valued at Rs. 6'88 lakhs as against 18,739 tons valued at Rs. 9'27 lakhs in the previous year, was the chief consumer. The total exports of rubber increased from 2,611 tons valued at Rs. 5'54 lakhs to 4,628 tons valued at Rs. 13'12 lakhs. The average price remained unchanged at annas 2 per pound, but shipments increased by 77 per cent, the increase being general at all ports, and most marked in Mergui and Tavoy where the increases were 96 per cent and 98'6 per cent, respectively. The prices obtained, however, were generally below the cost of production and the collection of royalty is still in abeyance. It seemed that the Indian shellac trade had a particularly good year, and as a result the quantity of stick-lac shipped from Burma to Bengal increased from 14,310 cwt. valued at Rs. 1'86 lakhs to 63,101 cwt. valued at Rs. 8'70 lakhs.
Shipments of stick-lac to foreign countries were, 2,852 cwt. valued at Rs. 0'46 lakh as against 2,492 cwt. valued at Rs. 0'35 lakh. A small quantity of seed-lac also, viz., 268 cwt., went to foreign countries this year. The most important feature in the trade under "Metals and Ores" was the increase in the quantity of the export trade (171,951 tons valued at Rs. 3'73 crores) when compared with the previous year (139,932 tons valued at Rs. 3'12 crores) or to the average export of the three years 1929-30 to 1931-32 (166,951 tons valued at Rs. 4'31 crores), the chief items being pig lead and zinc concentrates. The whole of copper matte and nickel speiss went to Germany. The United Kingdom was the principal customer in the export trade of pig lead and wolfram ore from Burma, and Belgium in zinc concentrates. The bulk of the tin ore went from Tavoy and Mergui to the Straits Settlements. Shipments of jadestone fell away from 2,654 cwt. valued at Rs. 3'77 lakhs to 1,799 cwt. valued at Rs. 1'80 lakhs. As in previous years, practically the whole quantity exported went to Hong Kong.

115. The following table shows the share of the inter-portal trade in private merchandise of each port in the Province:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ports</th>
<th>Average value for three years, 1929-30 to 1931-32.</th>
<th>1932-33.</th>
<th>1933-34.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangoon</td>
<td>35,40,362</td>
<td>1,37,89,720</td>
<td>35,60,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulmein</td>
<td>26,64,738</td>
<td>7,01,787</td>
<td>27,64,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergui</td>
<td>33,57,285</td>
<td>20,54,138</td>
<td>26,89,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavoy</td>
<td>41,60,155</td>
<td>6,96,281</td>
<td>34,38,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Point</td>
<td>2,32,315</td>
<td>39,890</td>
<td>1,45,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akyab</td>
<td>54,03,722</td>
<td>2,76,666</td>
<td>47,76,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyaukpyu</td>
<td>6,38,100</td>
<td>19,060</td>
<td>8,24,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandoway</td>
<td>6,41,396</td>
<td>12,264</td>
<td>4,74,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassein</td>
<td>4,61,087</td>
<td>98,878</td>
<td>2,60,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,10,99,160</td>
<td>1,76,88,684</td>
<td>1,89,34,636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

116. With the abolition of the Inland Trade Registration Department since 1926, full information has no longer been available on the subject noted in the margin. The total value of duty paid merchandise passing through Bhama en route to Yunnan (Western China) further decreased by Rs. 0'26 lakh to Rs. 2'96 lakhs, largely
owing to the enhanced rate of Chinese Customs Import Duty on all commodities, and to the depreciation in the exchange value of the Chinese dollar. Owing to the boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese, trade in cotton piece-goods diminished from Rs. 1'60 lakhs to Rs. 0'61 lakh representing 20 per cent of the trade. This drop was to some extent counterbalanced by increased movements of cotton grey yarn from Pondicherry valued at Rs. 1'57 lakhs which accounted for 53 per cent of the total export trade.

√ Public Works.

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

Administrative and General.

Roads and Buildings. - The following Circle, Division and Subdivisions were abolished:

Circle—
(1) Pegu Circle.

Division—
(1) Shwebo Division.

Subdivisions—
(1) Sagaing Subdivision
(2) Ye-u Subdivision
(3) Headquarters Subdivision
(4) Taungdwingyi Subdivision, Magwe Division.
(5) Myaungmya Subdivision, Delta Division.
(6) Homalin Subdivision, Chindwin Division.
(7) Kyaukpyu Subdivision, Akyab Division.

On the abolition on the Pegu Circle of Superintendence the Pegu and Toungoo Divisions were transferred to the Rangoon Circle, the Amherst and Bassein Divisions to the Maritime Circle.

As a measure of retrenchment the Lighthouse Independent Subdivision was converted into an ordinary Subdivision in the Delta Division. The Buildings and Roads works in the Shwebo District were taken over by the Shwebo and Ye-u Canal Divisions of the Irrigation Branch. The Kyaukse Buildings and Roads Subdivision also was placed under the control of the Kyaukse Irrigation Division. The Ruby Mines Subdivision was transferred from the Shwebo Division to the Bhamo Division.

Considerable reductions in practically all grades of establishment were also effected. The reductions in the superior grades which are of general interest are enumerated below:

(1) Abolition of the post of Deputy Chief Engineer with effect from 1st May 1933.
(2) Abolition of five divisional posts and one junior time-scale post in the combined cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers and Burma Engineering Service, Class I.
(3) Abolition of fifteen posts of Assistant Engineers in the Burma Engineering Service, Class II.

(4) Keeping in abeyance of the post of the Consulting Architect with effect from 9th November 1933.

Irrigation.—The Northern and Southern Irrigation Circles were amalgamated into one Circle. The Salin Canal Division together with its No. I Subdivision and No. II Subdivision, the Remodelling Subdivision of the Shwebo Canal Division, the Independent River Training Subdivision, and the Kyaukse Construction Subdivision were abolished.

(i) Roads and Buildings.

118. As there was no improvement in the financial condition of the Province in 1933-34, the Roads Committee held only two meetings and the only new work approved of was the emergent work of extending the toe of the Bells Bund on the eastern bank of the Shwegyaung chaung at Pakokku and the protection of the bund at a cost of Rs. 21,554. The works undertaken during that year were those carried on from the previous years and the following were completed:—

1. Constructing bridge over the Baingda chaung on the Daiku-Pyuntaza Road and reconstructing bridge No. 1/40 on the same road.
2. Constructing Thingangyun-Ledaunggan Section of the Rangoon-Pegu Short Route.
3. Constructing Amarapura to Amarapura Shore Road.
4. Constructing Gwegyo-Chauk Road.
5. Improvements to Kyaukkyi-Yegyanzin Section of Thayetmyo-Mindon Road.

The construction of the Mansi-Shan States Border Road progressed to the extent of the funds allotted.

Besides the above, famine relief works were also undertaken in the Yamethin, Meiktila, Myingyan, Magwe and Tharrawaddy Districts.

The lengths of roads maintained in the Province, outside the areas of local bodies were 1,836.56 (1,797.70) miles metalled and 4,749.02 (4,911.44) miles unmetalled. Local bodies maintained 333.54 (322.60) miles of metalled and 2,734.44 (2,818.36) miles of unmetalled roads.

The total expenditure on communications was Rs. 33.33 (39.46) lakhs of which Rs. 4.90 (7.48) lakhs were spent on original works and Rs. 28.43 (31.98) lakhs on repairs. The prevailing financial stringency renders it impossible for any further developments to be made in either new construction of or improvements to the road communications of the Province.

119. The expenditure on civil buildings was Rs. 18.56 (17.36) lakhs compared with Rs. 46.41 lakhs in 1931-32. These figures include expenditure on Central and Provincial works, and the value of works done for local authorities under the head "Deposit Works."
The following works were undertaken during the year:—

(1) Constructing quarters for 16 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 4 Head Constables and 47 Constables at Thayetmyo, Thayetmyo District.

(2) Constructing quarters for 7 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 7 Head Constables and 41 Constables at Taungdwingyi, Magwe District.

(3) Constructing quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 13 Constables at Daiku, Pegu District.

(4) Constructing quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 3 Head Constables and 21 Constables at Myanaung, Henzada District.

(5) Constructing quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 4 Head Constables and 15 Constables at Zalun, Henzada District.

(6) Constructing quarters for 2 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 2 Head Constables and 14 Constables, and 8 latrines at Tapun, Tharrawaddy District.

(7) Constructing quarters for 2 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 2 Head Constables and 9 Constables, and 7 latrines at Yegin, Tharrawaddy District.

(8) Constructing a Civil Hospital at Prome.

(9) Constructing a Civil Hospital at Taungdwingyi, Magwe District.

(10) Constructing out-patient and administration block, Civil Hospital, Mandalay.

(11) Buildings project at Laukhaung, in the Myitkyina District. Constructing quarters for 2 Indian Officers; barrack for 25 drabies; a paddy godown; a hospital for civil and military; quarters for 2 ward servants; quarters for a bhisty and sweepers; levelling sites and constructing roads and drains; a coffee shop and a stable for 4 ponies and 36 mules.

(12) Constructing an aeroplane landing ground at Ye, Amherst District.

(13) Constructing an aeroplane landing ground at Heinze Basin, Tavoy District.

(14) Constructing an aeroplane landing ground at Fenton Point, Tavoy District.

(15) Constructing an aeroplane landing ground at Bökpyin, Mergui District.

(16) Constructing a brick macadam take-off at Akyab aerodrome, Akyab District.

(17) Constructing an aerodrome at Gwa, Sandoway District.

(18) Constructing an aerodrome at Kyaukpyu, Kyaukpyu District.

(19) Constructing an aeroplane landing ground at Kyaikto, Thaton District.

The following works were completed during the year:—

(1) Constructing a police lock-up at Pyinmana, Yamethin District.

(2) Constructing quarters for 5 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 8 Head Constables and 39 Constables at Gyobingauk, Tharrawaddy District.
(3) Constructing quarters for 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 4 Head Constables and 19 Constables at Padaung, Prome District.
(4) Constructing quarters for 2 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 2 Head Constables and 14 Constables, and 8 latrines at Tapun, Tharrawaddy District.
(5) Constructing quarters for 2 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 2 Head Constables and 9 Constables, and 7 latrines at Yegin, Tharrawaddy District.
(6) Constructing quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 3 Head Constables and 21 Constables at Myanaung, Henzada District.
(7) Constructing quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 4 Head Constables and 15 Constables at Zalun, Henzada District.
(8) Sinking eight wells in the Civil Station at Mawlaik, Upper Chindwin District.
(9) Re-construction of Anglo-Vernacular High School at Pegu.
(10) Constructing a hospital at Cheduba, Kyaukpyu District.
(11) Constructing out-patient and administration block, Civil Hospital at Mandalay.
(12) Construction of a brick macadam take-off at Akyab aerodrome, Akyab District.
(13) Buildings project at Laukhaung, in the Myitkyina District.

Constructing quarters for 2 Indian Officers; barrack for 25 drabies; a paddy godown; a hospital for civil and military; quarters for 2 ward servants; quarters for a bhisty and sweeper; levelling sites and constructing roads and drains; a coffee shop and a stable for 4 ponies and 36 mules.

120. Expenditure on water supply and sewerage schemes which is included under the head was Rs. '55 ('54) lakh on Government works and Rs. '16 ('06) lakh on public bodies. On Government account Rs. '04 ('06) lakh was spent on original works and Rs. '51 ('48) lakh on repairs. The expenditure on account of public bodies amounted to Rs. '16 ('04) lakh on original works and Rs. nil ('02 lakh) on repairs.

The existing water supplies and sanitary installations were maintained during the year and minor improvements effected where necessary. Water meters were installed in residential quarters at the Tharrawaddy Jail, Pyinmana Forest School and the Hmawbi Agricultural Farm. Storage tanks were erected in certain buildings in Rangoon Town. A new tube well was sunk at the Agricultural College, Mandalay, for augmenting the water supply both to the College and the Military Police lines.

Pitometer and pumping tests were carried out in connection with the proposed water supply schemes for Kalaw and Yenangyaung Towns, and Yandoon water supply scheme was completed during the year. Estimates for the following works were prepared and forwarded to the authorities concerned for disposal:

(1) Improvements to water works at Kalaw and Pegu Town.
(2) Sanitary installations in the Civil Hospitals at Taungdwingyi, Mandalay and Prome.
(3) Bazaars for Pyinmana, Kawkareik, Moulmeingyun, Thôngwa and Myitkyina.
(4) Drainage for Taungdwingyi and Syriam.
Under the Indian Electricity Act, 3 (nil) new licences were issued during the year, 3 (2) were revoked and 3 (nil) expired due to the death of the respective licencees. Three (nil) district licensed undertakings, namely, Moulmein, Maymyo and Sagaing, commenced day-time supply during the year. Five (nil) new and renewal sanctions were issued and 5 (nil) revoked and not renewed. One hydro-electric licence, namely, Maymyo, was issued. Hydro-electric plant installed during the year is 555 K.W. (235 Maymyo and 320 Tavoy).

Five (nil) new lift permits and 47 (47) renewal permits were issued for operation of electric lifts.

Twenty-one (13) accidents occurred, of which 7 (5) were fatal.

(ii) Railways and Tramways.

The outstanding event of the year was the successful completion of the Ava Bridge across the Irrawaddy River. The opening ceremony which was performed by His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor of Burma, on 2nd January 1934, was a memorable occasion and the general arrangements, which included the illumination of the bridge, fireworks, boat races and a Burmese pwe were much appreciated by the guests of the Railway Administration and the public generally who attended in large numbers.

No new lines were constructed. The opening of the Ava Bridge has reduced the total mileage by 1'64 miles from 2,057'25 to 2,055'61. The only construction during the year was in connection with this bridge. The piers were completed in April 1933 and the superstructure in December 1933 thus enabling the bridge to be opened for goods traffic on January 18th, 1934, and for passenger traffic on February 1st, 1934. The roads on the bridge were opened for traffic on July 1st, 1934.

There were no new surveys.

There were 35 (20) railway accidents resulting in 5 (2) killed and 11 (3) injured. The first fatal accident took place on the 28th October 1933 when a bullock cart which was travelling parallel to the railway track, was suddenly pulled on to the track by the bulls having become frightened in consequence of the approach of a special ballast train proceeding towards Natyekan Station in Upper Burma, and was knocked over and smashed by the engine. The cartman was seriously injured and immediately sent to the Myinmu Civil Hospital where he died the same day.

On the 15th April 1934, at about 1-35 hours, Swa Station building with its entire equipment of books, tickets and telegraph wires, vendors' stalls, 3 units menial quarters, station master's kitchen, 2 wagon bodies and about 15 other buildings with about 40 to 50 living apartments behind the station building outside the railway fencing, were completely destroyed by fire. The fire originated from one of the vacant rooms in a wooden building (which was not Railway property) behind the Assistant Station Master's quarters; and the cost of the damage was approximately Rs. 8,000. On the 19th April 1934, while a goods train was passing over a level crossing gate near Ledaunggan Station, a pony
cart containing five persons, in attempting to cross the line, was run into by the train, with the result that a Burmese woman was killed outright, two men died later on, while the pony cart driver and another person were slightly injured. On the 16th May 1934, a contractor's man, while removing the spans of the girders of the Ava Bridge construction jetty at Sagaing by crane, was seriously injured by the overturning of the crane. He was immediately sent to hospital where he died the same day.

On the 22nd June 1934, at 12:30 hours, owing to heavy rush of water, pier of bridge No. 19 (2 spans of 40 feet) between Naba and Langwa Stations (on the Katha Branch) was seriously damaged and approaches to bridge No. 30 (1 span of 40 feet) between Langwa and Katha Stations, were washed away for a length of 145 feet and to a depth of 14 feet. Ballast on both sides of level crossing between Naba and Katha Stations, was also washed away. The line and bridges were rectified and through communication restored on the 14th July 1934. On the 22nd June 1934, at 5:45 hours, owing to heavy rain, the line from mile 573/10 to 587/20, between Bonchaung and Naba Stations, were flooded and breached in several places, rendering the passage of trains and transhipment impossible. Through communication was restored only on the 7th July 1934 at 10-15 hours. There were nine other breaches each of which caused interruptions of traffic for less than a day.

123. There has again been a decrease in the number of passengers carried on the whole system from 21'21 millions in 1932-33, to 20'33 millions during 1933-34. But the gross earnings increased from Rs. 3'47 crores to Rs. 3'66 crores—solely due to the improvement in goods traffic to which the heavy despatches of paddy and rice mainly contributed, namely, Rs. 2'76 lakhs and Rs. 2'133 lakhs, respectively; although there was an upward movement in almost every other commodity. Against the increase of Rs. 34'77 lakhs under goods traffic must however be set off the decline of Rs. 8'08 lakhs under coaching traffic, which decline can only be attributed to the unprecedentedly low market price for rice which ruled during the year. On the other hand, which the general level of prices has resulted in a freer movement of goods traffic, conditions have been such that there is little prospect of an effective revival of the travelling habit which was formerly so popular with the Burmese until there is a substantial rise in the market price of rice which is the main product of the province. Competition with road motor services is still intense and although such services have also suffered they should profit by a general lifting of the depression to the continued detriment of railway earnings. The total working expenses increased from Rs. 2'73 crores to Rs. 2'81 crores of which the restoration of the emergency cut in pay from 1st April 1933 accounted for roughly Rs. 4 lakhs. The increase in the rest of expenditure was mainly due to ballast and intensive repairs to service buildings and staff quarters that could no longer be maintained at the low annual expenditure of recent years without serious deterioration. The net revenue was Rs. 85'49 lakhs as against Rs. 74'54 lakhs in 1932-33. Railways are generally considered very fair barometers of the rise and fall of people's means but the improvement cannot be viewed with complacency until there is recovery in revenue from passenger traffic.
124. The total number of passengers carried was 23,814 (26,472) millions, and receipts declined from Rs. 10,660 lakhs to Rs. 9,444 lakhs. The total running mileage of the cars was computed at 3,115 (3,290) millions. No new sections of the Rangoon tramways were opened to traffic during the year.

The Mandalay tramways carried 3,226,448 (2,102,826) passengers and the receipts were Rs. 1,57,075 (Rs. 1,86,200). The mileage run was 511,289 (540,925).

(iii) Canals.

125. The largest and most important work is the widening and straightening of the Twante Canal which has been sanctioned for Rs. 25,800 lakhs. This project will widen the canal, by means of dredging, from its original width of 300 feet to 330 feet and straighten out the eight dangerous bends in that length. Two dredgers were put into commission late in December and will be employed for about 12 months on the work. Progress has been very satisfactory, though the expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to no more than Rs. 4,100 lakhs.

In addition to the above project, work was continued on revetting the Letpangon throat of the Chord Cut up to 2 feet above high water level and dumping laterite sausages across the bed. A further estimate for revetting both banks of the Chord Cut between the Rangoon and Letpangon throats, a distance of 3 miles, was sanctioned for Rs. 10 lakhs. It is hoped that this work will complete the measures to prevent further widening of the Chord Cut and so conserve the Kanaungto creek, which would silt up if the Chord Cut were allowed to draw off more than its fair share of water.

Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5,314 (4,600) lakhs and the net receipts to Rs. 4,566 (3,920) lakhs, the increase being attributed to paddy being held up in the former year in hopes of a rise in price, and being hurried in earlier this year in the hope of escaping the disastrous fall in prices experienced during 1933.

The gross receipts from the Pegu-Sittang Canal were Rs. 1,981 (1,290) lakhs and the net receipts were Rs. 1,220 (–0,050) lakhs, the loss in the previous year being due to repairs to the lock. The traffic in logs, though an improvement over the previous year, is still below normal, the tolls collected being Rs. 76,590 (51,164), the maximum obtained before was Rs. 1,35,230 in 1924-25. The low collections of the previous year were due to the trade depression. During the past 20 years, however, the tolls collected on boats during 1933-34 have never been equalled, the collections being Rs. 1,08,061 against the maximum of Rs. 1,04,054 obtained in 1919-20. The amount collected from boats in the previous year was Rs. 62,251. The rise is attributed to the fact that the incidence of rail freight to price of paddy has gone up to a point where it is no longer economical to despatch by rail, thus increasing the water-borne share of the traffic.

Irrigation.

126. In view of the depressed financial condition of the Province, arrangements were made to stop work on the Pyaungbya Canal, Paleik Canal Remodelling and the Kinda Canal project, including the Daing weir; the reconstruction
of the Kadu Tank, for which provision for surveys was made, was also deferred till better times. Work was therefore confined to the large projects already in hand. The remodelling of the Shwebo Canal was pushed on, otherwise full advantage would not be obtained from the works already carried out. Owing to modifications of the original project and the fall in the cost of construction during the last few years, the cost of this work will be much below the sanctioned estimate.

The Sinbyugyun distributary of the North Mon Canal extension project was completed. The tail of the distributary was connected to the Thadunwa Canal and water from the Mon river was sent down for the first time to areas which were irrigated formerly by the canals taking off the Salin river. The capital spent during the year was Rs. 0'98 lakh.

On the Salin canals the headworks at Linzin were completed and the feeder channel connecting up the Mingala, Myaungthit and Thayetchin canals to the old Myaungmadaw canal was remodelled. The Myaungmadaw Branch canal which will provide the old Burmese channel with water was completed, the greater portion of the Paung chaung aqueduct was also completed. Progress on the remodelling of the Salin canals was so satisfactory that a formal opening ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble the Home Member in January 1934. The capital spent during the year was Rs. 7'75 lakhs.

The season on the whole was satisfactory; the rainfall in most of the irrigated districts was below normal but supplies in the canals were sufficient for all requirements. Floods occurred in the Mandalay Kyaukse, Yamethin and Minbu districts, causing damage to works and small areas of crops. The Inyin weir in the Yamethin District was seriously damaged and to be reconstructed.

The total area irrigated by all works of the capital class amounted to 776,243 (761,277) acres, the increase being due to the larger areas irrigated by the Shwebo Canal and Meiktila Lake in consequence of the ample supplies available. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 28'78 (28'88) lakhs, and the working expenses to Rs. 13'20 (13'45) lakhs leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 15'58 (15'43) lakhs. Owing to the continued fall in the price of paddy larger remissions were allowed in the revenue assessments in the irrigated tracts of Upper Burma but this drop was counterbalanced by a credit adjustment of the cost of the amalgamated Land Records and Canal Revenue staff, which was paid out of Irrigation funds in the first instance.

127. The area irrigated by works for which capital accounts are not kept amounted to 69,299 (64,196) acres, the increase being due to the larger area irrigated in the Mandalay and Shwebo districts in consequence of the favourable season. The gross revenue was Rs. 1'31 (1'11) lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 1'05 (1'32) lakhs.

The area protected by embankments for which capital accounts are not kept was 4,821 (4,351) acres. The revenue receipts were Rs. 0'17 (0'12) lakh and the expenditure upon them Rs. 2'15 (2'07) lakhs.
CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REFERENCES—

Report on the Maritime Trade of Burma for the official year 1933-34.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1933-34.
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 1934.
Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1934.
Report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma during the year ending the 31st March 1934.
Report on Forest Administration in Burma for the year ending the 31st March 1934.
Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1933-34.
Statistics of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1933-34.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1933-34.
Statistics of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1933-34.
Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1st April 1933 to the 31st March 1934.
Fourteenth Annual Report on the working of the Rangoon Development Trust for the year 1933-34.
Statistical Abstract for British India.

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. 35 lakhs, and its figures are not included here, save where expressly mentioned.
(a) Central Revenue and Finance.

129. The receipts were Rs. 1,113'58 (1,166'23 *) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 52'64 lakhs. Of the gross decrease of Rs. 53'08 lakhs, "Customs" accounted for Rs. 20'02 lakhs and "Taxes on Income" Rs. 32'71 lakhs. Expenditure was Rs. 141'74 (156'86) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 15'12 lakhs. The decrease occurred mainly under "Interest on Ordinary Debt," namely Rs. 10'75 lakhs, due to the conversion loans and to the falling rates of discount at which the Government of India have been managing their floating debt of Treasury Bills.

130. The gross receipt of customs duty declined (from Rs. 946'97 lakhs to Rs. 926'95 lakhs)—mainly due to general trade depression and non-receipt of excise duty on silver coupled with larger refunds. This amounted to a shortage of about 75 lakhs which was counterbalanced in part by larger receipts realized mainly from Excise duty on motor spirit and kerosine.

131. The number of assessees at the end of the year was 40,852 (including 8,121 "Small Incomes" non-salaried assessees), against 40,586 (including 7,508 "Small Incomes" non-salaried assessees) in 1932-33.

The net revenue collection from both Income-tax and Super-tax amounted to Rs. 1,39,48,257 (including Rs. 29,00,052, Surcharge on Income-tax; Rs. 5,40,072, Surcharge on Super-tax; and Rs. 6,30,955, Tax on "Small Incomes"), against Rs. 1,69,65,819 (including Rs. 28,58,094, Surcharge on Income-tax; Rs. 7,16,224, Surcharge on Super-tax; and Rs. 4,55,423, Tax on "Small Incomes").

(Note.—The Surcharge in 1933-34 remained the same as in the previous year, while the rate of tax on "Small Incomes" was halved on incomes of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,499).

The table below summarises the revenue position since 1929-30. The low prices of the various commodities are reflected in the Income-tax revenue, which decreased by Rs. 30'18 lakhs, as compared with the previous year. Of this decrease, Rs. 19'26 lakhs is due mainly to a drop in the profits of oil companies.

Province—Whole.

[In thousands of rupees.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of assessees</th>
<th>Income-tax</th>
<th>Super-tax</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>32,212</td>
<td>130,65</td>
<td>47,21</td>
<td>177,86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-31</td>
<td>32,176</td>
<td>133,58</td>
<td>56,78</td>
<td>190,36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>35,541</td>
<td>141,58</td>
<td>49,97</td>
<td>191,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>40,586</td>
<td>129,23</td>
<td>40,43</td>
<td>169,66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>40,852</td>
<td>111,50</td>
<td>27,98</td>
<td>139,48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
132. The rate of duty on salt released from bond was Rs. 1-4 per maund plus a surcharge of 25 per cent. This rate was equivalent to Rs. 68.5-9 per 1,000 viss and was applicable to all salt manufactured in India (including Burma and Aden). An additional 2\textfrac{1}{2} annas per maund was imposed under the Salt (Additional Import Duties) Act, as against 4\textfrac{1}{2} annas the previous year, on all other salt (foreign salt) imported into Burma.

The opening and closing prices per 100 maunds of foreign salt exclusive of duty and surcharge are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Origin</th>
<th>Opening Price (April 1933)</th>
<th>Closing Price (March 1934)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. A. P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>95 8 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sales closed in July).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>65 7 5</td>
<td>(Sales opened in August)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>74 15 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>81 13 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaca</td>
<td>65 13 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>61 4 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massowah</td>
<td>68 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total quantity of foreign salt (including Aden salt) imported fell by 52.03 per cent from 22.43 to 10.76 lakhs of mauncls. The decrease is attributed to the large surplus stocks of foreign salt carried over from the previous year.

The decrease was distributed among the various kinds of salt imported in the proportions given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries of Origin</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>17,892</td>
<td>4,063</td>
<td>13,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>853,009</td>
<td>478,549</td>
<td>374,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>193,127</td>
<td>62,187</td>
<td>130,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>525,355</td>
<td>235,599</td>
<td>289,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian East Africa</td>
<td>646,452</td>
<td>95,278</td>
<td>551,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ports</td>
<td>6,615</td>
<td>5,282</td>
<td>1,333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the first time since February 1931 salt was imported from Aden, the total quantity amounting to 194,544 maunds.

The closing balance of foreign salt (including Aden salt) for the year amounted to 189,279 maunds compared with 789,597 maunds the previous year.

The coasting trade in Burma-made salt increased by 19 per cent from 1'70 to 2'03 lakhs of maunds. The decline in imports of foreign salt caused shipments from the Amherst District to Rangoon to increase by 53 per cent from 1'04 to 1'59 lakhs of maunds.

Bonded warehouses at Pegu and Sagaing were closed during the year and opened at Myingyan and Monywa which were found to be better distributing centres. Thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-two maunds were received at Monywa as against 3,180 maunds at Sagaing during the previous year. Pegu warehouse received and issued 9,192 maunds before it was closed down. Burma-made salt found several new markets in Upper Burma during the year but in order to hold them it will be necessary for local licensees to produce a salt containing a lower percentage of magnesium compounds. Merchants are finding that the wastage in Burma salt while in stock outweighs any advantage in price which Burma-made salt may have over the drier foreign salt.

The average price for the year of Burma-made salt fell in all districts. The heaviest falls were in the Tavoy and Mergui districts when the average prices were respectively Rs. 43-2-6 and Rs. 48-14-1 compared with Rs. 87-11-1 and Rs. 120-6-8 the previous year. The relative average prices in the two largest producing areas, Amherst and Bassein, were respectively Rs. 31-15-3 and Rs. 51-14-10 as against Rs. 49-11-5 and Rs. 70-8-9 the year previous. The highest price was Rs. 38-9-0 in Amherst in December and Rs. 61-3-2 at Bassein in January. The lowest prices for normal sales were Rs. 25-4-1 in Amherst and Rs. 46-5-3 in Bassein and were reached in both places during March when production was at its maximum. To obtain ready money some petty sales were made in Bassein from June to August at less than Rs. 46.

The Government of India concession relating to the manufacture of salt for local consumption caused the average price at Akyab to fall from Rs. 95-7-11 to Rs. 73-1-10 and in Sandoway sales died out completely and all factories closed down.

The remarkable fall in price in the Tavoy and Mergui districts may be attributed to the abuse of the Government of India concession by villagers in remote saline tracts who sold their surplus salt in areas normally supplied with duty-paid salt.

133. The total quantity of duty-paid salt consumed increased by 1'17 per cent from 2'56 to 2'59 million maunds. The consumption of Burma-made salt increased by 226,608 maunds and that of foreign salt decreased by 190,071 maunds.
The table below shows the quantity and relative proportions of 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>1932-33.</td>
<td>1933-34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burma Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct-duty</td>
<td>... 638,877</td>
<td>844,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition-duty</td>
<td>... 46,458</td>
<td>67,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>... 685,335</td>
<td>911,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>... 88,807</td>
<td>16,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden and Dependencies</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>187,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>... 644,949</td>
<td>693,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>... 168,289</td>
<td>143,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Said</td>
<td>... 467,383</td>
<td>362,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian East Africa</td>
<td>... 494,926</td>
<td>272,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
<td>... 165</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Ports</td>
<td>... 6,630</td>
<td>5,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>... 1,871,149</td>
<td>1,681,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>... 2,556,484</td>
<td>2,593,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duty-free Salt.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal salt</td>
<td>... 150</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial salt</td>
<td>... 23,608</td>
<td>36,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other local salt</td>
<td>... 83</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign salt</td>
<td>... 2</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>... 23,843</td>
<td>36,468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The consumption of duty-paid salt amounted to 14’27 lbs. per head of the estimated population, an increase of 0’06 lb. compared with the previous year. The cost of salt per head fell by 3’03 pies to 10 annas 11’42 pies while a decrease by 4’11 pies to 4 annas 5’86 pies per head in the incidence of taxation was due chiefly to the displacement of foreign salt by Burma salt in many of the markets.

* Includes 854 maunds from Indian States.
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. 1006'39 (982'27) lakhs, a net increase of Rs. 24'12 lakhs; expenditure was Rs. 1006'97 (984'75) lakhs, a net increase of Rs. 22'22 lakhs. There was therefore a deficit of Rs. 58 (2'48) lakhs. The principal items of variation are noted below:

Receipts.—Gross increase was Rs. 187'62 lakhs, gross decrease Rs. 163'50 lakhs, and net increase Rs. 24'12 lakhs. Increases were mainly under "Land Revenue" Rs. 87'56 lakhs, "Ports and Pilotage" Rs. 1'61 lakhs, "Miscellaneous Departments" Rs. 1'55 lakhs, mainly due to sale and credit to Government of Government Securities held on account of the "Steam Boilers Inspection Fund" after its dissolution. "Civil Works" Rs. 2'11 lakhs, "Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt" Rs. 33'26 lakhs, due to larger repayments towards loans taken from Provincial Loans Fund, and "Loans and advances by Provincial Government" Rs. 56'46 lakhs, due to larger repayments by Rangoon Development Trust and complete liquidation of loan by Port Trust, Rangoon. Decreases were mainly under "Salt" Rs. 2'61 lakhs, "Excise" Rs. 4'38 lakhs, "Stamps" Rs. 7'24 lakhs, "Forest" Rs. 7'46 lakhs, "Registration" Rs. 1'08 lakhs, "Irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept" Rs. 18'47 lakhs, "Interest" Rs. 2'03 lakhs, "Administration of Justice" Rs. 1'04 lakhs, "Miscellaneous" Rs. 7'50 lakhs, due to credit of about 8½ lakhs in 1932-33 consequent on revision of subsidiary leave accounts partly counterbalanced by larger receipts under "Unclaimed Deposits" and smaller refunds in 1933-34, "Depreciation Reserve Fund—Commercial Concerns" due to absence of transactions in 1933-34 as the depreciation accounts were closed in 1932-33, Rs. 3'88 lakhs, "Subvention from Central Road Development Account" Rs. 3'24 lakhs, due to fall in receipts from Petrol Tax, and "Advances from Provincial Loans Fund" Rs. 103'50 lakhs, due to smaller loan taken in 1933-34.

Disbursements.—The gross increase was Rs. 163'11 lakhs, gross decrease Rs. 140'89 lakhs, and net increase Rs. 22'22 lakhs. Increases were mainly under "Land Revenue" Rs. 1'24 lakhs, "Excise" Rs. 44'893 and "General Administration" Rs. 1'53 lakhs, all due to reduction in the rate of emergency cut partly counterbalanced by retrenchment of staff and curtailment of expenditure in other directions, "Forest" Rs. 51'74 lakhs, due to write back to revenue of expenditure previously transferred from Revenue to Capital, "Interest on Ordinary Debt" Rs. 6'59 lakhs, "Appropriation for reduction of debt" Rs. 33'26 lakhs, due to larger repayment of loans to Government of India, "Superannuation allowances and pensions" Rs. 4'58 lakhs, due to retrenchment in personnel, adjustment of a larger sum for equated payments of commuted value of pensions charged to capital and larger payments in England, "Construction of Irrigation, etc., works" Rs. 15'07 lakhs, due to write back of Capital expenditure from Revenue to Capital section of the accounts, "Other Provincial works not charged to Revenue" Rs. 12'18 lakhs and "Advances from
1933-34.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Provincial Loans Fund: Rs. 33,81 lakhs, due to larger repayments of advances taken from Provincial Loans Fund. Decreases were mainly under "Construction of Irrigation Works" Rs. 11,97 lakhs, "Interest on other obligations" Rs. 7,09 lakhs, "Jails and Convict Settlements" Rs. 4,35 lakhs, "Police" Rs. 5,38 lakhs, "Ports and Pilotage" Rs. 4,86 lakhs, "Education" Rs. 3,71 lakhs, "Agriculture" Rs. 1,17 lakhs, "Civil Works" Rs. 7,04 lakhs, "Famine Relief" Rs. 2,57 lakhs, "Miscellaneous" Rs. 2,83 lakhs, due to cessation of contribution to the Shan States Federation by the Provincial Government and fewer writes off of irrecoverable temporary loans partly counterbalanced by larger contributions to local bodies and larger expenditure in England, "Capital Outlay on Forests" Rs. 5,483 lakhs, "Civil works not charged to Revenue" Rs. 1,47 lakhs, "Payments to Retired Personnel" Rs. 1,22 lakhs, "Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Commercial Concerns" Rs. 27,95 lakhs, "Loans and advances by Provincial Governments" Rs. 5,61 lakhs and unimportant decreases Rs. 1,97 lakhs.

136. For the agricultural year ended the 30th June 1934 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. 411,36 lakhs or Rs. 8,40 lakhs more than the previous year and are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1932-33.</th>
<th>1933-34.</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land revenue</td>
<td>257,48</td>
<td>262,70</td>
<td>+5,22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitation-tax</td>
<td>45,82</td>
<td>45,77</td>
<td>+0,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thathameda</td>
<td>32,18</td>
<td>32,78</td>
<td>+60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land rate in lieu of Capitation-tax</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous land revenue</td>
<td>40,28</td>
<td>44,18</td>
<td>+3,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery revenue</td>
<td>27,68</td>
<td>24,50</td>
<td>-3,18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>402,96</td>
<td>411,36</td>
<td>+8,40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increase in the collection of land revenue was due to the increase in the demand consequent on the increase of assessed area on account of a favourable monsoon. The remission of land revenue amounted to Rs. 7,90,094 as against Rs. 9,91,521. The collections of capitation-tax in Lower Burma increased by Rs. 1,95 lakhs while the remissions decreased by Rs. 52 lakh and the outstanding by Rs. 0,04 lakh. The collections of thathameda increased by Rs. 60 lakh and the
remissions decreased by Rs. 10 lakh and the outstanding by Rs. 06 lakh. The increases in collection were due to more careful preparation and checking of assessment rolls. The number of persons assessed in Lower Burma increased by 34,238 and the number of households in Upper Burma by 18,419.

Collections of miscellaneous land revenue rose from Rs. 40'28 lakhs to Rs. 44'18 lakhs. Rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber showed a rise of Rs. 2,08,452, other minerals of Rs. 1,47,507 and rent on town lands not credited to Local Funds, of Rs. 38,200 and other miscellaneous land revenue a decrease of Rs. 2,883.

The collection of fishery revenue decreased by Rs. 3'18 lakhs. This decrease is attributed mainly to fall in the prices of fish and lack of competition at the auction sales consequent upon trade depression and difficulty in finding security.

137. After deducting refunds, the gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 80'14 (84'54) lakhs. Opium revenue remained stationary, the decrease falling entirely under revenue from alcoholic liquor. The low level of prices obtained for the primary products of the Province and the consequent shortage of surplus cash explain the decline. The total expenditure rose to Rs. 19'43(18'96) lakhs, the increase being due to Rs. 1,09,500, the cost price of one consignment of opium for the ensuing year, having been paid at the end of the year of report. Excluding the cost price of opium, the cost of running the Department fell to Rs. 15'05 (15'61) lakhs, the reduction in expenditure being the result of further retrenchment measures.

138. The quantity of Excise opium issued to opium shops increased to 19,709 (18,447) seers, the increase being due mainly but not entirely to a reduction in the sale price of opium by approximately 16 per cent. in districts where there was severe competition from cheap smuggled opium. The gross revenue from Excise opium rose to Rs. 34'46 (34'41) lakhs, but owing to the reduction in the retail price the duty or profit on the opium sold declined to Rs. 30'85 (30'95) lakhs. Revenue from the sale of confiscated opium in the frontier districts rose to Rs. 2'05 (1'95) lakhs due chiefly to increased sales following on a reduction in price rendered necessary by the low rates at which illicit opium was being sold. The average annual consumption per 100 of the population was 0'17 (0'16) seer. The number of opium shops at the close of the year was 119 (118), one shop at Moda in Katha district having been abolished and two new shops opened at Ye in Amherst district and at Taungdwingyi in Magwe district. Only 11 (17) shops were held by licensees at the close of the year; their average profit was roughly Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Opium continued to be smuggled into all parts of the Province from Yünnan and the Shan States and to a minor extent by sea from India. The quantity seized fell to 551,464 (634,59) tolas. Seizures were less in nearly every district, but they increased in Insein, Toungoo, Mandalay, Meiktila, Yamethin and Pegu. Motor cars were used in increasing numbers by smugglers. The number of prosecutions for offences under the Opium Act fell to 2,371 (2,800) and the number of convictions to 1,887 (2,232), the percentage of convictions falling slightly to 79'6 (79'8).
139. The high rates of Customs duty and the economic depression continued to curtail the consumption of foreign alcoholic liquors. The volume of foreign liquor imported decreased to 548,738 (599,583) liquid gallons and the value to Rs. 25’98 (28’44) lakhs. All classes of potable liquor shared in the decrease, while imports of denatured spirit from foreign countries declined to 51,574 (85,499) gallons. The quantity of beer issued from the Mandalay brewery fell slightly to 184,873 (185,701) gallons, but there was an appreciable decrease in the duty levied, viz., Rs. 82,422 (91,399). Duty is levied not on the quantity issued but on the quantity manufactured, and there was a substantial reduction in the stocks carried at the close of the year. The total issue of potable “foreign spirit” manufactured in Burma rose to 22,461 (21,823) gallons out of which 13,945 (14,087) gallons were issued to troops; and the duty rose to Rs. 2’10 (2’00) lakhs, the increase being due to the rise in issues of foreign spirits which paid the full duty rate to 8,516 (7,736) gallons. The two manufacturing chemists in Rangoon purchased 1,274 (1,323) gallons of rectified spirit on which duty amounting to Rs. 6,369 (6,617) was paid. The quantity of duty free rectified spirit issued to Government institutions rose to 758 (474) gallons. There was a slight increase in licence fees for the sale of beer, but fees for the sale of foreign wines and spirits fell further to Rs. 3’22 (3’96) lakhs.

The revenue from country spirit, which had been falling for several years before the present period of economic depression began, declined still further to Rs. 5’03 (5’60) lakhs. On the other hand, revenue from tari which owing to its cheapness is a popular drink under present-day conditions rose to Rs. 11’27 (10’85) lakhs. Revenue from country fermented liquor other than tari, however, fell to Rs. 20’56 (24’44) lakhs and it was this single head that was mainly responsible for the decrease in Excise revenue during the year.

140. Though the possession of ganja except under a licence for the purpose of treating elephants is illegal, the drug is extensively consumed by certain classes of Indians in the Province. There is no indication whatever that Burmans have any taste for the drug. A proposal to legalise possession of ganja by Indians who are permitted to use the drug in their own country and to arrange for its sale by Government agency to registered and rationed consumers was rejected by the Legislative Council during the year. Sixteen (18) licences were issued for the supply of ganja for elephants. The quantity of hemp drugs seized during the year rose to 182,299 (128,828) tolas. Once again, the Amherst and Tharrawaddy districts were responsible for the largest seizures and Rangoon Town for the largest number of prosecutions.

Seizures of cocaine reached the high figure of 229,543 (113,768) grains. Of the total quantity seized 228,264 (112,987) grains were seized in Rangoon; nowhere outside Rangoon is the traffic in cocaine extensive. During the year 327 (3,500) grains of morphia were seized.

141. The gross receipts under the Stamp and Court-fees Act fell from Rs. 54,84,068 to Rs. 47,83,255. There was a decrease in the total receipts under each Act, but that under the Court-fees Act was by far the larger. In spite of the
enhanced rates of stamp duty on certain instruments which came into force on the 1st June 1932, the revenue continued to decline during the year under report owing to the continuance of the trade depression and the fall in the value of landed property. The charges during the year under report were Rs. 2,80,885 (2,72,736). The additional duty levied under section 68 of the Rangoon Development Trust Act and refunded ultimately to the Trust and included in the above charges amounted to Rs. 1,26,510 (1,01,385). The number of licensed vendors decreased by 80 from 989 to 909, those whose licenses were cancelled being persons who were unable to carry on their business. The number of documents impounded by Courts was 525 (639). Duty realized decreased by Rs. 24 but penalties increased by Rs. 1,830. The number of documents impounded by Collectors was 491 (141) resulting in the increase of the duty and penalty realized by Rs. 3,124 and Rs. 703, respectively. The total number of prosecutions was 10 (14). The total Court-fees realized on probates of Wills and Letters of Administration decreased by Rs. 46,985 (70,236).

142. Net revenue was Rs. 88'40 (92'43) lakhs [Burma 80'00 (87'46), Federated Shan States 8'40 (4'97)], expenditure Rs. 65'27 (68'64) lakhs [Burma 61'96 (65'05), Federated Shan States 3'31 (3'59)], net surplus Rs. 23'12 (23'79) lakhs. The Federated Shan States' figures do not affect the Burma budget and though mentioned above are disregarded below.

Net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 7'46 lakhs as compared with last year and is mainly under timber and "other sources." Timber, 65'13 (71'54) fell because of the 30 per cent rebate of royalty, "other sources" 5'81 (6'49), because of the fall in revenue from the Timber Research Branch owing to reduction in the scale of operations and general trade depression.

Expenditure Rs. 61'96 (65'05) lakhs decreased owing to Government not having to make good losses in the Utilization Circle consequent on a change in the accounts system. The Forest Department expenditure proper showed an increase of Rs. 5'81 lakhs. The increase occurs under "extraction" and "establishment." In the former, it is due to inclusion of extraction charges in the Utilization Circle hitherto debited to the commercial concern and in the latter, to reduction of the cut in pay and the debiting of interest on capital in the Utilization Circle.

143. The gross revenue receipts from irrigation works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 58'26 (54'00) lakhs and the working expenses were Rs. 30'02 (36'38) lakhs, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 28'24 (17'62) lakhs. The increase in the gross receipts over the figures of the previous year is made up of over a lakh from tolls on the Twante and Pegu-Sittang Canals, and a credit adjustment of over Rs. 3 lakhs from recoveries of hire charges for two dredgers employed on widening the Twante Canal. The large improvement in the net receipts is due to the debit in the previous year of over Rs. 7 lakhs for the transfer of stock on closing down the personal ledger accounts of the dredgers.
1933-34.

(c) Local Funds.

144. (i) District Councils.—The total receipts of the 28 District Councils, excluding opening balance and debt transactions, increased to Rs. 73'92 (69'75) lakhs. The increase in receipts was mainly due to a rise in the income from cess and from pawnshop license fees. The total collection under cess was Rs. 24'02 (20'50) lakhs. The total contribution from Provincial Funds to the District Councils amounted to Rs. 34'52 (34'41) lakhs. No special contributions were made to District Councils towards projects involving capital expenditure. Recurring contributions amounting to Rs. 32'31 (35'05) 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. The local revenues from markets, slaughter-houses, and pawnshops showed increases.

The total payments of District Councils, excluding debt transactions, fell to Rs. 70'99 (72'23) lakhs. Increased expenditure was incurred on General Administration, viz., Rs. 5'66 (5'63) lakhs, and on Public Health Rs. 5'19 (5'17) lakhs. Less expenditure was incurred on Medical Rs. 6'63 (6'90) lakhs, Public Works Rs. 15'97 (15'99) lakhs and Education Rs. 33'62 (33'97) 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 increased to Rs. 12'19 (11'88) lakhs. Provincial Contributions to these funds amounted to Rs. 9'16 (9'19) lakhs. Payments increased to Rs. 11'39 (11'27) lakhs. Expenditure on Public Health and Sanitary Services decreased to Rs. 1'13 (1'14) lakhs, while expenditure on Medical services increased to Rs. 1'51 (1'49) lakhs. There was also an increase in the expenditure on Vernacular Education Rs. 6'12 (5'99) lakhs and on Public Works Rs. 1'92 (1'77) lakhs.

(iii) Special provincial contributions amounting to Rs. 4'75 (4'54) lakhs were made to rural Local Funds towards the following objects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Councils,</th>
<th>Deputy Commissioners Local Funds,</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>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>2,67,422</td>
<td>71,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Towards the cost of English Teachers in Vernacular Schools.</td>
<td>80,126</td>
<td>9,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Towards the cost of vaccine lymph</td>
<td>17,255</td>
<td>3,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Towards subsidies to medical practitioners stationed in remote villages.</td>
<td>4,370</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ...</td>
<td>3,69,173</td>
<td>85,014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iv) Circle Funds have not yet been formed.

9
145. The revenue of the Rangoon Corporation was Rs. 88'55 (92'96) lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 4'41 lakhs chiefly due to the fall in receipts under Rates and Taxes. The rates of incidence of taxation and of income per head of population were Rs. 15-8-1 (16-10-4) and Rs. 22-1-10 (23-4-11), respectively. There were reduced assessments as a result of the continued fall in house rents, and the exemption from payment of taxes of owner-occupied houses at a monthly rental value of Rs. 15 and less: part of the decrease in revenue is also accounted for by the larger amount of taxes (nearly a lakh) outstanding at the close of the year. There was a fall in receipts from temporary and permanent encroachments and from roadside encroachment stalls, as also from the Scott and Lanmadaw Markets. The resale of certain pawnshop licenses realized Rs. 68,225 more than in the previous year due to keener competition. The ordinary or normal expenditure amounted to Rs. 85'89 (88'48) lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 2'59 lakhs, mainly due to the fact that last year’s expenditure included the pay of the Retrenchment Officer, the cost of a Motor trailer pump, the cost of acquisition of land for extension of burial grounds, the purchase of motor lorries and a few other extraordinary purchases. At the end of the year the loan indebtedness of the Corporation was Rs. 2'36 crores against which it had in the Sinking Fund securities to the face value of Rs. 1'11 crores and the market value of Rs. 1'15 crores. The Water Tax Fund and the Conservancy Tax Fund closed with debit balances of Rs. 41'34 lakhs and Rs. 20'69 lakhs, respectively. The Lighting Tax Fund and the Education Fund closed with credit balances of Rs. 9'87 lakhs and Rs. 31,544, respectively. In spite of continuous decline in its revenue by more than 10 per cent within the last five years, the Corporation has been able, by exercising the strictest economy, to maintain all the public services unimpaired, and in addition it has also been possible to embark on new activities, besides relieving the poorer classes of owners from payment of municipal taxes.

146. Excluding their opening balances and debt transactions the total receipts of 56 municipalities other than Rangoon Municipal Fund. Rangoon and Sagaing were Rs. 66'58 lakhs against 68'82 lakhs of 57 municipalities including Sagaing in the previous year. The figures for Sagaing are not included, as the records for the year under report were destroyed by the fire, which burnt down the Municipal Office. The income from municipal rates and taxes of 56 municipalities (excluding Sagaing) was Rs. 33'14 lakhs against Rs. 34'40 lakhs of 57 municipalities (including Sagaing) in the previous year. The revenue from municipal property and powers apart from taxation of 56 (57) municipalities was Rs. 29'62 (29'62) 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. A loan of Rs. 2 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 63 lakh were granted to the Akyab and Magwe Municipalities, respectively, to meet the cost of their water supply schemes. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3-10-4 (Rs. 3-12-6). The ordinary expenditure of the 56 (57) municipalities was Rs. 67'59 (66'28) lakhs. There was an increase of expenditure on General Administration Rs. 7'65 (7'31) lakhs.
on Public Health and Convenience Rs. 36'69 (35'47) lakhs, and on Public Instruction Rs. 8'30 (7'97) lakhs.

Notified Areas.—Apart from opening balances and extraordinary receipts, the total income of 16 notified areas in Burma Proper was Rs. 5'15 (4'89) lakhs. The total ordinary expenditure was Rs. 4'88 (4'80) lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2'7-7 (Rs. 2'4-8).

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. 23'00 (16'52) lakhs, of which Rs. 13'81 (15'46) lakhs represented rentals. The decrease of Rs. 1'65 lakhs in the rental collections was due to the grant of a special 10 per cent rebate during the year under report. The receipts under "Interest" have again fallen from Rs. 82,736 to Rs. 42,522 due partly to a reduction in the rate of interest on deposits and partly to the reduction of current account balance to a minimum on account of liquidation of Government loans. "Premia" and "Rent of Houses and Furniture" also fell slightly; but there was a big increase in "Miscellaneous" receipts from Rs. 6,860 to Rs. 8'64 lakhs due to the appreciation in the value of securities in the sinking fund of a loan account. The total expenditure was Rs. 42'77 (15'67) lakhs, the increase being due mainly to the repayment of the bulk of the Government loan which was made possible by taking an overdraft from the Imperial Bank of India, with the Local Government's sanction, at 4 per cent on the security of the joint funds of the Trust. The Fund (Government Estate) closed with a debit balance of Rs. 12'89 lakhs.

The gross revenue on the General Development side, which was mainly made up of terminal tax Rs. 3'39 (3'95) lakhs, stamp duty Rs. 1'26 (1'02) lakhs, Corporation contribution Rs. 1'00 (1'00) lakhs, again decreased from Rs. 6'05 lakhs to Rs. 5'75 lakhs. Expenditure was Rs. 6'46 (4'35) lakhs, the principal increase being under "Loan Charges" which comprise Rs. 4,80,326 as the final instalment including Rs. 28,820 as interest repayable to the Government Estate Fund following the transfer of all Trust Estate and loan liabilities to the Government Estate Fund in 1931.

148. The Rangoon Port Trust began the year with a balance of Rs. 9'22 lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 9'04 lakhs on the 31st March 1934. The year's working has resulted in an excess of expenditure over income amounting to Rs. 1'23 lakhs: income increased from Rs. 68'82 lakhs to Rs. 70'89 lakhs while expenditure also increased from Rs. 70'76 lakhs to Rs. 72'12 lakhs. The increase in income was due mainly to "Dues on goods" which reflected an improvement in the export trade. The continuance of the Commissioners' policy of rigid economy in all departments resulted in decreases in expenditure under all heads except "Interest and Sinking Fund" which increased from Rs. 30'83 lakhs to Rs. 32'92 lakhs as a full year's Interest and Sinking Fund charges on the Rs. 54 lakhs
per cent Loan of 1932 had to be met during the year. The total liabilities in respect of loans raised for capital expenditure were Rs. 524,29 lakhs on the 31st March 1934. The balance, Rs. 31,82,258, of the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs at 6 per cent from the Government of Burma, which was being repaid in 20 years by half-yearly equated payments of principal and interest, was paid up in full on the 18th August 1933. This payment was financed by withdrawals from the Rupee and Sterling Loan Sinking Funds of Rs. 16,83,260 and £69,375, respectively; in spite of these withdrawals, a valuation of the funds in question at 31st March 1934, discloses surpluses of Rs. 8,66,481 and £42,780, respectively. The repayment of this loan will reduce revenue expenditure on the Port and Pilot Funds to the extent of over Rs. 4½ lakhs per annum. The balances at the credit of the Reserve Funds at the close of each of the last five years, namely, Rs. 122,07, 124,51, 119,95, 121,07 and 122,25 lakhs, respectively, show the continued satisfactory financial state of the Port.

The Port Funds at Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui and Kyaukpyu had Rs. 8,49 (8,18) lakhs receipts and Rs. 10,31 (7,22) lakhs expenditure. There was an increase in the receipts of all Port Funds except Mergui while Kyaukpyu had decrease in expenditure.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Rangoon Pilot Fund were Rs. 7,35 (7,02) lakhs and 7,33 (6,86) lakhs, respectively. The financial position of the Fund is very satisfactory.

The total income of the Pilot Funds at Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein was Rs. 3,79 (3,30) lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,66 (3,22) lakhs. The aggregate closing balance of the three Pilot Funds was Rs. 2,07 (2,95) lakhs.

The Rangoon University Fund’s opening balance was Rs. 1,60 (1,27) lakhs. The receipt and expenditure of the Fund were Rs. 6,89 (6,85) lakhs and Rs. 6,42 (6,52) lakhs, respectively. The Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 2,07 (1,60) lakhs.

The number of Cantonments in Burma during the year was four, namely, Rangoon, Mandalay, Maymyo and Mingaladon. Their total transactions was as follows:—Opening balance Rs. 59 (33) lakhs, receipts Rs. 1,95 (2,25) lakhs, expenditure Rs. 1,98 (Rs. 1,98) lakhs, and closing balance Rs. 57 (60) lakhs. The difference between the closing balance of 1932-33 and the opening balance of 1933-34 represents the closing balance of the Bhamo Cantonment which was abolished with effect from 1st November 1932. There was an increase in both receipts and expenditure in the Maymyo and Mingaladon Cantonments while there was a decrease both in receipts and expenditure in the case of the other two Cantonments.

Paper Currency.

The average total active circulation of currency notes issued by the Rangoon Currency Office was Rs. 60,41 (57,11) crores. These figures include notes remitted out of the Province on private account, the extent of which cannot be determined as no records of such private transactions are available. Notes issued by the Rangoon Currency Office circulate in other provinces of India and notes issued by other offices of issue in India circulate in Burma and it is not possible to estimate with any degree of precision the value of the currency notes in circulation in Burma.
CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

References—

Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1933.

Annual Report on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma for the year 1933.

Annual Report on the Working of the Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, for the year 1933-34.

Report on the Working of the Burma Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rangoon, for the year ending the 31st December 1933.

Note on the Mental Hospitals in Burma for the year 1933.

Statistical Abstract for British India.

Births and Deaths.

151. The total area under regular registration was 116,848 square miles with a population according to the 1931 census of 12,102,290, comprising 10,689,689 inhabitants in rural and 1,412,601 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, were again excluded from Provincial statistics. The increase in population by the excess of births over deaths was 134,507 (126,466)² and by the excess of immigrants over emigrants at seaports was 5,585 (11,874), or a total of 140,092 (138,340).

152. The total births, deaths and infant deaths in the Province numbered 360,958, 226,451 and 69,397, respectively, and the rates compared with those of the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931.</td>
<td>26'11</td>
<td>27'30</td>
<td>29'54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932.</td>
<td>29'67</td>
<td>31'20</td>
<td>32'01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933.</td>
<td>26'53</td>
<td>27'75</td>
<td>29'83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
Rural Birth-rates.—The rural birth-rate 29'54 shows an increase of 2'24 compared with last year and 2'92 compared with the five-year mean. The most accurate statistics come from the Hlègu Township, where the Rural Health Unit operates, and there the birth-rate was 33'16. Particularly high rates have been returned from Tavoy 42'90, Sagaing 42'15, Lower Chindwin 41'70, Shwebo 40'05, Pakokku 38'12, Minbu 36'01, Sandoway 35'40 and Mergui 34'59. Very low rates were returned from the districts of Thayetmyo 14'43, Bassein 16'96, Thaton 18'27, Toungoo 20'75, Pegu 21'08 and Magwe 22'46.

Urban Birth-rates.—The birth-rate of 32'01 is the highest yet recorded being 0'81 more than the previous year and 1'33 over the five-year mean. It is difficult to assess how much of the increase is genuine and how much is to be ascribed to better registration. The highest rates have been returned from Mandalay 55'58, Shwebo 47'58, Taungdwingyi 47'37, Maymyo 46'06, Meiktila 44'39, Mônýwa 44'26, Ye-u 43'06 and Kawkareik 43'04. The lowest rates have been registered in Insein 18'30, Letpadan 18'91, Kamayut 20'12, Akyab 20'55, Thamaing 20'55 and Kalaw 20'71.

Rural Death-rates.—The rural death-rate 17'59 has risen by 1'81 over the previous year but is still below the five-year mean by 0'26. The bulk of the increase this year is shown under "fevers" and "all other causes," two vague terms as far as diagnosis is concerned, but until doctors are available in the villages better detail of causes of death cannot be hoped for. High rates have been recorded in the districts of Shwebo 32'36, Minbu 27'97, Mandalay 27'71, Lower Chindwin 26'17, Kyaukse 24'62, Pakokku, 23'70, Sagaing 22'44 and Prome 21'49. Very low rates were registered in Bassein 9'44, Thaton 9'70, Myingyan 11'74 and Pegu 13'22 and as these districts record very low birth-rates also, it is obvious that registration is very defective in these places.

Urban Death-rates.—The provincial urban death-rate 27'22 shows a decrease of 1'63 compared with 1932 and 6'20 compared with the five-year mean. There was a slightly higher mortality from cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea and respiratory diseases; all the other disease-groups caused less deaths than last year. Towns returning high rates were Salin 45'39, Taungdwingyi 42'09, Yenangyaung 41'81, Lashio 40'10, Minbu 39'97, Pakokku 39'28, Mergui 37'93 and Kawkareik 37'26, while particularly low rates were recorded in Minhta 15'41, Myitnég 15'66, Kalaw 16'29, Sandoway 18'18, Insein 18'50 and Chauk 18'55.

Infantile Mortality.—The provincial rate 192'26 shows a rise of 7'76 compared with last year but a drop of 9'47 compared with the five-year mean. Of the infant deaths 13'21 per cent occurred within one week of birth, 11'37 per cent. over one week and not exceeding one month, 56'23 per cent over one month and not exceeding six months and 19'19 per cent over six months and not exceeding one year. For every 100 female infant deaths, there have been 118 male infant deaths.

The rural rate is 181'52 and this compares with a rate of 157'08 in Hlègu Township which is administered for public health purposes by the Health Unit. High rates have been returned from the districts of Shwebo 302'72, Minbu 252'77, Mandalay 243'53 and Prome 236'05. Inadequate provision of trained midwives and the ignorance of the mothers in the feeding and clothing of their babies are constant causes in producing the high infant mortality rate.
The urban infant mortality rate 267.25, is the lowest yet recorded. It shows an improvement of 4.47 compared with last year and 23.02 compared with the five-year mean. Infant deaths constituted 31 per cent of the total deaths in towns. High rates were registered in Taungdwingyi 473.42, Salin 455.70, Mandalay Cantonment 449.84, Kawkareik 431.10 and Pakokku 406.48.

Still-births.—There were 2,080 still-births in rural and 2,820 in urban areas, giving ratios of 0.66 and 6.24 respectively, per hundred live births.

Maternal Deaths from Child-Birth.—The number of mothers who died in child-birth in the Province was 1,536, of whom 1,126 were in rural and 410 in urban areas. The maternal death-rate for the Province was 4.26 per 1,000 live births and the rates for rural and urban areas were 3.57 and 9.07, respectively. In urban areas the highest rates were recorded in Ngathainggyaung 74.38, Ye-u 37.27, Tharrawaddy 35.00, Nattalin 34.01, Kalaw 26.67 and Pakokku 24.94.

Infant Welfare.—The growth of child welfare work in Burma is dependent upon the supply of trained health visitors and unfortunately the number of such workers available in the Province at present is very small. The Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has sent two candidates annually, for health visitors training at the Lady Reading Health School, Delhi, for the last five years and as a result eight such health visitors are now employed in the Province, but the demand and need for health visitors is far greater than can be supplied by sending girls as far as Delhi for training. Proposals for opening a Health School in Rangoon for the training of health visitors are now taking definite shape, and it is hoped to start the school in the early part of 1935. Miss N. K. Rcss of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, who continued to work under the control of the Director of Public Health, was on leave for six months in the year under report. Visits were made by her to fourteen child welfare societies. Her services were of great help in supervising and encouraging the work of the various societies, and thus ensuring the development of child welfare work in the Province upon the right lines.

The Baby Welcome, Kemmendine, had a satisfactory year's work and there was a welcome increase in the amount of ante-natal work done. Centre attendances totalled 3,592 of which 594 were ante-natal cases, and 4,615 home visits were made by the health visitor. The Maternity and Infant Welfare Society, Mandalay, was fortunate in getting two lady doctors to attend the centre sessions as honorary medical officers. There were 4,760 attendances at the centre, of which 336 were ante-natal cases and 3,694 visits were paid to homes. The Society for the Promotion of Public Health, Maymyo, maintained two centres and extended the child welfare work over the whole of the Municipal area. Attendances at the two centres totalled 2,962 and the health visitor paid 4,030 home visits. The Society at Bassein is reported to be well organized and progressing steadily. Centre attendances were 2,062 of which 315 were ante-natal cases, and 4184 visits were paid to homes by the health visitor. Qualified health visitors were employed by the societies at Mohnya, Taunggyi, Prome and Taungdwingyi. The Rural Health Unit continued the infant welfare centres at Hlegu and Dabein. There were 1,912 attendances at the centres of which 181 were ante-natal cases and 3,395 home visits were
made. A certain amount of child welfare work was also done by the societies at Thayetmyo, Kyankse, Moulmein, Meiktila, Pegu and Yamethin.

153. The number of deaths from different causes in 1932 and 1933 are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Death</th>
<th>1932 (Rural)</th>
<th>1932 (Urban)</th>
<th>1932 (Total)</th>
<th>1933 (Rural)</th>
<th>1933 (Urban)</th>
<th>1933 (Total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>1,033</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small-pox</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>2,484</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>1,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>1,556</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fevers</td>
<td>71,279</td>
<td>4,618</td>
<td>75,897</td>
<td>81,643</td>
<td>4,173</td>
<td>85,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery and diarrhoea</td>
<td>3,351</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>5,191</td>
<td>3,052</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>4,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory diseases</td>
<td>3,486</td>
<td>8,344</td>
<td>11,830</td>
<td>3,558</td>
<td>8,485</td>
<td>12,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounding or accident</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,252</td>
<td>2,512</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>2,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake bite or killed by wild beasts</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other causes</td>
<td>84,735</td>
<td>21,839</td>
<td>106,574</td>
<td>94,290</td>
<td>21,702</td>
<td>115,992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In general it can be said that the public health in the Province in 1933, when compared with previous years, was satisfactory. Cholera and plague were reduced to a remarkable extent during the year.

Cholera.—Only 179 deaths were recorded in the Province and the death-rate 0·01 was the lowest on record. Of the total deaths, 124 occurred in the rural areas and 55 in towns. The disease appeared in epidemic form only in Mergui District and caused 92 deaths. Up to 1929 cholera took an annual toll in the Province running into thousands and the very low figure for 1933 is satisfactory. The total number of anti-cholera inoculations performed was 34,029 (50,071) of which 20,617 (37,809) were in rural and 13,412 (12,262) in urban areas.

Small-pox.—The death-rate 0·12 was lower than the previous year by 0·09, but the infection was widespread, being present in 27 out of 31 districts. The disease was most prevalent during the period March to May. The age incidence shows that 97·6 per cent. of the deaths from this disease occurred among children under one year, 31·2 per cent. among children between one year and ten, and 59·0 per cent. in people over ten years. Mandalay District and Gyobingank Town recorded the highest rates in rural and urban areas respectively.
**Plague.—** This year's rate 0'08 is the lowest on record. Plague is generally a disease of the cold weather in this Province and during 1933 the highest figures were recorded in January, February, March and December. In the rural areas the highest rate was recorded in Meiktila District, and in the urban areas in Nyaung-u Town. The principal preventive measures adopted were rat destruction, inoculation and disinfection. The number of rats destroyed during the year was 724,165 (683,682), of which 667,988 (647,088) were accounted for in the Rangoon Corporation area, and the number of inoculations performed was 70,924 (56,015) of which 42,073 (17,836) were done in rural areas and 28,851 (38,179) in towns.

**Fever.—** The death-rate 7'09 showed a rise of 0'82 compared with the last year, and 0'20 compared with the five-year mean. The largest number of deaths was recorded in December and the lowest in February.

High rates were recorded in the rural districts of Shwebo 17'88, Minbu 15'53, Mandalay 13'26, Pakokku 12'25, Prome 12'02, Akyab 12'01, Lower Chindwin 11'27 and Kyaukse 10'52. Conditions favouring malaria exist in all these districts and this disease probably accounts for the majority of the deaths from fevers.

**Malaria.—** The number of deaths due to malaria in towns was 1,704 (1,725), the rate being 1'21 (1'22). A malaria survey of Maymyo was carried out during the year and the results showed that malaria, although only slightly prevalent in Maymyo itself, is endemic in the surrounding villages. Anti-malarial operations were continued at Kyaukpyu in a systematic manner with the result that there has been a marked improvement in the health of the residents. The spleen rate has come down from 31'25 in 1930 to 9'54 (11'97) during the year. In Akyab progress was made in reclaiming old brick-fields and superfluous tanks; oiling was carried out in pools and tanks which could not be reclaimed; byelaws were adopted to regulate the collection and storage of water in order to prevent mosquito breeding. In Kalaw a Public Health Inspector specially trained in anti-malarial work was in charge of the measures. An effort to breed larvivorous fish known as Gambusia was not very successful. The anti-malarial measures at Lashio could only be carried out in a limited part of the town. Since 1930 subsoil drainage was provided for four seepage areas, and these areas were reported to be free from swamps and stagnant pools even during the rainy season. The other places in which anti-malarial measures were carried out were Taunggyi, Bhamo, Namtu and Sahmaw.

**Enteric.—** The number of deaths ascribed to enteric fever in towns was 248 (395), and the death-rate 0'18 is the lowest for the last ten years. There is, however, no reason to believe that there has been a decrease in the disease, as bacteriological examinations to ensure a correct diagnosis of enteric fever are only carried out in a small proportion of cases. High rates have been returned from Myitkyina 1'09, Sagaing 0'99, Moulmeingyun 0'90 and Mawlaik 0'88.

**Leprosy.—** By the beginning of 1933, the Special Leprosy Officer had carried out surveys in Minbu and Meiktila Districts and in Hlégu Township. Clinics had been started at ten places. There was a good start in each place but the final results were rather disappointing owing to the dwindling of the numbers attending the clinics, and it was
concluded that the Special Leprosy Officer should spend a longer time in each area in order to consolidate the work. For that reason no new survey was carried out in 1933 and the Special Leprosy Officer was sent back to Minbu to restore the work to the standard in which he had left it. Intensive propaganda, followed by persuasion of the old patients, improved the attendance at the clinics, but the most satisfactory result was the formation of a leper colony in the outskirts of Minbu Town. A start was made with 9 lepers and the progress of the colony is encouraging.

154. The Rangoon Jail continued to manufacture cinchona febrifuge tablets and replenish stocks in district treasuries. Cinchona Febrifuge. The number of tablets sold during the year through the treasuries was 2,752,800 or a decrease of 357,600 tablets on the sales of 1932. A total of 336,600 (119,000) tablets was distributed free in 12 (12) districts, and the largest free supplies were in the districts of Shwebo, Chin Hills, Insein, Myitkyina and Minbu. The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge per head has declined slightly to 0.87 (0.88) grains.

Immigration and Emigration.

155. The total number of immigrants by sea was 243,365 (300,368) and of emigrants 252,203 (288,494). These figures relating as they do to passenger traffic by sea, take no account of the large numbers of agricultural labourers who enter Arakan by the overland route from Bengal and who cannot be counted. As many of these returned to Bengal by sea, the Arakan figures show a false balance. If the figures of Arakan were excluded, the total number of immigrants and emigrants are 210,180 and 204,495, respectively, leaving a net increase in population of 5,585.

Medical Relief.

156. No material change took place in the number of hospitals and dispensaries during the year, the number open on December 31st, 1933, being 304 as compared with 300 at the commencement of the year. The financial position not only precluded any expansion of medical relief, but Government, on the recommendation of the Burma Retrenchment Committee, called for proposals for closing existing hospitals. A comprehensive review of the medical needs of the province was accordingly undertaken, with the result that it was found possible to recommend the closure of two small hospitals (8 beds) whilst the urgent need of 28 additional hospitals in rural areas was brought to light.

Eight hospitals were opened and four were closed during the year. The four hospitals closed were the Military Police Hospital, Tiddim, the Concentration Camp Hospital, Thayelmyo, the Travelling Dispensary, Cheduba, and the Mandalay General Hospital, which was closed as a Local Fund Hospital and opened as a Provincial Hospital on April 1st, 1933. The eight hospitals opened include a temporary Canal Dispensary at Linzin, a Civil Hospital at Cheduba and the Mandalay
General Hospital (as a State Public Hospital). The remainder comprise five institutions not previously included in Statement A, viz., Leper Clinic, Mônnya; Bishop Bigandet Home, Kemmendine; Burma Corporation Hospital, Namtu; Mental Hospital, Talagale (for ordinary sick); and the Government Dockyard Dispensary, Dawbong.

157. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,995,947 which represents an increase of 227,694 as compared with last year.

The number of in-patients was 114,420 (107,436) the daily average in-door being 5,347 (5,100) which implies that about 75 per cent of the available beds were constantly occupied. Of the in-door patients, 76,530 (67 per cent) were returned as "cured," 20,307 as "relieved," 6,769 as "discharged otherwise" and 6,158 (5 per cent) died in hospital.

The number of out-patients was 2,881,527 (2,660,817) whilst the daily average was 16,633 (15,590). The increase in the number of attendances is partly a reflection of the financial stringency, but it also is indicative of the steadily increasing faith placed in modern scientific medicine.

Malaria, as usual, heads the list, the total number of patients being 399,817 (383,114) or about 12 per cent of the total. The number of in-patients was 25,656 (26,208), the malaria death-rate being 2'1 per cent.

Other diseases which call for mention were syphilis 31,652 (30,524), gonococcal infection 23,140 (22,144), dysentery 31,269 (30,673). Special mention must be made of round worms, the number of patients treated being 210,952 (196,097) and of injuries 259,385 (246,494). Excluding minor maladies, it may be said that the main work of the mofussil hospitals consists in the treatment of malaria, round worms, venereal diseases and in repairing the severe and often grave injuries caused by dals and other weapons. In the maternity wards, 13,089 (12,414) patients were delivered, 11,362 being normal labours and 1,727 abnormal labours, the maternal death-rate being 0'2 per cent in the former and 8'9 per cent in the latter, as compared with 0'3 per cent and 7'2 per cent respectively in the previous year.

It is noteworthy that 60'8 per cent of the patients were Burmans and 33'9 per cent were Indians. In Rangoon, however, the figures were Indians 65 per cent and Burmans 25'8 per cent. The high percentage of Burmese females as compared with females of other races is also striking.

158. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries including the expenditure. Federated Shan States was Rs. 41,51,870 (Rs. 41,06,163) whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 43,10,966 (Rs. 41,25,218). The increase of expenditure was due partly to the restoration of 5 per cent cut in salaries and increments, and partly to an increase of Rs. 36,650 in investments. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 4,91,553 (Rs. 3,56,163). The appreciable increase was in large measure due to the enhancement of the accommodation charges in the private wards of the Rangoon General Hospital and to larger receipts under the head of medical fees, laboratory fees, and X-Ray examinations.
In spite of the acute financial stringency, the amount received in the shape of subscriptions and donations, which in 1932 amounted to Rs. 1,36,142, showed a small increase of Rs. 8,653.

On the expenditure side, the cost of diets again showed an appreciable reduction as the result of the continued fall in prices, the figures being Rs. 3,14,492 in 1933 as compared with Rs. 3,47,734 in 1932. The sum spent on new buildings and extensions and repairs was practically identical in the two years. The expenditure on European medicines Rs. 3,19,503 showed a small increase, which is mainly due to the larger number of patients treated during the year, whilst there was an actual decrease of Rs. 6,226 in the sum spent in new apparatus and instruments. Most of the smaller hospitals are insufficiently supplied with the drugs and equipment required in the treatment of disease by modern methods, but the financial position necessitated the purchase of bare necessaries only.

159. Under this head may be mentioned the provision of a new Administration Block and Out-patient Department at the Mandalay General Hospital (at a cost of Rs. 50,000 generously donated by Mrs. West of Mandalay), the erection of a new Local Fund Hospital at Taungdwingyi, a new main block (with 60 beds) at Prome, and a new Out-patient Department and Administration Block at Mergui, a new Operation Theatre at Kyaukse and general and maternity wards, and staff quarters at several hospitals.

160. The sanctioned cadre of Indian Medical Service officers is 38 including a leave reserve of 8. The total number of officers on the rolls on January 1st, 1933, was 33. Three officers were transferred to civil employ during the year, but as there were 7 casualties, the total number of Indian Medical Service officers on the rolls at the end of the year was 29 or 9 less than the sanctioned cadre.

Of the 25 Indian Medical Service posts in the Medical Department, excluding the Jail and Public Health Departments, five are reserved for specialists, one post is reserved for the Medical Superintendent, Rangoon General Hospital, and 19 are Civil Surgeoncies. At the end of the year the five specialist appointments were held by Indian Medical Service officers, but only 12 out of 19 Civil Surgeoncies were filled, the remainder being held by officers of the Provincial Service. Steps are being taken to make good the shortage of Indian Medical Service officers.

The cadre of Indian Medical Department officers was reduced during the year from 10 Civil Surgeoncies and 13 subordinate charges to 7 Civil Surgeoncies and 3 subordinate appointments and the number employed in the province at the beginning of the year was 13, viz., 9 in the Medical Department and 4 in the Public Health Department. One officer serving in the Public Health Department retired during the year and he was not replaced.

At the beginning of the year one permanent and four temporary private practitioners were holding Civil Surgeoncies, but one died during the year and was not replaced.

The number of Civil Assistant Surgeons at the beginning of the year was 41 permanent, 5 provisionally substantive and 20 temporary against a sanctioned cadre of 69 appointments. During the year 5 provisionally
1933-34. MEDICAL RELIEF.

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substantive and 17 temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons were confirmed. There was one casualty, which was not replaced, so that at the end of the year there were 62 permanent and 3 temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons. The number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeons was increased from 7 to 12.

The sanctioned cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons remained at 409 (including a leave reserve of 74). The number on the rolls on January 1st, 1933, was 389, which included 11 temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 1 Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon. During the year there were 16 casualties, which were not replaced, so that 373 Sub-Assistant Surgeons remained on the rolls at the end of the year.

On January 1st, 1933, there were 6 subsidized Medical Practitioners of whom one died during the year. The question of discontinuing the grant of subsidies to private medical practitioners is now under the consideration of Government.

The allocation of Civil Surgeoncies was revised during the year and it is now as follows:—

Indian Medical Service officers 19; Indian Medical Department 7; Civil Assistant Surgeons 12, including the posts of Third Surgeon and Third Physician, Rangoon General Hospital, and 1 Private Medical Practitioner.

Government has accepted in principle the appointment of Private Medical Practitioners as Honorary Members of the staff of Government Hospitals. The Venereal Clinic of the Rangoon General Hospital is now in charge of Honorary Medical Officers and it is hoped to increase the number of Honorary Medical Officers as opportunity offers.

The number of graduates and licentiates appointed as House Surgeons or House Physicians and Assistant House Surgeons or Assistant House Physicians during the year were 16 and 10 respectively.

The number of Nursing Sisters at the end of the year was 31 (31), whilst the number of trained nurses and midwives employed in all classes of institutions was 504 (519), of whom 135 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 208 were Burmese. The number of midwives employed in hospitals was 161. These figures do not include Municipal midwives (Result-System Midwives), of whom 193 were employed by Local Bodies at the end of the year, nor do they include the trained midwives employed by un-official organizations engaged in maternity and child-welfare work.

Dais are not employed in Government or Local Fund Hospitals in Burma. It is satisfactory to be able to record that almost all hospitals in the province employ at least one nurse or midwife, but in most hospitals the number of nurses is inadequate.

The number of compounders employed in hospitals in Burma at the end of the year was 315. Twenty-seven compounders—almost all Burmans—were trained (at their own expense) during the year.

161. At the commencement of the summer session in June 1933, 33 students (10 public and 23 private) were selected by the Non-Statutory Selection Committee, out of 115 applicants for admission to the school. All the selected candidates were High School Finalists and most of them attained the standard recognized for Matriculation by the Rangoon University. Including the new entrants the total number of students at the commencement of the session was 172 (195); 43 (57) passed out
or left the School during the year and 129 students (138) remained on the rolls at the end of the year. The number of stipendiaries was the same (10) as last year. The slight contraction in the number of students is mainly due to the restriction of the number of new entrants during the past few years. The proportion of Burman students in the year under review was 53 per cent as compared with 42 per cent last year, whilst 17 per cent were women, two-thirds of whom were Burmans, as compared with 14 per cent last year.

The standard of teaching was satisfactorily maintained, the only important change during the year being the creation of a permanent Lecturership in Pathology and the inclusion of this subject in Part I of the Final Examination. The organization of studies in the Medical School was closely examined during the year and proposals for extending the curriculum and for improving the status of the medical licentiates are now under consideration.

Examinations were held in September 1933 and March 1934. An official inspection of the examination held in March 1934 was made on behalf of the Burma Medical Council. The examination results for the year were as follows:—In the Primary Examination at the end of the first year, 26 passed out of 30 (87 per cent), in the Intermediate Examination 20 students passed out of 34 (59 per cent), in Part I of the Final Examination 29 students passed out of 39 (74 per cent), and in the Final Examination, Part II, 27 out of 66 passed (41 per cent) as compared with 66 per cent in the previous year. These results may be regarded as satisfactory except in the case of Part II of the Final Examination, in which the failures in midwifery were absolutely and relatively high, being 25 out of 42 candidates, or approximately 60 per cent. This matter is receiving attention.

The teaching was conducted in the Medical College, as usual, and 84 public and private students (male) were accommodated in the improvised hostel in the old General Hospital buildings. A new hostel both for male and female students, with playing fields attached, is urgently required. Fortunately, a suitable site is available in the compound of the old Mental Hospital, and it is hoped that a new hostel will be erected on this site without undue delay.

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

162. The system of anti-rabic treatment followed at the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, in 1931 and 1932 was slightly modified in 1933. The strength of the vaccine was raised to five per cent for all cases though the dosage and duration of treatment varied according to the severity of bites. The total number of patients treated at the Institute was 2,845 (2,545), of whom 1,540 (1,277) were fully treated; 412 (416) absconded before the course of treatment was completed, and 893 (852) were "advice" cases. The death-rate amongst the persons treated at the Institute was 0.45 per cent.

The anti-rabic centres of the Burma Oil Company at Chauk and Nyaunghtha treated 29 persons and the Military Centre at Maymyo 13 with the vaccine supplied from the Institute. One per cent vaccine was also issued to Civil Surgeons and Medical Officers in charge of District Hospitals, where 216 (103) patients were fully treated.
The work in the Bacteriological Section showed an increase over the previous year. Twenty-thousand one hundred and forty-six (18,663) specimens were examined and reported upon, Wassermann and Kahn tests accounting for 14,916 (14,417).

163. The accommodation in the two Mental Hospitals remained the same as last year, viz., 1,051 (886 males and 165 females) at Tadagale and 138 males at Minbu or a total of 1,189 (1,024 males and 165 females) at both institutions. The hospital at Tadagale was seriously overcrowded, more especially on the male side throughout the year. In order to relieve the congestion, and also as a measure of economy, 45 patients were transferred to Minbu, but owing to increased admission at Tadagale, the total population at the end of the year was actually larger than it was on January 1st, 1933. Additional accommodation is urgently necessary, but it cannot be provided at present on account of lack of funds.

At Tadagale the total number of patients admitted during the year was 319 (270 males and 49 females) as compared with 272 (240 males and 32 females), whilst at Minbu the new admissions comprised 45 patients transferred from Tadagale and one re-admission. The increase in the number of admissions at Tadagale is mainly ascribed to patients being sent to hospital who would in periods of prosperity have been retained at home. The number of discharges at Tadagale was 211 (186 males and 25 females), of whom 118 (102 males and 16 females) were classified as "cured," 36 (27 males and 9 females) as "improved" and 57 as "discharged otherwise." The percentages of cures to admissions was 18.18. At Minbu one patient was discharged as "cured" and 13 were "discharged otherwise."

There were 78 deaths (73 males and 5 females) at Tadagale and one at Minbu as compared with 61 in the previous year, the percentage of deaths to daily average population at both institutions being 5.84 (4.76). The cause of the increased death-rate is ascribed to the admission of a number of advanced cases of general paralysis of the insane, 14 of whom died within a few months of admission. The more important causes of death were general paralysis of the insane (25) and tuberculosis of the lungs (19). The general health of the patients at both institutions was good and the only outbreak of disease was a mild epidemic of influenza at Tadagale which caused 42 cases with no deaths. The daily average sick was 40.69 (45.61).

The treatment followed the usual lines, viz., dietetic, occupational, and general and specific therapeutic treatment in association with hygienic measures designed to promote the mental and physical health of the patients.

The specific treatment was mainly confined to the treatment of general paralysis of the insane by malarial therapy and sulfosin (colloidal sulphur).

There were no escapes during the year, but two patients at Tadagale committed suicide, one patient was struck on the head by a criminal epileptic and died, and one criminal patient stabbed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon when he was being medically examined and also the keeper who came to his rescue.

The total expenditure on both institutions was Rs. 5,06,489-12-4 as compared with Rs. 5,14,350-3-4 in 1932. The decrease was partly due to reduced contract rates for paddy and rations and partly to the
exercise of strict economy. The average cost per patient at Tadagale was Rs. 238 (Rs. 265) or Rs. 20 per mensem and Rs. 162 (Rs. 165) or Rs. 14 per mensem at Minbu.

On the credit side the receipts from paying patients including municipalities, amounted to Rs. 1,84,019-1-0 (Rs. 1,73,632-5-9) which indicates an appreciable increase.

√ Public Health.

164. With the general decline in revenue, there is unfortunately little hope of any increase in the funds available for the Provincial Public Health Board to make grants for public health projects, and in consequence there is little prospect of any important development in sanitary works in the Province.

The total amount spent during the year by local authorities on public health services was Rs. 66'03 (70'92) lakhs, of which Rs. 11'73 (11'64) lakhs were spent on water supplies, Rs. 28'63 (32'22) lakhs on conservancy and Rs. 3'95 (4'31) on drainage. The percentage of income expended by all Local Bodies on these services was 17'96 (17'13), the figure for towns being 22'04 (22'52) and for districts 7'61 (6'82).

Vaccination.

165. During the year 1933-34, 352 (351) vaccinators were employed in Burma. Supervision was exercised by 30 (30) Inspectors of Vaccination, 68 (48) Public Health Inspectors, 30 (32) Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 38 (38) District Superintendents of Vaccination. In order to cope with local outbreaks of small-pox, 41 (41) temporary vaccinators were entertained for various periods. The number of vaccinators (43) and head vaccinators (3) remained unchanged in the Federated Shan States.

166. The total number of persons vaccinated in Burma was 1,445,151 (1,356,450) of whom 1,244,740 were vaccinated by regular vaccinators, 5,480 in dispensaries, 2,258 by private practitioners, 35,778 in jails and 156,895 at the ports of Rangoon and Akyab. The number of operations recorded during the year is the highest in the history of the Province. It is higher by 88,102 operations than the previous year's figure which was a record. It is very gratifying to note this increase, notwithstanding the fact that small-pox was less prevalent. The total number of operations performed by the regular vaccinators, dispensary staff and private practitioners amounted to 1,253,886, of which 634,233 were primary and 619,653 revaccinations. Successful primary operations in rural areas amounted to 508,944, in urban areas 56,894 and in Cantonment areas 515, making a total of 566,353 (572,068). The percentage of success in primary vaccinations, of which the results were known, was 96'66 in rural areas, 97'42 in urban areas and 95'90 in Cantonments. In rural areas high percentages of success are reported from Pegu 99'97, Tharrawaddy 100'00, Henzada 99'60, Maubin 99'96, Pyapón 99'98, Amherst 99'06, Kyauske 99'63 and Bhamo 99'98, while low rates occur in the Arakan
Hill Tracts 88°07, Mergui 87°23. Chin Hills 79°65 and Myitkyina 86°22. In urban areas, thirty towns report 100 per cent successes. 41 towns report successes between 90 and 100 per cent, while three towns report a success rate under 90 per cent. Successful revaccinations amounted to 144,026. The percentage of success in revaccinations of which the results were known was 31°91 in rural areas, 30°39 in urban areas and 65°43 in cantonments. The results of 161,582 cases were unknown.

In the Federated Shan States 106,706 (120,969) persons were vaccinated. Of these 70,834 were primary and 35,872 revaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations 60,740 were successful and of the revaccinations 17,331 were successful; the percentages of success in verified cases were 96°91 and 62°66 respectively.

The total number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated in Burma, excluding jails and ships, was 1,252,478. Of these the District or Municipal Health Officers inspected 96,409 or 77°70 per cent. The Inspectors of Vaccination, Public Health Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Surgeons verified 372,195 or 58°81 per cent of the primary and 257,587 or 41°57 per cent of the revaccination cases.

In the Federated Shan States, the District Health Officers verified 0°32 per cent of all vaccinations, while the Inspectors of Vaccination and Head Vaccinators inspected 57°36 per cent in primary and 31°29 per cent in revaccination cases.

167. The net amount spent on the Vaccination Department in Burma was Rs. 4°06 (3°86) lakhs, the average cost per successful case being Re. 0-9-2 (0-8-9) and in the Shan States it was Rs. 38,502 (36,729), the cost of a successful case being Re. 0-8-0 (0-7-2).

168. A total of 17,336 (15,810) grammes of lymph was manufactured and a total of 1,755,684 (1,578,108) doses of lymph was issued during the year. The Director of the Depot, Mr. G. H. Blaker, I.M.D., was deputed for a month to Kuala Lampur, Federated Malay States, in order to study the technique of lymph manufacture adopted there. The Malayan method of cow vaccination, which yields a greater quantity of lymph, was tried at the Depot on his return. The average yield increased to 98°29 (51°45) grammes per cow calf and 375°44 (200°65) grammes per buffalo calf. The number of calves vaccinated was accordingly reduced—cow calves to 142 (241) and buffalo calves to 9 (17). The saving effected in the cost of calves has more than compensated for the cost of his deputation. The Depot gave training in vaccination to the students of the public health inspectors' training class. The training class for vaccinators was held in abeyance during the year.
CHAPTER VII.
INSTRUCTION.

REFERENCES—
Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1933-34. Statistical Abstract for British India.

General System of Public Instruction.

Educational Progress.

169. Economic depression in the Province reached its nadir in the year 1933-34. Financial stringency continued to dominate educational activities and the axe of retrenchment cut still deeper, affecting almost every educational institution in the Province and causing considerable hardship to many. Educational authorities, teachers, and parents however faced the situation with fortitude and showed a remarkable capacity to adjust themselves to straitened circumstances. It is gratifying that statistics of attendance in recognised educational institutions show only a very slight decrease.

The figures for the past three years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recognised Institutions</th>
<th>Pupils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>523,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>7,353</td>
<td>523,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-34</td>
<td>7,345</td>
<td>522,222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fact that many Local Education Authorities are beginning to realize the necessity for amalgamation of schools and that Government has closed down another Lower Primary Standard in each of its Anglo-Vernacular Schools will explain the small decrease and it may be said that although retrenchment has prevented progress, it has not as yet set the clock back.

170. There were 7,347 (7,356)* recognized schools in the Province attended by 524,031 (524,864) pupils of whom 353,279 (353,018) were in Lower Primary stages of instruction, 94,800 (94,478) in the Upper Primary, 43,112 (43,281) in the Middle, 13,575 (12,581) in the High and 1,809 (1,801) in the Collegiate stages. The remaining 17,456 (19,705) were in special schools.

One hundred and twenty-two Local Education Authorities were responsible for the control of Vernacular Schools with a total school-going population of 431,328 pupils. These Local Education Authorities consisted of 28 School Boards controlling 4,249 schools, 58

*Math figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
Municipalities controlling 621 schools, 16 Town Committees controlling 59 schools and 20 Deputy Commissioners controlling 750 schools.

The total recorded expenditure on Education in 1933-34 was Rs. 1,63,20,680, Rs. 6,72,601 less than the figures for the preceding year. This total includes Rs. 57,638 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings, Rs. 22,52,010 spent on certain institutions not under the control of the department and expenditure of Rs. 6,61,770 in the Federated Shan States.

Pensionary and other charges on account of expenditure in England are excluded. The expenditure was met as follows:

1. From Provincial Funds, Rs. 53,67,776 (Rs. 60,59,410).
2. From Rural Local Funds, Rs. 33,94,204 (Rs. 34,51,386).
3. From Municipal Funds, Rs. 13,25,433 (Rs. 13,31,770).
4. From Fees, Rs. 35,75,872 (Rs. 34,02,945).
5. From the Federated Shan States Funds, Rs. 3,99,107 (Rs. 3,98,422).
6. From other sources, Rs. 22,58,288 (Rs. 23,49,348).

Expenditure on education is thus met from three sources, viz., Public Funds, Fees and other sources. Expenditure from "other sources" is that incurred by private persons and bodies, mainly missions and school managers. Over fifty per cent of the expenditure shown above as from Rural Local Funds was contributed from Provincial Funds.

Average cost per head.—The average cost of educating each pupil during the year was Rs. 25'13 (25'18). The average cost per head in the University (i.e., the Rangoon University and its constituent colleges) including the Intermediate College, (Mandalay) was Rs. 894'31 (Rs. 903'79); in Secondary Schools Rs. 40'79 (Rs. 40'55); in Upper Primary Schools Rs. 8'01 (Rs. 8'08); in Lower Primary Schools Rs. 15'75 (Rs. 12'89); in Training Schools Rs. 154'38 (Rs. 186'85) and in other special schools Rs. 28'38 (23'44).

Cost per head of population.—The average expenditure per head of the population on education was Rs. 1-1-9 (1-2-6) of which Rs. 0-11-5 (Rs. 0-12-3) was met from Public Funds.

171. A slight increase is shown in the number of Primary Departments in schools of all types except "Vernacular Schools under private management." The number of children attending Primary Vernacular Schools and the Primary departments of Secondary Vernacular Schools increased by 2,224, the total being 417,235 (415,011).

Anglo-Vernacular Primary Departments increased by one to 248 but owing to the closing of Lower Primary classes in Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the attendance dropped from 25,479 to 23,840.

The total number of children in the Primary Departments of all Secondary Schools and in all Primary Schools was 448,079 (447,496). The numbers in Vernacular Primary Departments of Vernacular Secondary Schools and in Vernacular Primary Schools increased by 2,224, but there was a decrease of 2,271 children under Lower Primary Schools. This decrease is due to (1) the enforcement of the rules by which children under six are no longer allowed to be entered on the school rolls, (2) the raising of Lower Primary Schools to Upper Primary.
172. The numbers here show an increase in all types of schools in the High Department, but there was a decrease in the Middle Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, where the figures for the year are:—Boys in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments 14,164 (15,079), Girls in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments 3,018 (3,100). The suspension of the Government Middle School Examination at the end of the Seventh Standard course has reduced stagnation in the middle department, but while promotion to the High School has been thus facilitated, financial stress has undoubtedly affected admissions to the Middle Department. English Schools show no decrease because these schools are making a definite appeal to well-to-do Burmese, Indian and Chinese parents who are able to meet the higher rate of fee charged. There were 26,370 (25,388) pupils studying in the Middle and High Departments of 1,113 (1,119) Vernacular Schools in the Province.

The examination results in both English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools show a marked improvement, but the results in the Vernacular High School (Standard XI) examination were disappointing, the pass percentage dropping from 46 per cent to 27 per cent.

The present system of Vernacular Normal Training has survived its usefulness and the time has come for the establishment of a Vernacular Teachers Training College at a centre which will afford facilities to give a rural bias to the ordinary literary course.

173. There were 1,809 (1,783) students in the University during the year, 1,506 (1,499) men and 303 (284) women, distributed as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University and Colle-</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>1,059 (1,087)</td>
<td>118 (123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson College</td>
<td>184 (172)</td>
<td>8 (94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training College for Teachers</td>
<td>62 (49)</td>
<td>68 (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical College</td>
<td>73 (65)</td>
<td>15 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate College, Mandalay</td>
<td>128 (126)</td>
<td>14 (12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statistics given below show the results of the University Examinations:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate Examination</th>
<th>No. presented</th>
<th>No. passed</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>373 (361)</td>
<td>179 (176)</td>
<td>48 (49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson College</td>
<td>97 (84)</td>
<td>47 (29)</td>
<td>48 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate College</td>
<td>81 (84)</td>
<td>31 (35)</td>
<td>38 (42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree Examinations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.A. Examinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A. Pass</td>
<td>92 (107)</td>
<td>54 (53)</td>
<td>59 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson College</td>
<td>28 (29)</td>
<td>17 (17)</td>
<td>61 (59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A. (Honours)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>13 (12)</td>
<td>11 (12)</td>
<td>85 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson College</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td>3 (2)</td>
<td>100 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. Examinations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. (Pass)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>50 (44)</td>
<td>14 (22)</td>
<td>28 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson College</td>
<td>5 (8)</td>
<td>3 (1)</td>
<td>60 (13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1933-34.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree Examination—continued.</th>
<th>No. presented</th>
<th>No passed</th>
<th>Percentage.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.Sc. (Honours).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>12 (16)</td>
<td>11 (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson College</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(2*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A. Examination (Honours).</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 (...)</td>
<td>1 (...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judson College</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Sc. Examination (Honours).</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>2 (...)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Were given a pass degree.

The Government grant, which had for years remained fixed at Rs. 1,20,000 was reduced to Rs. 60,000. Strict economy in expenditure had to be maintained, even though the Trustees of the University Endowment Fund made an emergency grant of over one lakh of rupees to supplement the deficiencies in the grants of the University and its Constituent Colleges.

174. So far as teachers in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools are concerned a very considerable improvement has been noted since the opening of the Teachers' Training College which prepares both for the Trained Teachers' Certificate and the degree of B.Ed. In the year 1933, twenty-five students appeared for the B.Ed. examination and nineteen passed, while 45 were successful out of 63 who appeared for the Trained Teachers' Certificate. Twenty-eight men and seventeen women were admitted to the B.Ed. class in 1933 representing an increase of nineteen students as compared with the 1931 figures. Thirty-seven men and fifty-two women were admitted to the Trained Teachers' Certificate course representing an increase of twenty-five students on the 1931 figures. Anglo-Vernacular and English Kindergarten Normal work is still undertaken by the Education Department—the University is not pre pared to accept this responsibility. There are six Kindergarten Training classes in existence with 145 students; 123 students sat for the final examination and 77 passed.

Vernacular Normal training is carried out in two types of schools (1) the Vernacular Normal Schools which train for the Teachers' Certificate and the Higher Grade Certificate and (2) the Elementary Training Classes which prepare teachers for work in the Primary Department.

During the year there were four Government Normal Schools and five aided Normal Schools. One of the former (Government Normal School, Toungoo) was closed at the end of the year and aid was withdrawn from one of the latter (R.C.M. Normal School, Thonze).

The number of Elementary Classes was reduced from 23 to 20 and has now been still further reduced. There are at present no fewer than 3,042 unemployed certificated teachers in Burma of whom 2,660 are Elementary teachers and 382 hold superior certificates. A scheme of elementary training with a rural bias has been undertaken by the S.P.G. at Chaungwa for men teachers and by the Wesleyan Mission at Kyaukse for women teachers. The two experiments are being closely watched and appear to be doing sound pioneer work.
175. Thirty-five (39) students took the B.Sc. course in Engineering Professional and Technical Education.

Examination Results:—

First examination in Engineering 8 passed out of 14.
Second examination in Engineering 5 passed out of 8.
Bachelor of Science examination in Engineering 5 passed out of 10.

Government Technical Institute, Insein.—At the end of the year the number of students on the rolls was as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>At the Institute</th>
<th>Under practical training</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineering (Diploma Course)</td>
<td>36 (75)</td>
<td>34 (30)</td>
<td>70 (105)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Engineering (Diploma Course)</td>
<td>28 (24)</td>
<td>17 (31)</td>
<td>45 (35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (Diploma Course)</td>
<td>7 (5)</td>
<td>7 (5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop Apprentices</td>
<td>10 (16)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 (16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This was the second year in which the evening classes were held at Insein instead of in Rangoon, free transport being provided. The number of students in both the ordinary and special classes fell below those of the previous year; this was possibly due to inability to pay fees. It is satisfactory that a much better type of student is attending these classes than was the case when the classes were held in Rangoon. Though the numbers are lower the students are more regular in attendance and show better application.

Eighty-eight (79) students were reading for the M.B.B.S. Degree in the Medical College during the year in the following classes:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Males. (2)</th>
<th>Females. (3)</th>
<th>Total (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second M.B. (Junior)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second M.B. (Senior)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third M.B.B.S.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I, Final M.B.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II, Final M.B.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II, Final L.M. &amp; S.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table below shows the distribution of students by race:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Burmans</th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>Anglo-Indians and others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second M.B. (Junior)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second M.B. (Senior)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third M.B.B.S.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I, Final M.B.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II, Final M.B.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part III, Final L.M. &amp; S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, had 172 (149) students on the rolls during 1933-34 distributed as follows:

- First Year: 43
- Second Year: 38
- Third Year: 32
- Fourth Year: 59

Examinations were held in September 1933 for students who failed in March 1933.

Twenty students appeared for the Final Part I Examination and 14 passed. Of the failures, five were remanded for a period of six months and one was removed from the school. Twenty-four students appeared for the Final Part II Examination and 13 passed. The failures were remanded for a period of six months. The Annual Test Examination in Anatomy, Physiology and Biology for first year students was held in January 1934. Thirty-two students appeared and twenty-five passed. Of the failures, five students were remanded for one year and two were removed from the school.

### Examinations—March 1934

**Final Examination, Part I.**—Nineteen appeared and fifteen passed. Of the failures, three were remanded for six months and one for one year.

**Final Examination, Part II.**—Forty-two students appeared for examination and fourteen passed. Of the failures, twenty-three were remanded for six months, three for one year and two were removed. One hundred and twenty (121) students were admitted to the Government Survey Schools at Shwebo, Kyaukse and Prome. Of these 103 (95) completed the course and 39 (86) passed the final examination held in June 1933, results which indicate that the work of the classes...
was unsatisfactory. Owing to retrenchment in the Land Records, Irrigation and other Departments only a small number of passed pupils were able to find employment. Expenditure on the maintenance of the survey schools was Rs. 11,196 (Rs. 11,643). Against this expenditure must be set off a saving to Government of a sum of Rs. 4,361 (3,019) on surveys of an occupied area of 17,445 acres at four annas per acre, undertaken by the pupils as part of their practical training.

**Saunders Weaving Institute, Amarapura.**—Seventy-six students were under training during the year, twenty-five in the higher course and fifty-one in the lower. Twelve students from the higher course and twenty-six from the lower completed their training and passed out. These students came from twenty-three different districts of Burma. Five travelling weaving demonstrators were engaged by local bodies and two by Government to demonstrate improved labour-saving appliances to weavers in rural areas.

The Government Lacquer School at Pagan had 78 students on its rolls. The students who were all descendants of lacquer workers of Pagan varied in age between 12 and 16 years. Those who left school after completing the course found employment in Pagan.

**State Scholarships.**—Owing to financial stringency no State Scholarships were awarded in 1933-34. There were during the year five State Scholars in England who were following courses leading to qualifications in Civil Engineering, Dental Surgery, Horticulture, Structural Engineering and Surgery. One scholar returned to Burma having passed the B.Sc. Engineering Examination of London University with First Class Honours.

**Government Accountancy Classes.**—No Accountancy Classes were conducted by Government during the year.

**Apprentice Stipends.**—Twenty-seven apprentice stipends were continued and twenty-three new stipends for apprentices in workshops were awarded.

**Commercial Schools.**—Fourteen commercial schools continued to be recognised by the department during the year. Five hundred and sixteen pupils were undergoing instruction in these schools compared with 495 in the previous year.

176. Numbers attending English schools were 10,583 (10,418); the number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils decreased from 5,906 to 5,763 while the number of non-European pupils increased from 4,512 to 4,820. It is significant that the number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils in Anglo-Vernacular Schools increased from 665 to 804. There were 37 (36) English schools, of which one was managed by Government, and the rest were aided schools. One hundred and eight (92) boys and 75 (56) girls passed the English High School Examination. The percentage of passes in this examination was particularly good; the standard of work in our leading four English Girls' Schools may be favourably compared with the best that India can produce. In the University the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians taking the degree examinations fell from nineteen to thirteen and in the Intermediate examination from thirty-eight to thirty-three. Here too, the financial circumstances of Anglo-Indian parents must explain this decrease.
177. The total number of Mahomedans under instruction in public and private institutions shows an increase of 326—the figures for 1933-34 being 32,635 compared with 32,309 for the preceding year, but figures for private institutions must be treated with caution, for they are seldom reliable. The number of Mahomedan pupils in recognised schools increased by 623; the total for the year stands at 27,137 (26,514). The figures for Mahomedan schools only show an increase of eight recognised institutions and 977 pupils. The number of Mahomedan pupils in Primary Schools increased from 15,471 to 15,574 and in Secondary Schools from 10,096 to 10,997; in the University there was a decrease, the numbers in attendance in the Rangoon Colleges dropped from 137 to 86 and in the Intermediate College, Mandalay, from 6 to 2. The number of Mahomedan girls in different classes of public instruction shows an increase from 7,651 to 8,237. The number of Mahomedan girls in Arts Colleges decreased from 21 to 5. In English schools they rose from 141 to 165 and in Anglo-Vernacular Schools from 498 to 507. In Vernacular Schools attendance rose from 6,966 to 7,545; but in schools for special instruction it fell from 25 to 15 and in private institutions from 1,603 to 1,587.

The lack of a common educational policy among the Mahomedans of Burma is a distressing feature which must militate against progress.

Karen Education.—There were fourteen (14) Karen Anglo-Vernacular Schools with an attendance of 3,578 which represents a decrease of 64 on the figures for the previous year. There were 907 (936) Vernacular Karen schools with an attendance of 47,889 (47,679). No fewer than 175 (163) Vernacular Karen Schools with an attendance of 4,137 (3,591) are not yet aided.

Shan Education.—The School for the Sons of Shan Chiefs at Taunggyi is now under a Head Master appointed by the local authorities and is no longer under an officer in the Indian Educational Service. Attendance here was 84 (82). There was one Shan Anglo-Vernacular School under private management with an attendance of 299 (332). Shan vernacular schools under private management decreased from 124 to 121 but attendance increased from 7,280 to 7,442. Private Shan schools increased in number from 777 to 809 and attendance increased from 8,599 to 8,723. The proportion of unrecognised Shan schools is noteworthy. The proportion of pupils of special classes in recognized schools to those in private schools is roughly 6 to 1, but in Shan schools it is 7 to 9. Karens show a proportion of 17 to 1, Kachins 51 to 1, and Chins 151 to 1.

Chinese Education.—There were 5 (4) recognized Chinese Anglo-Vernacular Schools with an attendance of 821 (794). Most of the Chinese children in this province are educated in private schools, for Chinese parents as a class are unwilling to send their children to the recognised institutions, preferring to keep them in schools where their nationality may be emphasized.

Chin Education.—There were 2 Chin Anglo-Vernacular Schools under public management with an attendance of 198 (238) and 36 (30) Vernacular Schools under public management in which attendance
increased from 1,486 to 1,600. There were two Chin Anglo-Vernacular Schools under private management with an attendance of 207 (208). There were 35 (36) Vernacular Chin Schools under private management with an attendance of 1,494 (1,496) and one unrecognized Chin vernacular school with an attendance of 25 (30).

The question of vernacular must always prove a stumbling block here; the latest scheme has now been working for nine years and there are to-day between 3,000 and 4,000 Chins who can read and write in their mother tongue; some vernacular pupils have entered the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Falam and Tiddim to get further education in English and some have gone on to the High Schools in the plains where they are said to be doing well.

None of the Vernacular Schools taught Burmese except the Government schools at Mindat and Kyindwe, but steps are being taken to introduce oral Burmese in all schools next year.

In a country which has so many different dialects the need for Burmese would appear to be obvious, but this was not the opinion of the last committee which discussed this question. The opinion now appears to be veering round to the necessity of making Burmese the lingua franca.

Kachin Education.—The numbers of public schools and attendance remained as in the previous year, namely 4 and 233. There were 60 (60) recognized vernacular schools under private management with an attendance of 2,964 (2,813) and 3 (1) unrecognized private schools with an attendance of 54 (12).

Tamil and Telugu Education.—There were 20 (20) Anglo-Vernacular schools under private management and attendance here increased from 4,861 to 5,070. There were 63 (61) recognized vernacular schools under private management with an attendance of 4,921 (4,381) and 55 (34) unrecognized vernacular schools with an attendance of 1,184 (287).

Schools for the Blind.—The St. Michael's school for the blind at Kemmendine commenced the year with a roll of 23 and ended with 28. The school for blind girls at Moulmein had 19 pupils on the roll compared with 17 in the previous year.

School for the Deaf and Dumb.—Like the two schools for the Blind this school contains a very small percentage of the children, whose place should be here. There were 28 pupils in the year under report but as the Superintendent says in his annual report:—"There are in Burma some 16,967 deaf mutes, of whom about 1,000 between the age of 7 and 4 ought to be in this institution." Both institutions which are doing such good work are hampered by the disinclination of parents to send their defective children away from home. A more thorough system of advertising might in time remove this obstacle.

178. The total number of girls in recognized institutions was 2,08,682 (2,08,417) a slight increase; figures for lower Primary Departments show a decrease which is more than made up by increases in other departments. Only 39,218 girls are in recognized girls' schools, the rest being in schools where boys predominate.
So far as primary education is concerned there is little to object to in co-education, but above standard IV it is desirable to separate the sexes and female vernacular education in this province will not make much progress until the number of girls' schools is considerably greater than it is at present. There are only 776 (762) girls' schools in Burma to-day.

Girls' examination results in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools are satisfactory, those in the English High School examination where a pass percentage of 81.5 was secured being really excellent, but the results in Vernacular Examinations are still disappointing, the pass percentage in the Vernacular X Standard Examination being only 28 that in the IX Standard Examination 21 and that in the Middle School Examination 26.

179. The Borstal and Senicr Training School at Thayetmyo at the end of the year contained 372 pupils of whom 281 were in the Borstal and 91 in the Training School. During the past five years 99 have left the Training School and of these 86 are said to have found employment, 196 have left the Borstal Department and of these 181 are shown as being employed, but owing to the difficulty of keeping in close touch with the discharged students, the figures under "employment" must be accepted with reserve. Financial depression has hindered progress here, and this experiment was unfortunate in being first tried out at a time when money was so scarce.

Literature and the Press.

180. The number of publications registered showed a decrease from Publications Registered: 199 to 164. Eighty-four were in Burmese, 10 in English, 28 in Pali-Burmese, 7 in Karen, 4 in English-Burmese, 5 in Kachin, 17 in Oriya, 3 in Tamil and the rest in Taungthu, Wa and other languages. Works of religion amounted to 79—more than half the total number published. These comprise of 29 in Burmese, 24 in Pali-Burmese, 9 in Oriya, 6 in Karen, 5 in Kachin, 2 in English and 1 each in Wa, Taungthu, Urdu and Tamil. The most important religious book of the year is the Second Volume of the Thathanabaing's great work "Gulatta Vinicchaya" or "Decisions on Knotty Points" dealing with questions on the Vinaya or Rules of Conduct for Buddhist monks. While fiction dwindled down from 19 to 16, no less than four biographical works were published—one dealing with the life of Alaungpaya and the other with the lives of Burmese poetesses. Politics had a poor showing with only 3 small publications to its credit—all electioneering pamphlets. One noteworthy feature of the year is the publication by Muslims of a few religious books in Burmese for their co-religionists who know neither Arabic nor Urdu. Burmese fiction has not yet emerged from the "catch-penny" type and no new ground seemed to have been broken.

181. Including the three Government Presses, there were 348 (346) presses: 28 were closed and 30 new ones opened. There were 41 (65) newspapers and 181 (154) periodicals. Excluding Government publications, there were 35 newspapers of which 18 are dailies (5 in English, 6 in...
Burmesse, 3 in Chinese, 3 in Tamil and 1 in Urdu), 6 are tri-weeklies (4 in English and 2 in Burmese), 7 are bi-weeklies (4 in English, 2 in Burmese and 1 in Urdu), 3 are weeklies (1 in Telugu, 1 in Gujarati and 1 in Sgaw-Karen) and one is a fortnightly in Burmese. Of the periodicals, there were, exclusive of Government publications, 89 periodicals of which 1 is a daily in Burmese, 2 are bi-weeklies (1 in English and 1 in Burmese), 20 are weeklies (5 in English, 8 in Burmese, 1 in Sgaw-Karen, 1 in Bengali, 3 in Tamil, 1 in Oriya and 1 in Urdu), 2 are fortnightlies (1 in Burmese and 1 in Pwo-Karen), 49 are monthlies (18 in English, 16 in Burmese, 3 in English and Burmese, 1 in Kachin, 1 in Pwo-Karen, 3 in Sgaw-Karen, 1 in Bwe-Karen, 4 in Karen (unspecified), and 2 in Bengali), 12 are quarterlies (10 in English and 2 in Burmese), one is a thrice-yearly in English and two are yearlies in English.

**Literary Societies.**


182. The Rangoon Literary Society spent Rs. 2,914 (4,031) on the purchase of books and periodicals; and the number of books purchased was 490. Its membership has been reduced from 187 to 182 and its income, in the shape of subscriptions, also declined from Rs. 8,415 to Rs. 7,938.

The Rangoon Literary Club has also had its membership reduced from 65 to 64. Only two volumes were added to the 1,374 volumes in its library; but only 109 volumes were taken on loan by the members of the club.

The Burma Book Club again declared a dividend of 6 per cent. No new activities were started during 1933 but its old activities have been well maintained. Several new catalogues were issued and its monthly "Books of the Month" is becoming increasingly popular. The modern readers' circulating library has survived its first year and has been much appreciated. It should become a standard library of non-fiction works and its usefulness is that it serves the whole of the country and is not confined to Rangoon.

The Rangoon Teachers' Institute has a Reading Room and Library attached to it. It has since October 1933 been maintained by means of voluntary subscriptions from some 44 teachers. The total number of visitors during the year was 284, and the number of books issued was 52.

The Bernard Free Library, subsidised by Government and the Rangoon Corporation, lent 10,897 (10,155) books and had 1,792 (1,808) registered borrowers, of whom 755 (760) were Burmans, 576 (588) Indians, 292 (288) Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 169 (172) belonged to other nationalities. At the end of the year the number of books totalled 16,910 and the number of manuscripts preserved in the Manuscript Department was 7,496.

The Rangoon Bar Library Association's membership fell to 147 (157). The decrease in the number is due to the removal from the list of certain members who had placed their names on the absent list and who are not likely to return to the Bar.
Arts and Sciences.

183. The Burma Art Club organized an exhibition of paintings, drawings, etchings, etc., and thus helped to encourage local talent. Classes for anatomical study were held in the club premises every Sunday while demonstrations and lectures on water colour painting were given every alternate Sunday. Outdoor sketching classes were also organized. The Annual Provincial Arts and Crafts Exhibition which had been held by Government was discontinued in 1932 on account of the financial condition of the Province. But "The Burma Arts, Crafts and Industrial Exhibition" managed by a private committee which was held in February 1934 was well attended and proved quite a success. It was run on the same lines as the Government exhibition but was wider in scope as firms and manufacturers outside Burma were also permitted to participate. Government assisted the Exhibition by sending demonstration parties and lending the services of experts to carry out the judging in some of the sections of the Exhibition. The largest share of the contribution in the Art Section was from the Burma Art Club and three members were awarded medals and certificates of merit by the Exhibition Committee.
CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

184. The only special repair executed during the year was to the Chief Queen's Confinement Room of the Palace at Mandalay. Extensive repairs were also made to the roofs of the "Apartment with a Fountain," the Lily Throne Room and the verandah west of the Peacock Throne Room. Necessary repairs were also carried out to some Pyaththas on the Fort Walls at Mandalay, and to some Central Protected Monuments at Hmawza, Syriam, Pegu, Kyaukse, Amarapura, Ava, Sagaing, Mingun and Shwebo.

During the year the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, visited Thaton and Bassein in Lower Burma and the old site of Peiktanomyo (Vishnu City) in Taungdwingyi Subdivision, Magwe District, with a view to adoption of necessary measures for the preservation of antiquities which are fast disappearing from view. He could not carry out any excavation work owing to lack of funds. A sum of Rs. 500 was, however, granted by the Government of India for the preservation of exposed excavations in Burma during the year under report. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 152-5-0 was expended on the repairs to the inscription shed near the Patodawgyi Pagoda at Amarapura, and the balance distributed between Hmawza (old Prome) and Pagan, two great centres of excavation works in Burma. Interesting archaeological finds were made at Yegyi-Yenauk, a suburb of Bassein, in the shape of relic chambers of the remains of a stupa containing inter alia small terra-cotta votive tablets bearing effigies of the Buddha, votive stone stupas, over a hundred figures of arhats, male and female, bronze images of Buddha, a small porcelain vessel and other glazed earthenware ones holding in them what are believed to be corporeal relics of the Buddha or his disciples, small rubies in silver caskets, and two stone figures of a male and a female devotee. There was found also an inscribed slab of stone which is in medieval Mon language dated 886 Sakkanat (Sakarian) corresponding to 1524 A.D. and which commemorates the making of bronze and other images of Buddha and relic caskets by three villages which were probably in Bassein District but which cannot yet be properly identified for want of other authentic records.

No publication was issued. Photographic negatives prepared during the year consist principally of those of bas-reliefs on terra-cotta plaques and stone pillars at Thaton and of old objects found in relic chambers of the remains of a stupa at Yegyi-Yenauk, Bassein. Eleven fresh drawings were prepared and they consist principally of a sketch plan and elevations, showing their dimensions, of the second terrace walls of the Thagya-paya (Pagoda) at Thaton, of terra-cotta plaques round that terrace, sketches of stone pillars and an inscribed stone slab found at Thaton, and of various objects found in relic chambers of Yegyi-Yenauk Pagoda at Bassein.

There was no occasion during the year to take action under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, and no addition was made to the List of Central Protected Monuments.
CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFERENCES—

Report of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma, for the year 1933.

Statistical Abstract for British India.


Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

See paragraphs 302 to 304 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Ecclesiastical.

185. During the year under review, the Rt. Rev. N. H. Tubbs, D.D., Bishop of Rangoon, returned from leave and resumed charge of the diocese on the 24th October 1933. The Rev. G. A. R. Thursfield, Senior Chaplain, also returned from leave on the 9th November 1933, and was posted to Mandalay. The High Commissioner sanctioned an extension of leave to the Rev. W. H. Park, C.I.E., O.B.E., Senior Chaplain, for one month. The Rev. G. E. Stevenson was appointed a Junior Chaplain with retrospective effect from the 19th December 1932.

The Rev. W. H. S. Higginbotham was appointed a Chaplain, on probation, with effect from the 17th March 1934. Funds were provided for the erection of a church at Mingaladon Cantonment.

Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma.

186. The total number of examinations carried out was 8,538 (8,044) which consisted of 3,311 (2,907) medico-legal exhibits and 5,227 (5,137) other articles. During the year under review the number of medico-legal cases increased from 1,559 to 1,827 due to the increased number of cases of "Human Poisoning," "Animal Poisoning" and "Stains". Arsenic headed the list of drugs detected in cases of human poisoning. The number of cases of accidental poisoning by "oxalic acid" showed an appreciable decrease which is due to the restrictions recently imposed by the Local Government upon the sale of this poison. The Chemical Examiner took over from the Public Analyst on September 1st, 1933, the analysis of foodstuffs; and 141 articles, of which 48 were found to be adulterated, were examined during the year. The work in this section included an investigation for the purpose of determining a legal standard of purity for ngapi.

NOTE.—Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.
Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery.

187. During the year under report the demand on the Press for printed matter was less than in the previous year. This was mainly due to the economy campaign. The aggregate cost of work done during the year including the cost of paper and binding materials amounted to Rs. 9,08,299 (9,43,384) of which Rs. 5,52,460 (5,82,001) was the cost of work executed in the Central Press, Rs. 3,40,544 (3,45,792) in the Jail Branch Press, and Rs. 15,295 (15,591) in the Maymyo Branch Press.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,39,790 (1,51,377). This fall was chiefly due to the reduction in the printing work done for the Central Government and in the work done on payment. The expenditure slightly increased being Rs. 7,93,665 (7,82,056). This was mainly due to the rate of emergency cut being reduced from 10 to 5 per cent and the cost of unserviceable type melted down being added to the expenditure for the year.

188. The value of Acts, publications and maps received in the Book Depot during the year was Rs. 1,27,987 (1,27,717) and the value of stock on the 31st March 1934 was Rs. 3,50,670 (3,54,898). The aggregate value of publications issued during the year was Rs. 1,32,215 (1,13,132) including Rs. 39,476 (37,429) for the Local Government publications, Rs. 3,291 (2,530) for the Central Government publications and Rs. 4,780 (3,365) for the Survey of India Maps sold.

189. The cost of stores received in the Stationery Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 3,42,649 (3,64,534) of which stores valued at Rs. 23,849 (36,876) were obtained from England and Rs. 2,67,511 (2,72,022) purchased locally. The value of the stock on the 31st March 1934 was Rs. 24,502 (47,605). The cost of stores supplied to various departments during the year amounted to Rs. 3,65,752 (3,72,010) of which stores to the value of Rs. 3,21,576 (3,28,621) were supplied to the Reserved Departments, Rs. 32,576 (33,248) to the Transferred Departments and Rs. 11,600 (10,141) to the Federation and Local Bodies.

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