

REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA  
FOR THE YEAR  
1911-12



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[The maximum length of the Summary is from 20 to 30 pages and of Part II (excluding the red-letter chapters) 150 pages.]

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**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.**

**PART I.**

**GENERAL SUMMARY.**

**(1) The Administration ; The Frontier States ; and the People.**

1. The Honourable Sir Harvey Adamson, M.A., LL.D., Kt., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Administration. was Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year. There were few changes in administrative units and the number of civil divisions and districts remained unaltered. The reorganization of the Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts into three separate districts was carried into effect after the end of the year.

2. The progress of the Southern Shan States was satisfactory. The peace of the border was not disturbed and the year was on the whole a prosperous one. Trade increased and the revenue of the States expanded. More cases were reported, but there was a decline in serious crime. The construction of the Shan States Railway progressed during the year, but railhead has not yet reached the border. Expenditure on public works increased in spite of a smaller contribution from Provincial Funds, and the forest revenue also showed elasticity. In Karenni the Council of the State of Kantarawadi continued its reorganization of the State's finances and also embarked on an important scheme of drainage and irrigation. The Shan States and Karenni.

The Northern Shan States remained unaffected by the revolution in China and no border troubles occurred. The administration of the States was satisfactory and the reorganization undertaken in North Hsenwi was carried through successfully. Criminal cases increased in number and violent crimes were largely in excess of the previous year's figures. The rainfall was poor and ill distributed and several of the main crops suffered considerably. Nevertheless the aggregate revenue of the States expanded during the year and their general financial condition improved. Contributions from Provincial Funds to public works fell to Rs. 64,000, but the States contributed nearly Rs. 3 lakhs from their own revenues. The state of Mông Mit and the minor Shan States in the Upper Chindwin District enjoyed an uneventful and prosperous year.

3. In the Chin Hills the year also passed without events of importance. The Chin Hills. With the exception of a few minor incidents relations with tribes across the border were friendly. Crime was unimportant. Agriculturally the year was a poor one and rats did much damage to the crops in some parts. The Military Police Battalion was reduced by the transfer of one company of Sikhs.

## SUMMARY.

4. The peace of the north-eastern border was undisturbed by the Chinese revolution. Expeditions advanced in unadministered territory to Hkámti Lōng and the Mekh confluence. Serious crime in the hills showed a distinct decrease, though the number of criminal cases reported was in excess of the previous year. Collections of tribute rose slightly, but the failure of the trade in jadestone, owing to the disturbances in China, affected them adversely in Myitkyina. A road was made to the new posts of Htawgaw and Lauhkaung, and inter-village paths generally were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

5. The year was a poor one agriculturally though the high prices ruling for rice made considerable amends. Considerable reduction of indebtedness occurred among landowners, but tenants and agricultural labourers were adversely affected in parts of Lower Burma. Though prices everywhere exceeded the scarcity rates fixed in the Famine Code, no serious distress was reported.

### (2) The Administration of the Land.

6. Abnormal floods in the Irrawaddy basin and insufficient rainfall in the dry zone adversely affected the receipts from land revenue during the year. As compared with the previous year there was a large decrease in the total assessment, only compensated for by the substitution of land revenue for part of the *thathameda* formerly collected in Pakókku, and the introduction of enhanced rates after settlement in certain other districts. Remissions also increased greatly and in seven districts special officers were appointed to assist the ordinary district staff in disposing of applications. As a result collections showed lower figures than any year in the past quinquennium. In spite of the unfavourable character of the year there was no undue rise in the number of coercive processes issued.

7. The Survey of India Department continued its topographical work in the north and east of the Province. No special staffs for revision surveys of cultivation were organized during the year, but temporary establishments were at work under Land Records officers in certain districts. Town surveys progressed slowly owing to lack of funds, and fishery surveys were confined to the Tharrawaddy District. Surveys necessitated by applications for leases for rubber and other special crops, for mining or for mineral oil winning were carried out in several districts, and a special staff was employed in connection with a canal colonization scheme in Minbu.

8. The number of Settlement parties was raised to six. Good progress was made and though no settlement was actually completed field operations were brought to a conclusion in four districts. Four settlements were sanctioned during the year, and, except in the case of Pakókku, a poor district in the dry zone of Upper Burma, considerable enhancements of revenue are expected to result from the application of the new rates.

area actually assessed however showed a large decrease as a result of the unfavourable agricultural conditions prevailing during the year. There was a further development of the work in urban areas and a large increase in assessment was obtained, mainly from Rangoon Town and the Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy Districts. The expenditure again rose as a result of the increased area dealt with and there was a slight increase in the cost per occupied acre. The Survey Schools contained fewer pupils than in the previous year but the result of examinations was satisfactory. The Survey Training Camp for the Superior Land Records Staff was transferred from the Survey of India to the Provincial Land Records Department during the year.

10. The figures of transfers of land recorded for the year indicate that the depression which has prevailed for the past few years is passing away. Both the area sold and the area mortgaged increased, but there was a decline in redemptions. The unprecedented rise in the price of unhusked rice during the last two years has improved credit and is reported to be encouraging a spirit of speculation in parts of Lower Burma. This is reflected in the rise in the mortgage value of land in that part of the Province.

Transfers  
of land.

11. Waste lands in most districts are taken up by intending cultivators under squatters' rights, and the leases issued are mainly for rubber estates or other plantations worked on a large scale usually by imported capital. These predominate in the Tenasserim Division, the Mergui District being the chief centre for the activity of the planters.

Waste lands

12. The bulk of the occupied land in the Province is held by agriculturists, and only in five districts of Lower Burma has the number of non-agricultural landlords attained serious proportions. The provincial area let at full fixed rents remained stationary, but rents advanced as a result of the high prices prevailing at harvest.

Revenue and  
rent-paying  
classes.

### (3) Protection.

13. Four bills were passed by the Legislative Council of Burma during the official year. The Burma Municipal Amendment Act gives Municipal Committees greater powers of control over the demolition and reconstruction of buildings and provides for the payment of annuities to their officers and servants who are not provided for by Municipal provident funds. Other provisions include an indemnity clause for the protection of Municipal officers.

Legislation.

The Burma Military Police Amendment Act confers certain disciplinary powers upon Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Burma Forest Amendment Act empowers the Local Government to sanction the disafforestation of forest land, subject only to the control of the Governor-General in Council, to levy a royalty on manufactured lac and the by-products of crude lac and to impose a duty on forest produce brought from territories under the control of the Local Government to which the Burma Forest Act does not extend. The Burma Towns and Village Amendment Act introduces certain minor alterations into both the Burma Towns Act, 1907, and the Burma Village Act, 1907. No regulations affecting Burma were enacted.

Police.

14. The Police Administration for the year was again satisfactory in spite of a rise in crime. A few minor additions were made to the sanctioned strength of the force. Recruiting improved and the shortage in strength was the lowest for several years. In some districts however suitable recruits are still obtained with difficulty. The conduct of the force showed a general improvement with fewer dismissals and fewer magisterial punishments. The percentage of literacy increased and the results of examinations and training at police depôts were good. Lack of funds for the provision of police buildings continued to cause difficulty in several districts. There was a large increase of crime throughout the Province especially in the more serious categories, such as murder, dacoity, robbery and kidnapping. The success of the Police with regard to detection and prosecution of offences however remained the same, with a slight falling off as regards persons. The preventive sections were successfully employed in certain districts for the breaking up of gangs of organized criminals. Punitive Police were imposed on parts of the Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Shwebo, Tharrawaddy, Prome and Amherst Districts during the year.

The Military Police continued to be efficient and in particular did good work in connection with expeditions into unadministered territory bordering on the Myitkyina and Upper Chindwin Districts.

Rangoon Town was quiet throughout the year except for three small unimportant riots. The discipline of the Rangoon Town Police improved and recruits of the required standard were readily forthcoming. There was a distinct advance in the detective work of the force and a decline in the more serious forms of crime.

Village Administration.

15. The total number of village headmen in the Province decreased slightly, but there was an increase in the number of independent headmen drawing commission. The revenue work of the headmen was again satisfactory and they gave material assistance in the detection and repression of crime. There was a rise in the number exercising special criminal and civil powers. The recent Myinmu rebellion in Sagaing and the growth of crime in certain other districts led to a large increase in the fines inflicted under the Village Act, and the Track Law was also administered with greater energy.

Criminal Justice.

16. The number of original criminal cases tried by the Courts of the Province rose by more than three thousand. In Lower Burma there was a disquieting increase in the more serious categories of crime, particularly robbery and dacoity, murder and cattle theft. The number of persons punished rose in both parts of the Province. The witnesses examined increased in number. The duration of cases rose in Upper Burma but was stationary in Lower Burma. Whipping was inflicted in more cases than in the previous year, and in Lower Burma the number of first offenders released on security under section 56a of the Code of Criminal Procedure rose considerably. Appeals increased in Upper Burma but declined in the Lower Province. The percentage of confirmations rose fractionally in Lower Burma but fell in Upper Burma by 2.89 per cent.

Prisons.

17. The convict accommodation in nearly all the jails of the Province, especially in Lower Burma, was overcrowded. Proposals for increased accommodation

SUMMARY.

are under consideration. The increase in admissions amounted to 98 only, while discharges increased by 2,463, as a result of the 2,871 prisoners released in connection with the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. The number of youthful offenders admitted to jail increased, and the percentage of reconvicted prisoners rose. There was a decrease in the number of offences against jail discipline, in spite of a rise in the daily average convict population. The net cost of maintenance per head also fell. The death-rate rose very slightly, but the health of the prisoners was generally satisfactory.

18. The number of suits instituted remained practically the same as in the previous year, but their total value fell both in Upper and in Lower Burma. Pending cases decreased considerably in Lower Burma but increased in the Upper Province. The duration of contested suits again rose, and in Lower Burma the Judges of the Chief Court expressed the opinion that adjournments were too frequently granted at the request of parties or their advocates without due consideration for the interest of witnesses. Fewer judgment-debtors were committed to jail in Lower Burma but the number rose in the Upper Province. In the Chief Court the number of suits disposed of on the original side rose by 65 per cent, owing to the employment of additional judges. A fifth judge was appointed at the close of the year. Civil Justice.

19. Three new registration offices were opened during the year. The total number of compulsory registrations in the whole Province affecting immovable property and the aggregate value of the instruments registered rose, but the value of instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards fell heavily in both Provinces, mainly owing to the financial stringency in Rangoon and to the decrease in the value of oil-wells in the Magwe District of Upper Burma. Instruments of mortgage show an increase. Registration.

20. There were fewer flotations of Joint Stock Companies than in 1910-11, and seventeen companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 43.04 lakhs were wound up. The most important failure of the year was that of the Bank of Burma, Limited, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 17.62 lakhs. Mining and mineral oil companies were the most numerous of the new flotations, which also included a Chinese Steamship Company and two Laundry Companies in Rangoon. Joint Stock Companies.

21. Both the ordinary income and expenditure of the Rangoon Municipality rose and the closing balance was Rs. 27.40 lakhs. In view of the unsatisfactory working of the Hlawga pipeline a European expert was engaged to advise on the whole question of the town water-supply. Glanders among the ponies of the town continued to be attacked with success, and schemes for road improvement and for the erection of new Municipal offices were also considered. An epidemic of smallpox and a recrudescence of plague caused a rise in the death-rate, while the birth-rate remained stationary. Vaccinations increased in number. Rangoon Municipality.

22. The number of Municipalities remained the same as in the previous year. The aggregate total of both income and expenditure rose, as did the Other Municipalities.



amount of grants and contributions received from Government. The closing balances continued at a high figure, but complaints of poverty are made from some of the smaller Municipalities at district headquarters. Sanitation continued to absorb a large portion of the available funds. Plague was considerably less prevalent than in former years, and a change in the policy of Government in dealing with this disease was decided on. Extensive rat drives which cause great dislocation of trade and inconvenience to the public are being abandoned and more reliance placed on evacuation, inoculation and permanent sanitary improvements. There was no addition to the number of notified areas under the Municipal Act.

*Military.*

23. The garrison of the Province consisted of 3,536 European and 6,077 Native officers and men. The expenditure on military works again declined. The number of volunteers increased by 10 per cent. and proposals for the reorganization of the Port Defence Volunteers were under consideration.

*Marine.*

24. Repairs and improvements were carried out at the Alguada Reef and Savage Island lighthouses and a new beacon was erected on the North Terrible Rocks, west of Kyaukpyu. Good progress was made by the Rangoon Port Trust with the river training scheme and much of the mattress foundation work was completed. The Sule Pagoda wharf was opened to traffic during the year. Both the ordinary income and expenditure of the Trust expanded. The accounts of the Traffic and Port Departments showed a deficit which was met from receipts under the river due. A loan of Rs. 9.50 lakhs was raised during the year. The financial position of the Port was satisfactory but until the river training scheme has been completed and has proved a success cautious administration is desirable. The pilot service was well maintained throughout the year.

*Commercial  
Marine.*

25. The number of vessels engaged in trade with foreign countries which entered the port of Rangoon during the year rose by 14 per cent. and their tonnage by 13 per cent. There was however a slight decrease both in the number and tonnage of coasting vessels entering the port. In the case of the subordinate ports the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared increased, as also did the aggregate tonnage. Sailing vessels are gradually being ousted by steamers in the trade between the Straits Settlements and the ports on the Tenasserim coast. In the coasting trade of the minor ports the number and tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared both show an increase.

**(4) Production and Distribution.***Agriculture.*

26. The first Agricultural and Co-operative Conference for Burma was held at Mandalay in July 1911. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presided and over 300 delegates and others were present. Three European experts were attached to the Agricultural Department during the year. A scheme for the establishment of a staff of District Vernacular Agriculturists has been adopted. The work on the experimental stations at Mandalay and Hmawbi continued, seed selection and distribution in particular receiving attention. Moisture resisting paddy in the Akyab District was cultivated on an increasing scale. Much useful work was done in the Chemical Laboratory, as also in the branches of Botany and Entomology.

The Veterinary Department also had a successful year. The Veterinary School at Insein increased the number of its pupils and that at Taunggyi has shown satisfactory results. Funds were provided for the better equipment of the Insein School.

27. There was a general decrease in the mortality of cattle from contagious diseases. Deaths from rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease fell considerably in number, but those from anthrax and allied complaints rose slightly. Preventive inoculation was undertaken in twelve districts with good results. The experiment of permitting certain Veterinary Inspectors and assistants to inoculate without superior supervision was attended with success. The advantages of segregation are becoming better understood by the people and in some districts the formation of permanent Segregation Camps has been successfully undertaken. Bulls and bullocks increased in number during the year, while buffaloes showed a decrease. Sheep remained stationary but other stock increased in number.

Stock and  
Cattle Dis-  
ease.

28. The season 1911-12 was not a good one. August and September brought floods in many parts of Lower Burma and prolonged periods of drought in the dry zone of Upper Burma. Throughout the Province the late rains were inferior, while a late rise in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin Rivers did damage to island cultivation. The occupied area rose by one and-a-half per cent., but some of this rise is due to incorrect estimates last year. The area of fallow increased owing to the poor season in Upper Burma and out of a net cropped area of 13½ million acres over a million acres failed to mature. The area under rice fell. Sesamum, maize, groundnut and cotton all showed increased areas under cultivation. There was an expansion in the area under rubber, due in part to revised estimates of the Mergui plantations. The area irrigated from all sources showed a further decline, but Government canals irrigated 420,000 acres, an advance of 11 per cent. on the previous year. The figures of private irrigation, especially in Pakōkku are not altogether reliable. The opening of the Môn Canals in the Minbu District took place during the year.

Weather  
and Crops.

29. The rice crop was, generally speaking, below normal, the provincial estimate being fixed at 87 per cent. of a normal crop. Even this was not realised and the total exports in 1911 were 2¼ million tons only, in spite of unexpectedly large exports from Upper Burma. The year was marked by an unprecedented rise in the price of unhusked rice owing to a brisk demand from China, Japan and Java. The highest point touched was Rs. 204 per 100 baskets in October 1911. The prices in December at the advent of the new crop were still 30 per cent. above normal, and by June 1912, had risen to Rs. 200 per 100 baskets. The outturn of cotton improved, but prices were low owing to the plentiful supplies. The price of millet, maize and other food grains rose in Upper Burma in sympathy with the price of rice. Groundnut declined in price, but that of beans and sesamum generally improved.

Outturn and  
Prices.

30. The amount advanced to cultivators by Government during the year showed a slight increase. The unfavourable character of the year led to a large increase in suspensions. An alteration of practice whereby the loans are issued earlier in the year than was formerly the case has made loans under the

Agricultural  
Loans.

Agriculturists' Loans Act more popular than in the past, but the Land Improvement Loans Act continues to be neglected.

Co-operative  
Societies.

31. Co-operative activity developed greatly during the year. Rural Credit Societies rose from 444 to 691 and by the end of the year 486 of them had been organised into 43 unions which are in many cases proving efficient controlling and inspecting agencies. A special Registrar and staff were appointed during the year to finance the settlers on the lands under the recently opened Môn Canals with agricultural advances from Government funds through the medium of Co-operative Credit Societies. The Upper Burma Central Bank has become the main financing agency for the movement, and at the end of the year had advanced Rs. 12.19 lakhs to societies. A dividend of 9 per cent. was paid on the year's working. Urban Credit Societies increased in number by ten, but have not so far justified all the hopes centred in them. A commencement was made with the formation of societies for the sale of grain and much useful experience gained. Cattle insurance societies increased from 6 to 23 and are now found in four districts.

The new Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) came into force during the year.

Horticulture.

32. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma increased its membership during the year and its annual exhibition was more successful than usual. The Tenasserim Agri-Horticultural Society also had a prosperous year.

Forests.

33. There was an insignificant rise in the total area of forest reserves recomputation after survey leading to a decrease almost equal to the additional area of forest reserved during the year. Settlement work advanced but the progress of survey is slow and the need of a special forest survey is increasingly felt. Working-plans continued to command attention, but the area still to be dealt with remains large and the staff available for the work limited. Greater energy on the part of the staff led to an increase in the offences against forest rules disclosed. Fire protection was less successful than usual owing to an unfavourable season. Teak extraction both by the Department and by purchasers declined, but the number of trees girdled was considerably larger than in the previous year. A noticeable feature of the year was the development of an export trade at Moulmein in woods other than teak.

Mines and  
Quarries.

34. The mineral resources of the Province continued to provoke the interest of prospectors and the number of applications for exploring and other licenses presented, as also the number of cases finally decided, again rose largely. The exploitation of wolfram ore and other minerals in the Tavoy District attracted most attention but other districts, especially those of the Tenasserim Division, are also exciting interest. In the oil-bearing regions of Upper Burma the search for new oil-fields capable of being worked at a profit continued in the districts where oil has already been found and for the first time prospecting licenses were applied for in the Upper Chindwin. The Minbu oil-fields promise well, and the exploitation of the lower sands at Yenangyaung, where the upper

sands previously worked are showing signs of exhaustion, may yet be attended with good results. The Copper Mine in Myitkyina has ceased its operations and neither gold dredging nor ruby mining proved remunerative, the latter owing to the weakness of the European market. The Burma Mines Company continued their extraction of silver, lead ore and lead slag, from the Bawdwin Mines in the Northern Shan States.

35. A Match factory in Mandalay, two flour mills in Rangoon and the Stone Works of the Rangoon Port Commissioners at Kalagauk in the Amherst District are the most noticeable among the new factories of the year. Manufactures and Factories

There was a slight decrease in the total number of operatives employed in factories. In Rangoon there was a considerable increase in the employment of children, but the total number engaged is still small. Wages remained at about the same level and no difficulty is found in obtaining labour. The operatives continue to be well treated.

36. The sea-borne trade of the Province, foreign and coasting, continued to increase, both in the case of imports and exports. Piece-goods, apparel, provisions and goods of similar categories were imported in larger quantities, showing increased purchasing power in the people, but metals, machinery and the like declined. In exports the greatly enhanced price of rice was mainly responsible for the rise, but raw cotton and other agricultural products also contributed. Rubber and wolfram ore showed satisfactory increases. Maritime Trade.

Rangoon continued to command by far the largest portion of the Maritime trade of the Province. The development of wolfram mines and rubber plantations in the Tenasserim Division caused a considerable rise in the trade of the minor ports of Mergui and Tavoy.

37. The Transfrontier trade of the Province continued to develop during the year and the aggregate trade with all countries except Western China, where the revolution proved a disturbing factor, showed considerable increases. The comparative absence of cattle disease in the Southern Shan States and Siam led to a large advance in the number of stock imported. Transfrontier Trade.

38. The expenditure on Provincial Civil Works, exclusive of Irrigation, rose to Rs. 80.26 lakhs, or a quarter of a lakh above the amount estimated to be available each year when the Financial Settlement for the Province was drawn up in 1907. The corresponding figures for the past 3 years are 81, 67 and 67½ lakhs. Despite this increase in the money available many important projects, under all heads, have had to be postponed owing to a lack of the necessary funds for their execution. These projects include the provision of suitable housing accommodation for the police throughout the Province, the separation of habitual from casual prisoners in jails and the enlargement of Court houses in Lower Burma. The amount available for new communications rose by nearly two lakhs, but was still wholly inadequate in view of the existing lack of good roads in all parts of the Province. Public Works—Roads and Buildings.

The most important work in progress during the year was the erection of new buildings for the Government Press, Rangoon, at an estimated cost of over five lakhs of rupees. About three-fourths of the work was completed during the year and it is hoped that the building may be ready for use early in 1913.

A special grant from the Government of India spread over two years enabled a commencement to be made with the erection of some new schools in various parts of the Province. Several more will be put in hand during the coming year.

Railways  
and Tramways

39. The length of open railway line increased slightly owing to the completion of a small branch near Rangoon. The construction work on the Southern Shan States Railway progressed and it is hoped that by 1914 the first seventy-two miles will be open for traffic. The construction of two short lines recommended by the Local Government was postponed by the Railway Board through lack of funds, but provision has been made for a siding to Dawbong and a bridge over the Pazundaung Creek. No serious breaches or accidents occurred during the year. The number of passengers carried increased by two million and net profits also rose. The percentage of net earnings to capital expanded both on the main line and the open branches.

Authority for the construction of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung Tramway issued during the year. Both in Rangoon and Mandalay the Electric tramways carried more passengers over a smaller running mileage, the receipts declining in Rangoon and rising slightly in Mandalay. The first section of the Madaya-Mandalay light railway was opened during the year.

Irrigation  
and Canals.

40. The absence of the special causes which in 1910-11 caused a fall in the area irrigated by the Mandalay and Shwebo Canals, the two major irrigation works of the Province then open, led to an increase in the area watered by these canals during the year of report. The newly completed Mön Canals were opened in May 1911 and irrigated twenty-five thousand acres. Progress on the Ye-u Canal continued and an important scheme for widening, deepening and improving the existing Twante Canal and the Twante and Kanaungto creeks connected with it which together form the main artery of trade for launches and cargo boats between the Rangoon and main Irrawaddy Rivers was sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs. 72.80 lakhs. Work on the project commenced in July 1911, but was confined to survey, land acquisition and the purchase of the necessary dredging and other plant. The inferior character of the season in the dry zone of Upper Burma adversely affected the minor irrigation systems in several districts where the catchment areas are small and the water-supply largely depends on local rainfall, but in Kyaukse and Minbu, where the rivers are larger the results of the year were on the whole satisfactory.

#### (5) Finance.

Provincial  
Financial  
Settlement.

41. The terms of the Financial Settlement of the Province originally concluded in 1907 were modified during the year, in pursuance of the policy recommended by the Royal Commission on Decentralization of converting a portion of the large fixed assignments annually made from Imperial Revenues into an additional share of growing revenue. The Provincial share of Land Revenue, including the

portion due to Irrigation, as well as of the corresponding refunds and compensations was raised from one-half to five-eighths and Forest revenue and expenditure were made wholly Provincial. At the same time the fixed assignment from Imperial to Provincial was reduced to Rs. 12'90 lakhs. In other respects the financial arrangements of the 1907 Settlement remained unchanged. The system of additional lump sum grants for special purposes from Imperial to Provincial Funds continued and the total contributions from Imperial Funds received by the Province during the year aggregated Rs. 48'95 lakhs, or Rs. 36'05 lakhs in excess of the fixed assignment.

42. Imperial receipts fell by seven and a half lakhs, and totalled three hundred and eighty-four lakhs. Provincial receipts rose by over twenty-eight lakhs to five hundred and sixteen lakhs. Local receipts also expanded, the income of District and District Cess Funds, of Municipalities and of the other local funds of the Province all showing considerable advances. Imperial expenditure fell from seventy-six to sixty-six lakhs, but there was a large increase in the outgoings from Provincial Funds which rose from four hundred and sixty-nine to five hundred and twenty-nine lakhs. District and District Cess Funds spent less than in the previous year, but the charges of Municipal and other local funds both rose.

Gross  
Revenue  
and Ex-  
penditure.

43. The total demand from all heads of Land Revenue according to the departmental books showed a decrease of three lakhs as compared with that of the previous year, and collections fell by nearly six lakhs. The unsatisfactory character of the season adversely affected the receipts both from ordinary land revenue and from fisheries, collections falling in both cases. The high price of rice obtaining throughout the year was much felt by the poorer non-agricultural classes. As a result the collections of *thathameda* in Upper Burma declined by over five lakhs and those of capitation-tax in the Lower Province remained stationary. There was an increase in the receipts under Miscellaneous Land Revenue.

Land  
Revenue.

44. The net revenue of the Rangoon Custom House continued to expand though at a reduced rate as compared with the previous year. There was a fall in the revenue from export duty of over a lakh, the January rains having retarded the shipments of rice from Rangoon. The deferred exports will swell the figures for the ensuing year. There were increases in the receipts from import duty both in the case of salt and other goods, and the net revenue totalled 153 lakhs of rupees, an advance of over three lakhs on that for the previous year. The net revenue at subordinate ports also increased by a lakh, the export duty, of which Bassein contributed the largest share, being mainly responsible for the advance.

Customs.

45. The rate of duty on salt was raised from Rs. 2-3-6 to Rs. 2-11-5 per 100 viss from the 1st January 1911, composition rates being also altered in proportion. There was a large decrease in the districts under composition duty in the number both of licenses issued and of the vessels employed. On the other hand a favourable season caused a general increase of output per vessel throughout the Province, particularly in the districts under direct taxation where alone the figures can be regarded as reliable. It is, however, too early to judge what the permanent effect of the enhanced duty will be. The revenue demand for the

Salt.

whole Province rose by 30 per cent., while the revenue on foreign salt increased by a little over 9 per cent. The imports of foreign salt were the highest on record, the chief feature being the increase in the quantity of English salt imported. Prices ruled higher than usual and consumption increased mainly as a result of the larger requirements of the fishing industry.

45. The chief event of the year in the Excise administration was the placing of the establishment on a permanent footing and its amalgamation with the Salt establishment. The revised establishment consists of 1,070 men, of whom 563 are menials and the total cost has risen from 7½ lakhs to 8·56 lakhs. The increased effectiveness of the restrictions placed on the consumption of opium resulted in a fall in the revenue derived from this drug. This decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by an expansion in the fees received for liquor licenses, and the aggregate revenue exceeded that for the previous year by over a lakh. The quantity of opium sold from licensed shops fell for the seventh year in succession and is now less than three-fourths of the consumption for 1906-07, while the revenue receipts were nearly twelve lakhs less than in that year. This decrease in consumption is specially noticeable in Rangoon Town where opium sales have fallen by more than one-half in the last five years. An increase of twenty-five per cent. in the price of the drug both wholesale and retail was made during the year.

The year was marked by an important decision to extend the contract distillery system with a view to the substitution of country spirit for cheap foreign spirit and country beer. In the remotest part of the Province where the system is already in force, it has met with moderate success, but some reductions in the rate of duty have been found necessary to enable the distillery-made spirit to compete with the product of illicit outstills, and, with a view to securing better control, some modifications have been made in the rules and license forms. Certain other changes were also introduced with the same object after consultation with the Burma Chamber of Commerce. There was an increase of four lakhs in the receipts from liquors mainly in consequence of the keen competition for the licenses for imported liquors in Rangoon Town, indicating that the traders have found means to adapt their business to the heavier taxation imposed in 1910.

The cocaine and morphia habits continue to maintain their hold on the people, and there is no reason to believe that either has decreased in spite of reports to the contrary from some districts.

47. The stamp revenue of Burma has been for some years in a stagnant condition, and there was no sign of recovery during the year of report, the gross receipts in 1911-12 being two-and-a-half lakhs less than in the previous year. Financial stringency in Rangoon, the result of the failure of several joint stock companies during the year, depression of trade in some out-districts, and the continued restriction of their money-lending business by the Chetty community are given as the reasons for the decline.

48. The income-tax collections also show a lack of elasticity, the increase in the total collections being only half a lakh. This was particularly noticeable in

the case of assessments on private income where the amount realised decreased in spite of a rise in the number of assesses.

The number of persons assessed upon salaries and pensions paid by Government again rose. The total value of the securities held in the Province advanced by nearly 7 per cent. A larger number of companies were assessed to income-tax than in the previous year but the increase in collections was only one per cent.

49. The aggregate Provincial receipts, as shown in the Financial Accounts, rose by twenty-eight lakhs of rupees. There was a large decrease under the head *Land Revenue* due to a reduction in the assignment from Imperial to Provincial Funds of nearly eighty-four lakhs as a result of the new financial arrangements in force during the year. The simultaneous transfer of all Forest receipts and expenditure to Provincial Funds led to increased receipts of forty-nine lakhs under this head. Provincial charges expanded by nearly sixty lakhs. The transfer of all Forest expenditure from Imperial Funds caused an increase of twenty-two and a half lakhs and the cost of Civil Public Works and Police rose by nearly thirteen and six lakhs respectively. Under two heads only was there a decrease in expenditure, but in both cases so small as to be unimportant.

Provincial  
Receipts and  
Expenditure.

50. The forest revenue of the year 1910-11 was swollen as the result of special causes. The absence of these causes during the year of report led to a decrease of about eleven lakhs in the gross receipts, but the total is still two lakhs better than that of 1909-10. The expenditure again rose leaving a net profit to the Department of over 52½ lakhs of rupees. As a result of the changes in the Financial Settlement of the Province introduced at the commencement of the year forest revenue and expenditure are now entirely Provincial.

Forest.

51. The number of District Cess Funds in Lower and of District Funds in Upper Burma was the same as in the previous year. All the funds remained solvent, and the closing balances to their credit at the end of the year slightly exceeded the opening balances at its commencement by Rs. 2,643. There was a general increase in receipts and a reduction in expenditure in the case of both classes of funds. The seven Cantonment Funds showed decreases both in income and expenditure. All were reported to be solvent at the close of the year.

Local Funds.

There was no addition to the number of Town or Port Funds. All possessed adequate closing balances at the end of the year and their financial condition together with that of the Pilot and other funds banking with Government was satisfactory.

52. The income of the Rangoon Municipality rose by three-and-a-half lakhs and exceeded its expenditure by over four lakhs of rupees, and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 27.40 lakhs. The recent expansion of revenue is largely due to the systematic revision of assessments during the past few years, and when the revision is completed may be expected to slacken considerably. Expenditure rose by two-and-a-half lakhs and several important and costly schemes are under consideration by the Committee. The incidence of taxation was just under Rs. 10 per head of population. A loan of five lakhs was raised during the

Municipal  
Receipts.



year, making the total debt of the Municipality Rs. 186.78 lakhs. The extraordinary and debt charges for the year amounted to 21 per cent. of the total expenditure. In the absence of any revival of the demand for land in Rangoon no resumption of reclamation measures on a large scale was attempted.

The other Municipalities of the Province showed increases, both of income and expenditure and enhanced closing balances at the end of the year. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was less than one-fourth of that in Rangoon.

Notes on the  
circulation.

53. The average net circulation of currency notes for the year was three hundred and fifty-six lakhs, an increase of eighty lakhs over that of the previous year. The use of currency notes in the districts adjacent to Rangoon and Bassein extended enormously and they were extensively employed for the payment of Land Revenue. The popularity of the ten rupee note is growing rapidly but has not yet equalled that of the hundred rupee denomination which still forms more than 50 per cent. of the total number of notes in circulation. A resemblance to the ten rupee note in the colouring and design of the new pattern adversely affected the use of fifty rupee notes.

#### (6) Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Births and  
Deaths.

54. The area under registration remained the same. The birth-rate for the year was 32.64 and the death-rate 25.07 *per mille*. The ratios being calculated for the first time on the figures of the 1911 census, no comparison with former years is possible. The total number of births and deaths exceeded the numbers in the previous year by fourteen thousand and seven thousand respectively. Cholera and small-pox were largely responsible for the increased mortality. The infantile mortality of the whole Province fell to 221.87 *per mille*, but the urban infantile death rate rose from 316.32 in 1910 to 332.38 *per mille*. Large quantities of quinine tablets were again issued and their use continued to be popular.

Plague.

55. There was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths recorded from plague. Both in Upper and Lower Burma outbreaks were largely confined to the towns, and there was a great reduction of mortality from this cause in Mandalay. Rat destruction, inoculation, evacuation and general sanitary improvements were the principal preventive measures undertaken.

Medical Re-  
sults.

56. An addition of five was made to the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. The service of Civil Assistant Surgeons was reorganised during the year. The total number of patients treated rose, as did the number of women attending for outdoor treatment at the various institutions. The percentage of Burmans to the total number of patients was nearly 54, or approximately the same as last year. The number of students in the Government Medical School at Rangoon increased, but there is still a difficulty in securing Burmese candidates with the necessary educational qualifications.

Sanitation.

57. Urban and rural authorities continued to devote attention to sanitary works, 26.17 per cent. of their total income being devoted to this purpose.

Schemes for the water-supply of Thayetmyo and Kyaiklat were approved, and schemes for Yandoon and Kyaukpyu are under examination. The Bassein reservoir has not realised expectations. Tube wells were successfully sunk at Toungoo and Nyaunglebin. Drainage schemes for certain areas of Moulmein and Akyab were also sanctioned.

58. Vaccinations increased by more than 25 per cent. and there was a satisfactory improvement in the number of successful operations in which the result was known, the aggregate amounting to nearly half a million. There was a large increase in the total of operations verified by Civil Surgeons and that of operations verified by Native Superintendents also rose. The issue of lymph at the vaccine depôt at Meiktila was the largest on record, and some economy was effected by the hiring of calves instead of purchasing and reselling them as in former years. The total expenditure on vaccination rose slightly to over two lakhs.

#### (7) Instruction.

59. With the year 1911-12 a quinquennial period comes to a close during which there has been a marked improvement in the efficiency of public instruction in Burma. Future progress must depend largely on financial considerations, as it has been estimated that a capital expenditure of 10 lakhs per annum for several years and an annual recurring expenditure amounting to at least 20 lakhs at the end of three years will be necessary if every branch of education is to be brought up to the requisite standard. The provincial revenues are inadequate for the provision of so large a sum and the hope of realising this programme therefore depends on the extent to which assistance will be forthcoming from Imperial sources. Students reading for University examinations show a marked increase and the percentage of success has also risen. In spite of the willingness shown by the Calcutta University to modify its regulations to suit the particular circumstances of Burma, the establishment of a separate university for the Province is a desideratum, though not at present a matter of immediate urgency. Provincial Funds are insufficient to provide the necessary equipment, and unless the whole cost can be defrayed from Imperial revenues the project must be indefinitely postponed. In Secondary education the object of Government is to provide at least one Government High School in each Upper Burma division and a Government Middle School in each Upper Burma district. In Lower Burma each district requires its own high school and there should be a middle school where there is a demand for one. The realisation of this policy will involve considerable expenditure on buildings, staff and equipment and also on the provision of the necessary training for the teachers. More than one-half of the boys receiving primary instruction attend monastic schools which have refused to submit to the control of the Department. Measures are under consideration which it is hoped will enable the Department to win the confidence of the managers of these schools, and also provide the means for a modicum of Normal training to be given to *pôngyis* engaged in the study of the Pâli scriptures at the more important centres.

The number of educational institutions recognised by Government increased slightly during the year. Attendances were also larger. Fees from pupils supplied

nearly one-third of the total expenditure on education, which reached Rs. 47'37 lakhs, the remaining two-thirds being contributed from Provincial Funds and from Local Funds and private sources in the proportion of two to one. Public primary institutions decreased, but there was an increase in attendance. In secondary education the attendance at Anglo-Vernacular boys' schools remained stationary, but that at Vernacular schools rose considerably. The results of examination in the Vernacular Seventh Standard were however inferior. The best results were obtained in the Calcutta University Matriculation where the percentage of passes was 81 per cent.

Collegiate education continued to expand, most of the students being Burmese Buddhists. The number of successful candidates for the Intermediate Arts and Bachelor of Arts examinations of the Calcutta University increases yearly.

The Government School of Engineering at Insein still failed to attract Burmese students and reforms are under consideration. There was a considerable increase in the number of students attending Normal schools, and the proportion of passes in the Training school examination was satisfactory. There was no change in the number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and but little alteration in the attendance. There was a marked improvement in the popularity and efficiency of the European High school at Maymyo. The attendance of Mahomedans at educational institutions decreased slightly and there was a considerable fall in that for other special classes, mainly among Talains and Taungthus. The most important special class continued to be the Karen, in which most of the students are Christians. A noticeable feature of the year was the rapid increase in the number of girls under instruction in public institutions.

Literature  
and Presses.

60. There was no change of importance in the literary output of the year; either as regards quantity or quality. As in former years drama, religion and grammar were the subjects chiefly dealt with by Burmese or Pāli authors.

The number of presses at work increased and now totals 123. The majority of these are in Rangoon and Mandalay.

Arts and  
Sciences.

61. The annual Provincial Art Handicrafts Exhibition was held successfully in Rangoon, and a similar local exhibition took place at Bassein. The exhibits in both cases were up to the average standard.

### (8) Archæology.

Archæology.

62. The chief incidents of archæological interest during the year were the excavation of the terracotta plaques at the Eastern Petlik pagoda at Pagan and the discovery of two inscribed stone reliquaries at Yathemyo near Prome which are likely to be of importance in elucidating the language and history of the ancient Pyu people.

## 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, the Police, Prisons, the Registration Department, the Salt Revenue, the measures adopted for the extermination of Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes, Lunatic Asylums, the Report of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, the Report on the working of the Government Medical School, Rangoon, the Resolution on the Reports on Village Administration in Burma, and the Resolution on the Reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act in Lower Burma, deal with events which took place within the calendar year 1912; the Shan States, Chin Hills and the North-eastern Frontier Reports, the Land Revenue, Land Records, and Forest Administration Reports, the Season and Crop Report, the Report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act and the Report of the Department of Agriculture are concerned with the agricultural year from the 1st July 1911 to the close of June 1912. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1912.

### CHAPTER I.

## PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

#### REFERENCES:—

- Report on the Administration of the Shan and Karenni States for the year ended the 30th June 1912.
- Report on the Administration of the Chin Hills for the year ended the 30th June 1912.
- Report on the Administration of the North-Eastern Frontier for the year ended the 30th June 1912.
- Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1912.
- Land Records Administration Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1912.

### PHYSICAL.

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

I. The Province of Burma occupies the western edge of that portion of the Continent of Asia which lies between the Bay of Bengal and the China Sea and is generally known as Indo-China. It is situated between latitude  $9^{\circ} 58'$  and latitude  $28^{\circ}$  North and between  $92^{\circ} 11'$  and  $101^{\circ} 9'$  East longitude and its area has been estimated at 261,839 square miles of which Burma proper occupies 164,411 square miles, the Chin Hills some 11,700 square miles, the Shan States which comprise the whole of the eastern part of the Province some 54,728 square miles, and unadministered territory 31,000 square miles. In the north the boundary between Burma, Tibet and China has not yet been precisely determined. The north-western frontier touches Assam, Manipur, the Lushai Hills and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Bay of Bengal forms the western boundary. On the north-east and east Burma marches with the Chinese Province of Yunnan, the Chinese Shan and Lao States, the French possessions in Indo-China and the Kingdom of Siam. The southern boundary is the Pakchan River which divides it from the Siamese portion of the Malay Peninsula.

Area and boundaries.

The area within these boundaries includes besides Burma proper, the Northern and Southern Shan States, the State of Mōng Mit with its dependency Mōng Lang, the States of Hkāmti Lōng, Thaungdut, Kanti and the Chin and

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Kachin Hill Tracts, all of which are administered under the control of the Government of Burma.

The extreme length of the Province is approximately 1,200 miles and its extreme width between the 92nd and 101st parallels of longitude at about 21° north latitude is 575 miles.

Natural  
 Divisions.

2. The Province falls into three natural divisions: Arakan, the Irrawaddy basin and the old province of Tenasserim. Arakan is the strip of territory lying between the Bay of Bengal and the range of hills known as the Arakan Yoma. It extends from Cape Negrais on the south to the Na-af estuary which divides it from the Chittagong Division of the Province of Bengal on the north and includes the districts of Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Akyeb and the Hill District of Arakan, an area of some 14,807 square miles. The northern part of this tract is barren hilly country, but in the west and south are rich alluvial plains containing some of the most fertile land in the Province.

To the east of the Arakan Division and separated from it by the Arakan Yoma lies the Irrawaddy basin within the limits of which is situated the greater part of Burma proper. This tract comprises four subdivisions.

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

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

On the west, between the Pegu and the Arakan Yoma, stretches the Irrawaddy Delta, a vast expanse of plain, 12,000 square miles in area, falling from its apex not far south of Prome in a gradual unbroken slope down to the sea. This delta, which includes the districts of Bassein, Myaungmya, Maubin, Pyapon, Henzada, Hanthawaddy, Insein, Tharrawaddy, Pegu and Rangoon Town, consists almost entirely of a rich alluvial deposit, and the whole area, which between Cape Negrais and Elephant Point is no less than 137 miles wide, is fertile in the highest degree.

To the east lies a tract of country which, though geographically a part of the Irrawaddy basin, is separated from that river by the Pegu Yoma and forms a separate system draining into the Sittang river. The northern portion of this tract, which, on the east, touches the Salween river, is hilly; the remainder, the land on the lower reaches of the Sittang river and towards the confluence of the Salween, Gyaing and Ataran rivers, consists of broad fertile plains. The whole is comprised in the districts of Toungoo, Thaton, and Salween which together form the northern portion of the Tenasserim Administrative Division.

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

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

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

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

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Mountains.

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Salween  
Mekong

The Mogaung river rises in the hills which form the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin, flows southward till at Kamaing it receives the overflow of the Indawgyi Lake in the Indaw river and thence continues its course south-eastward to join the Irrawaddy.

The Taiping rises in China and flows for about forty miles through British territory before it reaches the Irrawaddy just above Bhamo. It is only navigable by country boats. Another left bank affluent of the Irrawaddy is the Mòb, a turbid stream of about a hundred miles long, which during the rains is navigable by country boats for about three-quarters of its length. Further south is the Sòweli which rises in the Chinese Shan Hills, winds through the State of Mòng Mè and turning northwards finally reaches the Irrawaddy in the north of the Ruby Mines District. The Myitngò, known in its upper reaches as the Nam Tu rising in the Northern Shan State of Hsenwi, joins the Irrawaddy at Ava. Within the limits of the dry zone besides the Chindwin the only considerable tributaries of the Irrawaddy are the Mu which flows from north to south between the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin and joins the former at Myinmu, and the Mòn which enters the Irrawaddy to the north of Minbu.

Besides these there are numerous streams, such as the Salin, the Pin, the Yin, and the Sadôn, which in the rains assume at times the proportions of rivers, but in the dry weather are merely wide stretches of sand with the merest trace of water.

South of Prome, where outlying spurs from the Arakan Yoma on the west and the Pegu Yoma to the east approach closely to the river bank, the valley of the Irrawaddy opens out again; at Yegin Mingyi near Myanaung the influence of the tide is first felt and the delta may be said to begin. The so-called rivers of the delta, the Ngawun (on which stands the port of Bassein), the Pyamalaw, Panawaddy, Pynzalu, and Pantanaw are simply mouths of the Irrawaddy, and the whole country towards the sea is a network of creeks, where there are no roads, and boats take the place of carts for all purposes.

There is, however, one true river of some size, the Hlaing, which rises near Prome, flows southward and meets the Pegu river and the Pazundaung creek and thus forms the estuary which is known as the Rangoon river and constitutes the harbour of Rangoon.

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

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

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

Arakan has no rivers of any size but the coast line is pierced by a number of estuaries of which the most important are the Na-af which separates Northern Arakan from Chittagong, the Mayu, the Kaladan and the Lemru. The Mekong can hardly be said to form part of the river system of Burma but deserves mention as for a distance of fifty to a hundred miles it forms the boundary between the Shan States and French Indo-China.

5. The Indawgyi in the west of the Myitkyina District is the largest lake in Burma. It measures 16 by 6 miles and is bounded on the south, east and west by low ranges of hills but has an outlet to the north in the Indaw river. The Meiktila lake near the town of Meiktila is artificial. The Inlé lake, near Yawngon in the Southern Shan States, is nearly as large as the Indawgyi, but has greatly diminished in size in recent times. In the Katha District is another Indaw which covers sixty square miles. Other lakes are the Paunglin lake in Minbu District, the Inma lake in Prome, the Tu and Duya in Henzada, the Shagegyi and Inyegyi in Bassein, the sacred lake at Mudôn in Tenasserim and the Nagamauk, Panze-myauung, and Walonbyan in Arakan. In the heart of the delta numerous large lakes or marshes abounding in fish are formed by the overflow of the Irrawaddy during the rainy season, but these either assume very diminutive proportions or disappear altogether in the dry season.

6. A line drawn along the western bank of the Irrawaddy as far as Mandalay, and thence southwards again, along the foot of the Shan plateau, down the Sittang valley to the head of the Gulf of Martaban, may be said to divide Burma into its two main geological divisions. West of this line the formations are of Tertiary age; east of it they are far older, for the most part Archaean and Secondary, any Tertiary patches being purely local. From a geological point of view the most important mountain ranges to the west are the Chin Hills and Arakan Yoma, which are composed partly of sandstones, shales, and limestones, probably of Cretaceous age, but for the most part of rocks containing Tertiary fossils extending from the Nummulitic to the Miocene period; and the Pegu Yoma consisting of shales and sandstones of more recent formations than those of the Arakan Yoma, which overlie, apparently conformably, the Nummulitics on the eastern slopes of the latter range. The oldest known formations in the western division are the Chin shales found in the central parts of the Arakan Yoma. A more widely spread formation in this western area is the Nummulitic division, consisting of shales and sandstones capped by a bed of limestone, which is shallow in Lower Burma but increases in thickness towards the north, and is of very considerable depth in the neighbourhood of the Chin Hills in Upper Burma. The petroleum of the Province is found in the still younger sandstones of the Pegu (geological) Division. Coal and amber are present in the beds of this division, which contains a large proportion of the mineral wealth of the Province. These beds are of marine origin, but are overlaid by fluvial layers of soft yellow sandstone (Miocene), containing concretions of exceedingly hard silicious sandstone and subordinate bands of ferruginous conglomerate, which cover a very large portion of the valleys of the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin. Volcanic activity during the deposition of the Tertiary formations in Upper Burma is responsible for the presence of jade and gold in the northern portions of the Province.

In the main eastern division the hilly country to the east of the Irrawaddy-Sittang valley (comprising the Ruby Mines District, the Shan States, and the Karen Hills) is almost entirely composed of rocks older than Tertiary, ranging from the Primary gneisses of pre-Cambrian age to Mesozoic (Jurassic or Cretaceous). The gneisses of the Ruby Mines District contain bands of crystalline limestone, in which rubies, sapphires and spinels occur. In the Northern Shan States the gneisses are followed southwards by a considerable thickness of mica schists, and dykes of tourmaline granite occur near the junction. In this area the formations have been found to belong to the Devonian, the Silurian, and Cambrian systems of geological sequence. The lowest beds consist of quartzites, greywackes, and slaty shales above which are Silurian strata composed of limestones, calcareous sandstones, and shales exceedingly rich in fossils. In certain localities beds of sandstone and conglomerates are found. The surface of the Shan plateau is a great thickness of limestone (Maymyo limestone) which extends from near Maymyo to the Salween. This limestone is generally greatly crushed and brecciated, and the fossils it contained have for the most part been destroyed, but there is reason to believe that it includes beds of Carboniferous as well as of Devonian age. In several different places on the surface of the plateau beds of shale are



found containing numerous fossils, the relation of which to the Maymyo limestone has not yet been clearly made out. To the east of Hsipaw a series of red sandstones with subordinate bands of limestone is largely developed, folded or faulted in among the Maymyo limestone. North and south of Lashio are beds containing thick seams of lignitic coal. In the Southern Shan States a great series of limestones, probably representing the Maymyo limestone has been found. Further south again in the Paunglaung range, east of the Sittang, the hills are composed chiefly of crystalline gneissic rocks. The hills separating Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui from the Siamese border appear to be a prolongation of the Paunglaung and neighbouring ranges. They consist of Palaeozoic beds belonging to what have been termed the Moulmein and Mergui groups, and of gneissic rocks. It is in these that the tin-bearing areas of the Province occur.

## Climate.

7. In most parts of Lower Burma and in portions of the Upper Province the abundant rainfall renders the climate moist and enervating for nearly half the year, but in the dry zone which extends across the country between the 20th and 22nd degrees of north latitude and comprises, roughly speaking, the whole of the Magwe and Meiktila Divisions, the rainfall is less copious and the climate less humid. North of this dry belt again the rainy season is more marked; and the atmosphere though cooler than that of the dry zone, is also more saturated with moisture. The rainfall in the coast districts varies from about 200 inches in the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions to an average of 90 in Rangoon and the adjoining portion of the Irrawaddy Delta. In the extreme north of Burma the rainfall is rather less than in the country adjoining Rangoon and in the dry zone the annual average falls as low as 20 and 30 inches. The temperature varies almost as much as the rainfall. At Mergui on the Tenasserim coast the mean is 77·8 degrees (Fahrenheit) in January and 81·5 degrees in May. In Rangoon the mean temperature for the same two months is 76·7 degrees and 84·6 degrees. In Mandalay on the northern edge of the dry zone the corresponding figures are 70·2 and 88·9 degrees while at Bhamo in the Northern wet tract the mean temperature in January is 62·9 degrees and in May 83·2 degrees. Except in the dense forest tracts and the remoter portions of some of the outlying districts of Upper Burma, where malarious fever is prevalent, the Province is by no means unhealthy either for Europeans, or for the natives of the country.

## Staples.

8. The staple products of the Province are rice and timber. Rice is practically the only crop grown in the deltaic districts and it is also produced in other parts of the Province on low-lying and irrigated lands and on hill-side clearings. It constitutes the food of the people generally, and is the chief article of export. Teak is plentiful in the forests on the sides of the different hill ranges and is extracted in large quantities for export along with other less valuable varieties of timber. Minor forest produce comprises cutch, lac, and various fibres. Fruits such as doorian, marian, mangoes, pineapple with betel-nut, betel-leaf and various vegetable oils are produced in Tavoy and Mergui, and exported to other parts of the Province. The *Ficus elastica* was a common tree in the hills in the far north of Burma and the rubber extracted from it by the Kachins formed an important article of export until the trees were nearly exterminated by wasteful methods of tapping. Within the last five years the cultivation of rubber on a commercial scale has been successfully commenced in the districts of Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst, Toungoo and Insein. Palm sugar is largely made by boiling down the sap of the palmyra and is used in the manufacture of fermented liquor and the local spirit known as arrack. Sesamum, maize, millet, pulses, cotton and ground-nuts are the chief crops in the dry zone of Upper Burma but wheat, sugar-cane and tobacco are also grown. In certain of the hill tracts tea and coffee are cultivated with moderate success.

## POLITICAL.

## Historical Summary.

9. Linguistic and ethnographical researches combine to show that the original home of the Burmese race is to be found in the highlands of Central Asia and

that their earliest settlements in the country to which they gave their name were on the Upper Irrawaddy. From their first capital Tagaung, now a village on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, the immigrants divided into two bodies. The first went westward and after settling on the Chindwin found their way into the valley of the Kaladan river and there founded the Kingdom of Arakan which was only finally extinguished by the Burmese conquest at the close of the eighteenth century. The second body of settlers went southwards and founded the kingdom of Prome. The earliest known inhabitants of the southern half of Burma were the people called by the Burmans Talaings but by themselves Mōn a branch of the Mon-Khmer race, whose capital was Thatōn. Wars between the Burmans and Talaings were of frequent occurrence and in 742 A.D. Prome was captured and destroyed by the Talaings. A new kingdom was founded with its capital at Pagan which till the thirteenth century remained the centre of the Burmese nation. The existing ruins of Pagan bear witness to the wealth and power of the people by whom these monuments were raised. The most famous of its kings was Anawrata who conquered the Talaings and annexed their country and who by bringing from the Talaing capital Thatōn a copy of the Buddhist scriptures became the founder of that religion among his countrymen. Pagan was destroyed by a Chinese invasion and from the 13th till the 16th century Burma was under the rule of a number of Shan and quasi-Shan chiefs with various capitals at Pinya, Sagaing and other places. From this confusion the rulers of Toungoo, in the early years of the sixteenth century, gradually emerge as kings of Burma. The most famous of them Tabin Shweti conquered the Talaings, for a time at least annexed Arakan, and ruled in splendour in his capital of Pegu.

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PROMISES  
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10. It was in the days of the Toungoo dynasty that European countries first entered into commercial relations with Burma. In 1519 the Portuguese concluded a treaty with the King of Pegu and established factories at Martaban and Syriam. Towards the close of the 16th century the Dutch obtained possession of the island of Negrais, and about the year 1612 the English East India Company had agents and factories at Syriam, Prome and Ava, and perhaps Bhamo. About the middle of the seventeenth century all European merchants were expelled from the country owing to a dispute between the Burmese Governor of Pegu and the Dutch. The Dutch never returned. In 1688 the Burmese Governor of Syriam wrote to the English Governor of Madras inviting British merchants to settle in Pegu, and in 1698 a commercial resident was sent to Syriam and a factory was built there and others at Negrais and Bassein. The French also had a settlement at Syriam. Meanwhile the Burmese dynasty of Ava which had obtained supremacy throughout Burma under Bayinbaung, was harassed by inroads from China and Manipur, and finally destroyed by the rebellion of the Talaing Kingdom of Pegu. After some years of Talaing supremacy a new Burmese dynasty was established by Alaungpaya who succeeded in uniting his countrymen, the Burmese, and crushed the Talaings. In 1755 Alaungpaya founded Rangoon to celebrate his conquest of the Talaings and after a siege of some months captured and destroyed Syriam.

Early  
European  
settlements  
in Burma.

11. The English merchants at Syriam favoured the Burmans, and the French the Talaings, but both attempted to keep on friendly terms with the other side when it appeared likely to be successful. After Alaungpaya's success he found that the French had been supplying warlike stores to the Talaings, and he put all Frenchmen to death. Though the English had at times supported the Talaings, they were granted the island of Negrais and a factory at Bassein, but in 1759 they were again suspected of supplying arms to the rebels and the factories were destroyed, ten Englishmen and a hundred natives of India being murdered. In the following year Alaungpaya died while laying siege to Ayuthia, the capital of Siam, and the English obtained permission from his successor, Naungdawgyi, to re-establish the Bassein factory, though all compensation for the massacre was peremptorily refused. Sinbyushin, who succeeded his brother Naungdawgyi, took Manipur and Siam and defeated two inroads from China. He died in 1776 and was succeeded by his brother Bodawpaya who conquered Arakan in 1784. This brought Burma into collision with the British in Chittagong. The Arakanese

Extensions  
of Burmese  
rule under  
the last  
Burmese  
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outlaws took refuge over the border and harassed the Burman rulers by inroads from British territory. This gave rise to friction and in order to assist in the adjustment of matters in dispute an envoy was sent to Burma in 1795 by the Governor-General of India.

First Bur-  
mese War.

12. In 1796 a Resident was deputed to Rangoon. In 1819 Bodawpaya died and was succeeded by his grandson Bagyidaw. Matters had not improved on the border, and in 1824 the Burmese invaded Manipur and Assam, and Maha Bandula, the great Burmese General, started with an army from Ava to take command in Arakan and invade Bengal. The British Government finally declared war against Burma on the 5th March 1824. The Burmese were driven out of Assam, Kachar, and Manipur, and Rangoon was occupied by a force which was detailed for the main invasion. The troops suffered much from sickness as soon as the rains began, and all movements by land became impracticable. Between August and November, Mergui, Tavoy, Martaban and Pegu were occupied. In December the British force occupying Rangoon had been reduced by sickness and detached expeditions to about 1,300 Europeans and 2,500 Natives fit for duty. The Burmese under Maha Bandula made a determined effort to drive the invaders into the sea. A Burmese army, said to have numbered 60,000 men, surrounded the position and advanced to the attack. The attack was repulsed with great slaughter and the Burmese army dwindled away, a portion of it retiring to Danubyu which Maha Bandula fortified with great skill for a further effort. The British troops having been reinforced marched up the valley of the Irrawaddy, and on the 2nd April 1825 took Danubyu. Maha Bandula was killed in the cannonade and with his death all serious resistance came to an end. Prome was occupied on the 5th April and the troops went into cantonments for the rains. Meanwhile a second British army had occupied Arakan with the intention of crossing the Yoma into Burma from the west, but owing to the difficulties of the country and the unhealthiness of the climate this scheme was abandoned.

Annexation  
of Assam,  
Arakan and  
Tenasserim.

13. In September 1825 the Burmese endeavoured to treat, but as they would not agree to the terms offered hostilities recommenced, and in December the British advanced and, after several actions with the Burmese troops, reached Yandabo on the 16th February. Here the envoys of the King signed a treaty ceding to the British Assam, Arakan, and the coast of Tenasserim, and agreeing to pay a million sterling towards the expenses of the war. Rangoon was retained by the British until the end of the year, when the second instalment of the indemnity was paid. The British rebuilt Moulmein, which became the capital of the new British province of Tenasserim. In November 1826 a commercial treaty was signed at Ava, but it was not till 1830 that a Resident was appointed at Ava under the Treaty. In 1837 Bagyidaw was deposed by his brother Tharrawaddy who in 1846 was succeeded by his son Pagan *Min*.

Second Bur-  
mese War.

14. In 1852, owing to a series of outrages committed on British subjects by the Burmese Governor of Rangoon, for which all reparation was refused, the British again declared war against the King of Burma, and towards the close of the same year Lord Dalhousie proclaimed that the whole of the province of Pegu, as far north as the parallel of latitude six miles north of the fort at Myede, was annexed to the British Empire. Almost immediately after this Pagan *Min* was deposed by his brother Mindon *Min*, who ruled his curtailed kingdom with wisdom and success. The pacification of Pegu and its reduction to order occupied about ten years of constant work. In 1862 Her Majesty's possessions in Burma, namely, the Provinces of Arakan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim, were amalgamated and formed into the Province of British Burma under the administration of a Chief Commissioner. Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre was appointed the first Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Accession of  
King  
Tibaw.

15. In 1867 a treaty was concluded at Mandalay between the British and Burmese Governments, providing for the mutual extradition of criminals, the free intercourse of traders and the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations

between the two countries. In October 1878 King Mindon died and was succeeded by his son King Thibaw. Early in 1879 the execution of a number of the members of the Royal Family at Mandalay excited much horror in Lower Burma, and relations between the two countries were much strained owing to the indignation amongst Englishmen at the barbarities of the Burmese Court, and the resentment in the minds of the King and his courtiers at the attitude of the British Resident. In October 1879 owing to the unsatisfactory position of the British Resident in Mandalay the Government of India withdrew their representative from the Burmese Court. During the reign of King Thibaw matters drifted from bad to worse. The Central Government lost control of many of the outlying districts and the elements of disorder on the British frontier were a standing menace to the peace of the country. The Court, in contravention of the express terms of the treaty of 1867 created monopolies to the detriment of the trade both of England and Burma. An Embassy visited Simla in 1882, but the attempt to restore cordial relations was fruitless. The King abruptly recalled his Envoy while negotiations were going on. While the Indian Government was unrepresented at Mandalay, representatives of Italy and France were welcomed and two separate Embassies were sent to Europe for the purpose of contracting new and, if possible, close alliances with sundry European powers. Matters were brought to a crisis towards the close of 1885, when the Burmese Court imposed a fine of, in round numbers, 23 lakhs of rupees upon the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and refused to comply with a suggestion of the Indian Government that the cause of complaint should be investigated by an impartial arbitrator.

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16. In view of the long series of unsatisfactory episodes in the British relations with Burma during King Thibaw's reign, the Government of India decided to adjust once for all the relations between the two countries. An ultimatum was despatched to King Thibaw requiring him to suspend action against the Corporation, to receive at Mandalay an Envoy from the Viceroy, who should be treated with the respect due to the Government which he represented, and to regulate the external relations of the country in accordance with the advice of the Government of India. This ultimatum was despatched on the 22nd October 1885. On the 9th November a reply was received in Rangoon amounting to an unconditional refusal of the terms laid down. On the 7th November King Thibaw issued a proclamation to his subjects calling on them to drive the British heretics into the sea. On the 14th November 1885 the British expedition crossed the frontier and advanced to Mandalay without encountering any serious resistance. Ava was reached on the 26th November and an Envoy from the King signified his submission. On the 28th November the British occupied Mandalay, and the next day King Thibaw was set down the river to Rangoon, whence he was afterwards transferred to India. Upper Burma was formally annexed on the 1st January 1886 and the work of restoring the country to order and introducing settled Government commenced. For some years the country was disturbed by the lawless spirits who had been multiplying under the late régime, but by the close of 1889 all the larger bands of marauders were broken up, and since 1890 the country has enjoyed greater freedom from violent crime than the Province formerly known as British Burma.

Annexation  
of Upper  
Burma.

17. The history of the relations of Burma with Siam is principally concerned with the efforts made to preserve the peace of the frontier and to secure protection for British subjects travelling in the Siamese Province of Chiengmai which borders on Burma. A treaty to secure these objects was concluded with the King of Siam in 1874. On its failure to effect what was desired and after a mission to Chiengmai by an officer of the British Burma Commission a second treaty was concluded in 1883 which provided, among other matters, for the issue of passports, the extradition of criminals, the trial in Siam of cases in which British subjects were concerned, and the working of forests in Siam by British subjects. In November 1885 a supplementary article to this treaty was signed

Relations  
with Siam.

providing for the extradition of criminals between Burma and all the conterminous parts of Siam. In 1884 a British Vice-Consul was appointed to and arrived at Chiengmai. In 1911 a fresh Extradition Treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Siam and on the 10th November 1911 an Order in Council was passed applying the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906 to Siam and Siam then became a Foreign State for the purposes of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903. An Order in Council of 1889 prescribes the registration of all British subjects resident in Siam and regulates the exercise of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction by Consular Courts. This was superseded by the Siam Order in Council, 1906, for the regulation of the same matters which is still in force. Our relations with Siam have continued friendly up to the present time. For some years after the annexation of Upper Burma there was a discussion with regard to the boundary between Siam and the trans-Salween territory of certain Shan States. The Siamese claimed trans-Salween Karenni and some other small States to the east of the Salween as part of the Province of Chiengmai. In order to investigate these claims the territory was visited by Mr. Ney Elias in 1890. The Siamese refused to take part in his exploration, but in 1892-93 a Joint Commission of English and Siamese Officers demarcated the frontier along the line selected by Mr. Ney Elias.

18. The records of China and Burma, generally speaking, corroborate each other in recounting a long series of wars between the two countries prior to the accession of Alaungpaya. From the year 1790 complimentary presents were exchanged between the Burmese and Chinese Courts with more or less regularity every ten years or thereabouts. At the time of the annexation negotiations were opened with China on the subject of our relations with that country through Upper Burma. The Chinese manifested a friendly spirit in these negotiations. A convention signed at Peking on the 24th July 1836 provided, amongst other matters, for the continuance of the decennial missions, the recognition by China of British Rule in Burma, the delimitation of the frontier, and the encouragement of international trade. In the course of subsequent negotiations it was agreed that the decennial mission should be abandoned. A convention was signed on the 1st March 1894 which defined the boundary along a prescribed line. The convention went on to waive British rights in the trans-Salween States of Mônglem and Keng Hung with the proviso that the Chinese Government should not cede these territories to any other nation without previously coming to an agreement with the British Government. The convention contained further articles designed to promote free intercourse and to encourage trade between Burma and China. Finally it provided for the demarcation of the boundary on the ground by a Joint Commission. In the following year the Chinese infringed this convention by ceding a part of Keng Hung to France in derogation of its provisions. This breach of treaty led to the conclusion of a supplementary agreement with China on the 4th February 1897, which defined the boundary afresh in a sense more liberal to British claims than the convention of 1894, and made further provision for opening China to trade. These concessions were made by China in consideration of the British Government waiving its objections to the breach by China of the convention of 1894. The provision for the demarcation of the boundary on the ground by a Joint Commission remained in force, and in accordance with it the demarcation was carried out by a British and a Chinese Commissioner, aided by Sub-Commissioners, between November 1897 and May 1900. The Commissioners demarcated the boundary from latitude  $25^{\circ} 35'$  to latitude  $23^{\circ} 28'$  and from latitude  $22^{\circ} 9'$  to latitude  $21^{\circ} 46'$ . The frontier north of latitude  $25^{\circ} 35'$  and the section lying between latitude  $23^{\circ} 28'$  and latitude  $22^{\circ} 9'$  have not yet been demarcated. This latter part of the frontier borders on the Wa States which are inhabited by hostile and practically independent tribes. A commencement was made with demarcation in the winter of 1899-1900 but owing to the hostility of the Was and to differences between the Commissioners it was found impossible to complete the work. The Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts and the Northern and Southern Shan States are the parts of Burma which march with China. On the Chinese side of the border with the Shan States and with the Bhamo District

are situated a number of Shan States and Kachin tribes which are not under direct Chinese administration and in some cases are under very imperfect control. The Myitkyina District in the north borders on the Yunnan Province of China proper. Border disputes are as a rule settled at annual meetings of British and Chinese Officers at some spot near the frontier and relations are on the whole friendly. A British Consul is stationed at Têngyüeh the Chinese town through which the bulk of the Burma-China trade passes and which is only a few marches distant from the frontier. A station of the Chinese Maritime Customs is also established there. The presence of these officers is useful in facilitating intercourse with the Chinese local administration and in protecting trade from the illegal exactions which used to harass it in former times.

### Form of Administration.

19. In 1897 the Province, which had formerly been administered by a Chief Commissioner, was raised to a Lieutenant-Governorship. By section 3 of the Burma Laws Act, 1898, Burma was defined as the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. The Lieutenant-Governor also exercises political control over Karenni, a tract of country consisting of several petty States situated between Burma and Siam and lying outside of British India, which are in subordinate alliance with the British Government. A Legislative Council consisting of nine members with the Lieutenant-Governor as President was constituted in 1897. In 1909 the number of members was raised under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, to fifteen, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. One member is elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce, and the remaining fourteen are nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor with the sanction of the Governor-General. Not more than six members may be official; the rest must be non-officials and at least four must be selected from the Burmese population, one from the Indian and one from the Chinese community.

Lieutenant-Governor and Council.

20. The primary administrative division of Burma is into Upper Burma, including the Shan States and the Chin Hills, and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States subject to the supervision of the Superintendents in the case of the Northern and Southern Shan States, and to the supervision of the Commissioners of the adjoining divisions in the case of the other States. By section 11 of the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the civil, criminal, and revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the *sanad* or order of appointment granted to him. Under the same section the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State, so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience, and is not opposed to the spirit of the law in force in the rest of British India. Power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate their powers and proceedings is vested in the Government.

Administrative Divisions—Shan States.

21. In Burmese times the Chin Hills of Upper Burma were independent of external control. After the annexation they were gradually brought under administration and in September 1895, were formally declared to be part of the Province of Burma. They are administered by a Superintendent, and the law in force in them is contained in the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896. So far as persons other than Chins are concerned, the law is the same as the law in force in Upper Burma. So far as Chins are concerned, the criminal law is the same, with a few modifications, as the law of Upper Burma. The Chin Hills form a Sessions division and a district and the Superintendent is the Sessions Judge. The revenue and general law of Burma does not apply to Chins, a race in a low stage of civilisation. These matters are regulated for them by a few simple provisions in the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896, and the rules thereunder. A small portion of the Chin Hills called the Pakòkku Hill Tracts is outside the jurisdiction of the Superintendent and is administered under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Magwe Division.

Chin Hills.

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GOVERNMENT.  
Upper  
Burma.

22. Upper Burma, exclusive of the Shan States, is a scheduled district. The law in force there is closely assimilated to that in force in Lower Burma, the Acts which are in force in Upper Burma being specified in the first schedule to the Burma Laws Act. The rest of this section applies, except where the contrary is stated, to Upper Burma exclusive of the Shan States and the Chin Hills, and to Lower Burma.

Commis-  
sioners.

23. The Chief Executive Officers under the Lieutenant-Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, four in Lower Burma and four in Upper Burma. Commissioners in Upper Burma and the Commissioner of the Arakan Division are *ex-officio* Sessions Judges in their several divisions and have civil powers under the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1895, and the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, respectively. The other three Commissioners in Lower Burma have been relieved since 1905 of all judicial work, civil and criminal. All Commissioners have powers as Revenue Officers under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889. They are also responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor, each in his own division, for the working of every department of the public service except the Military Department and the branches of the administration directly under the control of the Supreme Government. Certain of them also supervise certain Shan States adjoining their divisions and the Commissioner of the Magwe Division superintends the Pakòkku Hill Tracts.

Other Exe-  
cutive  
officers.

24. Under the Commissioners are 39 Deputy Commissioners including the Police Officers in charge of the Hill District of Arakan and the Salween District who exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner. Deputy Commissioners perform the functions of District Magistrates, Collectors and Registrars except in Rangoon where there is both a District Magistrate and a Collector. In Upper Burma districts except Mandalay, and in the less important districts of Lower Burma the Deputy Commissioner is also District Judge. Deputy Commissioners are responsible for many miscellaneous duties which fall to the principal District Officer as the representative of Government. Subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners are Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Myòoks, who are invested with various magisterial, civil, and revenue powers and hold charge of the townships, as the units of regular civil and revenue jurisdiction are called, and the subdivisions of districts into which most of these townships are grouped. Among the salaried staff of officials the Township Officers are the ultimate representatives of Government who come into most direct contact with the people. Two appointments of Deputy Commissioner are open to the Provincial Service.

Village  
system.

25. Finally, there are the headmen of village-tracts, assisted in Lower Burma by *So-eingangs* (rural policemen in charge of ten houses), and in Upper Burma by elders variously designated. Similarly in the towns there are headmen of wards and elders of blocks. The system of revenue collection through the agency of headmen is being steadily developed. In Lower Burma the land revenue and other district taxes were at one time collected by circle *thugyis* in charge of large groups of villages, but these circle appointments are now, with rare exceptions, being abolished as they fall vacant from death, retirement, or other cause. The *Myothugyis* in Upper Burma, who had in some instances been entrusted with this work, will similarly disappear in the course of a few years. The headmen are remunerated by commission on the amount of revenue which they collect.

Revenue  
Adminis-  
tration.

26. The revenue administration of the Province is controlled by a Financial Commissioner assisted by two Secretaries. Subordinate Departments are in charge of a Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, a Director of Agriculture, a Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department and a Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. In each of these departments there is a subordinate departmental staff.

27. The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, with five Judges, and of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma. Purely Judicial Officers include six Divisional and eight District Judges, and there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services. Divisional Judges are also Sessions Judges, while District Judges confine themselves mainly to the exercise of civil jurisdiction. As regards the appointment of District Judges, the scheme for the separation of executive and judicial functions extends to the more important districts of Lower Burma and to the Mandalay District. It does not extend to Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Salween, Tavoy, Mergui or Thayetmyo, where the Deputy Commissioner continues to perform *ex-officio* the duties of District Judge; to Rangoon where the Chief Court takes the place of the District Court; or to the Hill District of Arakan which is under a special law. In the remaining fourteen districts of Lower Burma the Deputy Commissioner has no concern with civil justice. In five cases two, and in one case three, districts are grouped under one District Judge, who spends part of his time in each. Besides their civil jurisdiction District Judges are invested with powers under sections 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in order that they may partially relieve Deputy Commissioners of the burden of criminal work, and they are also empowered to hear appeals from second and third class Magistrates. Two of the appointments of District Judge are open to members of the Provincial Service. The Chief Court is the highest Civil Court of appeal and the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for Lower Burma. It is also the High Court for the whole of Burma (including the Shan States) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects. It is the principal civil and criminal Court of original jurisdiction for Rangoon Town, and hears appeals from all sentences of Courts or Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in Rangoon Town. It has within Rangoon Town the powers of a Court for the relief of insolvent debtors under the Presidency Insolvency Act. In criminal and civil matters the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, exercises, in Upper Burma, the powers of a High Court for appeal, reference, and revision, except in respect of criminal cases in which European British subjects are concerned. All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

Chief Court  
Provincial  
and  
Subordinate  
Judicial Services  
Judicial Ad-  
ministration

28. Besides the General, Revenue and Judicial Services mentioned in the preceding paragraphs the several auxiliary branches of the Administration may be briefly noticed. The Public Works Department is under the joint control of two Chief Engineers who are also Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department for their respective branches of work. There are seven Superintending Engineers (including one for Irrigation and a Sanitary Engineer), eighty-three Executive and Assistant Engineers, seven Temporary Engineers, and five Honorary Assistant Engineers.

Public  
Works

29. The superior staff of the Police Department consists of an Inspector-General of Police, four Deputy Inspectors-General, one of whom holds the appointment of Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, a Superintendent of Police Supplies, 44 District Superintendents, 42 Assistant Superintendents and 32 Deputy Superintendents. The Military Police are officered by a Deputy Inspector-General, 2 Adjutants, 12 Commandants, 4 Assistant Adjutants and 37 Assistant Commandants.

Police

30. The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is a Colonel in the Indian Medical Service. Under his supervision are 41 Civil Surgeoncies. There are also a Sanitary Commissioner and a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole-time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum, all of whom belong to the Indian Medical Service and five superior appointments at the Rangoon General Hospital, of which four are held by officers of the Indian Medical Service and one by a private practitioner on special agreement. The supervision of sanitatio

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and the charge of prisons other than the three whole-time jails and of the Minbu Lunatic Asylum are undertaken by Civil Surgeons and other Medical Officers in addition to their medical duties.

Forests.

31. The Forest Department is administered by a Chief Conservator, four Conservators and 61 Deputy and Assistant Conservators. There are also Provincial and Subordinate Forest Services.

Excise.

32. The Excise Department is under the control of the Financial Commissioner as Chief Revenue authority. There is an Excise Commissioner drawn from the ranks of Deputy Commissioners, a Chief Superintendent, 29 Superintendents and a Departmental staff.

Ports.

33. The Port Officer, Rangoon, is styled Principal Port Officer, Burma, and is the Head of the Marine Department. The Principal Port Officer, the Port Officers of Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab, and the Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, are recruited from the Royal Indian Marine. There are two Assistant Port Officers at Rangoon, one of whom belongs to the Royal Indian Marine, and there is a staff of Engineers at Rangoon and Mandalay. River conservancy is in charge of an Assistant Conservator. At minor ports the Deputy Commissioner is Port Officer.

Customs.

34. The Financial Commissioner is *ex-officio* the Chief Customs authority. There is a Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon. At other ports the Port Officer, or the Deputy Commissioner, and at Victoria Point the Subdivisional Officer, is *ex-officio* Collector. There are two Assistant Collectors of the Imperial Service at Rangoon, and one each at Moulmein and Akyab, belonging to the Provincial Service.

Education.

35. At the head of the Education Department is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director. There are six Inspectors of Schools belonging to the Imperial, and one belonging to the Provincial Educational Service, and seven Assistant Inspectors belonging to the Provincial Service. The staff of the Rangoon College includes a Principal and five Professors drawn from the Imperial Service, to which the Principals of the Government Schools at Rangoon and Moulmein also belong. The Educational Syndicate is a body outside of the Education Department, which has for its object the promotion of education throughout the Province. It receives a grant from Government.

Ecclesiastical.

36. There is a Bishop of Rangoon under whose charge are eleven Government Chaplains. One of the Chaplains acts as Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary. Allowances are granted by Government to nine clergymen not on the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Local Self-Government.

37. There are 31 Municipal towns in Lower Burma and 15 in Upper Burma. Seventeen smaller towns, eight in Lower Burma, six in Upper Burma and three in the Shan States, have been constituted Notified Areas, or minor Municipalities, under the Burma Municipal Act, 1898. In twelve of the Lower Burma Municipalities and in Mandalay some of the members of the Municipal Committee are elected. In the remainder all the members are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor or the Commissioner of the division.

Miscellaneous.

38. The Accounts Department is controlled by an Accountant-General assisted by two Deputy and five Assistant Accountants-General. The Province of Burma forms one of the circles of the Indian Telegraph Department and is under the charge of a Director assisted by three Superintendents and five Assistant Superintendents. The Post Office is managed by a Postmaster-General and fourteen Superintendents of Post Offices.

## Character of Land Tenures; System of Survey and Settlement. *Tenures of Land (Lower Burma).*

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39. In Lower Burma rights over land in the rural tracts are acquired under the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act, II of 1876, which gave the force of law to the customary modes of acquisition found in use when the Province came under British rule. A permanent, heritable, and transferable right of use and occupancy in land is acquired under that Act either by continuous occupation for twelve years combined with regular payment of land revenue, or by a specific grant from the State. With the exception of 12,856 holdings, aggregating 165,489 acres held on grants issued prior to 1876 under special rules, and of four grants totalling 43,351 acres issued on special terms, all occupied land in Lower Burma (8,927,532 acres comprised in 1,430,145 holdings) is held under one or other of these two tenures. The past ten years have been noteworthy for an extraordinarily great and rapid increase in the area under cultivation principally in the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions. In the earlier years of the decade grants were issued freely to applicants, but difficulties in connection with the disposal of the applications and the discovery of abuses have led in recent years to a restriction in the numbers issued and cultivators desirous of fresh land now usually take possession of it as squatters and acquire the permanent, heritable, and transferable right of a landholder by continuous occupation. Land which has been the subject of a grant is exempted from the payment of revenue for a period of years determined by the nature of the soil and the expense necessary to bring it under cultivation. The grantee is in all cases required to bring a certain proportion of the land under cultivation within a fixed period and he is forbidden without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner to alienate or mortgage his interest in the land for a period which usually extends to five years after the date on which the land becomes assessed to revenue. Breach of the conditions entails the cancellation of the grant and the resumption of the land. The object of these provisions is to prevent the transfer to non-agriculturists of lands originally granted to cultivators and with the same object in view the power which Government retains of ejecting squatters who have not completed their title as landholders by a twelve years' occupancy of and payment of revenue on land is frequently exercised in the case of lands which have fallen into the hands of non-agriculturists.

Modes of  
acquiring  
ownership.

40. The declared aim of the revenue policy of the Government of Burma is the retention of the land in the hands of a peasant proprietary. During the past ten years it has become increasingly difficult to carry out this policy owing to the great increase in cultivation and the rise in the price of paddy which have rendered land an attractive investment for capitalists. In the Insein, Syriam and Pegu Districts which from their contiguity to Rangoon are peculiarly liable to be affected by such influences and to a lesser extent in the districts of the Irrawaddy Division considerable areas of cultivated land have passed into the possession of non-resident and non-cultivating owners and are worked by their tenants. Another source of disquiet was that a large proportion of the non-resident owners were of non-Burman nationality and had thus no interest in their land or tenants save the extortion of as large an income as possible from them. As a remedy for these conditions a Land Alienation Bill was drafted, the principal provisions of which were the prohibition of the transfer of land to a non-agriculturist without the sanction of a Revenue Officer and the restriction of mortgages to such forms as are calculated to ensure the return of the land after a certain period to its original owner. Subsequent enquiries in the districts where the evils which it was designed to remedy were considered to be most rampant disclosed the fact that the conditions were not so serious as had been represented, and insuperable difficulties were discovered in working the proposals of the Bill. For these reasons it has been decided to abandon legislation in this direction.

Classes of  
landholders;  
Tenants.

The latest statistics as to tenancies in Lower Burma show that of a total cultivated area of 9,301,442 acres 2,840,030 were let to tenants at full rents while the total amount paid as rent was Rs. 4,14,01,393 or an average of Rs. 14'58 per

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acre. The number of permanent tenants who cultivate the same land for a period of years is in Burma very small. Most of the tenants belong to the fluctuating class, tenants one year and labourers the next, working their lands as tenants only for a single year, and generally dependent on their landlords for advances to meet the cost of living and cultivation. There is also an intermediate class of cultivators who own some cattle and perhaps a little capital and who cultivate the same land for two or three years and then move on either to a fresh tenancy or because they see an opportunity of establishing themselves as landholders. Consideration of the condition of tenants naturally accompanied that of the transfer of land from the possession of the cultivating classes. A Tenancy Bill was drafted and introduced into the Legislative Council; its principal provision empowered a Revenue Officer to give to tenants of a rack-renting or otherwise oppressive landlord the status of protected tenants entitled to occupy their holdings permanently subject to payment of a rent which could not be enhanced without the sanction of a Revenue Officer and might not in any case exceed a fixed proportion of the produce of the land. Consideration and discussion have brought to light numerous objections to the enactment of any Bill on these lines and it has been decided to suspend Tenancy legislation for the time and to devote attention to other methods for the improvement of the condition of tenants. The principal of these other methods are the enforcement of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure which protect seed grain and other property of an agriculturist from attachment for debt, the bringing of new tracts under cultivation by a system of colonisation with the object of creating on them a peasant-proprietary, and more especially co-operation through the agency of Co-operative Credit Societies.

Town and  
village  
lands.

41. Rights over lands in towns and villages are regulated under the provisions of the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, Burma Act IV of 1898. Landholder's right in land in towns and villages is defined as a permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in land subject to the payment of land revenue and taxes to Government and to the reservation in favour of Government of all minerals in or under the land. In the case of land occupied at the date of the commencement of the Act, landholders' rights are acquired in the same way as in the case of cultivated land by continuous possession for twelve years, but after the commencement of the Act, landholders' rights can only be acquired in towns and villages by continuous possession for twelve years under a license from Government. These provisions do not apply to the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and Prome where the pre-existing special methods of acquiring rights over land remain in force. In the last three towns any person is deemed a landholder who can prove continuous possession from some thirty to fifty years prior to the passing of the Act.

#### *Tenures of Land (Upper Burma).*

Tenures of  
land.

42. The law which regulates tenures of land in Upper Burma is the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, III of 1889, which came into force on the 13th July 1889. The primary division of all lands in Upper Burma is into (a) State land, (b) non-State land.

State land.

43. "State land" is defined in section 23 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation. It means land belonging to, or at the disposal of, the State and includes the following:—

- (a) Land previously termed royal land, e.g., *Lidañ, Ayadañ, Lamsingmye*.
- (b) Land previously held on condition of rendering public service or as an appanage to, or emolument of, a public office, e.g., *Ahmudansa, Si-sa, Thugyisa, Wunsa, Min-mye*.
- (c) Islands and alluvial formations in rivers.
- (d) Waste land and land included within reserved or village forests, and
- (e) Land which had been under cultivation but had been abandoned, and to the ownership of which no claim was preferred within two years from the 13th July 1889.

Code, Law  
Political  
and  
Political  
Geography.

It has also been held to include village communal lands (*Ashi* or *Asu*) which are periodically distributable or distributed by the officer in the village who represents the State.

In the case of lands coming under heads (a), (b) and (c) the British Government simply assumed the rights enjoyed by the Burmese Kings. In the case of lands coming under (d) and (e) it has done more than this. The Kings of Burma were not ordinarily in a position to assert an effective claim over waste land brought under cultivation; speaking generally, any person was at liberty to till waste land, and, on bringing it under cultivation, he acquired rights over it which in time became ancestral (*bobabaing*) and heritable and resembled in other ways those of private ownership. But outright sales of lands were rare and contrary to custom, and private or exclusive proprietary rights could not be acquired over lands in the large tracts of country in which the village communal tenures survived. The British Government under the Regulation of 1889 declared itself the owner of all waste land and no such land may be cultivated except in accordance with rules under the Regulation. These rules provide for the grant of leases of waste land for any period not exceeding 30 years and for the grant of permits to occupy such land temporarily. Cultivators wishing to take up waste land are at liberty to adopt either of these methods of acquisition. The rules, which are modelled on those in force in Lower Burma, provide for the levy of revenue on areas leased and occupied, and for the temporary exemption from

revenue of areas which have to be cleared of forest growth, shrubs or grass, before they can yield a crop. Leases have not, however, become popular in Upper Burma and waste land is usually cleared and occupied without title. The table in the margin shows the number of holdings and the area of State land comprised therein under the three most important heads.

	Holding.		Area.
	No.	Acres.	
Communal land ...	37,971	227,704	
Special Grants ...	889	9,930	
Other State land ...	686,647	2,258,560	
Total ...	725,507	2,496,203	

44. Non-State land has not been defined and its incidents—other than liability to the payment of land revenue—have not been authoritatively described. It is land other than State land and has been held to include—

Non-State land.

- (i) lands cleared for cultivation before the 13th July 1889 and still in possession of the clearers (*dama-u-gya* land);
- (ii) lands cleared before the 13th July 1889, and in the possession of the clearers or of their heirs or assigns for valuable consideration (*bobabaing* lands);
- (iii) lands granted in ownership by written order of the Burmese King, or of the Local Government.

The total area of non-State land is estimated at 5,476,141 acres, comprised in 1,925,249 holdings, more than one of which may belong to the same owner.

45. The tenants of land in Upper Burma are of two classes; those who rent State land from a State land occupant, and those who rent non State land. Save in the irrigated tracts of the Mandalay and Kyaukse Districts, rents are usually fixed by custom, and vary from one-tenth of the gross produce on very poor soil to one-half the produce on good rice land. The rent thus varies according to the result of the harvest and tenants are usually in as favourable circumstances as small peasant proprietors. Tenants usually enjoy a reasonable fixity of tenure, there is little or no oppression or rack-renting, and there is nothing in the present circumstances of tenants or in the conditions of tenancy to call for the interference of Government although in the discussion of the proposed tenancy legislation it was decided to include Upper Burma within its scope. The only landlord classes in Upper Burma distinct from the remainder of the population are a small community in the Salin Subdivision of the Minbu District known as *thugangs* (equivalent to

Tenants.

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"Aristocrats") and the relations and ex-ministers and officials of the Burmese Kings in Mandalay, Kyaukse and Sagaing.

46. Town lands in Upper Burma are administered under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, III of 1889, and rules for the disposal of State waste lands in towns and civil stations which were published in 1899.

#### General.

Tenure  
holdings.

47. According to the latest statistics the areas of land occupied by the various classes are as follows:—

	Acres.
Area occupied by agriculturists	4,493,627
Area occupied by non-resident non-agriculturists	1,596,839
Area occupied by resident non-agriculturists	972,044
Total area occupied	7,062,510

In these statistics the test of non-residence is not the same throughout the Province. In Lower Burma the surveyor's charge is commonly taken as the unit of residence but in Pyapôn it is the village-tract. In Upper Burma it is usually the village-tract but in the Lower Chindwin it is the surveyor's charge and in Shwebo it is the district.

#### System of Survey and Settlement (Lower Burma).

Cadastral  
Survey.

48. The system of survey adopted in the Province is that of a connected theodolite exterior survey and a field-to-field interior survey on the scale of 16 inches to the mile. The country to be surveyed is first divided into large circuits or polygons. The geographical position of each polygon is ascertained with perfect precision and the included area carefully computed. Each of these large circuits or polygons is again subdivided into minor circuits or lesser polygons, the geographical position and area of each of which are determined with the same accuracy. Then within these minor polygons come the *kwin*s, which in Burma correspond in many ways to the *mauzas* of Northern India. These *kwin*s are the smallest polygons, rarely exceeding 1 to 1½ square miles in area. They are not private estates or properties as the Indian *mauzas* are, but simply village blocks of cultivation and waste of convenient size, enclosed as frequently as may be possible within natural boundaries, and they are dealt with just in the same way as the larger polygons. Proceeding thus from the greater to the less, the margin of possible error is being constantly narrowed. The mathematically ascertained area of the large circuits must be found to be equal to the total of the areas of the included smaller circuits; and until perfect agreement is obtained by repeated check processes, neither the larger nor the smaller areas are accepted; and so on down to the very unit of survey, which is the field. The field in Burma is an area of rice or other cultivated land included within well-marked boundaries such as embankments or hedges. Its area varies from 1 acre in the great alluvial plains of the lower delta to ½ acre in the closely cultivated tracts of the Prome and Thayetmyo Districts towards the apex of the delta. The aggregate of the field areas within each *kwin* must agree with the area of the *kwin* polygon, and until this agreement is attained, the areas of the fields are not accepted. It will thus be seen that the method of cadastral survey is calculated to guarantee scientific accuracy in every detail.

Supplementary  
Survey.

49. The Land Records Department maintains the annual survey and assessment in the cadastrally surveyed districts. The changes and extensions in cultivation, ownership, topography, etc., are annually depicted on fresh copies of the *kwin* maps, and the assessment register records the area of each holding, with all changes and the assessment due at the rates fixed by settlement. The annual survey is needed *inter alia* for purposes of land revenue assessment. Considerable areas of culturable waste are newly occupied from year to year either

without title or with a permit or grant from Government, and these and other changes require to be resurveyed, as each individual holding is separately assessed annually on the area occupied and cultivated. Statistics are annually collected as to prices, sales, mortgages, crops, etc., and furnish an indication of the economic changes which are annually taking place. The Department also furnishes evidence as to grazing-grounds and fisheries and measures all land for a grant of which application is made, while the inspecting staff checks tax tickets as a precaution against fraud on the part of the revenue-collecting officials. Extensions of cultivation during the earlier part of the decade were so pressing that in many cases it has been out of the power of the permanent staff to do more than prepare the annual assessment roll based on a rough survey of extensions and changes of survey have therefore been brought up to date, prior to revision of settlement, by special survey staffs under the direction and superintendence of the superior officers of the Department.

CHIEF, LOW  
ESTIMATE  
AND  
POLITICAL  
GEOGRAPHY.

50. With the exception of the unsurveyed districts of Salween and the Hill District of Arakan, mostly under *taungya* cultivation, the assessment to land revenue of the cultivated land of Lower Burma has been determined by regular settlement. Settlement consists in fixing acre rates, based on the ascertained productiveness of the soil, the average local value of the outturn taken over a term of years, and the cost of cultivation; the rates thus deduced are compared with the rates paid by tenants and modified by other circumstances, such as the standard of living, indebtedness, etc., of the agriculturist. The ordinary term of settlement in Lower Burma has been fixed at twenty years, a shorter period being allowed in exceptional cases only. The acre rates remain fixed for the term of the settlement, but the actual assessments annually vary with the size of the holding. At the first settlement the area of each holding, as it then exists, field by field, the name of the owner or occupant, the number of years he has been in possession, and the names of the tenants and mortgagees, with the rents paid or the amount of the incumbrance, are recorded in the settlement registers and in the 16 inch map which shows each field and the external limits of each holding. Other topographical features, the area covered by culturable and unculturable waste, village sites, streams, roads, etc., are all entered and the total area of the various plots checked and compared with the total area in the *waik* as described in paragraph 48. Second settlements were begun in 1897 and have now been completed in six districts while the Syriam District is now entering on its third settlement. At settlements subsequent to the first the new acre rates are fixed after a consideration of the same factors as at the original settlement supported by crop measurements and enquiries in every *kaun* or village. Under existing orders when the re-settlement rate exceeds the old rate on any class of land by more than 50 per cent. but not by more than 100 per cent., an intermediate rate not more than 50 per cent. above the old rate is adopted for the first five years. When the re-settlement rate exceeds the old rate by more than 100 per cent. but not more than 150 per cent. the old rate is increased by not more than 50 per cent. at once, and half the remainder of the enhancement is added to the rate at the end of five years and half at the end of ten years. When the re-settlement rate exceeds the old rate by more than 150 per cent. the progressive enhancement to be taken is settled by special orders.

System of  
Settlement.

51. Until a few years ago it was customary to assess a cultivator on the area actually cropped. He could leave as much of his holding as he liked uncultivated, and on such uncultivated part the so-called "fallow rate" of two annas per acre was assessed, the cultivator, by payment of this quit-rent, retaining all his rights in the land. The usual reason for letting any land lie idle is that the cultivator is either unable or unwilling to cultivate it. The two-anna rate on fallows is still maintained, but in consequence of the increase in the value of land and the growth of a landlord class the extent of its application has been somewhat curtailed and wealthy or non-resident landlords are not allowed the reduced assessment. The rule now in force provides that the two-anna rate shall be levied on the whole or any part of a holding which is left uncultivated either in order to allow the soil to

Assessment  
of fallow  
land.

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recover from exhaustion or because the owner is prevented by causes beyond his control, such as death of cattle or illness or death in his family, from cultivating it. There are certain areas in which cultivation is not possible every year either on account of the poverty of the soil or its liability to inundation, and power has been given to the Financial Commissioner to declare by notification that within such areas it shall not be necessary to present a written application to any Revenue Officer in order to obtain the benefit of the fallow rate. When such a notification has been issued the revenue surveyor assesses all uncultivated land in the possession of cultivators at the two-anna rate and all such land in the possession of non-cultivating landlords at the full rate. The latter however are at liberty to present a written application for the benefit of the fallow rate to the Township Officer. An assessment varying at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner from two annas per acre to the normal cultivation rate is levied on land which is left uncultivated for grazing purposes or which has been generally sublet during the five preceding years, or which has been granted revenue-free for a term of years and has not been brought under cultivation within a reasonable period, or which has not been a source of profit during the year of assessment.

Remissions.

52. The abatement on account of fallow is quite distinct in theory from abatements on account of remissions, though in practice the two kinds of abatements necessarily often coincide. Remissions are granted in cases where crops have been wholly or partially destroyed by floods or drought or other cause beyond the cultivator's control. If the entire or nearly the entire crop on a holding has been destroyed, the whole revenue is remitted. If partial loss of crop is suffered the remission is proportioned to the extent of the loss. No remission is, however, granted unless the loss of crops exceeds one-third of the estimated ordinary full outturn of the holding.

#### *System of Survey and Settlement (Upper Burma).*

Survey.

53. The system of survey in Upper Burma is the same as in the Lower Province.

Settlement.

54. The land revenue system of Upper Burma is still unsettled and is still the subject of much discussion. The following conclusions which have been embodied in legislation may be taken to have a provisional finality. The distinction between Rent and Revenue on State and non-State lands has been abolished and all lands in Upper Burma have been declared alike liable to the payment of land revenue. Prior to land revenue settlement the principal tax levied in Upper Burma was the *thathameda-tax*. A certain rate per house, usually ten rupees, was fixed for each village and the total amount arrived at by multiplying the number of houses in the village by this rate was distributed over its various households by village elders known as *thamadis*. When settlement operations were first commenced in Upper Burma attempts were made to devise a satisfactory system whereby agriculturists who paid land revenue should be exempt from the *thathameda-tax* or assessed at lower rates than the non-agricultural population. Such attempts were unsuccessful and it has now been decided that payment of land revenue should not carry exemption from liability to *thathameda*. The rate per household at which *thathameda* is to be levied is fixed by the Settlement Officer and it has been enacted that in fixing this rate the rates of land revenue payable are to be taken into consideration. In 1877 it was decided that only areas on which crops had matured should be liable to assessment to land revenue and that neither crop failures nor fallow land should be assessed. Under this system assessments in the dry zone where climatic conditions render cultivation precarious are in theory very elastic but its success has been called in question on the ground that the expense of maintaining it on poor lands where the revenue is small is not justified and that it is impossible for the Land Records Department, without an increase of staff out of all proportion to the revenue realised, to perform the duties connected with the assessment. On these grounds the experiment of fixing lump sum

assessments by *twins*, to be distributed over the cultivators working land therein, has recently been sanctioned in the Meiktila District in the case of certain areas where cultivation is sparse and shifting. A similar system is in force for the assessment of *tari*-palms in many of the dry zone districts.

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The work of settlement in Upper Burma is infinitely more difficult and varied than in Lower Burma. In Lower Burma the Settlement Officer has practically only one agricultural season, one kind of field crop, and one tenure to deal with. His field operations are restricted to the dry weather. He has no direct concern with the non-cultivating classes of the people. In Upper Burma there are three, sometimes four, separate agricultural seasons, many varieties of field crops, and several descriptions of tenures. The field operations in some districts may be continued throughout the whole twelve months of the year. In proposing rates of land revenue the Settlement Officer is guided by the statistics collected in the course of his enquiries as regards productiveness of the varieties of soil and crops, the amount of rainfall, facilities for drainage or irrigation, the local price of produce averaged over a term of years, and the cost of cultivation. In the earlier settlements the assessment rates fixed for non-State land were usually calculated at three-fourths of the rates fixed for State land otherwise similar, but latterly this distinction has been abandoned. The Settlement Officer is further required to propose the rates of *thathameda*-tax which should in his opinion be fixed on each village with reference to the incomes from non agricultural sources of its inhabitants.

In three districts of Upper Burma, Bhamo, Myitkyina and the Ruby Mines, which have not been cadastrally surveyed and are very sparsely populated, it has been decided that settlement operations are at present unnecessary. With these exceptions the first regular settlement of Upper Burma is complete. In one district, Myingyan, in which a summary settlement was originally effected, regular operations are now in progress. Second settlements have been completed in four districts and a settlement party is at work in a portion of another district. The Upper Burma portion of the Thayetmyo District has been transferred to Lower Burma and the Lower Burma system of assessment introduced. The period for which land revenue rates have been fixed in past settlements has varied from district to district but it has now been decided that the normal period in future will be 20 years as in Lower Burma.

55. Supplementary survey has been extended to all cadastrally surveyed districts in Upper Burma and the seasonal revenue assessments are effected by the Land Records Department. The work of the Department in its general features is the same as that in the Lower Province, but in its details is far more laborious and less technical. Owing to the system of assessment on the area under matured crop only, each field and cultivated portion of each field have to be shown for each holding in a field register; and areas on which the crop has failed, areas irrigated and symbols for all the various crops field by field have to be entered. The assessments follow the various harvest seasons; and though the winter harvest is the most important, in some districts the autumn and the hot-weather harvests are heavy, and in upland tracts the surveyor has usually to visit the same holding twice in the year to record the matured crop area. The calculation of assessments, which are shown in a separate register, is further complicated by the different rates on soils, crops and State and non-State lands. Remissions of revenue are allowed on the same principles as in Lower Burma, but in districts where crops are precarious a liberal interpretation is put upon the term "matured crop" and the need for regular remissions tends to disappear. Suspensions of revenue are unknown and unnecessary in Burma.

Supplement-  
ary Survey.

### Civil Divisions of British Territory.

56. The Civil divisions in Burma are indicated under the heading "Form of Administration". There are four divisions in Lower Burma and four in Upper Burma.

Number of  
divisions.



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Lower  
Burma,  
Arakan  
Division.

47. The four divisions in Lower Burma are Arakan, Pegu, Irrawaddy and Tenasserim. The Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions were formed in 1881 by the partition of the old Pegu Division.

48. The area of the Arakan Division is 14,807 square miles and the population at the Census of 1911 was 839,896. The division contains four districts—Hill District of Arakan, Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway. The Hill District of Arakan or the Arakan Hill Tracts was separated from Akyab in 1871. It is a mountainous region with a sparse population of various tribes in a low stage of civilization. Its administration is entrusted to a Police Officer who exercises the powers of a Deputy Commissioner and whose principal duties are the maintenance of internal peace and the protection of the inhabitants from raids by the tribes on the other side of the administrative frontier. The area of this district is 1,500 square miles and its population 22,234. The Akyab District in which is situated the chief town of the division from which the district takes its name is divided into four subdivisions and nine townships. The Kyaukpyu District contains one subdivision with three townships and in addition two townships which do not form part of a subdivision and whose township officers are under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner. The Sandoway District contains three townships not grouped into a subdivision.

Pegu  
Division.

49. The Pegu Division has an area of 13,258 square miles with a population of 2,073,737. It is divided into six districts,—Rangoon Town (headquarters of the division), Insein, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Pegu and Prome. The Rangoon District was divided in 1879 into the Rangoon Town and Hanthawaddy Districts, this Hanthawaddy District was in 1883 divided into the Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts and in 1912 this second Hanthawaddy District, with the addition of a township from the Pegu District, was formed into the Hanthawaddy and Insein Districts. Since 1894 the Rangoon Town District has been divided into two subdivisions. The Insein District contains two subdivisions and four townships, and the Hanthawaddy District two subdivisions and five townships. The Pegu District is split up into two subdivisions and five townships. Tharrawaddy, at one time a subdivision of Henzada, was constituted a separate district in 1878 and has two subdivisions and six townships. The Prome District lies on both sides of the Irrawaddy river and consists of the Prome, Paungdè and Shwedaung Subdivisions with seven townships.

Irrawaddy  
Division.

50. The Irrawaddy Division was formed in 1881 by the separation from the Pegu Division of the four districts of Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada and Thayetmyo. The last named district was in 1893 transferred to what was then called the Southern and is now known as the Magwe Division of Upper Burma. At the same time the Myaungmya District was formed of portions detached from the Bassein and Thongwa Districts. The Thongwa District was originally constituted in 1875 from parts of the Bassein, Henzada and Rangoon Districts. In 1903 the district was divided into the Ma-ubin and Pyapôn Districts. The five districts which now together constitute the Irrawaddy Division are thus Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Ma-ubin and Pyapôn. Bassein and Henzada have each two subdivisions and six townships, Myaungmya, Ma-ubin and Pyapôn each two subdivisions and four townships. The area of the Irrawaddy Division is 13,408 square miles and its population 1,869,485.

Tenasserim  
Division.

51. The Tenasserim Division with its headquarters at Moulmein consists of the districts of Toungoo, Salween, Thatôn, Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui. Its area is 35,886 square miles with a population of 1,429,294. The Shwegyin District was abolished in 1895 and in the same year the Thatôn District was formed from parts of the Shwegyin and Amherst Districts. The rest of the Shwegyin District was divided between the Pegu and Toungoo Districts. In 1805 certain islands off the Tenasserim coast were incorporated in the Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui Districts. In 1870 the Toungoo District was transferred from the Pegu to the Tenasserim Division. It consists of the Toungoo, Pyu and Shwegyin Subdivisions with eight townships. The Salween District is a hilly tract lying on the borders of

the Siamese Province of Chiangmai. There are in the Thaton District three subdivisions and six townships. The Amherst District comprises the three subdivisions of Moulmein, Amherst and Kawkaireik with eight townships. Till 1898 the Moulmein Subdivision was a separate district for purposes of Criminal Judicial Administration but it was in that year declared to be a subdivision of the Amherst District. The Tavoy and Mergui Districts are narrow strips of land between the sea and the Siamese frontier. The former contains four townships not grouped into subdivisions and the latter two subdivisions and five townships.

Cash and  
Patents  
and  
Posterior  
Geography.

62. Upper Burma (exclusive of the Shan States) was, by a notification dated the 20th November 1886, divided into the Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern Divisions. The names of these four divisions were changed in 1897 to Mandalay, Sagaing, Minbu and Meiktila respectively. In September 1907 the headquarters of the Minbu Division were transferred from Minbu to Magwe and it was named the Magwe Division.

Upper  
Burma.

63. The Mandalay Division, including Mōng Mit State, with headquarters at Mandalay, contains 32,476 square miles with a population of 832,969. It is divided into the five districts of Mandalay, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Ruby Mines and Katha. The Bhamo District was in 1895 divided into the two districts of Bhamo and Myitkyina and in the same year the Shwebo District was transferred from the Mandalay to the Sagaing Division. The Mandalay District consists of five subdivisions and five townships. Bhamo contains two subdivisions and two townships and Myitkyina three subdivisions and three townships. The Katha District consists of the three subdivisions of Katha, Wuntho and Banmawk with eight townships. This district includes what was formerly the Shan State of Wuntho. Included in the Ruby Mines District are two subdivisions and three townships. Mōng Mit is a Shan State administered by its chief under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines District.

Mandalay  
Division.

64. The Sagaing Division contains the districts of Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin and Upper Chindwin, and has an area of 26,182 square miles and a population of 1,155,271. The Ye-u District was abolished in 1895 and its territory amalgamated with the Shwebo District which was at the same time transferred to the Sagaing Division. The Shwebo District consists of the subdivisions of Shwebo, Ye-u and Kanbalu and nine townships. The Sagaing District was formed in 1888 by the union of the former Sagaing and Ava Districts. It contains the two subdivisions of Sagaing and Myimmu with six townships. The Upper and Lower Chindwin Districts were formed in 1888 by the division of the former Chindwin District. The Lower Chindwin contains two subdivisions and five townships and the Upper Chindwin four subdivisions and ten townships including what was formerly the Shan State of Kalè. The Shan States of Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti are under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin. The headquarters of the Lower Chindwin District are at Mōnywa and of the Upper Chindwin at Kindat.

Sagaing  
Division.

65. This was formerly known as the Minbu Division. The headquarters were transferred from Minbu to Magwe in September 1907 and the name of the division changed. It is divided into the four districts of Thayetmyo, Pakōkku, Minbu and Magwe. It has an area of 17,575 square miles and a population of 1,299,032. As already stated, the Thayetmyo District was in 1893 transferred from the Irrawaddy Division to this division. It consists of the two subdivisions of Thayetmyo and Myedō which are divided into six townships. The greater part of the district is in Lower Burma. The Myingyan District was in October 1893 transferred from this division to the Meiktila Division. The Pakōkku District comprises the three subdivisions of Pakōkku, Pauk and Gangaw with eight townships. In 1898 the eastern boundary of the district was demarcated and the Pakōkku Hill Tracts, which had formerly been treated as part of the district, were placed under a Superintendent, by whom they are administered under the Chin Hills Regulation, subject to the direct control of the Commissioner of the Magwe Division.

Magwe  
Division.

Chin Hills  
Pakokku  
and  
Magwe  
Districts.

The Yawdwin Subdivision of the Pakokku District was abolished in 1898. The Mienbu District has two subdivisions and five townships; Magwe two subdivisions and six townships.

Meiktila  
Division.

66. The Meiktila Division, with an area of 10,819 square miles and a population of 1,170,572 is divided into four districts—Kyaukse, Meiktila, Yamethin and Myingyan. As mentioned above Myingyan formerly belonging to the Magwe Division became part of this division in 1893. It contains the two subdivisions of Myingyan and Pagan which are divided into six townships. The present Yamethin District was formed in 1893 by the amalgamation of the then existing Pyinmana and Yamethin Districts, Pyinmana becoming the headquarters of a subdivision. The two subdivisions of the district are again divided into five townships. The Kyaukse District is divided into two subdivisions and three townships and the Meiktila District into two subdivisions and four townships.

Shan States.

67. The Shan States are divided into the Northern and the Southern Shan States each under the charge of a Superintendent. The area of the Northern Shan States is 14,294 square miles and its population numbers 458,952; the corresponding figures for the Southern Shan States are 40,434 square miles and a population of 900,202. There are five States in the Northern and 38 in the Southern Shan States. There are in addition two Shan States under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Mandalay Division namely Hkamti Long in the unadministered territory to the north of the Myitkyina District and Mōng Mit lying north-east of the Ruby Mines District. In the north-west of the Upper Chindwin District towards Manipur there are two small Shan States Hsawnghsap and Singkaling Hkamti whose administration is supervised by the Commissioner of the Sagaing Division.

Chin Hills.

68. The area of the Chin Hills is estimated as 8,000 square miles and of the Pakokku Hill Tracts as 3,700 square miles. The population of the former according to the Census of 1911 was 119,556 and of the latter 26,251. The Officer-in-charge of the Chin Hills is a Superintendent whose headquarters are at Falam and who is assisted by four Assistant Superintendents stationed at Falam, Tiddim and Haka. A Superintendent with an Inspector of Police and an Assistant Commandant of Military Police stationed at Kanpetlet administers the Pakokku Hill Tracts.

### Details of the last Census; Tribes and Languages.

Sphere and  
method of  
operations.

69. A census of the Province was taken during the early part of 1911. Throughout the greater portion of the country the population was enumerated during the night of the 10th March. There are however numerous areas in the Province in which it was not feasible to take a synchronous census. The unadministered territory lying to the north of the Myitkyina and Upper Chindwin Districts and the Hill District of Arakan, and the trans-Saiween State of East Manglun were altogether omitted from the sphere of operations. In other tracts an estimate only of the population was attempted based on an actual count of the inhabitants of a number of selected villages supplemented by an actual count of the number of houses in the tract. This was the method adopted in the census of the unadministered parts of the Pakokku Hill Tracts, West Manglun, Kokang and part of Karenni. In some other districts a complete enumeration of the population was made during the months of January and February 1911, which only differed from the synchronous census in that the results were not checked on the night of the 10th March. The principal districts in which this method was adopted were the Northern and Southern Shan States, the Chin Hills, Hill District of Arakan, the administered territory in the Pakokku Hill Tracts, and the Kachin Hill Tracts in the Myitkyina, Bhamo, Katha and Ruby Mines Districts.

70. The total population of the Province was found to be 12,115,217 as compared with 10,490,624 in 1901. Comparison with the numbers at any previous census is rendered difficult by the fact that the area over which the census is taken has been progressively extended at each decennial period. The earliest census with which any useful comparison is possible is that of 1891 in which the figures for Upper Burma are included for the first time. In the area covered by the Census of 1891 we find that the population which was then 7,722,053 has in 1911 increased to 10,418,531, an increase of 2,696,478 or 34.9 per cent. in twenty years. The figures of the 1901 census for the same area were 9,118,734 giving an increase for the past ten years of 1,299,797 or 14.2 per cent. In order to institute a comparison between the figures of 1901 and those of 1911 there must be eliminated not only figures for the areas to which the census was first extended in 1911 but also those for areas in which the population was estimated in 1901 and enumerated in 1911. When this is done the numbers are found to have increased from 10,299,397 to 11,786,195 in the ten years, an increase per cent. of 14.43. The increase in population is common to all the districts of the Province with the exception of Mandalay, where a diminution of the population of the town of Mandalay by 25 per cent. has caused a decrease of seven per cent. in the district total. The population of the district outside the town has increased by eleven per cent. Of the total population of 12,115,217 the number of males is 6,183,494 and of females 5,931,723, an excess of males of 251,771. The number of females per 1,000 males is 959 as compared with 962 at the census of 1901 and the census of 1891. The excess in the number of males is accounted for by the large number of male immigrants from India who enter the Province and is most pronounced in Rangoon and Lower Burma where most of them take up their abode. The density of the population per square mile of Burma proper was 65 as compared with 55 in 1901.

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statistics.

71. Rangoon and Mandalay are the only two towns in the Province with over 100,000 inhabitants. The population of Rangoon increased from 234,881 in 1901 to 293,316 in 1911. If for purposes of comparison the population in 1901 of certain areas which were transferred to the town in the interval be added, the figures are 245,430 in 1901 and 293,316 in 1911. The rate of increase is 20 per cent., as compared with 35 per cent. in the previous decade. At the time of the census the prosperity of the town was injuriously affected by the reaction which followed an outburst of speculation, first in land and later in the shares of various industrial companies. Further, the demand for labour from Southern India for the rubber plantations in the Federated Malay States materially diminished the net gain to the population of Rangoon from immigration. The population of Mandalay declined from 183,816 to 138,299, a decrease of 25 per cent. of the population of 1901. The completion of the railway to Myitkyina and the Northern Shan States deprived Mandalay of much of its commercial importance. The removal of part of the garrison and of the headquarters of many of the Civil Departments to the hill station of Maymyo has rendered it a much less important administrative centre. For several years in succession it was scourged by plague and a few months prior to the date of the census a disastrous fire destroyed the greater part of the most thickly populated quarter of the city.

Towns and  
villages.

The total urban population of the Province was 1,127,975 as compared with 989,938 in 1901 and the percentage of the total population living in towns was 9.3 as compared with 9.4. There were however 63 places classified as towns in 1911 and only 52 in 1901. Of the 63 towns, 15 were enumerated for the first time, the population of 22 showed an increase and the population of 26 a decrease during the decade. Economic conditions during the period 1901—1911 have been largely in favour of agriculture and there has in consequence been a spontaneous movement of the population from the towns to the villages which has retarded the growth of the former. The remainder of the inhabitants, amounting to 90.7 per cent., live in villages. The number of villages in Burma proper was 44,955 in 1901, and 48,640 in 1911, but the unit of classification adopted was not the same in the two years. In 1901 every residential hamlet was classified as a village, but in 1911 the unit adopted was the administrative village-tract under the charge of

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a headman. Comparison between the numbers of the two years is therefore impossible. The average population per house diminished from 5·87 in urban areas and 4·97 in rural areas in 1901 to 5·29 in urban areas and 4·84 in rural areas in 1911. This decrease is attributed to the greater dispersion of population which has ensued upon the rapid extensions of cultivation in the Province.

Religions.

72. The number professing the Buddhist religion in the Province was 10,384,579 as against 9,184,121 in 1901, an increase of 13 per cent. The percentage of Buddhists to the total population was 85·72 while in 1901 it amounted to 88·62 and in 1891 to 90·53. The difference of the areas over which a census of religions was taken in each of these years impairs the completeness of the figures for purposes of comparison. The number returned as Animists was 701,473 as compared with 399,392 in 1901. Animists, however, consist for the greater part of those primitive tribes in the hills and on the frontiers of the Province among whom the greatest extension of the census area has taken place and the increase in their numbers is principally due to this cause. The Hindu population numbered 389,679 in 1911 as compared with 285,484 in 1901, an increase of 35 per cent. as compared with an increase of 65 per cent. in 1891—1901. They now form 3·12 per cent. of the total population as against 2·75 per cent. in 1901. There were 420,777 Mahomedans enumerated in 1911 and 339,446 in 1901, a rate of increase of 24 per cent. They now form 3·47 per cent. of the population as against 3·28 per cent. in 1901. The growth of the Mahomedan population is to a much greater extent than that of the Hindus the result of natural increase and is not, like that of the latter, almost wholly due to immigration. The Hindu population is still increasing more rapidly than the Mahomedans, but its greater dependence on immigration renders it unlikely that the present rate of increase will be maintained. The number of Christians in Burma on the date of the census was 210,081, an increase of 42 per cent. on the number returned in 1901. Of the indigenous races of the Province, the Karens furnished the largest proportion of these numbers—130,271—and the Burmese came next with 17,446. There were 23,089 Indian Christians, the majority of them immigrants from Madras. The other religions returned at the census were the Sikh, Jain, Zoroastrian, Jewish and Confucian, which between them numbered only 8,583 adherents.

Occupations.

73. The method of classification of the figures relating to occupations adopted in 1891 and 1901 was at the Census of 1911 discarded in favour of a system based on a report by the French statistician M. Berillon and endorsed by the International Institute of Statistics. According to this system occupations are divided into four main classes and twelve sub-classes according to the following scheme:—

Class.		Sub class.	
Symbol.	Description.	Symbol.	Description.
1	2	3	4
A	Production of raw materials ...	I	Exploitation of the surface of the earth.
B	Transformation and employment of raw materials.	II	Extraction of minerals.
		III	Industry.
		IV	Transport.
		V	Trade.
C	Public Administration and the liberal arts.	VI	Public force.
		VII	Public Administration.
		VIII	Liberal professions.
		IX	Persons living on their income.
D	Miscellaneous ...	X	Domestic service.
		XI	Insufficiently described occupations.
		XII	Unproductive.

A general review of the proportions of the population supported by the twelve main sub-classes of occupations reveals the decided preponderance of agriculture and allied pursuits over all the remaining occupations combined. The first sub-class "The Exploitation of the surface of the earth" supported 8,624,395 persons or 71.63 per cent. of the population against 28.37 per cent. supported by all the remaining industries of the Province. The census again was taken at the slackest time for agricultural operations during the whole year and consequently many persons normally engaged in agriculture were entered under other occupations. It is therefore probable that on the whole more than 72 per cent. of the inhabitants derived their subsistence from the direct exploitation of the surface of the earth. Trade is the second of the sub-classes of occupations, supporting 1,203,721 persons or 10 per cent. of the population. Industry with its 14 orders of industry connected with textiles, hides and skins, wood, metals, ceramics, chemical products, food, dress and toilet, furniture, building, transport, construction, physical forces, luxury, and refuse matter, afforded the means of subsistence to 806,431 or 6.7 per cent. of the population only. Transport, abnormally active at the time of the census, afforded support to 393,652 persons, only 3.27 per cent. of the population, the professions and liberal arts following with 256,276 or 2.12 per cent. Of the remaining six sub-classes of occupations none support so many as one per cent. of the population. The numbers are:—public administration 103,108, domestic service 85,771, public force 79,495, extraction of minerals 15,293, unproductive occupations 34,575, and persons living on their income 6,967. There remains a population of 429,399 whose occupations were not defined with sufficient precision to enable them to be allotted to any of the sub-classes in the scheme. The most of these were described as labourers or workmen and should therefore be added to the total of sub-class III Industry.

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74. The following table gives the numbers of the indigenous races at the Census of 1911:—

Indigenous  
RACES.

Burmese	7,642,204	Shans	996,420
Arakanese	241,123	Taungthus	183,054
Kachins	239,253	Karens	919,641
Chins	306,486	Talaings	320,629
Wa Palaings, Miao, Yao and Saisons			175,636

The Burmese group of tribes, including Arakanese, has increased in numbers by 889,079 or 12½ per cent. during the decade 1901—1911. The group comprises thirteen constituents and the greater part of the increase has occurred among the Burmese race itself. The number described as Arakanese is 61,020 less than in 1901, and a decrease from 34,629 to 11,196 occurs among the Kadus. A similar decrease in numbers is apparent among the Mro or Mru race in the Chin Hills which border on Arakan. With the removal of the barriers to intercourse which formerly existed, the assimilative power of the Burmese race is now enjoying free scope for its exercise.

The numbers given as Kachins include the Kachin-Burma hybrid tribes and the Lolo group of tribes, as well as the Kachins proper. This group of races numbered 113,263 at the Census of 1901. The increase in numbers is due entirely to the wider area of census operations and greater exactness of enumeration in 1911. The same causes account for the increase in the number of Chins from 214,607 to 306,486. The record of the numbers of these two races is however still far from complete.

The number of Shans shows an increase of 102,992 since 1901. Apart from natural increase, the extension of census limits to include Kokang and West Mang-lon accounts for 16,274. The natural rate of increase is about nine per cent. for the decade. There is a tendency, when the Shans are sparsely distributed and come into contact with the Kachins, the Burmans and the Chinese, for the Shans to lose gradually their language and racial characteristics. The Taungthus show an increase of 14,753 or slightly less than nine per cent. over the figures for 1901. They are a branch of the Karen race and the smallness of their rate of increase probably indicates that many of them were simply enumerated as Karens. The total number of the Karen tribes including the Taungthus was 1,102,695, or 199.334

more than in 1901, but 63,628 of this increase in numbers was due to the inclusion for the first time of the records from the Karen Subdivision. Without the extra area the increase is approximately 15 per cent. The number of Talaiings has decreased by 1,269 since 1901 and is now 320,629. The decrease between the years 1891 and 1901 amounted to 145,987, and the inference is that the process of complete assimilation with the Burmese with which the race was threatened has been stayed. The increase in the number of the Palaung Wa group of tribes from 68,727 in 1901 to 172,494 in 1911 is due to the extension of the census area and improved classification. The Miaos and Yaos are hill tribes whose original home is in China and a few villages of whom are to be found in the Shan States. They only number 1,158 in all. The Salons, of the Mergoi Archipelago, have increased in number from 1,325 to 1,984, in the decade.

75. Of the original inhabitants of Burma little or nothing is known. Linguistic evidence points to the occupation of the country by a race akin to the Mundā races of India, but its traces are few and faint. The present population of Burma, as of the whole of Indo-China, is derived from the invaders who in three successive waves swept down upon the country from the highlands of Central Asia. The main current of the earliest of these, the Mon-Khmer, flowed down the valley of the Mekong into Southern China, Cambodia and Siam and entered Burma from the East rather than from the North and after its original force was largely spent. Only in the South were the Mon-Khmer race able to acquire a firm and lasting hold on the country and absorb the earlier Mundā inhabitants. Their weaker settlements in the Upper Irrawaddy and the Chindwin valleys were swept away by succeeding invaders from the North or remained isolated as islands amid a population of alien race and speech. Such are the Wa-Palaung villages in the Northern Shan States and the Ruby Mines District. In the South of the Province the Talaiings in the Thaton and Amherst Districts, a small and diminishing group, are the other representatives of the Mon-Khmer race.

There is some uncertainty as to the priority in date of the Tibeto-Burman and the Shan invasions of Burma, but the more generally received opinion is that though occasional sporadic movements of the Shans may have taken place at an earlier time the Tibeto-Burman racial movement as a whole is the second in point of date. The present opinion is that the latter migration had its origin not in Tibet but in the region in Western China between the sources of the Yang-tse-kiang and the Ho-ang-ho. Upon reaching the headwaters of the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers the race branched out in five directions leading to Tibet, to Assam, to the hill ranges between Assam and Burma, to the Irrawaddy valley, and the valleys of the Salween and Mekong. The races resulting from the last three of these movements may be classified as the Western and Eastern Tibeto-Burmans. To the former belong the Chins, who have gradually extended southward from the Irrawaddy-Brahmaputra watershed till they have occupied the whole of the hilly country as far as the Bay of Bengal. A much later branch of the same movement are the Kachins, who are at the present moment pushing vigorously to the south and eastward, who have already to a great extent expelled the Palaungs from the Ruby Mines District and the Shans from part of North Hsenwi State, and the regulation of whose indomitable and unscrupulous passion for expansion of territory presents a grave administrative problem.

The Eastern Tibeto-Burmans followed the course of the Nmaikha, the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy, and so emerged into the plain country round that river. They found no difficulty in displacing the weak and scattered settlements of the Mon-Khmer race in the upper portion of the river. There the town of Tagaung became the nucleus of an ever-enlarging combination of tribes which eventually became a settled kingdom. A similar process of cohesion and amalgamation had been going on in the Mon-Khmer settlements in the south, and eventually the country round Prome became the frontier between the Burmese and the Mon-Khmer or Talaiing kingdoms. Less is known of the origin of the Karen, of the situation of the region from which they originally came, of the time of their migrations, of the routes they followed and of the circumstances of their settlement in Burma and the Southern Shan States, than of any of the other

aces within the Province. There is however a high degree of probability that they came originally from the cradle of all the Indo-Chinese races, the highlands of Western China, and that they preceded the main migration of the Shans. Their movements have left no impression on the histories of other races, and their legends are not of a nature to enable the paths they followed to be traced. They must have avoided the southerly path of the Tibeto-Burmans and the south-easterly path of the Mon-Khmers before their western extension, so in all probability they came by an intermediate route and entered the Southern Shan States at a point north of Karenni. Occupying the hilly region of Karenni, at the extreme south of the Shan States, they gradually spread southwards and westwards over the deltaic plains and the hills of Tenasserim.

The Shans entered Burma rather as a military and colonising expedition from an established state than as a primitive race migration. From their kingdom in South-Western China they issued forth and obtained their first permanent footing in the Shweli valley. From this as a centre they spread northwards through the valleys of the Upper Irrawaddy and the Chindwin into Assam and southwards and eastwards into the present Shan States. Their expulsion from China was followed by the establishment of a powerful Shan kingdom in the Shweli valley, which existed for several centuries amid constant warfare with its Burmese and Chinese neighbours.

75 The indigenous languages of the Province have been grouped by the Linguistic Survey into two families, the Tibeto-Chinese and the Austro-Asiatic. Included in the Tibeto-Chinese are two sub-families, the Tibeto-Burman and the Siamese-Chinese. The Tibeto-Burman sub-family includes the following groups of languages, Burmese, Lolo, Kachin and Kuki-Chin; to the Siamese-Chinese sub-family belong the Tai and Sinitic groups. Comprised in the Austro-Asiatic family is one sub-family, the Mon-Khmer, which includes the Talaing, Palaung-Wa and Miao-Yao groups of languages. The Tibeto-Burman sub-family comprises 73 per cent. and the Siamese-Chinese sub-family 16.8 per cent. of the provincial population. Together they approximate to 90 per cent. of the total inhabitants. The Burma group of languages includes ten constituent dialects. Together they form the speech of 8,317,842 persons or 68.67 per cent. of the population of the Province. The principal language of the group is Burmese, which is spoken by 7,883,299 persons or 65 per cent. of the total population. The increase in the number returning Burmese as their language amounts to 12.51 per cent. Arakanese is the most important of the other dialects of the group; and the number recorded as speaking it has declined from 383,400 to 323,962, a decrease of 15.50 per cent. The decline of this language is due simply to the progress of Burmese. The other dialects of the group are of little importance. The Lolo group is the name given to a number of dialects spoken on the eastern and north-eastern frontier of the Shan States. The main body of the races which speak these languages lives in Yunnan and there are only scattered settlements within Burma.

The number of persons recorded as speaking Kachin is 170,144, as compared with 67,026 in 1901. This number includes 730 persons using a small group of languages classified as Kachin-Burma hybrids. The increase in numbers is principally due to the extension of census limits, but is also in part the result of the movement of the Kachins southward and eastward and of their tendency to absorb the minor tribes with whom they come in contact. The increase in the population speaking Kuki-Chin languages from 200,495 in 1901 to 295,283 in 1911, an increase of 40.95 per cent., is also due to the enlargement of the area in which the enumeration took place.

Turning now to the Siamese-Chinese sub-family it is found that the numbers speaking Tai languages have increased from 844,306 in 1901 to 968,378, an increase which is only in a slight degree caused by the inclusion for the first time of Kokang and West Manglun in the 1911 census. The Shans or Tai race also display some powers of absorption of minor and scattered tribes who live among them. The various dialects of the Sinitic or Karen languages, including Taungthem, were spoken by 1,067,363 persons in 1911 as compared with 881,290 in



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1901. In the case of these languages also there are considerable areas over which a record of language spoken was for the first time taken in 1911, with the result that comparison between the figures of the two years is not possible.

Of the Austro-Asiatic family of languages only one sub-family, the Mon-Khmer, is found in Burma. To this sub-family belong the three groups of the Talaing, the Palaung-Wa and the Miao-Yao languages. Talaing, the language of the Mon-Khmer inhabitants of the southern part of the Province, was after the conquest of Pegu by Alaungpaya in 1757 discouraged in every way and after 1826 proscribed altogether. At every previous census the number recorded as speaking the language diminished, but in 1911 it showed an increase from 154,483 in 1901 to 179,443. The Palaung-Wa are a group of languages spoken by various tribes, some of them very primitive, in the northern and north-eastern parts of the Northern Shan States. The numbers recorded as speaking languages of this group were 42,347 in 1901 and 165,757 in 1911. Extension of census limits and difficulties in the way of effective enumeration afford a partial explanation of the difference between these figures. The tribes speaking the Miao-Yao group of languages belong to South-Western China, and only 920 of these numbers were enumerated in Burma.

Another family of languages of which a few speakers are indigenous to Burma is the Malayo-Polynesian. There were recorded 4,190 persons who gave Malay as their language and 1871 who used Salon (Mawken). These two languages were found in the Mergui District and the islands off its coast.

The following statement gives the number of persons using the principal non-indigenous languages at the Census.

Tamã	...	125,670	Other Indian languages	...	42,152
Telugu	...	123,162	Chinese	...	108,877
Oriya	...	10,112	Other Asiatic languages	...	1,141
Bengali	...	248,310	English	...	24,355
Hindi languages	...	184,882	Other European languages	...	820

### Changes in the Administration.

The  
Lieutenant-  
Governor.

77. The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, M.A., LL.D., KT., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., was Lieutenant-Governor of Burma throughout the year.

Adminis-  
trative  
territorial  
changes.

78. The Kyaikmaraw Township of the Amherst District was subdivided into two townships, the Kyaikmaraw and Kyain Townships, and certain minor rectifications of township boundaries took place in the Pakòkku, Bhamò and Pegu Districts. The arrangements for the reorganization of the Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts into three, to be known as the Pegu, the Insein and the Hanthawaddy (Syriam) Districts were completed during the year, but did not actually take effect until the 1st April 1912.

Additions to  
and changes  
in the Admini-  
strative  
Staff.

79. The permanent appointment of a fifth Judge to the Lower Burma Chief Court was created during the year. A reorganization of the Subordinate and Provincial Judicial Services was also effected, and an Additional Judge appointed for the District Courts of Yamèthin and Kyaukse.

The Kheddah Department was permanently disbanded. An additional Inspector of Schools was appointed for the Arakan Circle and the service of Civil Assistant Surgeons was also reorganized during the year.

### Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

#### (i) Shan and Karenni States.

[Southern Shan States: 38 States, area 36,154 square miles, population 836,574, tribute Rs. 2,73,250; Karenni: five States, area 4,760 square miles, population 63,028, tribute Rs. 5,350; Northern Shan States: five States, area 16,591 square miles, population 480,350, tribute Rs. 1,54,200; Mong Mien, area 2,562 square miles, population 53,211, tribute Rs. 20,000; Hmawnghsup (Thaingthant): area 570 square miles, population 7,677, tribute Rs. 200; Singuiling Hkamti (Zingaling Kanti): area 583 square miles, population 2,560, tribute Rs. 100; Khamti Long (Kanti-gye) or Bhar Khampti: area 913 square miles, population (approximate) 11,000, tribute Nil.]

80. The Southern Shan States were peaceful during 1911-12 and the year, though not so prosperous as 1910-11, was yet a fairly good one. Earthquake shocks in May did considerable damage to the solid Government buildings at Taunggyi and also to Pagodas throughout the States. The administration of the States has on the whole been satisfactory, two States only, Mōng Nai and Mawk-mai, being adversely commented on by the Superintendent. Events in China caused much interest and some alarm in the districts bordering on that country, but the year passed quietly and a small affray was the only incident to disturb the peace of the border. On the Mekhong relations with French territory were friendly, and on the Siamese border a meeting took place between the Assistant Superintendent and the Commissioner of Chiengrai at which matters of common interest were discussed. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police Battalion (1,136 of all ranks) was unchanged. Some difficulty is experienced in getting Sikh recruits of the right stamp, but the Gurkhas and Shans are of a good class. The lack of decent housing accommodation in the case of the Shans is adversely commented on. The Civil police force is up to its sanctioned strength of 56, and has worked satisfactorily. The need of investigating officers is, however, much felt. Eighteen States maintained a paid police force during the year. The number of cases reported during the year was 955 as against 858 in the previous year. Violent crimes fell from 60 to 52. On the whole the courts did good work. The weakness of the criminal administration is due to failure in detection.

The number of civil cases filed during the year fell from 687 to 632 and there were 79 cases pending at the end of 1910-11. Only 60 cases were pending at the close of the year. West of the Salween the rains were generally insufficient and the month of October was exceptionally dry. The rice crop suffered from want of water and from insect pests. In Kēngtūng the rice crop was excellent. The principal crops other than rice were generally satisfactory. The health of cattle was on the whole good, outbreaks of rinderpest and other diseases being strictly local. Losses were more severe in Kēngtūng than in the Salween States, but not sufficient to curtail cultivation. Certain additions and changes were made to the reserved forests and the total area was 1,593 square miles as compared with 1,513 square miles at the end of 1910-11. The arrangements for working teak suffered little alteration and the number of teak logs that paid duty at revenue stations was 11,968 as against 12,428 in the previous year. The Southern Shan States Railway Company also paid duty on a quantity of pine, and other timber extracted from reserved or protected areas. The total Forest Revenue was Rs. 95,030 as against Rs. 91,112 and expenditure declined from Rs. 85,835 to Rs. 84,484. Two lead mines were worked during the year and 27,000 viss of ore was exported. The trade with Burma is dealt with in Chapter IV. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 5.19 lakhs of which Rs. 2.99 lakhs was spent by Government, Rs. 1.51 lakhs was spent by the Chiefs from their own funds and Rs. .69 lakh contributed from remission of tribute. The total expenditure in 1910-11 was Rs. 4.90 lakhs, Rs. 3.41 lakhs of which was spent by Government. The revenues of the States rose from Rs. 9.76 lakhs to Rs. 10.34 lakhs.

There are 15 hospitals and dispensaries in the States, five belonging to the Military Police, and one to the Public Works Department. Outdoor patients fell from 52,187 to 49,610, but indoor patients increased to 1,672. The number of registered public schools declined from 78 to 72 and at the end of the year there were 84 pupils at the Taunggyi school for the sons of Shan Chiefs as against 79 in the previous year. This school now teaches up to the Ninth Standard, but an increased staff is badly required.

81. Kantarawadi, the largest of the five Karenni States, continued to be administered by a council. The year was marked by the abolition of the custom of assigning districts to local officials to collect and appropriate the revenue, subject to a fixed and usually trifling payment to the State. A quantity of perforated and now uncurrent coin has been withdrawn from circulation and new coin to the value of Rs. 12,000 issued. A drainage and irrigation scheme for restoring and extending cultivation in the Loikaw-Ngwedaung plain has been begun and it is hoped that

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PHYSICAL  
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The Southern  
Shan  
States.

The Karenni  
States.

7,000 acres can be brought under cultivation. If successful, this scheme will provide the people with a much needed source of income to take the place of the exhausted teak forests. In the lesser States the year was uneventful. The peace of the Karenni-Siam border was not disturbed and the most notable event was the migration of people from Siam into Karenni territory. The offences reported rose from 38 to 42, six being violent crimes. The rainfall was higher than in the preceding year, but was ill-distributed and the yield of paddy was below normal. There was little cattle disease. The year proved better than was expected in the timber trade, but so little workable teak is left that no real revival can be expected. A good deal of development work continues to be done at the Mawchi mines and it is thought that a crushing-mill will be at work early in 1913. Public Works absorbed Rs. 35,000 in Kantarawadi, and smaller sums in Bawlaké and Kyèbogyi. A budget was prepared for the first time in the first-named State. Receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 2,371, totalled Rs. 1.43 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 1.04 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of nearly Rs. 39,000.

82. The revolution in China left the Northern Shan States unaffected and the border was quiet. A British Officer of Military Police and an escort remained in North Hsenwi throughout the open season, but the Sinwas who had been threatening trouble as in the previous year dispersed on their arrival. The administration of the States was satisfactory and the reforms introduced in North Hsenwi in the previous year proved very successful. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police Battalion remained at 678 of all ranks and a general improvement in the morale and efficiency of the men has been secured. Transport and buildings are still insufficient. There has been no change in the sanctioned strength of the Civil Police. The conduct of the men has, however, fallen off, and the want of a training school is very noticeable. At several stations the supply of house accommodation is insufficient.

The number of cases disposed of by all Courts rose from 650 to 707. Thirty-three cases remain pending. There were 33 violent crimes as against 26 in 1910-11. The number of civil cases filed during the year rose from 505 to 535. The rainfall was less than usual and not well distributed, and the rice crop was everywhere below normal. The high prices ruling along the railway line led to overselling, with the result that paddy at the close of the year was in some parts unobtainable and the price everywhere very high. The tea crop also suffered from the lack of rain in parts. There were no alterations in the area of reserved and unclassed forests. The revenue on teak paid by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation amounted to Rs. 57,912, an increase of over 10 per cent. on the previous year. The Burma Mines, Limited, have continued to prosper and have moved their smelter from Mandalay to Namtu. Nearly 28,000 tons of ore were smelted by them during the year. An account of the trade of the States will be found in Chapter IV. The actual expenditure of the Public Works Department on Provincial Works in the States was Rs. 64,239, to which must be added Rs. 2,94,851 paid from State Funds. The total expenditure on Public Works in 1910-11 was nearly rupees six lakhs. The States were, on the whole, fairly immune from cattle disease. A Veterinary Inspector was seconded for service in Hsipaw during the year and two assistants were appointed for South Hsenwi and Hsipaw. The partial failure of the paddy crop in the Kachin Hills was expected to cause a little suffering among the Kachins, but the bulk of the people were well off and able to carry on to the new harvest.

Hsipaw State showed gross receipts amounting to Rs. 5.39 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 18,000 over the previous year. This State has now a closing balance of Rs. 1.12 lakhs and owns in addition Rs. 60,000 of Government paper. The receipts for all five States, including the opening balance of 2 lakhs, were Rs. 13.63 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 11.41 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2.22 lakhs. The corresponding figures for 1910-11 are receipts Rs. 12.71 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 10.70 lakhs. In spite of heavy non-recurring expenditure on the Delhi Durbar which was attended by three out of the five Chiefs, the financial condition of the States improved during the year. There are eight hospitals and dispensaries, which during the year treated

28,052 outdoor-patients and 1,530 indoor-patients. The number of vaccinations performed increased slightly as compared with the previous year. Expenditure on the schools within the States was Rs. 7,609 from Government and Rs. 14,411 from State Funds. The Government Vernacular School at Lashio had 76 pupils and the boarding establishment for the sons of State officials is already full, and more accommodation is required. The Lashio Town Fund increased its balance by more than Rs. 4,000 during the year.

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GEOGRAPHY.

83. In Mōng Mī the year 1911-12 was uneventful. The agricultural season was not as favourable as that of the previous year and prices of food grains reached a comparatively high level. Crime continued light and the condition of the people generally appears to have remained good. Cattle disease as in former years carried off a considerable number of cattle.

Other Shan  
States.

The two Shan States of Thaungthau and Zingalein Kanti again enjoyed a prosperous year. Crops were generally good and relations with transborder villages satisfactory.

### (ii) The Chin Hills.

[The Chin Hills proper: area (approximately) 8,000 square miles, population 119,556; the Pakōkku Hill Tracts: area (approximately) 2,200 square miles, population 17,128; Hill District of Arakan: area 1,500 square miles, population 22,234; and tracts in the Upper Chindwin, Akyab, and Kyaukpyn Districts.]

84. Incidents on the external border of the Chin Hills were few and unimportant. A feud which has already caused two murders was settled satisfactorily in the Pakōkku Hills and a raid in which a child was carried off as hostage for an old debt in the Arakan Hills was also settled. Some transborder Kukis who in spite of protests had settled in the Thawna Forest Reserve in the Upper Chindwin District were disarmed and ousted without trouble occurring. Considerable unrest is said to be prevalent among several villages on the border of the unadministered tracts in the main Chin Hills, owing to the non-payment of dues to their parent villages by Chins who have crossed the border and settled in unadministered territory. Crime during the year was unimportant. Civil suits disposed of rose in number but the figures call for no comment.

The crops for the year were bad, owing among other causes to the plague of rats, which is universally attributed by the tribesmen to the flowering of the bamboos. The tribute collected was Rs. 66,153 an increase of over Rs. 3,000 on 1910-11. The Military Police Battalion was reduced by the transfer of one company of Sikhs. The vaccination figures show an increase, and the number of patients treated at the hospital has also grown, in spite of the lack of accommodation and inadequate equipment of that institution. The two Government schools were well attended and the Technical School at Falam shows signs of becoming highly popular.

### (iii) The Kachin Hills.

[Tracts in the Myitkyina, Bhamo and Katha Districts.]

85. Relations with transfrontier tribes were satisfactory throughout the year. The principal events were the despatch of two expeditions to Hkāmti Lōng and the Mekh confluence. Both were successfully carried out. Owing to the Chinese revolution there were no frontier meetings with Chinese officials either in Myitkyina or Bhamo. Violent crimes decreased, being six as compared with eight in the Myitkyina hills, six as compared with nine in those of Bhamo and one only in the Katha Hill Tracts. All were murders. In the Myitkyina hills the criminal cases instituted rose by 40 to 116. The number disposed of was 111 as against 84 in the previous year and the percentage of convictions was also greater. In Bhamo 94 cases were instituted as against 60 in the previous year. Cattle thefts increased by eleven, and there was a similar increase in cases for the

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Geography.

possession of unmarked and unlicensed Kachin guns. In Katha the number of cases fell from 24, an unusually large number, to six. The civil cases brought were all of a petty nature and call for no comment. In Bhamo a considerable number of these cases arise out of claims for sexual offences and illegitimate children. Collections of tribute over all the hills rose slightly to Rs. 49,049, but there was a small decrease in Myitkyina due to the failure of the jade trade. There were no seizures of opium or liquor in the hills during the year, but the sale of liquor to se oys by Kachins continued to give trouble. Royalties on rubber collected in the hills by the Forest Department decreased considerably.

A new reserve, 52 square miles in area, was notified and settled in the Bhamo District. Reafforestation by means of the *Maibao* tree is reported to be acceptable to the people in the Sadon Hill Tracts. In Katha the people of the hills are being encouraged to take to permanent cultivation at the foot hills or in the uncultivated valleys. The jade stone exported fell from 66,680 viss valued at Rs. 153 lakhs to 16,745 viss valued at Rs. 49 lakh, owing to the failure of the demand from China on account of the revolution. Increased supplies of amber from the Hukong valley were brought in. The Burma Gold Dredging Company won gold valued at Rs. 364 lakhs, as against Rs. 343 lakhs in the previous year. Inter-village roads were well maintained on the whole. Rupees 7,000 was spent on new roads in Bhamo and in Myitkyina; a very good road to Htawgaw and Laohkaung has been made by the Public Works Department.

### Condition of the People.

86. The agricultural year 1911-12 was a poor one, both in Upper and Lower Burma, but the inferior character of the harvest was atoned for by the high prices prevailing. The cultivating proprietor, therefore, as a rule, did well, and considerable reduction of indebtedness took place in parts of Lower Burma. Agricultural labourers also where their wages, usually payable in kind at harvest, were not forestalled by advances during the rains, profited by the rise in prices. A very considerable proportion of the agricultural population, however, particularly among tenants and labourers, are dependent for their subsistence during the working season on loans at high rates of interest, which are barely covered by the produce obtained by them at harvest. High prices affect these people prejudicially and they no doubt suffered during the year. The non-agricultural population, except in so far as its members are also landholders, were also adversely affected. The demand for labour, however, is in many parts still in excess of the supply. In Sagaing and Yamethin, the two districts of Upper Burma, which suffered most, a sufficient supply of labour could not be obtained for irrigation works and in the south-east of the Province planters also continue to find a difficulty in hiring indigenous labour. The fact that the scarcity price rates as laid down in the Famine Code have been every where exceeded without bringing any serious distress to light in any portion of the Province is an effective proof of the resisting power now possessed by the Agricultural population.

## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

#### REFERENCES :—

- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1922.  
Land Records Administration Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1912.  
Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.

#### Realization of the Revenue.

87. The present paragraph deals only with ordinary Land Revenue. Other receipts will be found dealt with in Chapter V, Revenue and Finance. The demand of ordinary land revenue for the year 1911-12 rose from Rs. 260.41 lakhs (revised figures) to Rs. 261.06 lakhs. This increase is, however, apparent only inasmuch as the substitution of land revenue for part of the *thathameda* tax in the Pakökku District increased the demand by Rs. 2.70 lakhs in that district. If this addition be discounted there was a decrease in the total land revenue assessment of the Province of some two lakhs due to abnormal floods in the Irrawaddy basin and short rainfall in the dry zone. In Hanthawaddy the floods were even more destructive than in the previous year, the area unassessed on this account rose to 85,806 acres and the demand declined by Rs. 1.13 lakhs. Thatön and Toungoo suffered in a less degree, but the introduction of enhanced rates after revision settlement in one township of the first named district more than compensated for the decline.

Demand, collections, remissions and outstandings.

In Upper Burma Thayetmyo showed large increases both in assessed area and in demand owing to faulty assessment of dry crop cultivation in former years. Elsewhere increases in assessed area were shown only by Pakökku, Minbu and Magwe. In the last named two districts the season was comparatively favourable, but the increase in Pakökku is due to the introduction of acre rates on land hitherto unassessed as the result of the recent settlement, and the additional revenue demand of Rs. 2.70 lakhs fell short by over a lakh of the *thathameda* demand it was intended to replace. The remaining dry zone districts show large reductions in assessed area, compensated to some extent by an enhancement of rates in the Lower Chindwin District as a result of the late settlement. The canal areas in the irrigated tracts did well but outside of them there were large decreases. Increases of assessed area and demand were reported from all districts along the Arakan and Tenasserim seaboard.

As a result of the unfavourable season remissions increased heavily and amounted to Rs. 7.11 lakhs or 2.72 per cent. of the demand, as compared with 1.95, .86 and .4 per cent. in the three preceding years. In Hanthawaddy the amount remitted totalled Rs. 3.09 lakhs and in Ma-ubin just under Rs. 2 lakhs, in both cases as a result of floods. Special officers were appointed in seven districts to assist Township officers in disposing of applications for remission.

The total collections fell by Rs. 1.39 lakhs and totalled Rs. 254 lakhs only, a smaller sum than in any year since 1907-08, and outstandings rose slightly to Rs. 33,633.

88. The returns of coercive processes do not show those for the recovery of ordinary land revenue separately. Under all heads of land revenue application for process against defaulters was made for Rs. 9.31 lakhs of which Rs. 7.43 lakhs was realised. Both figures were smaller than those reported last year and the percentage of recovery fell from 82.17 to 79.79. Warrants of arrest increased by 888 and warrants of attachment fell by 803.

Revenue proceedings and coercive processes.

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ADMINISTRATION OF  
THE LAND.

Actual arrests were however only 86 in excess of the previous year and commitments to jail fell from 69 to 56. Sales of moveable and immoveable property both decreased.

### Surveys.

Surveys by  
Imperial  
agency.

89. Topographical work was carried out during the year by Nos. 10 and 11 Parties of the Survey of India Department in the Bhamo, Katha and Myitkyina Districts of Upper Burma, in Karenni and in the Salween District of Lower Burma. An area of 4,367 square miles was surveyed on the 1-inch scale, 1,628 square miles on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale and 324 square miles on the 2-inch scale of forests falling in the area topographically surveyed during the season. A theodolite survey of 186 linear miles of forest boundaries was also carried out. Tidal operations were continued at Rangoon and Moulmein.

Surveys by  
Provincial  
agency :  
Extension  
and Revision  
surveys.

90. No Revisor Surveys by special staff were organised in the Province during the year, but temporary establishments of unattached surveyors carried out revision surveys under the Superintendent of Land Records in eight districts of Lower Burma. The recess work of the revision surveys completed in the Kyaukpya and Mergui Districts in the previous year was also finished. Special extension surveys under a special Superintendent were re-started during the year but were confined to the district of Bassein, where an area of 32 square miles was cadastrally surveyed.

A small staff was also engaged in the Hanthawaddy District on the survey by prismatic compass of an area of 71 square miles recently formed by accretion from the Gulf of Martaban.

Town and  
Fishery sur-  
veys and  
surveys of  
leased areas.

91. Lack of funds prevented much expansion of Town Surveys. In Rangoon Town the areas excluded from Cantonments were demarcated and good progress was made with the special revision surveys initiated in the previous year. The towns of Syrian and Tantabin in Hanthawaddy were surveyed and also Mergui.

Three more towns in the Katha District were also completed. Fishery surveys were confined to the Tharrawaddy District where a special staff under the local Superintendent of Land Records was engaged on a prismatic compass survey, the maps being plotted on the 4-inch scale.

The issue of *pattas* for ordinary cultivation is practically restricted to the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions. Leases for special crops such as rubber, cotton and castor-oil were made in the Tenasserim and Pegu Divisions, and in the Myitkyina District. Applications for mining leases in Tavoy were still numerous. Special surveyors were paid out of fees deposited under the Burma Mining Rules for the demarcation and survey of areas in the Pakōkku District given under prospecting licenses or mining leases to various companies for mineral oil winning. A special staff was also employed to lay out the available waste areas under the Mōn Canal in the Minbu District and their allotment to cultivators was placed in the hands of a special officer.

### Settlements.

Progress of  
Settlements.

92. Five settlement parties were at work up to November 1911 when a sixth party was formed to take up the settlement of the Pegu District. Soil classification and the collection of statistics were completed over 1,224,000 cultivated acres during the year. No settlements were actually carried through to the final stage but field operations were practically completed in Amherst, Insein, Myaungmya and Yamethin. In the Myingyan District good progress was made and the year's work included an enquiry into the alleged communal tenures of the district, an innovation in the holding marking of the poorer areas designed to facilitate the work both of Settlement and Land Records and a simplification of the previous

system of soil classification. In Pegu more work was done than was laid down in the programme and it is now hoped to complete the district in four years instead of five.

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THE LAND.

93. Four settlements were sanctioned during the year. The Pakōkku Settlement took four and a half years to complete and cost Rs. 4.64 lakhs. The new rates introduced from January 1912 were estimated to produce an increase in revenue of Rs. 49,000 but it is doubtful whether this will be obtained in ordinary years. The first circuit of Hanthawaddy took three years to settle at a cost of Rs. 2.51 lakhs. The resulting rates sanctioned from July 1912 are expected to produce an increase of Rs. 4.84 lakhs. The second circuit of Thatōn cost Rs. 1.39 lakhs and took two years to settle. The enhancement of revenue expected from the new rates also sanctioned from July 1912, is Rs. 1.98 lakhs.

Financial  
results and  
expenditure.

The second settlement of the Meiktila District was carried out at a cost of Rs. 2.31 lakhs, spread over three years, and is calculated to produce an ultimate increase of nearly 23 per cent. over the demand at the rates previously in force.

The total cost of the Department for the year, including the settlement share of the Settlement Commissioner's office was slightly under five lakhs of rupees.

### Land Records.

94. The total area under supplementary survey was increased by 901 square miles owing to the expansion of the system in the Pakōkku and Thayetmyo Districts. The gross area over which the Department annually maintains its maps and records now slightly exceeds fifty thousand square miles. The area under permanent occupation and the cultivated area expanded approximately three and two per cent. to 16½ and 12½ million acres respectively. The unfavourable character of the season however caused the area for assessment to fall by seven thousand acres. Supplementary survey operations were carried on in 161 towns during the year. Small building extensions in almost every town gave rise to an increase of 2,848 acres in the area under occupation which now totals 90,314 acres. More squatters also took out leases and the assessed area expanded by 1,951 acres to 72,074 acres. The assessment again rose by more than a lakh and amounted to Rs. 9.22 lakhs, exclusive of Municipal taxes. Rangoon Town, which contributed more than half the provincial increase, Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy showed the largest expansions.

Area under  
Supplementary  
Survey.

95. The total cost of the supplementary survey establishment amounted to Rs. 15.61 lakhs as against Rs. 14.70 lakhs, the revised figures for the previous year. The cost per occupied acre rose from Rs. 1.453 to Rs. 1.495. Six Inspectors and thirty-four surveyors were added to the staff to cope with increased work in the Thayetmyo, Pakōkku and Lower Chindwin Districts, the full cost of additions made last year in Pegu and Rangoon Town was for the first time felt, and the coronation bonus, extended protection of survey marks in towns, and larger binding charges for records, all contributed to the enhanced expenditure. The percentage of cost to the total assessment rose from 4.92 to 5.19 and here in addition to the foregoing the check to the expansion of revenue caused by the bad season produced considerable effect. In estimating the actual cost to Government of the operations, it has to be remembered that certain services such as the survey of oil-fields, preparation of wages returns, and record c. prices current are performed by the Department without any corresponding book credit.

Cost of  
Supplementary  
Survey.

96. There were 19 Government Survey Schools in the Province during the year with a daily average of 298 pupils on the rolls. The attendance and number of pupils appearing for examination are steadily decreasing but the demand for qualified surveyors continues to be good. Sixty-eight first grade scholarships of Rs. 10 and 144 second grade scholarships of Rs. 5 were available. All, however, were not allotted and it has been decided to abolish the second grade scholarships and replace them by 72 additional scholarships

Training of  
Officers.



CLASS II.—  
ADMINISTRATION OF  
THE LAND.

of the first grade. Scholarship payments amounted to Rs. 14,367. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 39,000 against an income of Rs. 3,682, leaving a net cost of Rs. 35,318. The number of candidates from Government Survey Schools who qualified at the Syndicate examination in April 1912 was 215 in Surveying, 163 in Arithmetic and 172 in Revenue Law, the percentages of passes on the number sitting for examination being 79, 65, and 69 respectively. The condition of the schools was generally satisfactory. The annual examination of apprentices was held in most districts and 62 per cent. of candidates obtained the certificate of proficiency. Personal instruction of the district staff in the field by the Superintendent was continued in most districts and in Yamethin a temporary camp of surveyors received valuable teaching. The control of the Survey Training Camp for junior and probationary Superintendents was transferred from the Survey of India to the Department during the year. The greater portion of the training took place at Yamethin but two months were spent in studying Topographical work with No. 10 Party of the Survey of India in the Katha District. Three probationers left the camp during the year and five junior Superintendents and one probationer joined it. The instruction given was thoroughly practical and results were good.

Transfers of  
land.

97. In Lower Burma the area sold during the year increased from 403,620 acres to 455,259 acres and the area mortgaged from 222,144 acres to 259,572 acres. There was also a rise in mortgage value from Rs. 29 to Rs. 35 per acre. The total area under non-usufructary mortgage in the Lower Province was 1,105,618 acres as against 1,019,714 acres in the previous year. These figures appear to indicate that the period of depression caused by the collapse of the land boom some 5 or 6 years ago has come to an end. The extraordinary rise in the price of unhusked rice during the past two years has induced a general spirit of speculation and this has been accompanied by an expansion in the supply of credit. In Pyapön, Hanthawaddy and Myaungmya money-lenders are now more willing to make advances on the security of land and in other districts such as Henzada and Pegu the high prices of produce have enabled cultivators to purchase land from the Chetties. In Myaungmya increased areas have been mortgaged to obtain advances for extensions and for paddy trading. The shrinkage in the total area redeemed which has fallen to 169,295 acres for Lower Burma is probably to be explained on similar grounds.

In Upper Burma both the areas sold and mortgaged during the year increased, half the area sold being in the irrigated districts of Mandalay and Kyaukse. The total area is however small and no inferences of value can be drawn from the figures.

### Waste Lands.

Grants and  
leases for  
cultivation.

98. The area granted or leased for cultivation showed an increase of 6,025 acres over the figures for the previous year, the total area dealt with being 45,000 acres. Mergui heads the list with 20,000 acres, chiefly leases of rubber estates, which also account for most of the land leased in the other districts of this division and in the Hanthawaddy and Myitkyina Districts.

Revenue-free  
grants of  
land and  
assignments  
of land revenue.

99. Revenue-free grants for religious or public purposes were normal in area. There was a large decrease from 1,289 to 470 acres in the area granted as an appanage of the office of headman but it is difficult to find land suitable for allotment in most districts. The increase in the total value of assignments of land revenue was Rs. 1,155 but the present figures cover 15 instead of 12 months. The total value of these assignments at the end of the year was Rs. 52,961.

### Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

100. The character of the land tenures in Burma is fully explained in paragraphs 39 *et seq.* of this Report. Apart from Government land of the kinds

therein described there are no Government estates in the special sense of particular cultivated areas managed by Government after the fashion of a private landlord. There are no ward's estates.

### Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

101. The area occupied by agriculturists showed a slight expansion owing to the inclusion of the Pakòkku figures in the returns for the first time, and now amounts to approximately 85 per cent. of the total occupied area. Of non-agriculturists, residents hold about 6 per cent. and non-residents about 9 per cent. In five districts of Lower Burma the area held by non-agriculturists exceeds one-quarter of the total occupied area, and in Hantnawaddy and Pyapòn it rises to 38 per cent.

Area held  
by agri-  
culturists.

102. The exclusion of tenancies in which the rent is a share of the produce from the returns deprives them of importance for Upper Burma where most rents are of that character. The provincial area let at full fixed rents was almost the same as in the preceding year, but the average rent rose from Rs. 11½ to Rs. 14½ per acre, as a result of the high prices ruling at harvest. Most rents are paid in produce. In nine districts of Lower Burma over a quarter of the occupied area is let at full fixed rents and in the Pyapòn District 46 per cent. of the occupied area is so let. The number of tenants who have rented the same holding continuously for five years showed a decrease and is less than 13 per cent. of the total body of tenants.

Tenancies.

## CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

### REFERENCES :—

- Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1911.  
Report on the Rangoon Town Police for the year 1911.  
Resolution on the Reports on Village Administration in Burma for the year 1911.  
Report on the measures adopted for the extermination of Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes in Burma during the year 1911.  
Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma for the year 1911.  
Report on the Prison Administration of Burma for the year 1911.  
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Note on the working of the Registration Department in Burma for the year 1911.  
Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act in Burma for the year 1911-12.  
Report on the working of the Rangoon Municipality for the year 1911-12.  
Resolution reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Burma during the year 1911-12.  
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### Legislative Authority

The Original Council.

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

The Present Council.

104. The Council thus enlarged consists of the Lieutenant-Governor as President and of a maximum of fifteen ordinary members. One member is elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce; the remaining fourteen are nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor with the sanction of the Governor-General. Not more than six members may be officials; the rest must be non-official; and at least four must be selected from the Burmese population, one from the Indian, and one from the Chinese community. The Lieutenant-Governor may also nominate two

official or non-official expert members having special knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation. The term of office for non-official members is three years; for official or expert members three years or such shorter period as the Lieutenant-Governor may determine at the time of nomination. The Regulations under the Act provide that it shall not be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate so many officials that officials shall be in a majority upon the Council.

CHAP. III.—  
PROTECTIONS.

105. The Legislative authority of the Council extends over the territories administered by the Local Government.

Extent of powers.

The restrictions to the exercise of its powers are, by virtue of section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, as follows:—

It shall not be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, except with the sanction of the Governor-General previously communicated to him, to make Regulations or take into consideration any Law or Regulation for any of the purposes next hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

(1) Affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty now in force and imposed by the authority of the Government of India for the general purposes of such Government:

(2) Regulating any of the current coin or the issue of any bills, notes, or other paper currency:

(3) Regulating the conveyance of letters by the Post Office or messages by the electric telegraph within the Presidency:

(4) Altering in any way the Penal Code of India as established by Act of the Governor-General in Council No. XLV of 1860:

(5) Affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India:

(6) Affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's military or naval forces:

(7) Regulating patents or copyright:

(8) Affecting the relations of Government with foreign Princes or States.

By the Act of 1909 the Council is empowered to discuss the annual Financial Statement of the Local Government, and any matter of general public interest; and members may ask questions, subject to conditions imposed by rules framed by the Local Government.

106. Under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time, by Acts passed under and subject to the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, but not otherwise, repeal or amend, as regards the Province of Burma, any Law or Regulation made either before or after the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, by any authority in India other than the Burma Council. It is provided, however, that an Act or a provision of an Act so made by the Burma Council, and subsequently asserted to by the Governor-General in pursuance of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, will not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under the above section.

Further powers of Council.

### Course of Legislation.

107. During the legislative year which ended on the 31st March 1912 four Bills were passed as Burma Acts II and III of 1911 and I and II of 1912. These are the Burma Municipal Amendment Act, 1911, the Burma Military Police Amendment Act, 1911, the Burma Forest Amendment Act, 1912, and the Burma Towns and Village Amendment Act, 1912. The first Act was introduced as a Bill into the Council during the year 1910-11 but was not published as an Act till the following year. The remaining Acts were all introduced into Council during the year of report. Two other Bills, the Rangoon Hackney Carriages Bill and the Rangoon Port Amendment Bill, were also introduced during the year but they

Work of Legislative Council.

CHAP. III.—  
PROTEC-  
TION.

did not become law till after the 31st March 1912. As will be noticed, no independent legislation was enacted by the Council during the year.

The principal objects of the Burma Municipal Amendment Act were to give the Municipal Committee greater powers of control over the demolition and reconstruction of buildings—operations which have in the past often proved a source of danger to the public—and to provide for the payment of annuities to officers and servants of a Municipal Committee, who are not provided for by its provident fund. Other provisions of the Act provide an indemnity clause for the protection of Municipal authorities and servants, similar to the indemnity clauses in the Calcutta and Madras Acts, and provide for the suppression of illicit slaughtering of cattle and for the regulation of laundries. The Burma Military Police Amendment Act is a small Act passed with the object of conferring upon Deputy Superintendents of Police the same disciplinary powers in regard to the Military Police as are conferred on Assistant Superintendents of Police under the Burma Military Police Act of 1887. The Burma Forest Amendment Act amends the Burma Forest Act of 1902 so as to empower the Local Government to sanction the disafforestation of forest land, subject only to the control of the Governor-General in Council, to levy a royalty on manufactured lac and on the by-products of crude lac and to impose a duty on forest produce brought from territories to which the Burma Forest Act does not extend, but which are under the control of the Local Government. It also provides a penalty for the non-return of time-expired licenses. The Burma Towns and Village Amendment Act is a small measure which amends both the Burma Towns Act, 1907, and the Burma Village Act, 1907, in several distinct but minor respects. The principal of these amendments are intended to provide for more adequate means of transport for the public service in sparsely populated districts and to give greater powers of control in village-tracts over the movements of criminals and bad characters and over the checking of the spread of disease among human beings and cattle.

General  
Acts  
affecting  
Burma.

108. The undermentioned General Acts affecting Burma were passed by the Governor-General in Council during the year:—

*General Acts of 1911.*

- XIII.—The Indian Christian Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1911.
- XIV.—The Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1911.
- XV.—The Indian Forest (Amendment) Act, 1911.
- XVII.—The Indian Air-ships Act, 1911.

*General Acts of 1912.*

- I.—The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1912.
- II.—The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.
- III.—The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1912.
- IV.—The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.
- V.—The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.
- VI.—The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Regulations  
affecting  
Burma.

109. No Regulations affecting Burma were enacted during the year.

Extension of  
Enactments  
to Shan  
States.

110. The Indian Railways Act, 1890, was extended to the Myelat and to the State of Yawngwe in the Southern Shan States; while the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the Excise Act, 1896, were extended to such lands in the Myelat and in the State of Yawngwe as were, or may at any future time be, occupied by the Southern Shan States Railway.

NOTE.—The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1910, which was mentioned in paragraph 37 of the General Administration Report of Burma for the year 1910-11 as having been passed during that year, did not come into force till the 1st November 1911.

Police.

111. The sanctioned strength of the Civil Police-force excluding the Rangoon Town Police at the end of 1911 was 1,343 officers and 13,971 men, as compared with 1,335 officers and 13,957 men at the close of the previous year. Five Probationary Assistant District Superintendents arrived from England in December and were posted to the Training School at Mandalay. Five District Superintendents retired and three officers of the Indian Army appointed to the Police in 1906 reverted to Military employ. The cadre of Inspectors was increased by three. The shortage in strength was reduced during the year to 44 officers and 621 men, the lowest figures for some years. An increase of Rs. 2 in the minimum pay of constables in the Hanthawaddy District and the high prices of food-stuffs ruling during the year of report are said to have improved recruiting. Suitable recruits are however still obtained with difficulty in many districts owing to the smallness of the pay and the lack of prospects of promotion to the higher ranks. The cost of the force increased from Rs. 54.83 lakhs to Rs. 56.46 lakhs as a result of the closer approximation of the actual and sanctioned strengths and enhanced expenditure on travelling allowances.

CHAP. III.—  
PROTEC-  
TION.  
Civil Police :  
strength,  
recruitment  
and cost.

112. The total number of dismissals for all causes was 8 officers and 502 men, or a decrease of 3 officers and 16 men as compared with the figures for 1910. Magisterial punishments also decreased, but there was a slight increase in the number of men dismissed departmentally, and also in that of men punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Cases in which policemen were found guilty of the ill-treatment of prisoners and witnesses were few during the year of report. They were invariably severely dealt with and wide publicity was given to the punishments awarded. There was an increase of 49 literate officers and 503 literate men during the year, the percentage of literate to actual strength being now 86. Fewer old constables underwent training at the depôts than in the previous year but the percentage of qualifications rose from 89 to 92. More recruits underwent training and the percentage of casualties before the completion of training fell from 16 to 15. Ninety-seven per cent. of the recruits appearing for the final examination qualified. The percentage of passes in the quarterly examinations fell to 87, but the number of first class certificates obtained increased. The results of musketry training showed an advance on those of the previous year, and courses of instruction in first aid were given in many districts. The Provincial Police Training School at Mandalay had a successful year and the achievements of the officers and cadets both in work and games were satisfactory.

Conduct,  
education  
and training.

113. One and a quarter lakhs were provided in the Budget of 1911-12 for Civil Police buildings, and two lakhs under the head of Petty Construction and Repairs. Of this last amount one lakh was assigned to meet the cost of renting buildings for the occupation of men not provided with quarters. The want of funds for police buildings continued to be a source of much difficulty.

Buildings.

114. The total number of true cognizable cases dealt with by the Courts and Police was 41,916 or an increase of 1,327 cases over the previous year. Tharrawaddy heads the list with an increase of 463 cases and Yamethin, Minbu and Meiktila all show an increase of over 200 each. Where decreases occur it is mainly in the case of minor offences and serious crime appears everywhere to be on the increase. The growth of crime is especially noticeable in the Upper Province where the number of true cognizable cases under Classes I to V dealt with during the year of report rose by 1,086 cases, as against a rise of only 280 cases in Lower Burma.

Crime and the working  
of the Police.

Murders and attempted murders reported during the year of report increased by 37, grievous hurt cases by 162 and cases of kidnapping and abduction by 40. Of serious offences against property, dacoity and preparation for dacoity showed 159 true cases reported, an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the previous year. Robberies were more numerous by 134 true cases or 34 per cent. and cattle thefts by 593 true cases or 21 per cent. The increase in cattle thefts was

CHAP. III—  
PROSECUTION.

in Lower Burma almost entirely confined to the Pegu Division. If the true cases of all classes of violent crimes be taken together the total increase is 18 per cent. as compared with the figures for the year 1910.

Sixty-six per cent. of the true cases investigated by the Police ended in conviction, and the general results as compared with those of the previous year show that, in spite of the larger number of cases dealt with, the success of the Police with regard to detection and prosecution of offences remained the same, though a slight falling off in regard to dealing with persons is noticeable.

Important incidents.

115. The following are some of the more important incidents of the year. The house of a wealthy widow in Thayagôn Village, Hanthawaddy District, was attacked by five dacoits armed with revolvers and spears who carried off cash and jewelry valued at Rs. 15,417. At Baw ai Village in the Pegu District ten men attacked a house and are said to have taken Rs. 9,200 in currency notes. Six dacoits attacked a house at Winkabaw Village in the same district. One of the dacoits who was armed with a Winchester repeating rifle was shot dead. A successful defence was made by the Karen inhabitants of Yebawthaung Village also in this district against a gang of five dacoits armed with two guns, and two of the dacoits were captured. In the Prome District eight dacoits attacked a house in the village of Nwegyan where a military police patrol were halting. Two of the dacoits were killed and constable Maung Chan Tha who headed the attack on them was granted the King's Police Medal for his plucky action. In Myanaung Town ten natives of India of whom seven were Pathans attacked the house of a chetty, and meeting with no resistance carried off Rs. 15,329. The accused were arrested the following day and subsequently convicted. Most of the property was recovered. Combined action in the Toungoo District between the Magistrates and police led to the surprise of a body of dacoits attacking a house in Zeyawadi Village. The leader of the dacoits was shot dead and the whole gang subsequently accounted for. Two incidents reflecting on the courage of the police occurred, the first being an attack by four men with a flint lock gun on a village in Kyaukpyu District in which certain police officers were halting. No attempt at resistance or following up the robbers was made, though they were subsequently arrested and convicted. The second case was the failure of the constables present at the outpost of Wagyaing in the Magwe District to arrest three robbers who entered the house of the officer in charge during his absence and after beating his wife decamped with property valued at Rs. 236. In both cases serious punishments were inflicted. Two cases of kidnapping followed by murder occurred in the Prome District, one being that of a Chin lad and the other that of an old man. The same district was also responsible for the brutal murder of a girl of eight years of age by a woman who after enticing the child away removed her ornaments and then beat her to death. In the Sagaing District two little children about six years of age were also murdered for the sake of their ornaments. In the Tharrawaddy District a murder was committed with the alleged object of obtaining human blood for use in making a charm or patent medicine, and an encounter with armed Chin cattle thieves in the Minbu District ended in the death of the owner of the cattle who was with the pursuing party. An Inspector of Police in Yamethin was murdered by a notorious criminal who entered his bedroom to steal his fire-arms. The Inspector grappled with the thief but received several fatal stabs to which he succumbed next day.

Offences under Special Acts.

116. The number of prosecutions under the Excise Laws advanced by 608, 4,857 true cases having been dealt with as against 4,249 cases in 1910. The Thatôn District shows the most noticeable increase. Of cases brought to trial 89 per cent. ended in conviction: 78 per cent. of the persons arrested and 80 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted.

The largest seizures made during the year were 17,543 tolas of ganja in Toungoo, 22,330 grains of cocaine in the Hanthawaddy and 15,552 grains in the Tharrawaddy District and 7,718 quarts of various kinds of liquor in the Amherst District.

A scent known as "Kananga water" a bottle of which mixed with lemonade or soda water will make an ordinary person intoxicated is said to be freely sold in coffee shops in the Ma-ubin District. Samples of this scent are being chemically examined with a view to possible further action.

CHAP. III—  
PREVENTION.

There was a decrease of 140 prosecutions under the Opium Act during the year of report. Ninety-six per cent. of the cases dealt with and 97 per cent. of the cases tried ended in conviction. All districts continued to show good working. The largest seizure of opium was 14,437 tolas in the Akyab District.

Prosecutions under the Gambling Act increased by 833, 73 per cent. of the cases dealt with and 75 per cent. of the cases tried ending in conviction. Under section 17 of the Gambling Act 101 professional gamblers were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour.

Prosecutions under the Arms Act decreased by 23 to 425. Ninety-four per cent. of the cases dealt with and 96 per cent. of those tried ended in conviction. The total number of persons licensed under the Act fell to 2,084. The number of cases in Lower Burma in which air-guns have been reported to be used in dacoity or robbery cases is noticeable.

117. Non-cognizable crime rose from 32,379 cases in 1910 to 32,630 cases in the year of report. Of the 38 true cases of offences against the State the Myinmu rebellion in the Sagaing District was responsible for 35 cases.

Non-cog-  
nizable  
crime.

118. Two thousand, two hundred and fifty persons were prosecuted under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 82 per cent. of this total were called upon to furnish security. Both the number of persons and the percentage of successful prosecutions are larger than in the previous year. Prosecutions were fairly well conducted in all districts; the action taken was mainly directed against dangerous criminals and organisers of crime, and proper supervision is generally exercised in the selection of persons to be proceeded against. In the Shwebo District a notorious gang of dacoits was broken up by a successful prosecution of its members under these sections, and two leaders of separate bands of cattle thieves were also successfully proceeded against. The successful prosecution of the members of a gang of dacoits in the Sagaing District and their imprisonment led to the recovery of four guns belonging to them and the obtaining of evidence against them in two cases of dacoity. At the close of the year 13,984 criminals were under police surveillance, out of which number 2,424 were in jail and the whereabouts of 1,084 were not known. The percentage of persons not traceable remains the same as in the previous year. One thousand five hundred and ten absconders were advertised in the *Police Crime Gazette* during the year of whom 28 per cent. were arrested. The number of offenders reconvinced was 4,481 of whom 4,478 were identified by the police before sentence and three by jail officials after sentence. The finger impression slips in the Finger Print Bureau were all overhauled during the year. Village headmen and villagers in most districts continued to render valuable help to the police in the investigation of crime and in the arrest of criminals but failure to offer resistance to robbers and dacoits is complained of in some districts. Forty-one persons escaped from police custody as against 39 in the previous year. Three convicts escaped from the Andamans of whom one was shot and one recaptured; the third man's dead body was subsequently found.

Preventive  
sections, sur-  
veillance and  
identifica-  
tion.

119. Punitive police were entertained for six and nine months respectively in two townships of the Tharrawaddy District. The force sanctioned for one year in the Prome District in 1910 was disbanded during the year of report. In the Amherst District a punitive police-force was imposed on fifteen villages as a result of the refusal of the inhabitants to surrender unlicensed fire-arms, and three punitive forces of Military Police were imposed in the Sagaing, Shwebo and Lower Chindwin Districts on the inhabitants of certain villages suspected of connivance in the Myinmu rising in November 1910. The post in Shwebo was, however, only established after the close of the year of report.

Punitive  
Police.



CLASS. III.—  
PROTEC-  
TION.  
Railway  
Police.

120. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police was 59 officers and 350 men. At the close of the year of report the sanctioned strength was short by 2 Sub-Inspectors and 6 constables, but the vacancies with the exception of one Sub-Inspector have since been filled. Dismissals show a decrease as compared with the previous year but the enforcing of the responsibility of train patrols for efficient working led to an increase in other departmental punishments. The work of the training depôt was on the whole satisfactory and the number of casualties decreased by fourteen.

The number of true cases of cognizable crime dealt with rose from 1,183 to 1,240 cases. Of these 98 per cent. were investigated by the police and 830 cases or 68 per cent. ended in conviction as against 60 per cent. convicted in the previous year. Eight true cases of violent crime were dealt with, and in three cases a conviction was secured. Out of 90 cases under the Excise Act, 85 ended in conviction, and under the Opium Act the percentage of conviction was 96. There were 110 absconders on the register of whom 16 only were arrested. All the 88 persons with previous convictions reconvicted during the year were identified by the police before sentence.

Military  
Police.

121. The actual strength of the Military Police-force on the 1st January 1912 was 15,941 officers and men or 457 below the sanctioned strength. The increasing demands of other Battalions for men for duty in the open season is a severe tax on the strength of the Reserve Battalion which consists of eight companies or 921 men. The administration of the Myitkyina Battalion which now consists of some 2,000 men with 19 posts in the open season is growing in difficulty and the departmental report foreshadows the consideration of remedial measures. The discipline of the force on the whole was very good. Departmental punishments and desertions both decreased during the year, and the small increase in the number of men judicially punished is due principally to the trial of deserters. The relations of the men with the people were as usual satisfactory. The number of men invalided during the year of report fell by 101 to 626 and the number who went on sick leave to India from 723 to 569. The percentage of admissions to hospital, however, showed a slight increase. Recruits to the number of 2,096 were enlisted during the year of report, indigenous races being represented by 78 Kachins, 1 Chin, 116 Karens and 14 Shans. The physique of Indian recruits especially of Sikhs is reported not to be so good as it was. The cost of transport rose from Rs. 87 lakh to Rs. 1'04 lakhs owing to the rise of the price of paddy in all districts. There were 128 casualties among transport animals and 120 were purchased. Remounts purchased numbered 147 and there were 149 casualties. Musketry practice was good.

No funds were allotted for major works during the year, and many estimates are kept pending for lack of funds. The total expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs was Rs. 63,000. Detachments of Military Police accompanied the Hpimaw, Hkämti Lông and Mekh-kha Expeditions in the Myitkyina District and that to Makware in the unadministered tracts bordering on the Upper Chindwin District. The work done was throughout excellent. There were 3 escapes of prisoners from Military Police custody as against 5 in the previous year.

Rangoon  
Town Police.

122. The sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Town Police-force was increased by one officer and one man during the year of report and at its conclusion stood at 79 officers and 1,009 men. The establishment was 7 men short on the 31st December 1911, but the vacancies were filled up early in January. The cost of the force rose by Rs. 9,936 to Rs. 5,21,268. There were 20 dismissals and 16 removals of men from the force, a large increase on the figures for 1910. Discharges were however only three in number and there were fewer resignations than in the previous year. Minor departmental punishments were also reduced in number, 5 officers and 195 men having been punished as against 11 officers and 262 men in 1910. Twenty officers and 466 men were rewarded from the reward fund or received commendation certificates or were commended by Magistrates. The number of men trained

at the Kemmendine Depot rose from 256 to 303. Of these, 157 were men sent for recurrent training and 146 were recruits. In addition to these recruits five European Sergeants and one head constable were enlisted and sent to the Depot for training. There were 17 casualties among the men during training and of the remainder 86 passed out of the Depot leaving 43 men under training at the end of the year of report. The supply of recruits of standard height and chest measurement was in excess of the demand. The prevailing financial stringency prevented the construction of all the additional quarters required and proposals for an increase to the force are still under the consideration of Government.

CHAP. III.—  
PROTECTION.

There was no faction fighting in the town during the year of report and only three riots two of which were of a petty character. The most important took place on the outskirts of Rangoon during the *Bakr-i-id* owing to the provocation given by a Mahomedan. Two bamboo huts were burnt and four persons were beaten, but the measures taken prevented the excitement from spreading and the rest of the town remained quiet. The system of registering coolies in the Surati bazaar was continued with success. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime fell by 57 cases to 11,199. Of these 1,523 cases only fall under Classes I to V which alone can be regarded as true crime. Non-cognizable crime dealt with by Magistrates showed a large increase from 5,034 cases in 1910 to 7,029 cases in 1911, as a result of more numerous prosecutions under the Municipal and Cruelty to Animals Acts. In crime of the more important type there was a decrease of 7 cases of murder, attempts at murder or culpable homicide, and one of 26 cases in grievous hurt, but an increase of 12 cases in hurt by a dangerous weapon. Lurking house trespass and kindred offences decreased by 18. Detection improved and the percentage of conviction to true cases rose from 52 to 55. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested also increased from 75 to 80. Out of 82 cases in the Court of Session convictions were obtained in 52 cases, and there were 10 cases pending at the end of the year. Excise cases numbered 513 and 92 per cent. ended in conviction. Prosecutions under the Opium Act were instituted in 426 cases, and 386 cases ended in conviction. Under the Gambling Act there were 20 cases and 17 convictions. Four persons were served with notices under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act of 1864 and made to leave the country. The European Police-force remained at 18 throughout the year and its general conduct was satisfactory.

123. The total number of village headmen in the Province declined from 17,948, the revised figure for 1910, to 17,806, the fall being mainly due to a reorganisation of village administration in the Lower Chindwin District where subordinate headmen had in the past been appointed in large numbers to small hamlets unsuited for the formation of independent village-tracts on the splitting up of the *Myothugyiship* to which they belonged. Headmen of circles receiving the entire commission on revenue collection throughout their charges showed a diminution and the number of subordinate headmen receiving no commission again fell from 3,286 to 2,904. In return the number of headmen of independent village-tracts drawing full commission rose to 13,581. The number of headmen invested with special criminal powers increased from 966 to 1,061 and of those with special civil powers from 1,307 to 13,77. These special powers were generally exercised with judgment and the possession of them continues to be a much coveted honour. The fines inflicted by headmen fell to Rs. 1'34 lakhs. More attention was paid to the revision of headmen's orders by district officers than in previous years and the percentage of confirmations rose to the satisfactory figure of 97. The work of the headmen in connection with the collection and assessment of revenue continued to be efficiently carried out. Their relations with the Police improved, and, though apathy is still the rule in Excise matters, they gave ready assistance in the reporting and detection of crime. There was an increase in the number of dismissals largely owing to the action taken against the headmen in the Sagaing and Lower Chindwin Districts who were implicated in the Myinmu rebellion. Fines, however, declined and there was an increase in the number of headmen rewarded. The Myinmu rebellion also led to an increase in the villages fined in the Sagaing District; the Prome and Tharrawaddy Districts also showed more villages fined mainly for failure

Village  
administra-  
tion.

CHAP. III.—  
PROTEC-  
TION.

to resist dacoits and other criminals. The Track Law was administered with greater vigour during the year and more villages were fined under its provisions.

Wild ani-  
mals and  
snakes.

124. The total mortality caused by wild animals and snakes among human beings during 1911 was 1,500 as compared with 1,353 in 1910. The number of persons killed by wild animals has fallen from 80 to 63, the largest number killed in any one district being 6 in Pegu and in the Upper Chindwin. Deaths decreased in the Upper Chindwin from 17 to 6 and in Tavoy from 16 to 11, but in these districts the previous year's figures were exceptional. Snake bite accounted for 1,437 deaths as against 1,273 in 1910. The largest increases were in Sagaing, Pakokku, Prome, the Lower Chindwin and Myingyan, but no reasons are given for the increased mortality. Sir L. der Brunt's lancets were again distributed. There are as usual conflicting reports as to their utility. Men are usually bitten in the paddy fields and unless the victim has the lancet actually on his person it is in most cases impossible to treat the wound in time.

The total mortality of cattle in 1911 was 14,444, a decrease of 5 on the figures for the previous year. Of these 7,933 were killed by wild animals and 6,511 by snakes, showing an increase of 82 and a decrease of 87 respectively. The figures for individual districts vary greatly from year to year, but where increases occur it is to the depredations of tigers or leopards that the enhanced mortality is usually attributed. Cattle killed by snakes rose in Sagaing from 347 to 653. The number of wild animals destroyed rose from 3,225 to 3,719 and Rs. 55,938 was paid in rewards as against Rs. 49,390 in 1910. Thirty-four alligators were destroyed in Mergui, but the offer of rewards has now been withdrawn. The number of snakes destroyed rose from 10,549 to 99,964 owing to the offer of rewards in the Hanthawaddy and Tharrawaddy Districts as an experiment. It is as yet impossible to say whether any permanent reduction in the number of snakes has been effected. Eight hundred and forty-four licenses under the Indian Arms Act for the protection of crops or for the destruction of wild animals were issued in 1911, thus bringing the total number of licenses in force during the year up to 1,683 as against 1,523 in the previous year.

### Criminal Justice.

General.

125. The administration of Criminal Justice during 1911 was under the control of the Chief Court in Lower Burma and under that of the Judicial Commissioner in Upper Burma. These were assisted in Lower Burma by 71 European, 219 Native Magistrates and thirty benches of Honorary Magistrates, and in the Upper Province by 76 European, 134 Native and seven benches of Honorary Magistrates.

No important legal enactments or rules affecting the administration of Criminal Justice came into force during 1911.

Cases.

126. The total number of cases reported for the whole Province was 99,599, of which 75,173 were in Lower Burma, the largest figure ever reached in the Lower Province. Eighty-five thousand and fifty-eight cases were returned as true. The increase in reported cases was 1,410 in Lower Burma and 1,611 in Upper Burma. In Lower Burma the figures for the more serious categories of crime continue to rise. Murders and attempted murders have now reached 318, an increase of 34 over 1910, to which Tharrawaddy and Amherst contributed 18 and 10 respectively. Robbery and dacoity cases reported as true increased from 240 to 284 and from 71 to 100 respectively and cattle thefts rose by 112 to 1,827, an increase for which Prome, Pegu and Thayetmyo were mainly responsible. The number of complaints summarily dismissed fell from 2,491 to 2,162, and the percentage of cases returned as true to the number of reported offences was 84.39 as against 83.32 in 1910.

In Upper Burma there were increases in the number of thefts and of cases under special and local laws, the Excise Act, and the Police and Forest Acts. There was a large decrease in offences under the Municipal Act, principally in Bhamo and Mandalay. In true cases there was a satisfactory decline in cases under hurt, culpable homicide, murder and rape, though cases under criminal force and assault and under grievous hurt increased and there was a general rise in cases relating

to offences against property. Forty-two cases under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code all related to the abortive Myinmu rebellion of the previous year. Complaints summarily dismissed fell by 53 to 855 and the percentage of true to instituted cases rose from 86·13 to 87·07.

CHAP. III.—  
PROSECUTION.

127. The number of cases brought to trial was 74,164 affecting 130,793 persons in Lower Burma and 24,114 affecting 47,404 persons in the Upper Province. In Lower Burma the number of cases tried by District Magistrates fell from 702 to 582. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 21,772 cases, an increase of 1,901. The percentage of cases tried summarily to the total number of cases was 40·6 as compared with 38·5 in 1910.

Disposal of  
cases.

The percentage of convictions in trials before Magistrates was 59·57, a fractional decrease on the figures for the previous year, Akyab, Myaungmya and Amherst showing the lowest percentages.

The number of persons against whom proceedings were held with a view to demanding security to keep the peace rose from 88 to 144 and in 91 per cent. of the cases security was required. On the other hand proceedings for the requirements of security for good behaviour were taken against 1,963 persons only, a drop of 244 on 1910. The percentage of convictions was 77·3 as compared with 79·4.

The total number of cases committed to Sessions rose from 544 to 602. The Hanthawaddy Division had the largest number of cases, *viz.*, 150. The percentage of convictions was 90·9 as against 83·3.

The number of cases committed to the Chief Court was 86 involving 133 persons as against 95 and 135 persons in 1910. The percentage of conviction was 59·6 as against 49·2. The total number of sentences of death referred to the Chief Court was 88 as compared with 89 last year. In 50 cases the sentence was confirmed. The average duration of cases in Magistrates' Courts was 13 days, the same as in 1910. In courts of session the duration rose from 48 to 51 days. The number of witnesses examined again increased from 286,812 to 288,660.

In Upper Burma District Magistrates disposed of 628 cases, an increase of 126, 339 of these cases being tried under special powers. The percentage of convictions in these special power cases rose from 63·87 to 68·70.

The percentage of convictions before Magistrates was 58·72, within a fraction of the figure for the previous year.

Benches of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 3,872 cases as against 3,587 cases. Sessions Courts decided 182 cases as against 153, the increase being entirely due to the cases connected with the Myinmu rebellion in 1910. The percentage of convictions was 64·29 as against 68·90, that in the Sessions Court of Meiktila being only 51. Action under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure was taken against 677 persons. Security to keep the peace was required from 50 persons and to be of good behaviour from 429 persons, as against 52 and 291 persons in 1910. Applications for maintenance rose by 191 cases to 1,519, and of these 837 met with success. The average duration of cases rose from 11 to 13 days.

128. In Lower Burma the number of persons punished in Magistrates' Courts increased from 69,385 to 69,998. There was a rise in all classes of punishment except rigorous imprisonment both with and without solitary confinement and imprisonment in default of furnishing security for good behaviour. Whipping in lieu of any other punishment was inflicted in 134 cases more than last year, and 124 juveniles were whipped as against 79 in 1910. The percentage of actual to possible whipping increased from 18·4 to 20·8. This increase is welcomed by the Judges of the Chief Court as indicating that whipping has taken the place of short sentences of imprisonment in a considerable number of cases. Such short sentences, however, still showed an increase (from 2,432 to 2,766 cases), which the Judges regard unfavourably. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 5,05,015 as against Rs. 5,58,410, the decrease being due to greater care in regulating the fines by the income of the person fined. There was a decrease of nearly Rs. 4,000 in compensation awarded under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code. First offenders released under section 562, however, increased in number from 718 to 962.

Punish-  
ments.

**Crim. III.—  
PUNISHMENT.**

In Upper Burma the number of persons punished rose from 23,578 to 25,550. The percentage awarded fine without imprisonment again fell from 82.98 to 80.56. The percentage of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement rose from 12.21 to 13.00. Whipping either in lieu of or in addition to other punishments was awarded in 466 instances, as against 459 in 1910. Fines imposed rose by Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 2,36,721, of which 89.80 per cent. was recovered. There was an increase in the compensation awarded under sections 250 and 545 Code of Criminal Procedure.

**Appeals.**

129. Appeals in Lower Burma decreased from 7,277 to 6,630. Appeals to the Chief Court increased from 316 to 955. The general percentage of sentences confirmed on appeal rose fractionally from 70.3 to 70.4. The average duration was 20 days as against 18 days in 1910.

In Upper Burma appeals rose from 2,044 to 2,216, and the percentage of confirmations was 64.96 or 2.89 lower than 1910. The average duration of appeals rose from 11 to 19 days, the increase being largely due to the press of work in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner where appeals increased from 182 to 286, mainly on account of the cases connected with the Myintu rising.

**Revisions.**

130. In Lower Burma District Magistrates called for 5,625 cases in revision as against 5,443 in 1910. Sessions Judges called for fewer than in the previous year but revisions by the Chief Court rose to 768 as against 721 in 1910.

In Upper Burma District Magistrates disposed of 2,997 cases. The number of cases called for under the Criminal Justice Regulation was 1,936 and those otherwise called for 1,256. The Judicial Commissioner had before him 862 cases for disposal. In a percentage of 85.92 as compared with 87.13 in 1910 the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed.

### Prisons.

**Accommodation.**

131. The accommodation for males in the prisons of the Province in the year 1911 reached 14,922 places, or an increase of 104. The accommodation for females was 354 places, the same as in the previous year. Calculated on the daily average number of prisoners of all classes (16,281), the total accommodation available was exceeded by 1,005, but taking the convict class alone (15,339) the capacity was overtaxed to the extent of 1,456. The convict accommodation in nearly all the jails of the Province, especially in Lower Burma, was overcrowded. Whenever possible, transfers were made to relieve the congestion. In other cases the best possible arrangements were made to ameliorate the overcrowding by a judicious redistribution of the prison population. During the year certain proposals were considered for increasing the accommodation at some of the existing jails by extensions to them, and it is expected that, if all the schemes are given effect to, additional accommodation for 819 convicts will become available. As a result of the overcrowding, difficulty was generally experienced in obtaining suitable employment for the prisoners. Shot drill, however, was reduced to a very small minimum, in consequence of certain jails, where this was carried on in 1910, having succeeded in obtaining remunerative labour for the prisoners.

**Prisoners.**

132. The year opened with a population of 15,728 prisoners of all classes; 37,716 were received and 38,232 were discharged, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 15,212. The increase in admissions amounted to 98 only compared with 1910, while the discharges increased by 2,463, this large number being accounted for by the fact that 2,871 prisoners were released on the 12th December 1911 in connection with the celebration of the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi. Compared with the previous year, the admissions of convicts to jail decreased by 110 and the daily average convict population increased by 1,410. The number of youthful offenders, boys and girls under sixteen years of age, admitted to jail was 139, an increase of two over the figures of the previous

year, and 263 juveniles, compared with 207 in 1910, were sent to the jail to be whipped. The percentage of reconvicted prisoners rose from 24.04 to 24.85, the highest figure appearing at Meiktila (40.74) and the lowest at Mōnywa (9.68). Of the 43 juveniles, all males, under fifteen years of age, admitted during the year, 10 had been previously convicted, the corresponding figures for 1910 being 44 (42 males and 2 females) and 10, respectively. Eleven of the juveniles were transferred to the Reformatory School at In ein. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 91, 14 and 9, respectively, as regards sentences of simple imprisonment, rigorous imprisonment with whipping and rigorous imprisonment alone, while the sentences of rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement increased by 4. The identification of habitual prisoners was effected before conviction in 4,333 cases, and in jail in 32 cases.

Case III.  
Prison  
tion.

133. During the year there were recorded 34,554 offences, against 34,708 in 1910, a decrease of 23.91 per cent. notwithstanding a rise of 1,410 in the daily average convict population. Penal diet was awarded in 2,847 cases against 2,039 in 1910. This form of punishment, however, was not resorted to without taking into account the physical fitness of the prisoners so punished. The number of offences dealt with by Courts increased by 12, those relating to prohibited articles by 661 and miscellaneous offences by 105. Offences relating to work decreased by 687 and those relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes by 245. Of the assaults which occurred during the year, only one proved fatal. Whippings were inflicted on 96 prisoners; of these, 72 were habitual and 24 were casual prisoner. There were 4 escapes against 5 in 1910. The whole four, who escaped, were recaptured during the year. The daily average number of habitual prisoners in confinement was 6,413 or 41.81 per cent. of the total daily average population. Considerably more than half of all the prison offences were, as usual, committed by habituals.

Discipline

134. The nett cost of maintenance of prisoners per head fell from Rs. 49-13-0 to Rs. 48-9-0. The saving to Government arising from the employment of prison labour on jail works and repairs was Rs. 15,429-15-9, as compared with Rs. 22,449-14-9 in 1910. The value of the convict labour supplied to the Jail Branch Press is estimated to have been worth Rs. 59,539, but no credit for this amount is taken in the jail accounts. The value of vegetables raised in the jail gardens increased from Rs. 85,856 to Rs. 97,507 and the farm produce from Rs. 25,767 to Rs. 27,223.

Financial

135. The health of the prison population was satisfactory; the death rate, *vis.*, 12.28 *per mille* was slightly higher than it was the previous year, when it was 11.98 *per mille*. Mogók (39.62), Kyaukpyu (38.08), Henzada (32.03) and Katha (27.90) returned the highest percentage of opium consumers admitted to jail.

Viol.

136. The Juvenile Jail at Meiktila continued to be worked on the Borstal System. In all, 157 boys were admitted to this jail, the daily average number in confinement being 110. Training was given in carpentry, bamboo and cane work, shoe-making, tinsmith work, polishing, timber sawing and blacksmith and wheelwright work. Several of the boys became quite proficient in the trades they had been taught. The conduct of the juveniles was, as a rule, excellent. A few bad characters were, on the recommendation of the Committee of Visitors, removed from the jail. Five boys were whipped for assaults or fighting, four of the offenders being habitual prisoners. The school work was favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. Out of 61 boys presented for examination, 52 passed, the great majority being in the two lower standards. A *Pōngyi* (Buddhist monk) preaches to them on Sundays and a Roman Catholic priest and a *Moulvie* (Mahomedan priest) have visited the jail from time to time. The Inspector-General of Prisons, who visited the Juvenile Jail at Meiktila during August and October 1911, considered the general management to be satisfactory. The system of manual training for young convicts, introduced in the Rangoon Jail last year, was continued with marked success. The convicts under training

Miscellaneous

Gen. III.—  
Prison-  
tion.

are reported to have taken keen interest in their work, made excellent progress, and to be well-behaved. That the moral effects of the training have been satisfactory was manifest from the fact that there was no serious breach of jail discipline among the convicts forming the special class under training. The employment of female prisoners at Mandalay was further developed during the year. Needle work, embroidery and lace-work were taught and several of the female prisoners attained a fair degree of proficiency. Close attention continued to be paid to the separation of habitual and non-habitual prisoners. The structural alterations necessary to this end were completed at three jails, while at five others they were nearing completion during the year. Proposals for additions or alterations to four jails were received during the year. At one of these four jails the work is in progress, at another it is pending for want of funds while, in the remaining two cases, orders had not been passed during the year 1911. The remission system continued to work satisfactorily and is stated to be appreciated by the majority of the prisoners and to have a considerable effect in promoting good behaviour. As an act of clemency, on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 12th December 1911, 2,871 prisoners were released on that date, consequent on the grant of special remission. Besides, 8,166 other prisoners benefited by the grant of the Delhi Durbar remission. In all 5,294 were neither released nor granted remission, including 182 prisoners in whose cases remission was, for certain grave reasons, withheld by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. Religious instruction continued to be imparted by Buddhist monks to the prison population, and their ministrations are believed to have a good effect.

### Civil Justice.

Courts.

137. The administration of Civil Justice during the year 1911 continued to be under the control of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, and of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma. Of the two Additional Judges entertained temporarily in 1910 one continued to act until the end of February, and the other until the 24th December from which date a fifth Judge was permanently appointed. An Additional Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was again entertained for part of the year.

The cadres of the Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services were revised, the former being increased by seven appointments and the latter reduced by one. The Judicial Service in Lower Burma contained 42 European and 136 Native judges and that in Upper Burma 58 European and 128 Native judges.

Suits.

138. In Lower Burma the number of suits instituted fell by 40, while Upper Burma shows an increase of 95. The progressive diminution which has occurred annually since 1906 may now be regarded as at an end. The percentage of suits for money or moveable property to the total of suits rose in Lower Burma from 89.6 in 1910 to 90.3 in the year of report. Suits for immoveable property again decreased from 1,224 to 1,173 and mortgage suits from 2,332 to 2,074. These decreases are attributed to stricter administration of the Revenue Law and to the wider knowledge and more rigid enforcement among judicial officers of the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act. In Upper Burma the percentage of suits for money or moveable property to the total number of suits fell slightly from 91 to 90.5 per cent., and suits for immoveable property decreased by 53, while mortgage suits rose from 349 to 512.

The total value of suits fell again in both Provinces; in Lower Burma by 16½ lakhs and in Upper Burma by Rs. 1,79,000. The number of pending cases at the close of the year fell in Lower Burma from 7,024 to 6,426, a figure considerably smaller than any recorded for the past few years. In Upper Burma pending cases increased by 165 to 1,928. The percentage of suits disposed of without contest remained at approximately the same figure as last year in Lower Burma, but there was a slight fall in the Upper Province. The duration of contested cases rose from 84 to 87 days in Lower Burma and from 60 to 61 in Upper Burma. The slight increase in Upper Burma is attributed by the Judicial Commissioner mainly

to unavoidable causes, chief among which was the additional touring by Subdivisional and Township Judges, who are, as a rule, also executive officers, on account of the Census operations. In Lower Burma the Judges of the Chief Court attribute the increase partly to the fact that the new orders regarding mortgage cases only came into force towards the middle of the year, but they also express the opinion that Judges are too ready to grant adjournments at the request of parties to a suit without considering the convenience of witnesses. They point out that the figures are worse than for any year since 1900 and suggest that it may be necessary to take special action to improve existing conditions unless the figures for 1912 are reduced.

CHAP. III.—  
PROTEC-  
TION.

Miscellaneous cases fell in Lower Burma from 8,841 to 8,617 but rose in Upper Burma from 2,285 to 2,398. Applications for execution of decrees fell in Lower Burma from 40,711 to 40,110, but the percentage of applications wholly infructuous was only 54·1 as against 56·1 in 1910. The amount realised was, however, 5 lakhs less than in 1910. In Upper Burma applications for the execution of decrees fell to 12,550 from 13,089 and the proportion of wholly infructuous applications rose to 48·87 from 45·81 in 1910. The amount realised also showed a slight increase. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned fell by one-seventh to 600 in Lower Burma but rose in Upper Burma from 105 to 13. The Judges of the Chief Court express the opinion that in spite of the decrease a number of persons are imprisoned through misfortune rather than any fault of their own, while others escape by making use of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.

Insolvency cases decreased from 471 to 452 in Lower Burma, but increased by 15 to 195 in the Upper Province, where the discharge of judgment debtors was granted in 61 per cent. of cases as against 50 per cent. in the previous year.

In Upper Burma only 224 headmen, out of 486 empowered under the Village Act to try Civil cases, exercised their powers, and the cases disposed of were 1,995 in number or 17 more than in 1910.

139. Appeals from Township to District Courts in Lower Burma decreased from 1,974 to 1,954 and the number of disposals from 2,035 to 1,880. The percentage of confirmations was 65, a fractional increase on 1910. The average duration fell from 61 to 58 days. Pending cases increased from 297 to 371. The number of appeals to Divisional Courts rose in Lower Burma from 451 to 494, and the average duration fell from 110 to 108 days. The percentage of confirmations was 65·7 as against 65·1 in the previous year.

Appeals.

In Upper Burma 1,929 appeals came before the District Courts for disposal as against 1,963 in 1910. Disposals amounted to 1,487 compared with 1,594, and duration rose from 72 to 88 days. Divisional Courts had 13 appeals before them as against 12 in 1910 and all were disposed of, but the duration rose from 66 to 110 days.

140. The number of suits instituted on the Original Side of the Chief Court was 420 as against 521 in 1910, and the aggregate value fell by 11½ lakhs. The number of suits disposed of was 731 as against 442 in 1910. This is the largest number ever reached and was only reached by the undivided attention of three Judges for the first two months of the year and two for the remainder being given to the work. The delegation of certain powers to the two Deputy Registrars has also facilitated work and pending cases have dropped from 613 to 302. Of the suits disposed of 278 or 38 per cent. were contested as against 36·2 per cent. in 1910. Plaintiffs were successful in 74·5 per cent. of contested cases decided as against 66·3 per cent. in 1910. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases fell from 429 and 244 days to 354 and 234 respectively. Seven and a half lakhs were realised in execution of decrees as against 10½ lakhs in 1910. Under the Insolvency Act the cases disposed of fell from 80 to 69.

The Chief  
Court.

The number of regular appeals instituted and disposed of was 395 and 385 as against 393 and 356 in 1910. The average duration rose from 314 days to 359. Pending appeals again increased and numbered 441. Decrees were confirmed in 70·4 per cent. of cases as against 68 per cent. in 1910. Two hundred and



**Case III.—** eighty-one cases came before the Court on revision as against 283 and 192 were disposed of as against 171 in 1910.

**The Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.**

141. The Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, had before him 537 appeals, of which 204 were pending from the previous year. Two hundred and sixty-seven cases were disposed of as against 397 in 1910, and 270 cases were left pending. Of the disposals 157 appeals were decided by the Additional Judge. The percentage of confirmations was 65.17 as against 61.46 in 1910 and the duration rose from 232 to 249 days. The rise in duration and decrease in disposals were both due to the illness of the presiding officer. Two hundred and eighty-three cases came before the Court in revision as against 291 in 1910. The percentage of confirmation was 81.21 or 7.71 higher than in the previous year and the average duration rose from 146 to 148 days.

**General.**

142. The second edition of the Courts Manual has now been issued and new copying rules have been introduced.

### Registration

**General.**

143. No alterations of note have been made in the working of the Registration Department during 1911. Three new offices have been opened, bringing the total number of offices up to 156. An amendment has been made in the directions to exempt from registration mortgage deeds executed by officers in Civil or Military employ for securing the repayment of house building advances made to them by Government. Seven additional non-official sub-registrars were appointed during the year.

**Deeds registered.**

144. The total number of compulsory registrations in the whole Province affecting immoveable property and the aggregate value of the instruments registered are the largest yet recorded. The increases as compared with 1910 are Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 27,61,602 or 12 and 4 per cent. respectively. There is a general decrease in the value of instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, amounting to 31 lakhs in Lower Burma and 38 lakhs in the Upper Province. Of this total however 38½ lakhs come from the Rangoon Town and Hanthawaddy Districts, and 36½ lakhs from the Magwe District of Upper Burma, as the result of the fall in the price of oil wells and sites at Yenangyaung. Instruments of mortgage show an increase both in number and aggregate value from Rs. 19,836 and Rs. 2,09,03,548 in 1910 to Rs. 23,208 and Rs. 2,31,13,314 respectively, but the average value decreased from Rs. 1,054 to Rs. 996.

The total of Registrations in Book IV, increased by 659 in number but decreased in value by Rs. 1,65,459.

**Income and Expenditure.**

145. The income received increased as a result of the increased number of registrations by 7.85 per cent. The expenditure also increased and now amounts to 52 per cent. on the total income of the Province from registration.

### Joint Stock Companies

146. Twenty-four new Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares, were registered under the Indian Companies Act (VI of 1884) during the year 1911-12. Seventeen Companies wound up their business, leaving 122 Companies working at the end of the year. Nine of the new Companies are connected with mining or mineral oil and two were formed for the purpose of rubber planting. Two Laundry Companies in Rangoon are a new feature in the Industrial activities of the Province. The only non-Rangoon Companies were a rice milling concern with its office at Mawlamyainggyun in the Myaungmya District, and two prospecting companies in Upper Burma. The Chinese Steamship Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of Rs. 23.10 lakhs provided over a quarter of the total nominal capital of Rs. 92.18 lakhs returned by the 24 companies. The 9 mining and

mineral oil companies provided Rs. 50 lakhs of the remainder. In 1910-11, 27 new Companies were formed with Rs. 209.18 lakhs of nominal capital. Thirty-seven Joint Stock Companies increased their capital during the year, the aggregate increase under issued-nominal and paid-up capital respectively being Rs. 77.34 lakhs and Rs. 33.01 lakhs respectively. Twelve Companies reduced their capital, their aggregate issued-nominal capital falling by Rs. 13.37 lakhs, and their paid-up capital by Rs. 2.01 lakhs. Seventeen Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 103.33 lakhs, issued-nominal capital of Rs. 45.55 lakhs and paid-up capital of Rs. 4.04 lakhs were wound up during the year. Of these the Bank of Burma, Limited, with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 17.62 lakhs respectively is the most important. One of the Companies wound up was reconstituted and appears in the list of new registrations. Seven Companies limited by guarantee were working during the year.

CRAP. III-4  
PROVED  
TIO.4.

### Local Boards Administration.

147. There are no Local Boards in Burma. The District Funds in Upper and the District Cess Funds in Lower Burma are administered by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts to which they belong. Some account of their receipts and expenditure is given in Chapter V (*Revenue and Finance*).

### Municipal Administration.

148. The ordinary income of the Rangoon Municipality rose from Rs. 36.99 lakhs to Rs. 40.65 and ordinary expenditure from Rs. 34.71 lakhs to Rs. 36.58 lakhs during the year 1911-12, and at its conclusion the closing balance was Rs. 27.40 lakhs. A proposal to reduce the scale of taxation was submitted by the Committee, but in view of the many important problems of administration still requiring solution, it failed to obtain the approval of Government. The water-supply of the town failed to give complete satisfaction and the ineffective working of the Hlawga pipe-line on several occasions led to the appointment of a special Sub-Committee. Its proposals, which were accepted by the Committee, included the examination of a subsidiary scheme of tube wells and the engagement of a European expert to advise on the whole question of the water-supply of the town. A crusade against glanders was organised by the Veterinary Department during the year and though many stables are still reported to be insanitary a great improvement in the health of the ponies in the town was secured. Schemes for the improvement and better maintenance of the roads and for the erection of new Municipal offices were before the Committee during the year and the drafting of a new Municipal Act for Rangoon has been undertaken. The birth rate rose to 18.31 *per mille* and the death rate to 38.12 *per mille* and the rate of infantile mortality also increased. A severe epidemic of small-pox involving 1,776 cases with 700 deaths occurred between January and July 1911. Plague also showed signs of recrudescence with 1,612 cases and 1,522 deaths as against 889 attacks and 847 deaths in the previous year.

Rangoon  
Municipality.

Vaccinations, both primary and re-vaccinations, showed a large expansion as compared with the figures for 1910-11, as a result of the small-pox epidemic. Little progress was made with the work of reclamation on Town Lands owing to the lack of funds.

149. The number of Municipalities, excluding Rangoon, was 45, the same as in the previous year. An area of about three square miles containing the new water-works was added to the Moulmein Municipality and minor alterations made in the limits of Thônzè and Ma-ubin. The average incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 2-1-11 to Rs. 2-4-7. Moulmein showed the highest incidence with Rs. 4-8-5 and Taungdwingyi the lowest with 7 annas 5 pies. The revision of assessments at Bassein was completed and further revisions undertaken at Ma-ubin, Wakèma and Insein. At Moulmein arrangements were made for a lump sum contribution by

Other  
Municipalities.

CHAP. III.—  
PROTEC-  
TION.

the Port Trust annually. The total of grants and contributions rose from Rs. 5.07 lakhs to Rs. 6.32 lakhs. Owing to the institution of the plague nucleus scheme under which expenditure on plague is borne by Provincial funds, recoveries being made from Municipalities, no grants for plague measures were made.

A special non-recurring grant of seven lakhs for sanitary measures was received from the Government of India just before the commencement of the year of report, and from this one and a half lakhs were granted to Pegu for a new bazaar and water-supply scheme, the remainder being reserved for a drainage scheme at Mandalay and further grants to Pegu. From the recurring sanitary grant of three lakhs the following allotments were made: Rs. 63,000 to Moulmein and Rs. 50,000 to Akyab for drainage, to Prome Rs. 35,000, Thonzè Rs. 16,486 and Thayetmyo Rs. 6,314 for water-supply schemes and Rs. 30,000 to Mandalay, Rs. 26,500 to Syriam, and Rs. 10,000 to Paungdè for the construction of drains. Insein, Pyinmana, Kyauksè and Sagaing also received grants. The expenditure of the Municipalities on public safety increased and at Moulmein a motor fire-engine was purchased and a permanent fire brigade entertained. The improvement of the water-supply received considerable attention. Akyab expended Rs. 70,000 on the extension of its system which continued to work satisfactorily, as did those of Prome and Moulmein. The proposed filtration at Prome has however not yet been carried out. At Bassein the reservoir was completed but in view of an unfavourable report on the scheme from the Sanitary Engineer the question is still under consideration. Water-works are under construction at Thayetmyo and Minbu, but lack of funds has caused the postponement of the scheme for Pyinmana and the abandonment for the present of those at Mandalay and Yamèthin. Schemes for Pegu, Thonzè and Mònywa are still in the project stage.

Schemes for reclamation and drainage work were undertaken at Akyab, where it is proposed to expend Rs. 4 lakhs, Pyapòn, Syriam, Mergui, Sandoway and Kyaukpyu. The projects for Moulmein and Manda'ay have so far made little headway. General improvement to houses continued at Prome, Bassein, Paungdè and other towns. Encroachments by the sea and river continued to cause trouble at Akyab and Henzada and the present site of the town of Zalun will probably have to be abandoned from a similar cause. The conservancy scheme for Kyaiklat was under construction during the year of report. The need of improved hospital accommodation was felt in many towns and several schemes for new buildings or the extension of existing ones are under consideration. A new bazaar was constructed at Pegu and improvements to existing bazaars were carried out in other places. As in former years, expenditure on sanitary works adversely affected the money available for roads and in several Municipalities the most necessary repairs could hardly be effected. The situation in Mandalay was however relieved by a grant of one lakh from Provincial funds for the repair of existing roads. There was a slight increase in expenditure on Public Instruction. No Municipal schools were taken over by Government during the year of report. Loans were made to Pegu, Letpadan, Kyaiklat and Toungoo. The results of the annual audit of Municipal accounts were satisfactory. There were seventeen areas notified under the Municipal Act, the same number as in the previous year.

### Military.

Strength of  
the garrison.

150. The total strength of the troops forming the garrison of Burma at the end of March 1912 was 9,623 officers and men, of whom 3,546 were Europeans, as against 9,951 officers and men, of whom 3,614 were Europeans at the end of the preceding year. The British Officers employed on the staff, 41 in number, are not included in the above figures.

Military  
works.

151. There was again a reduction in the amount expended on military works, the total for the year being Rs. 5.05 lakhs as against Rs. 6.02 lakhs in 1910-11. A sum of Rs. 17,085 was expended on connecting the Rangoon Cantonment water

supply system with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's wells at Ahlone, the work being carried to completion within the year. The extension of the piped water-supply at Maymyo to the Indian Mountain Battery Lines was also carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,095. Other works included improvements to barracks at Rangoon and Bhamo and the construction of quarters for the Bakery establishment at Maymyo and Volunteer Sergeant-Instructors at Pegu and Mandalay.

CHAP. III.—  
PROTEC-  
TION.

### Military (Volunteering).

152. There were six Volunteer Corps in Burma during the year of report. The Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, the Burma Railways Volunteer Corps, and the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers have their headquarters in Rangoon, the Upper Burma Volunteers have theirs in Mandalay, and the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles and Moulmein Volunteer Artillery are located at Moulmein. The total strength of the six Corps was, at the close of March 1912, 3,374 adults, 622 cadets, and 170 reservists, an increase of 385 on the figures for the previous year. These figures do not include the 39 members of the South Andaman Volunteer Rifles which for administrative purposes is attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles. Two new Companies were added to the Burma Railways Volunteer Corps during the year of report, and proposals were under consideration for the reorganisation of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers and the formation of an Infantry (Machine Gun) Company for that Corps.

The capitation and other grants earned by the six Burma Corps amounted to Rs. 1.40 lakhs during the year, and the number of efficient excluding reservists was 3,669.

### Marine.

153. Minor works carried out at the Alguada Reef Light-house brought the cost of recent works up to Rs. 46,380. Owing to not infrequent accidents in landing it is considered urgently necessary to build a break-water and boat-dock on this reef and these works will be constructed in the near future as soon as funds have been provided. The chasm below the light-house also requires attention. For this reason the reconstruction of Reef Island Light-house has been postponed until the Alguada Reef works have been fully completed; the estimated cost of the latter works amount to Rs. 2,09,832 approximately. The boat-dock at Double Island Light-house was enlarged and deepened, but further deepening is still desirable, as well as the construction of a break-water and other improvements, which will be taken in hand when funds become available. A new crane was fitted in place of the old one. The fixed and flashing light on Savage Island Light-house was altered on the 1st January 1912 by the installation of a 55 millimetre incandescent lamp. The alteration increased the candle power of the fixed light from 2,750 to 10,000 and that of the flash from 33,000 to 132,000, and the periods of flash have been accelerated from one flash every sixty seconds to one every five seconds. The alteration in the lamp is a great aid to navigation in those waters. A concrete water-tank was built and other minor improvements carried out. The cliff on which the light-house stands, being subject to heavy erosion, was protected by a reinforced concrete facing. A new beacon was built on concrete piles, on the North Terrible Rocks, west of Kyaukpyu, some 15 miles out at sea. The light at Victoria Point continued to give satisfaction. The unattended Wigham's patent light was exhibited off the west end of Zallataung Island from October 1911 to the end of May 1912. The light is only intended for the fair season. During the year of report the Royal Indian Marine steamers "Mayo", "Investigator" and "Northbrook" were employed at different periods as the station vessel. They visited the light-houses and light-ships and were also employed in carrying out certain other miscellaneous duties. There was a gratifying decrease in the number of cases of beri-beri which fell from 39 to 1. This is attributed to the substitution of cured rice for milled, the studied manner in which the reliefs were carried out, and the particular attention paid by

Light-  
houses and  
light-ships.

CHAP. III —  
PORTS  
AND  
TRADING

the Inspector of Light-houses to the cleanliness of the light-keepers' quarters. The light-ship "Danidaw" stationed at the Baragua Flats broke away from her moorings in July 1911 owing to bad weather. She lost two of her anchors and nearly all her chain and being damaged was brought to Rangoon where she was repaired and re-fitted, and then returned to her station in November 1911. The light-ships "Kemmine" and "Kalagauk", which are stationed at the Spit and Krishna Shoal, respectively, were also overhauled and thoroughly repaired. The "Martaban", which is the relief light-ship, relieved each of the light-ships mentioned above in turn, when they were brought to Rangoon for overhaul and repairs. The total expenditure on light-houses and light-ships decreased from Rs. 1,83,278 to Rs. 1,77,711. Repairs to light-houses by the Public Works Department cost Rs. 22,529 against Rs. 21,429 while the cost of repairs to the four light-ships also rose from Rs. 14,968 to Rs. 15,173. Charges on account of establishment, provisions, oil, stores and contingencies, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,40,009 as compared with Rs. 1,46,881 in 1910-11. The receipts from Burma Coast-light dues were Rs. 4,16,210 against Rs. 4,35,964 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the provisional lowering for a period of three years with effect from the 1st May 1911 of the rate at which the dues are levied from one anna and two pies to one anna and one pie per ton of burden. It will be observed that the reduction in receipts in consequence of the lower rate is small.

Port  
Adminis-  
tration,  
Rangoon.

154. The income of the Rangoon Port Trust including debt accounts rose from Rs. 42.73 lakhs to Rs. 59.66 lakhs during the year of report. The expenditure similarly calculated increased from Rs. 45.64 lakhs to Rs. 57.67 lakhs. The closing balance on the 31st March 1912 was Rs. 5.98 lakhs, against an opening balance of Rs. 3.99 lakhs. The ordinary revenue excluding debt accounts was Rs. 36.63 lakhs, the increase of roughly 2 lakhs being due to the levy of the river due at the enhanced rate of four annas for twelve months as compared with nine months only in 1910-11. Expenditure advanced by Rs. 2½ lakhs and totalled Rs. 37.07 lakhs, the increased payments to interest and sinking fund and to the Marine and Fire Insurance, depreciation and Revenue reserve funds accounting for the expansion. The annual payments to these funds amounted to over 50 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Port Trust. There was considerable loss on the working of the Traffic and Port Departments which was compensated for by a surplus on receipts from the river due. The net deficit on the year's work was Rs. 6,059. A Rs. 9½ lakhs debenture loan was raised during the year, and Rs. 20 lakhs was received from Government as the final instalment of its Rs. 50 lakhs contribution from Imperial and Provincial Funds to the cost of the river training works. The total liabilities of the Port Commissioners by way of loans amounted to Rs. 254.62 lakhs, against which must be set the sinking fund of Rs. 19.53 lakhs, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 235.09 lakhs. Approximately 55 per cent. of the sea-borne imports into Rangoon, which totalled over a million tons during the year, were landed on the Commissioners' premises. Of the exports, however, 10 per cent. only were shipped over the Commissioners' wharves and jetties. The gross revenue of the Traffic Department fell by 1½ per cent. to Rs. 20.66 lakhs as a result of the reduction of the charge on inland exports shipped into lighters from 6 to 3 annas per ton. The revenue expenditure of the department exclusive of interest and sinking fund on loans for capital works and proportion of general charges was Rs. 8.35 lakhs, a reduction of nearly 9 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Including these charges and also Rs. 12,617 for new works the total expenditure reached Rs. 21.10 lakhs thus showing a loss on the year's working of the department of Rs. 44,000, which was defrayed from the river due. No. 1 berth, Sule Pagoda Wharf, was opened to traffic during the year, thus completing at a cost of Rs. 110.90 lakhs the project for new port works sanctioned in 1904. Among minor works of the year were the alteration of the Eden Street Pontoon, Botataung, for use by ocean-going steamers and the provision of additional pontoons and a new fixed jetty for lighters in other parts of the port. Work on the river training scheme continued and 75 per cent. of the mattress foundation work was completed by the end of the year at a total cost of Rs. 98.18 lakhs. On the wall and apron Rs. 13.79 lakhs was expended during

the year. The bulk of the stone is obtained from the Port Commissioners' quarries on Kalagauk Island. Inland stone hand-placed from barges has to be used at the lower end of the wall where there is not sufficient depth of water to allow of steamers dumping. Difficulties occurred in obtaining a sufficient supply of this stone from contractors and the Commissioners arranged to open a quarry of their own. The revised estimates for the training works amounting to Rs. 150 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year of report.

CHIEF MARINE  
PROVISION.

155. The Pilot Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,01,916, receipts amounted to Rs. 3,24,979 and expenditure to Rs. 3,38,296, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 88,599. The gross pilotage receipts decreased from Rs. 3,20,568 to Rs. 3,09,008 and disbursements to pilots fell by Rs. 52 to Rs. 1,83,802. A sum of Rs. 21,041 was added to the Pilots' Vessels' Depreciation Fund, which stood at Rs. 1,18,241 on the 31st March 1912. The pilotage service was well maintained. Four vessels only were detained at the Pilot Brig for short periods owing to the unexpected arrival of the vessel in each case. The amendments of the Pilot Rules and Pilot Leave Rules which were under the consideration of Government in the previous year were sanctioned during the year of report.

Pilot service,  
Rangoon.

156. Excluding the Rangoon Port Trust, there are six ports in Burma for which separate Port Funds are maintained, namely, Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Mergui, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu. The receipts from these funds rose from Rs. 4,06,921 to Rs. 4,23,127, while the expenditure declined further from Rs. 4,32,257 to Rs. 4,30,804. The closing balance also fell by Rs. 7,677 to Rs. 2,55,609. All the funds were solvent at the close of the year.

Minor ports.

Outside Rangoon, there are Pilot Funds at Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein. They receive the fees for pilotage and disburse the earnings of the pilots, charges for the maintenance of pilot vessels and some other expenses. The funds opened with a total balance of Rs. 22,991 and closed with a balance of Rs. 29,552. Receipts decreased from Rs. 1,17,767 to Rs. 1,05,730 and expenditure from Rs. 1,23,888 to Rs. 99,169. At the close of the year all the funds were solvent. Port Officers appointed by Government and assisted by Advisory Boards continued to manage the ports of Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein. The administration of the ports of Tavoy, Mergui and Kyaukpyu is in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner. These three ports have no Pilot Funds.

157. The total number of vessels of all kinds that entered ports in Burma in 1911-12 from foreign countries was 504, as against 451 in the previous year. The aggregate tonnage rose again by slightly over 140,000 tons. The number of steam-vessels increased from 421 to 485 and their aggregate tonnage from 1,048,289 to 1,197,027. Sailing vessels declined from 30 to 19, with a corresponding decrease of tonnage from 11,332 to 2,697. Three hundred and fifty-five steamers, with a total tonnage of 957,475, entered Rangoon from foreign countries, as compared with 307 and 845,193 in 1910-11. The increase was due to larger exports of rice. During the year of report the Nippon Yusen Kaisha established a direct cargo service between Japan, Rangoon and Calcutta. Only one sailing ship visited Rangoon, against five in the previous year. Sailing craft are being gradually replaced by steamers in the foreign trade carried on between the Straits Settlements and the ports on the Tenasserim coast.

Commercial  
Marine  
Shipping.

The number of steamers and sailing ships engaged in the coasting trade, which entered ports in the Province, rose from 3,437 to 3,585, of which 2,228 were steamers, but the total tonnage fell from 2,604,198 to 2,580,715; the tonnage of the steam vessels decreased from 2,552,560 to 2,527,540, while that of the sailing ships increased from 51,638 to 53,175. One thousand and thirty-seven, or nearly one-half of the total number of steamers entered the port of Rangoon, whilst only 121 sailing ships, as against 144 in 1910-11 entered that port. The decrease was principally due to the decline in the shipments of rice to India. Out of the total coasting tonnage of 2,580,715 Rangoon accounted for 1,688,705 tons, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 2,604,198 and 1,720,685 tons respectively.

CHAP. III.—  
PROSECUTION.

The average size of the steamers visiting Rangoon continued to increase. The number of such vessels of above 5,000 gross registered tonnage rose again from 238 to 302, but only five steamers of 29 feet draft left the port, against eleven in the previous year. Of the 504 steamers and sailing vessels that entered ports in Burma from foreign countries, 353 or 70·04 per cent. were British and 43 British Indian. The percentage of British ships in the previous year was 74·28. One hundred and eight vessels sailed under foreign flags, as against 75 in 1910-11. The number of German vessels fell from 35 to 32, while the number of Austrian and Dutch vessels rose from 18 and 8 to 22 and 12 respectively. Japanese vessels advanced from 8 to 32. Six Russian vessels entered ports in Burma in 1911-12, against none in the preceding year.

Commercial  
Marine  
wrecks and  
casualties.

157. The number of casualties to shipping within the jurisdiction of the Port Commissioners of Rangoon fell from the abnormally high figure of 36 to 23. Seven occurred to vessels in charge of licensed Pilots; seven to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters; three to vessels in charge of special Pilots; and six to vessels in charge of Masters and Serang. The steam hopper-barge "Curlew" whilst in charge of her Master, who was a special Pilot, grounded twice, once on the Galloper Sands and again on the North of the Eastern Grove Flats. No report of the grounding of the vessel on these two occasions having been made by the Master he was called upon for an explanation. Being unable to give a satisfactory one he resigned and his resignation was accepted. The vessel did not appear to have sustained any damage whatever.

At Moulmein a Special Court of Enquiry was held under the British Burma Pilots Act, 1883, to investigate the cause of the grounding of the "Kapurthala" in the Moulmein River on the 7th April 1911 whilst in charge of a 1st grade Pilot. The Court found that the Pilot had used an unauthorised channel and was guilty of misconduct. In view however of the fact that the Pilot concerned was reduced in grade for a year and received a warning in connection with the grounding of the "Francesco Musner" in the Moulmein River on the 29th March 1911 it was decided not to take any further action against him.

The "Bhadra" struck an uncharted submerged reef near Kissering Island in the Mergui Archipelago on the 11th February 1912. An enquiry under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, was not held in this case as it was considered unnecessary.

Government  
steamers and  
launches.

159. The two Royal Indian Marine vessels "Sladen" and "Bhamo" carried by river over six thousand troops and followers besides convicts, transport animals, ammunition, 7,911 tons of stores and 113 lakhs of specie. Their total earnings rose from Rs. 1,76,932 to Rs. 2,04,827. The "Sladen" showed an increase of Rs. 36,937 but the "Bhamo" a decrease of Rs. 9,042. Four new steam-launches, one steam-barge and one house-boat were added to the Government flotilla; two Customs cutters, one schooner and one steam-launch were sold, one steam-launch was dismantled, her hull being sold to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company and her boilers and engine being utilized in the Mandalay Marine Workshop; and one dredger was converted into a steam-barge. Consequent on these changes the year 1911-12 closed with 132 vessels, consisting of 84 steam-launches, 12 house-boats, 11 flats, 6 barges, 4 light-ships, 2 motor-launches, 2 buoy-vessels, 2 water-boats, 2 mooring-boats, 2 dredgers, 2 steam-barges, 1 rock-smashing boat, 1 boat for the conveyance of transport animals, and 1 steam-cutter. The total earnings of Government vessels during the year amounted to Rs. 5,38,911, as against Rs. 5,17,917 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 20,994. The earnings of the vessels employed in Lower Burma increased, while those of the Upper Burma vessels decreased owing to a certain number of the vessels being utilized on other than transport duties and to there being no Military manoeuvres in Upper Burma as during the past few years. The expenditure on the maintenance of these vessels, including 4 per cent. interest on their estimated present value, rose by Rs. 55,068 to Rs. 8,38,601. Eleven launches in Lower and nine in Upper Burma earned more than the cost of their up-keep. The Lower Burma paddle-steamer "Custodian" earned Rs. 47,438, thereby showing a profit of Rs. 25,037 on the

year's working. The Upper Burma vessels "Corsair" and "Indaw" showed a profit of Rs. 15,541 and Rs. 10,533 respectively. The vessels throughout the Province were kept in a state of efficiency. The fuelling arrangements now carried out by the Forest Department are satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was spent on purchasing the Burma Engineering Company's property at Dawbong for the use of the Marine Department for repairs to Government vessels.

Chart III—  
FUTURE  
TION.

160. Complete and entirely new surveys of the bed of the Rangoon River within port limits from Liffey Reach to Elephant Point were taken in hand and completed in addition to the ordinary surveys and examinations of the various channels. The channels at the mouth of the river remained steady and in a satisfactory condition, but the hopes raised that a permanent deep channel would be maintained to the west of the Hastings Shoal and Liffey Island have unfortunately not been fulfilled and it now appears to be certain that this object will not be attained without a considerable annual outlay on dredging. The shore light stations were maintained in good order. Owing to the continued erosion of the river bank it was found necessary to move Elephant Point light station to a new site 160 feet inland.

Marine  
works and  
surveys

Away from Rangoon the construction of new wharves was put in hand at Mawlamyainggyun and Shwelaung; they are being built on reinforced concrete piers and are about half completed. The stone pier in Akyab harbour, which was damaged by a cyclone, was completed during the year of report, as was also the work of reconstructing the landing-stage at Kyaukpyu damaged during a cyclone in 1910.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Investigator" continued the survey of the Tenasserim coast from latitude  $13^{\circ} 33' N.$  (the limit of the 1910-11 season) working to the southward including the outlying islands and rocks as far south as  $12^{\circ} 40' N.$  on Iron Island at the entrance to the approaches to Mergui Harbour and working out to seaward into about 30 fathoms. This includes approximately 100 miles of coast line and 1,500 square miles of sounding and takes in the waterway between Tavoy River and Mergui, and completes the survey of the Tenasserim Coast from Moulmein to Mergui on a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile.



## CHAPTER IV.

# PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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### Agriculture.

161. The total area occupied for cultivation, inclusive of current fallows, and for residential and industrial purposes was  $17\frac{1}{2}$  million acres, an increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the figures of the previous year. It is probable however that much of the growth in the districts with the largest increases was due to incorrect estimates last year, and the total actual increase was probably not more than 130,000 acres. The area left fallow increased by about 6 per cent. to nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million acres, a rise which is attributed to long spells of drought in Upper Burma which prevented the planting out of paddy seedlings. The net total cropped area was  $13\frac{1}{2}$  million acres, an increase of 30,000 acres, but the area which failed to mature rose by 356,400 acres; 403,000 acres were cropped more than once. Throughout most of Lower Burma the early rains were good, and as a result cultivation extended into waste land and lands under occupation formerly fallowed were again cropped. The floods in August and September and the paucity of the late rains however brought about an abnormal proportion of failures. In Upper Burma, if certain districts where last year's figures were unreliable be excluded, the most noticeable increases in the area under occupation occur in Myitkyina, Shwebo and Yamethin. Immigration into the Nanyin Valley, traversed by the Sagaing-Myitkyina railway accounts for the rise in Myitkyina. In Shwebo the increase fell half inside and half outside the canal area and may be regarded as normal. That in Yamethin was due to immigration from other districts of the dry zone and to the high price of sesamum which induced cultivators to break new ground. In Myitkyina alone however of these three districts was there any considerable increase in the cropped area and Shwebo actually shows a decline.

The area under rice fell by 125,858 acres. There were increases in most Lower Burma districts, Prome, Bassein and Kyaukpyu heading the list, and large extensions in Upper Burma in Thayetmyo, Minbu and Magwe, but these were more than counterbalanced by the decline in Shwebo and other districts of the dry zone.

Occupied  
and cultivated areas.

Maize rose by 36,000 acres, especially in districts along the Irrawaddy where it was planted after the destruction of the first crop of pulses, which in return fell by 50,000 acres. The favourable early and scanty middle rains led to an expansion of over 132,000 acres under early and late sesamum. The area under groundnut rose to over 142,000 acres mostly in Myingyan and Magwe and as a result of the high prices in 1910-11 the area under cotton increased largely in Meiktila, Thayetmyo and Myingyan. The provincial area under this crop was over 190,000 acres, an increase of 20,000 acres on the previous year. In rubber there was an expansion of 12,600 acres Mergui, Hanthawaddy and Tavoy being the districts mainly responsible. Part of this increase, at any rate in Mergui, is due to revision of estimates of area.

Chart IV.—  
Production  
1910 and  
Distribution.

162. The total gross area irrigated during the year from all sources was 986,000 acres or about 68 per cent. of the commanded area. Of this total 30,000 acres, two-thirds of which falls in the Kyaukse District, were twice cropped. As compared with 1910-11 in which the total irrigated area fell 58,000 acres there was a further decline of 43,000 acres. But the figures for the Pakōkku District which this year shows a reduction of 30,000 acres cannot be regarded as reliable in former years. Of the crops grown on irrigated land rice represents 95 per cent.

Area irri-  
gated.

Government canals irrigated 420,000 acres, an increase of 11 per cent. on the previous year. The opening of the Mōn canals in the Minbu District accounts for an additional 21,000 acres and both in Kyaukse and Shwebo about 8,000 acres more were irrigated. The area irrigated from tanks maintained by Government fell to 61,000 acres, almost the whole of this decrease being contributed by the Meiktila District. Private canals irrigated a larger area in the Magwe and Lower Chindwin Districts, but less in Meiktila. The area irrigated from private tanks also contracted.

163. The outstanding feature of the year was the first Agricultural and Co-operative Conference held in Mandalay in July 1911. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presided and the Conference was attended by over 300 persons, including representatives of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, numerous officials and a large number of delegates from Co-operative Credit Societies. A great stimulus has thereby been given to the work of the Agricultural Department.

The Agri-  
cultural  
Department  
General.

The superior and subordinate scientific staff of the Department remained unchanged throughout the year. The scheme for the establishment of a staff of district vernacular agriculturists was sanctioned during the year and six men selected from settlement parties entered upon a course of training at the Mandalay Farm. A student was also posted for a two-years' course of training in plant breeding and selection to the Poona Agricultural College with a view to providing the Deputy Director, Southern Circle, with assistance in these branches. An eight-months' course for English-speaking Burmans was held at the Mandalay Farm to which eleven private students were admitted, and fourteen private students have been allowed to attend the course of training for district vernacular agriculturists. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 was given by the Local Government for the equipment of the school gardens at Nyaunglehin and Shwegyin organised by the American Baptist Karen Mission.

164. The work at the Mandalay experimental station has been largely a continuance of that done in former years, the chief extension being in seed selection and distribution. The experiments with exotic cottons at this station have ended in complete failure. Cambodia cotton from Madras, however, showed signs of doing well. The Hmawbi station was devoted to experiments with paddy only and to seed selection and distribution. The receipt of a non-recurring grant for equipment during the year will greatly facilitate the development of the work at this station. Experiments in sesamum and Cambodia cotton in the Yamethin District, on the fertilisation of *taungya* soils in the Maymyo Subdivision and on wheat in the Katha District were also begun.

Agricultural  
experiment  
and re-  
search.

CHAP. IV.—  
PRODUCTION AND  
DISTRIBUTION.

The departmental report foreshadows the abolition of the so-called experimental gardens at Sinlunkaba in the Bhamo District, at Myitkyina and in the Chin Hills, except in so far as they can be made useful for seed production and distribution. The Myitkyina garden was reorganised during the year as a potato seed production station. The garden at Taunggyi in the Southern Shan States like the others has hitherto been devoted mainly to the production of European fruits for which there is no great demand, and it is now suggested that with the advent of the Southern Shan States Railway its activities might be more usefully directed to the production and distribution of reliable seed for the wheat industry of the States.

The moisture resisting Moulmein paddy originally introduced by the Local Government into the Akyab District showed a healthy expansion; 3,988 acres were planted and about 7,500 baskets were left for seed. Some rice milling firms are also importing seed for distribution. The supply of wheat in the Chin Hills was greatly in excess of the demand and the Superintendent of the Hills was asked by the Police Department, the only purchasers, to stop the cultivation for a year. It is feared that it may be difficult to get the supply up to requirements again. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat in the Bhamo District by the Military Police were temporarily abandoned. That wheat sufficient to ration the force would have been grown is certain and since the close of the year permission has been given for the resumption of the experiments under Military Police agency.

The Agricultural Chemist carried out 175 analyses during the year, a chemical examination of paddy mill products was completed, and an elaborate scheme of experiments was devised to determine the effects of different soils upon the chemical composition and market value of some paddy varieties. In Botany the survey of the peas and beans of the Province and also that of the wheats were completed. A survey of jowars and also work on sesamum and maize was also started. A series of important entomological experiments were conducted during the year, and under mycology the paddy blight known as *gwabo* and under other names received attention. This is considered by far the most serious blight in the Province and a visit of the Imperial Mycologist may be necessary to investigate and advise on it.

Ten cultivators' leaflets, two bulletins and three miscellaneous publications were issued during the year.

Veterinary  
Department:  
Staff and  
Veterinary  
Schools.

165. The full staff of Superintendents of the Veterinary Department is three but for most of the year the services of two Superintendents only were available. The only change in the subordinate staff was the appointment of a laboratory assistant for the Insein School. This school had 38 pupils on its rolls at the end of the year as against 24 in 1910-11. The number of cases brought for treatment to the dispensary attached to the school for demonstration purposes increases steadily and the daily attendance of cases averaged 15.12. The work in the laboratory also increased and included the examination of 2,000 slides sent in from the districts. Financial revision has been made for the better equipment of the school, which has long been a desideratum. The school at Taunggyi in the Shan States had nine pupils, four of whom were maintained by Shan chiefs with a guarantee of employment when efficient. Three of the four pupils who completed their 18 months' course passed the prescribed examination.

Cattle  
disease.

166. Deaths of cattle from contagious diseases fell from 39,164 to 34,215 in the year of report. Lower Burma returned 12,148 deaths and Upper Burma 22,067. There were considerable decreases under both rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease but anthrax and allied complaints showed a slight rise. Under rinderpest the Irrawaddy Division had a recorded mortality of a little over 2,000, mainly in the Bassein, Henzada and Ma-ubin Districts. In no other division of Lower Burma did the deaths from rinderpest exceed 1,500. Akyab and Meigui, particularly the latter with 2,701 deaths, suffered from anthrax and hæmorrhagic septicæmia. No serious losses from foot-and-mouth disease were reported, Bassein with 628 deaths recording by far the highest mortality.

In the Upper Burma Divisions registration of cattle mortality is confined to Thayetmyo, and a rough estimate only is available for other districts. Pakòkku, Thayetmyo and Shwebo suffered most from contagious diseases, principally rinderpest which carried off 6,707, 3,020 and 2,237 cattle in these districts respectively. Pakòkku also heads the list in the deaths from anthrax and foot-and-mouth disease, the figures being 323 and 687 respectively, for the two diseases. In no other district was there an outbreak of importance. Both in the Northern and Southern Shan States the year was free from serious and widespread epidemic. Local outbreaks were sometimes severe and in the Northern Shan States occurred in every State. They were however successfully localized.

Preventive inoculation was carried out in 54 villages in 12 districts, 8,946 animals being injected. Eighty-five are reported to have succumbed to rinderpest. Inoculation was also carried out for the Rangoon Municipality and for the Supply and Transport Department. For the first time certain Veterinary Inspectors and Veterinary Assistants were permitted to carry out inoculation without superior supervision, and so far the result of the innovation has been satisfactory. Sanction was accorded to a scheme for a survey of contagious cattle diseases and it is hoped to make a start in the coming year.

The segregation rules are now well understood by the people and, speaking generally, were applied without trouble, the villagers for the most part realising that outbreaks can be dealt with successfully by means of prompt and careful segregation. One source of trouble is the traffic in infected green hides but without legislation it is not likely that this can be stopped. In two or three districts segregation camps have been built and the departmental report recommends the extension of this practice. The growth of co-operative cattle insurance societies in Upper Burma may lead to a strengthening of public opinion in favour of segregation and other preventive measures.

**167.** The number of bulls and bullocks in the Province rose to 2,032,081, an increase of 68,837 on the previous year; cows also increased by nearly 30,000, but both male and female buffaloes showed a diminution. For purposes of cultivation the buffalo is being ousted by bulls and bullocks which are less liable to mortality from cattle disease. The number of sheep is unimportant, and even shows a slight decrease on the previous year. Goats have increased by 9,000, and horses and ponies by over 4,000. Ploughs are returned at 542,782 and carts at 618,699. Stock.

**168.** Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounted to Rs. 9'67 lakhs, making with the principal outstanding at the close of the year a total sum of Rs. 19'15 lakhs. Rupees 8'55 lakhs were collected during the year of report on behalf of principal and interest. Suspensions rose by a lakh owing to the unfavourable season and totalled Rs. 1'85 lakhs. The principal overdue at the end of March 1912 was Rs. 1'32 lakhs but most of this was recovered by the close of the agricultural year at the end of June 1912. Loans are now made earlier in the year than used to be the case and they are reported to be growing in popularity. The purchase of cattle and seed grain are the chief uses to which they were put. Little advantage was taken of the Land Improvement Loans Act and only Rs. 8,275 were advanced during the year. Agricultural loans.

The profit to the Local Government after repayment of principal and interest at 3½ per cent. to the Government of India amounted to Rs. 36,851.

**169.** Protection by embankments from inundation of lands suitable for cultivation has been undertaken on a large scale by the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department along the course of the Irrawaddy River in Lower Burma and also on a smaller scale along the banks of the Sittang River and in the Tharrawaddy District. These embankments on the west bank of the Irrawaddy consist of one running from the north of the Myanaung Subdivision of the Henzada District to the entrance to the Ngawun or Bassein River and a second surrounding the north of the Henzada Island from the Thabaung Township on the south-west to Pantanaw on the south-east. A short embankment on the east bank of the Irrawaddy Protection from floods.

CHAP. IV.— runs from Sagayyi to Sangin. Further south the northern portions of the Ma-ubin  
 PRODUC- and Thongwa Islands have been similarly embanked. The three embankments  
 TION AND along the Sittang River are known as the Sittang, the Zwebat-Moyingyi and the  
 DISTRI- Pegu embankments. For the Irrawaddy embankments proper, in which the  
 BU- Myanaung, the Henzada Island, the Sagayyi-Sangin and the Thongwa Island  
 TION. embankments are included, both capital and revenue accounts are kept. The  
 remaining embankments have revenue accounts only.

The total capital outlay on the embankments for which capital accounts are kept was by the end of the year of report Rs. 39.37 lakhs, and the revenue receipts were Rs. 13.85 lakhs. The net revenue after deducting working expenses totalling Rs. 2.70 lakhs was Rs. 11.15 lakhs or a percentage of 28.33 on the capital outlay. The net revenue derived from embankments possessing only revenue accounts was Rs. 4.64 lakhs. The total area protected by embankments maintained by Government was according to the departmental report 664,572 acres, an increase of 12,722 acres on the figures for the previous year.

The work of raising the embankments in the Irrawaddy section begun in former years was continued during the year of report and repairs were also executed on the Sittang embankments and on the Bilin chaung embankment in the Tharrawaddy District.

The works at Henzada mentioned in the General Administration Report of Burma for 1910-11 as undertaken to protect that town from erosion by the Irrawaddy cost over Rs. 26,000 during the year, but as they unfortunately proved quite incapable of resisting the set of the river, they have had to be abandoned.

### Weather and Crops.

170. The agricultural year 1911-12 was, like its predecessor, one of poor harvests. In Lower Burma the rice crop was destroyed by floods over extensive areas in the Pegu, Irrawaddy and Tenasserim Divisions in August and September, and outside flooded areas the full development of the crop was subsequently impaired by the failure of the late rains, which also prevented replanting in many of the flooded areas. Later still a cyclonic storm in January when the bulk of the crop was drying on the threshing floor did considerable damage. In Upper Burma conditions were also unfavourable. The early rains were good but were followed by prolonged spells of drought in the dry zone during July, August and September, while, as in Lower Burma, the later rains both inside and outside the dry zone proved insufficient in most districts. Late rises on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy Rivers did much damage to the island crops of the Sagaing and Mandalay Districts.

171. The rice crop of the year fell below the normal in all the chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma except Henzada. In the final forecast the provincial estimate was fixed at 87 per cent. of a normal crop and the exportable surplus was calculated to be 2,425,000 tons of cargo rice. The actual surplus exported in 1911 was 2,403,525 tons as against an estimated surplus of 2,580,000 tons. The deficiency would have been larger but for unexpectedly large exports from Upper Burma, where the extension of cultivation and the opening of new irrigation works is adding to the surplus available for export. An unprecedented rise in the price of unhusked rice began about July 1911. A brisk demand from China, Japan and Java, the prohibition of export from Saigon and a poor harvest in Siam as well as in Burma all combine to give an impetus to speculation which raised the price at Rangoon from Rs. 135 at the end of June to Rs. 204 per 100 baskets at the beginning of October. Thereafter prices fell to Rs. 133 in December with the advent of the new crop, which is 30 per cent. higher than in the corresponding month of 1910. In January the price for undamaged grain rose to Rs. 150 round which point it oscillated till the middle of May when it again rose rapidly and stood at Rs. 200 at the close of the year.

Rangoon prices govern the market throughout the Province, and all districts benefited by the appreciation. Some apprehension was expressed lest the

Character of  
the season.

Outturns  
and prices.

high prices combined with a short crop should lead to overselling and consequent retention of insufficient stocks for home consumption. District reports however did not support this view, but the situation was carefully watched as it is difficult to obtain accurate estimates of stocks, particularly in areas away from the railway. The final cotton forecast for the year was 34,000 bales, but the figures of actual exports show that the yield was under-estimated. The value fell somewhat owing to the plentiful supplies. The price per maund of 82½ lbs. was Rs. 7-12-0 at Thayetmyo as against Rs. 11-4-0 in 1910 and Rs. 8-14-0 normal. The outturn of groundnut was estimated at 48,500 tons and prices declined in Myingyan, Magwe and Pakòkku. Sesamum varied considerably in outturn from district to district, and in most districts higher prices were realised. Tobacco yielded less than usual both in the Upper and Lower Province. In Upper Burma the high price of rice caused a rise in the value of millet, maize and other food grains. In the chief wheat-producing tracts the price of wheat was higher and rises in the price of red and white beans were general.

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### Co-operation.

172. The year 1911-12 saw a considerable advance in the development of co-operation in the Province. The Agricultural and Co-operative Conference held at Mandalay in July 1911 has already been referred to, and its results have been as fruitful on the co-operative side as on that of agriculture. Rural credit societies numbered 691 with 16,821 members as against 444 with 11,185 members at the end of 1910-11. With the exception of the societies in the Pakòkku District which are supplied with funds by the Pakòkku Central Bank, these all dealt with the Upper Burma Central Bank at Mandalay. As heretofore all the rural societies were formed with unlimited liability and the great majority adopted the system of Rs. 100 shares paid in ten annual instalments of Rs. 10 each. The aggregate profit realised on the year's working was Rs. 78,000; share capital reached Rs. 2.78 lakhs, and loans from other societies, chiefly from the Central Banks totalled Rs. 11.76 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 40,000, Rs. 1.67 lakhs, and Rs. 6.73 lakhs respectively. Reserve funds totalled Rs. 74,000 as against Rs. 36,000 in 1910-11. Loans from non-members and deposits by members decreased from Rs. 3.08 lakhs and Rs. 34,800 to Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 34,300 respectively. This was due to the withdrawal of the Bank of Rangoon, Limited, from all its business with Co-operative Credit Societies during the year of report, and also to the repayment of ancient debts due by members which were commuted into deposits with the societies.

Co-operative  
Rural Societies.

The development of agricultural co-operation was mainly confined to the Upper Province, the number of new societies in Lower Burma being 19 only. Two new districts Insein and Prome however appeared in the list for the first time and with the appointment of an extra Junior Assistant Registrar for work in the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions an increased rate of expansion in that part of the Province may be expected in the future. Sixty-four rural societies were formed in the Minbu District where a special staff of one officer with Registrar's powers and two assistants was appointed to distribute land under the recently completed Mòn Canal and to finance the new settlers with agricultural advances through the medium of Co-operative Credit Societies. Rupees 1.72 lakhs of Government money were so advanced during the year of report. These advances will gradually be withdrawn as cultivation settles down and the financing of the Societies will be undertaken by the new Central Bank established at Sagu since the close of the year.

173. The Unions of Co-operative Credit Societies advanced from 24 with 293 societies to 43 with 486 affiliated societies. They were to be found in eleven districts, Shwebo heading the list with eleven unions. The unions gave great assistance in the inspection and control of their affiliated societies and some of them had cash credits with the Central Bank within which they were permitted to operate. The appointment of five inspectors paid from Union funds either was or

Unions and  
Central  
Banks.

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was about to be made in the Shwebo, Kyaukse, Mandalay and Pakòkku Districts. The only addition to the Central Banks during the year was that at Pegu. This confined itself to collecting local deposits, which together with its share capital, were invested in the Upper Burma Bank at Mandalay.

The Upper Burma Central Bank was practically the Provincial Central Bank. It commenced to transact business with the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon, during the year as well as with the National Bank of India at Mandalay. Its paid up share capital was on June 30th, 1912, Rs. 59,150. It held Rs. 11'21 lakhs of deposits and Rs. 43,000 of advances from the banks. Its loans to societies totalled Rs. 12'19 lakhs and it held Rs. 48,000 invested in Government paper. Its profit for the year was, after paying the remuneration of the Manager, Rs. 12,000, and a dividend of 9 per cent. was paid. The reserve fund after the allocation of the profits on the year's working stood at Rs. 6,400. The members of the bank comprised 384 individual members and 548 societies.

Other Societies.

174. Urban Credit Societies increased from 27 to 37, but their progress hardly justified expectations. Except in one or two cases they failed to promote rural co-operation in their neighbourhood and speaking generally they did not succeed in developing a business in small loans for the petty artisans and shopkeepers of their towns, which is the main duty of a popular bank.

Societies for the sale of grain, of which seven were formed during the year, were a new departure, and though the results were not uniformly satisfactory, considerable experience was gained. It is clear that by such co-operative sale societies can eliminate the middleman's profit and also provide a machinery for supplying thoroughly clean graded grain to the Rangoon mills, if the millers are prepared to pay higher prices in return for the trouble and expense involved.

Cattle insurance societies increased from 6 to 23. These are found in four districts. The number of cattle insured is 933, valued at Rs. 35,000. The total funds of the societies were Rs. 975. In only one case was an indemnity paid during the year. Rinderpest was excluded from insurance but as funds increase it is hoped to include this also.

The new Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) came into force during the year.

### Horticulture.

Horticultural Societies.

175. There are two Horticultural Societies in the Province. Of these the more important is the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma with its headquarters in Rangoon which increased its membership from 246 to 256 during the year. The year was a more prosperous one than 1910 and the Society's income increased. The re-valuation of the Society's property however necessitated a provision of Rs. 8,754 for depreciation and the revenue account shows in consequence a deficit of over Rs. 6,600. The annual exhibition of flowers, plants, industries and poultry was again a success and the exhibits exceeded those of former years in number, variety and quality.

The Tenasserim Agri-Horticultural Society increased its membership by five during the year and had a credit balance of Rs. 966 at its close. Prizes for school gardens were offered and four schools in Moulmein entered for the competition. The annual flower and vegetable show suffered from a lack of exhibitors.

### Forests.

Forest reserves, survey and settlement, and working-plans.

176. The total area of forest reserves in the Province rose during the year from 26,077 to 26,135 square miles; there was an actual increase of a considerably larger area but recomputation after survey resulted in large deductions from former estimates in the Pegu and Tenasserim Circles. The total area of reserved and unclassified forests was 137,353 square miles. The settlement of 267'3 square miles was finally completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 17,900. In the

previous year 366 square miles were finally settled at a cost of Rs. 9,667. The expenditure on areas undergoing settlement during 1911-12, was Rs. 16,801. The total length of boundaries was 23,734 miles, an increase of 398 miles over the revised figures for the previous year. Artificial demarcation was carried out along boundaries measuring 556 miles during the year and the total length of boundaries so demarcated had reached 19,100 miles at its close. But little progress was made with forest survey operations and the reports indicate the need of the re-establishment of a special forest survey. Two hundred and sixty-two square miles of reserved forest and 149 square miles of boundaries were included in the topographical work of the Survey of India. The area of reserved forests remaining to be taken under survey amounted to 8,293 square miles.

Working-plans were sanctioned for 231 square miles during the year. At its commencement the compilation of working-plans was in progress for 2,176 square miles and a further area of 776 square miles was taken in hand before its close. Out of the total area of reserved and unclassed forests working-plans have still to be taken in hand for 126,745 square miles. In the West Salween Division a working-plan to cover 162 square miles for the exploitation of *pyinkado*, *pyinnia* and other marketable species other than teak is in course of preparation. Sanction was given to the working-plans for 185 square miles in the Upper Chindwin Division and for 43 square miles in the Katha Division. In the Bhamo Division the working-plan for 106 square miles was submitted and the prescriptions taken in hand in anticipation of sanction.

177. Offences against Forest Rules increased from 3,831 to 4,228 during the year largely owing to greater vigilance on the part of the staff of the Department. Unauthorised fellings again showed advancing figures particularly in the Southern and Pegu Circles. The exhaustion of the unclassed forests in the Prome, Zigôn and Tharrawaddy Divisions of the latter circle is said to be leading to an annual increase in the theft of forest produce from the Plains Reserves.

Fire protection was less successful than in the previous year owing to the lack of winter rain and an unusually prolonged hot weather in many divisions. Protection was attempted over 4,319,815 acres and was successfully carried out over 4,043,025 acres, at a total cost of Rs. 2.43 lakhs. The failure of the rains in the dry zone of Upper Burma led to the throwing open to free grazing of all the reserves in the Myingyan District and two reserves in the Meiktila District. Illicit grazing was reported to be common in many divisions, and in the dry zone the growing popularity of goat breeding was said to be rendering the protection of the reserves more difficult than in the past.

178. The expenditure on new buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 90,000, of which Rs. 47,000 was spent on rest-houses and the remainder mainly on head-quarter houses and houses for subordinate establishments. On communications, mainly cart-roads and bridle paths new work to the value of Rs. 96,000 was completed. The total expenditure on new works fell by approximately Rs. 21,000 below the figures for the previous year. Repairs to buildings and communications cost Rs. 53,000 and Rs. 27,000 respectively, the aggregate total being approximately the same as in 1910-11. The area of plantations increased by over 500 acres during the year, chiefly in teak plantation on hillside clearings. Nearly a lakh of rupees was expended on improvement fellings, the area dealt with aggregating 75,000 acres.

179. The number of teak trees girdled during the year was 140,522, an increase of twenty-five per cent. on the figures for 1910-11. Over two million cubic feet of teak, equal to over 43,000 tons, was extracted by Government agency. This method of working is almost entirely confined to the Pegu Division which extracted three-quarters of the total. Teak extraction by purchasers aggregated nearly ten and a half million cubic feet equivalent to 210,000 tons, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the previous year's figures which may be accounted for by the absence of the special inducements to rapid extraction mentioned in the General Administration Report of Burma for 1910-11. The extraction of

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Preservation  
of the  
forests.

Improvement  
of the  
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other woods.



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unreserved woods in logs by purchasers showed a small increase. There was a considerable increase in log extraction by free grantees both in the case of teak and unreserved woods. Fuel was extracted in smaller quantities, the total outturn being over two and a half million cubic feet below that of the previous year.

Finance.

180. The financial results are noticed in Chapter V in the section entitled Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

### Mines and Quarries.

The Indian  
Mines Act.

181. Of the mines dealt with in the General Administration Report of Burma for 1910-11 that of the Mount Pima Mining Company was no longer worked, the Company having gone into liquidation, and though work proceeded intermittently at the Sagadaung galena mines in the Mandalay District no extraction of ore took place. There was a considerable improvement in the health of the employes at the tin mines of the Burma Development Syndicate at Maliwun, which was worked throughout the year. The Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, at Mogök, in the Ruby Mines District continued their operations on the same lines as in former years. New mines are represented by the Pagaye, Kanbawkaung and Egani mines in Tavoy District, all of which are engaged in the extraction of wolfram, and a steatite mine at Sanbawgyi in the Kyaukpyu District. There was one fatal accident at the Pagaye mines during the year. Women and children are said to have been employed in the alluvial workings in Tavoy but were not entered in the returns, and a very few women were also employed at the Sagadaung mine in the Mandalay District.

New con-  
cessions.

182. A change in the prescribed forms for district reports on applications for prospecting or exploring licenses or mining leases and also in the dates of their submission makes detailed comparison with the figures for 1910-11 impossible. There were 796 cases pending at the end of March 1911. By the end of December 1,013 cases had been disposed of, as against 821 in the full twelve months of 1910-11. The cases still outstanding then numbered 633. Of these all but 150 referred to districts in the eastern and southern portions of the Tenasserim Division, the great majority having reference to minerals other than oil. Tavoy is the chief centre of the prospecting fever and though this is not always definitely stated the objective is as a rule wolfram ore. Applications relating to other districts of the Province are usually on account of supposed petroleum bearing areas, but there are a few cases of other minerals. Approximately the same division applies to the cases actually disposed of. The first quarter of 1912 saw no diminution of the prospecting activity and 402 cases were then disposed of, a number exceeding that dealt with in any quarter of 1911.

Petroleum.

183. The petroleum yield of the Province recovered to some extent from the fall experienced in 1910 and aggregated 222 million gallons, as against 211 millions in the previous year and 230 million gallons in 1909. The output in the Magwe District where the Yenangyaung wells are situated continued to decline and fell by 8½ million to 166 million gallons. The Myingyan District, where are the Singu wells, improved by 19 million gallons, and the output of the Minbu oil-field rose from 18,000 to 632,000 gallons. The Pakökku District output declined to 4½ million gallons, in spite of an increase from the main oil-field at Yenangyat. Exploitation continued vigorously, both in the Minbu oil-field and in the lower sands of that at Yenangyaung, but it is still too early to predict an assured return. Prospecting in the Thayetmyo District did not result in any find of value, and a new field near Kyaukkwet in the Pakökku District recently taken up by the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company was abandoned as unproductive. Prospecting operations in the Upper Chindwin were initiated by this Company during the year.

184. The only commercial venture for the extraction of gold was that of the Burma Gold Dredging Company in the Myitkyina District of Upper Burma, where it was engaged in dredging operations for gold and platinum in the bed of the Irrawaddy River. The quantity of gold won during the year was 6,390 ozs. valued at Rs. 3'64 lakhs, an increase of 418 ozs. over the figures of the previous year. The lease of the Shweli Gold Dredging and Mining Syndicate was cancelled during the year. Gold washing by native methods was carried on intermittently in several districts. The operations were however quite unimportant and only two districts, Pakòkku and Katha, returned figures for the year of report, the amount being 22 ozs. only.

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Gold.

185. The Burma Ruby Mines Company in the district of that name continued to work throughout the year. Rubies were extracted to the value of Rs. 9'65 lakhs as compared with Rs. 8'37 lakhs in the previous year. Sapphires and spinels to the value of Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 10,500 were also found, the value of the total output of the Company expanding by Rs. 1'43 lakhs. The ruby market in Europe continued bad, but the Indian market was fair. The Director's report for the year ending the 29th February 1912 shows a profit for the twelve months of £7,635-16-4. The percentage payable to the Government of India was £2,378-18-2, leaving a net profit of £5,256-18-2. On the understanding that expenditure estimated at £20,000 will be incurred on the development of new areas the existing debt has been remitted by the Secretary of State, until such time as the net profits exceed 10 per cent. on the present paid-up capital. Royalties collected from native miners by the Company and paid to Government in return for a commission of 10 per cent. amounted to Rs. 1,81,040 as against Rs. 1,47,540 in the previous year.

Rubies.

186. The Taungbalaung Copper Mines in the Myitkyina District after extracting 159 tons valued at Rs. 7,400 as compared with 290 tons worth Rs. 8,693 in the previous year ceased operations on the 1st January 1912. The Tawmaw Mines in the same district produced 2,062 cwts. of jade valued at Rs. 1'72 lakhs, but the trade was disorganised by the outbreak of the revolution in China and consequent failure of the demand. Jade to the value of Rs. 15,000 was also reported to have been won in the Malin tract of the Katha District. Owing to the absence of purchasers there were no sales and the stones remained with the diggers. Only 13 cwts. of amber as against 63 cwts. in 1910 were imported from the Hukong valley in unadministered territory. The production of galena in the Toungoo District and the Southern Shan States fell from 680 tons valued at Rs. 22,508 to 189 tons valued at Rs. 10,777. Tin ore and tin were produced in the Mergui District to the amount of 2,624 cwts. valued at Rs. 2'97 lakhs. The production of lead slag in the Northern Shan States increased from 29,533 to 31,954 tons valued at Rs. 10'24 lakhs, and that of silver lead ore from 975 tons to 3,218 tons valued at Rs. 72,165, in both cases the result of the increased activity of the Burma Mines Company at Bawdwin. The total production of wolfram in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts more than doubled during the year of report, and aggregated 16,963 cwts. valued at Rs. 8'69 lakhs. Iron ore weighing 20,995 tons and valued at Rs. 7,659 was extracted in the Mandalay District by the Burma Mines Company as against 7,480 tons valued at Rs. 2,571.

Other  
minerals.

187. Clay, laterite, limestone, sandstone and gravel were extracted as usual in large quantities. The supply of these materials is practically inexhaustible and the output depends mainly on the requirements of the Public Works Department, the Burma Railways, and the Municipalities for building and road-making purposes. Granite was extracted in eight districts, the most important quarries being those of the Thaton District and that on the island of Kalagauk in the Amherst District belonging to the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoon.

Quarry  
stones and  
clay.

188. The revenue realized from fees, rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber amounted to Rs. 28'69 lakhs, a fall of over half a lakh from the record figures of the previous year. The revenue from petroleum declined in the

Revenue  
from mines  
and  
quarries.

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TION AND  
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TION.

Magwe District by Rs. 2·21 lakhs, which was partly compensated for by an expansion of Rs. 2·03 lakhs elsewhere. Receipts from the sale of the right to collect royalty on jade in the Myitkyina District decreased by over Rs. 44,000. Fees, rents and royalties on other minerals showed an increase of Rs. 1·17 lakhs, practically the whole of which was supplied by the Tenasserim Division. Tavoy contributed Rs. 65,647 and Mergui, Rs. 26,149 of the total increase, in the form of surface rents paid under prospecting licenses and royalties paid on metal extracted principally wolfram and tin. Increases in the Thaton, Amherst, Upper Chindwin and Katha Districts are due to the growth in the number of prospecting licenses issued.

### Manufactures.

Principa<sup>l</sup>  
industries.

189. According to the statistics collected at the Census of 1911 the number of actual workers in the industries of the Province was 469,743 persons, of whom 249,433 were males and 220,310 were females. Dependents numbered 336,688. The percentage of the persons engaged in industries and their dependents to the total population was 6·6 only. A special industrial census of large industries was undertaken. Exclusive of plantations, mines, petroleum wells and quarries of hard rock two hundred and eighty-eight industrial concerns employing 58,723 males and 2,776 females were enumerated. Food industries head the list with 30,059 employes of whom 29,872 were at work in the 152 rice mills of the Province. Chemical industries follow with 11,150 workers, nearly the whole of whom were engaged in the various operations of petroleum refining. The conversion of timber in 82 saw mills employed 9,833 persons and transport construction 4,907 persons, the last named comprising the subsidiary workshops and dock-yards of the Government and the railway and steamer companies. The remainder of the industries are of minor importance.

Outside of these large industries the occupations of the people are for the most part uninfluenced by the introduction either of European capital or Western industrial methods and continue to be conducted on traditional lines as home or cottage industries. Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving is still the most important of these home industries employing 5,219 males and 91,766 females with 35,752 dependents. The number of persons so employed at the Census of 1901 was 192,618 and the drop of 50 per cent in 10 years is an eloquent indication of the extent to which the imports of factory-made goods have ousted the indigenous product. Sawyers, carpenters, turners, joiners and the like number over 56,000 persons and rice-pounders and huskers and flour-grinders nearly 42,000, exclusive of the employes in rice and saw mills already enumerated. Tailors and dress-makers, basket-makers, workers in precious stones and metals, persons engaged in washing, cleaning and dyeing, workers in iron, silk spinners and weavers, and toddy drawers are the only other classes of workers whose industry employs more than 10,000 workmen. Pottery which employed 11,000 persons in 1901 showed no more than 9,000 workers. Increases where they occur are for the most part in occupations in which the stress of over-sea competition has not yet been felt. These indigenous industries are, however, as a rule but poorly remunerated and the high prices ruling for agricultural produce during recent years have doubtless induced a certain number of workers, particularly among the younger generation, to abandon their hereditary occupation in favour of agriculture.

Factories.

190. The Indian Factories Act, 1881, as in past years, included within its scope only 14 districts, all in Lower Burma. The Indian Factories Act, 1911, which will apply to the whole Province did not come into force until after the close of the year. The number of factories increased from 301 to 307. Two flour mills in Rangoon and the Port Commissioners' stone works at Kalagauk in the Amherst District were the only new kinds of factory, and there was an increase of 4 in the saw mills of the Toungoo District, the total number in the Province being now 88. Rice mills remained at last year's figure 165. The average number of daily

operatives in all factories fell from 45,624 to 43,784 composed of 41,660 male and 1,484 female adults with 640 children. The increase in the number of children employed is entirely confined to Rangoon, where the figures rose from 134 in 1910 to 408 in the year of report. The work assigned to them was however reported to be light and suitable. Elsewhere there was a decrease in the employment of children.

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Twenty-seven factories did not work during the year. No striking advance in the sanitary arrangements of factories was reported, but managers are said to have complied readily with suggestions for improvement and the general health of the operatives was good.

The rate of wages for unskilled labour remained at about Rs. 15 a month, and the fact that no difficulty appears to be found in obtaining labour indicates that the operatives are sufficiently paid and generally well treated. Accidents increased from 335 to 385, but the increase was entirely in minor accidents, fatal accidents having fallen from 15 to 9 and serious accidents from 131 to 129. Most of the accidents were unconnected with machinery and many were due to carelessness.

### Trade.

191. The total value of the seaborne trade of the Province, both foreign and coasting, advanced by Rs. 642.16 lakhs or by 11.08 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1910-11. The value exceeded the record figures of 1907-08 by Rs. 80 lakhs, and the value of the trade omitting Government treasure transactions was Rs. 205 lakhs better. There was a remarkable increase in the imports of sovereigns 1,427,000 being received from India on Government account and 264,200 by Banks from foreign countries, whereas the total number received in 1910-11 was 219,000 only. Sovereigns do not appear to have entered much into circulation but the increased circulation of currency notes has to a great extent curtailed the movements of rupees between India and Burma. The maximum circulation of currency notes was Rs. 684 lakhs on March 1st 1912 as against Rs. 483 lakhs and Rs. 433 lakhs in the two previous years also in the same month.

Maritime  
trade: total  
value and  
revenue.

The total value of the private foreign trade was Rs. 3,766 lakhs, an increase of 17.71 per cent. over the figures for 1910-11. Imports improved by Rs. 131 lakhs or 11.98 per cent. in sympathy with the high prices obtained for produce exported. More cotton and woollen piece goods, apparel, provisions, cigarettes and gold bullion were imported but metals and their manufactures, machinery and mill work and building materials generally fell off. The value of exports was Rs. 2,541 lakhs, a growth of 20.68 per cent. over the previous year, but although more rice was shipped the increase was mainly due to the greatly enhanced price of paddy. Considerable improvement took place in the exports of rice bran, raw cotton, hides and skins, tobacco, rubber and wolfram ore. The value of the private coasting trade declined by 11.75 per cent. Imports rose by 3.26 per cent. to Rs. 1,033 lakhs but exports were only Rs. 1,038 lakhs, a decline of 20.20 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This was entirely due to the smaller demand from India for rice. The departmental report points out that rice and paddy represented 63.75 per cent. of the combined value of the foreign and coasting exports of merchandise, and that an important factor in the strong position held by Burma in the rice trade of the world is the marvellous regularity of the volume of her exports. During the past 5 years the fluctuation in exports has been only 325,000 tons on an average total export of 2,363,999 tons.

Rangoon is by far the most important port in the Province and accounted for 82.31 per cent. of the total trade in private merchandise as against 82.70 in 1910-11. The rice export trade of Bassein improved and it was reported that paddy was diverted there from districts which have hitherto supplied Rangoon.

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DISTRIBUTION.

The balance of the value of exports over imports, excluding Government transactions, was Rs. 1,322 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 36 lakhs as compared with 1910-11.

The net customs duty realised, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, was Rs. 184 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 4 lakhs or 2.33 per cent. over that for the previous year. The increase would have been higher but for heavy rains in January which retarded the movement of the rice crop from Rangoon. The import duty on salt showed an increase of Rs. 68,000, and the reduction in the rate of duty on tobacco had the effect of greatly increasing consumption and raising the revenue. Cotton piece goods also largely contributed to the increased import duty realised.

Rangoon contributed Rs. 159.54 lakhs of the total revenue and also collected Rs. 17.89 lakhs on account of rice exported from subordinate ports. These latter contributed Rs. 27.26 lakhs of which Rs. 25.50 lakhs related to export duty. Bassein had the largest income of the subordinate ports its share being Rs. 13.05 lakhs. Akyab and Moulmein followed with Rs. 7.50 lakhs and Rs. 6.07 lakhs respectively. None of the other ports reached half a lakh.

Rangoon  
trade: total  
figures.

192. The aggregate foreign and coasting trade of Rangoon totalled Rs. 4,806 lakhs, exclusive of Government transactions as against Rs. 4,587 lakhs in 1910-11. Foreign imports rose from Rs. 1,006 lakhs to Rs. 1,199 lakhs, and foreign exports from Rs. 1,694 lakhs to Rs. 2,036 lakhs, a total increase in foreign trade of Rs. 475 lakhs. The coasting trade showed a rise of Rs. 33 lakhs in imports to Rs. 770 lakhs which was however more than counterbalanced by a drop of Rs. 256 lakhs in exports to Rs. 801 lakhs. The foreign private trade represented 67.32 per cent. of the aggregate value against 60.17 per cent. in the previous year. Out of the seven groups into which the trade of Rangoon is divided two only, animals living and metals and manufactures of metals, showed a decline in imports, and two only, oils and articles manufactured and partly manufactured, in the case of exports.

Rangoon  
trade: for-  
ign imports.

193. The most important item of merchandise imported into Rangoon was manufactures of cotton. This rose by Rs. 57.73 lakhs during the year of report and was valued at Rs. 355.68 lakhs or 31.10 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise. Next but a long way behind came metals, provisions, silk and its manufactures, sugar, hardware and cutlery, apparel, machinery and mill work, manufactures of wool and liquors in the above order. None of these however exceeded 10 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise. The growth of the trade in cotton manufactures was confined to piece goods. Foreign imports of twist and yarn showed a slight increase but there was a drop of nearly two million pounds valued at Rs. 8 lakhs in the coasting trade. This decline is attributed to the decadence of the village weaving industry, and is coincident with the increased imports of piece goods. The foreign imports of piece goods were the highest on record reaching a value of Rs. 281 lakhs. Coloured, printed and dyed piece goods were most in demand and represented nearly 50 per cent. of the total quantity imported. It is satisfactory to note that the United Kingdom had the lion's share of this trade, providing 84 per cent. of the foreign imports in the case of twist and yarn and 85 per cent. in the case of piece goods, where Holland was second with 10 per cent. The coasting trade in cotton piece goods also passed all previous records, reaching Rs. 63 lakhs, coloured, printed and dyed piece goods again representing more than half of the total imports. In other cotton fabrics hosiery was the principal item and advanced by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs, of which Japan supplied Rs. 9.68 lakhs, and Germany Rs. 5.64 lakhs.

Metals have shown a steady decline for the past three years which is attributed to a lull in building operations and development work after the feverish haste of the last few years as well as to the sharp rise in prices in the home market in 1911.

Unwrought iron dropped in quantity by 55 per cent. but imports of pig iron from Bengal rose from 1,700 cwts. to 11,183 cwts. and on account of its lower price the Indian is replacing the foreign product. In wrought iron the smaller requirements of the oil industry reduced the value of pipes and tubes by 47 per cent.

though there was an increase in tinned plates for the kerosine oil trade. The chief importing countries were the United Kingdom and the United States. The imports from both declined to Rs. 61.89 lakhs and Rs. 24.30 lakhs respectively.

Imports of provisions increased by Rs. 8½ lakhs and there was a general improvement under the majority of items. The imports of biscuits were nearly equal to, and those of condensed milk were greater than, the combined imports of these articles at all other ports in India. Wet salted fish again declined but dry salted fish rose by over 2 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom enjoyed 39 per cent. of the trade in provisions followed by the Straits Settlements with 35 per cent. Imports of raw silk rose 45 per cent. to nearly Rs. 22½ lakhs. This was in excess of requirements and large stocks were in hand at the close of the year. Silk piece goods, of which Japan has the monopoly, increased by nearly 20 per cent. and the imports were the largest on record. The goods readily passed into consumption owing to the high prices obtained for paddy by the cultivators.

Refined sugar declined by 9.5 per cent. in quantity but rose 1.4 per cent. in value, owing to heavy stocks carried over from the previous year and the high prices ruling. Java continued to be the chief source of supply with 360,223 cwts. valued at nearly Rs. 40 lakhs, as against 383,084 cwts. valued at Rs. 37½ lakhs in 1910-11. A noticeable fall of nearly 20,000 cwts. took place in imports from Hongkong.

Under hardware and cutlery, enamelled ware, principally from Austria, was imported on an increasing scale and sewing machines rose from 6,820 to 7,238. Agricultural implements were under half a lakh in value and less than in either of the two previous years.

Apparel excluding hosiery rose by Rs. 5.59 lakhs to Rs. 45.80 lakhs, the highest figure on record. The largest item was haberdashery. Of the general total value the United Kingdom contributed 67 per cent. as against 66 per cent., Japan 14 per cent. and Austria-Hungary and Germany 5 per cent. each. Machinery and mill work declined from Rs. 43.51 lakhs to Rs. 39.48 lakhs. The United Kingdom contributed Rs. 21.29 lakhs and the United States Rs. 12.66 lakhs both below last year's figures. Germany rose by half a lakh to Rs. 4 lakhs. There was an improvement under steam engines other than locomotives and under electrical engines but other categories showed a reduction.

The import of woollen goods improved by Rs. 8½ lakhs, chiefly under the head of piece goods. Italian rugs were said to be in course of displacement by cheap cotton-fringed woollen blankets from the United Kingdom.

There was an increase of 39,028 gallons in the consumption of malt liquor. Imports of spirit rose very slightly, but clearances for consumption were less by 10,000 proof gallons than in the previous year. Brandy, gin and rum which are principally consumed in the liquor shops all contributed to the fall, whereas whisky, a more expensive liquor, showed a slight increase. Wines showed a further decline except in the case of port which rose slightly. Railway plant and rolling stock declined from Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs, owing to a fall of Rs. 8 lakhs in the imports of rails, fish plates, sleepers and keys. Imported salt rose by Rs. 4½ lakhs, and drugs, medicines and narcotics by Rs. 8 lakhs. Both matches and chemicals declined owing to the competition of local factories. Under toys and requisites for games the increase in air guns and air rifles was very marked. Imports of China tea declined but the coasting trade in Indian tea advanced. One thousand eight hundred and nineteen bicycles, 61 motor cycles and 61 motor cars were imported.

194. The chief commodities exported from Rangoon were, in the order of value, rice husked and unhusked, rice bran, wood and manufactures of wood, mineral oils, raw hides and skins, raw cotton, grain and pulse (excluding rice) and pig lead. The principal feature in the rice trade was the high level of prices. There was a decrease of nearly 4 million cwts. in the quantity exported but a rise of Rs. 25.43 lakhs in value. Owing to good crops in India shipments coastwise fell by over 5 million cwts., but those to foreign countries rose by nearly 1½ million cwts. The decline in exports is attributed to the unseasonable weather and rain

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in January 1912 which caused considerable damage to outlying paddy and retarded the shipment of the new crops. The high prices realised were due to the demand from the East owing to a shortage of crops in Saigon, Siam and China. Shipments to almost every Eastern port showed an increase, and the Eastern demand was so great that damaged (yellow) rice was shipped to the Straits and even to Europe at prices which in an ordinary year would be considered abnormal. Rice bran exports advanced by 19·5 per cent. in quantity to 213,078 tons valued at Rs. 85·67 lakhs. More than half of this total was taken by the United Kingdom, Germany coming second with 60,111 tons or more than double the quantity taken last year. The total tonnage of the foreign and coasting exports of teak wood was the highest hitherto attained. The total value however showed a slight falling of reflecting a drop in the quality of the timber. This was most noticeable in the case of foreign exports which included considerable quantities of timber of a class lower than that usually accepted by such markets owing to the shortage of first class timber. Exports to foreign countries receded nearly 6 per cent. in quantity and 13 per cent. in value. Shipments coastwise on the other hand advanced by 9·4 per cent. in quantity and by 10·5 per cent. in value. Owing to the strong demand in India prices rose towards the end of the year. The oil industry continued to flourish and though the exports of kerosene oil in the foreign and coasting trade were less by nearly 7 million gallons there was an increase of over 12 million gallons in the case of benzine, fuel oil and lubricating oil. Japan increased her supplies of paraffin wax from 26,000 to nearly 40,000 cwts. on account of the growth of a native candle industry. The development of this industry in Japan, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies caused a decrease in the export of candles to Eastern ports. The deficiency was however more than made up for by the expansion of the trade in other directions and the net increase of the candle trade was half a lakh. Hides and skins showed a substantial advance of 14·6 per cent. on the previous year, Italy followed by Asiatic Turkey being again the best customers for raw hides. Dressed hides suffered a further decline. The exports of raw cotton were the largest on record amounting to Rs. 36·60 lakhs for the foreign trade and Rs. 30·14 lakhs coastwise. The increase was due to the larger area under this crop and the reduced overland exports to China. Of the total exports 64·4 per cent. went to the United Kingdom and 24·5 per cent. to Japan. The increase of exports to India and to Japan were attributable to the shortage of the Indian crop, of which Japan is a large buyer. Prices ruled lower as a result of the record American crop but the downward tendency was to some extent contracted by the short crop in India. Pulse, principally beans, improved by Rs. 3·54 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the best customer. The output of pig lead was restricted owing to the transfer of the smelters of the Burma Mines, Limited, from Mandalay to Namtu. Oil cake rose by Rs. 3½ lakhs. Cutch fell in value by Rs. 4 lakhs, in spite of an increase in the coasting trade. Rubber advanced from 114,464 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·81 lakhs to 282,240 lbs. valued at Rs. 8·75 lakhs, the increase being due to the larger output of plantation rubber. The total quantity exported from the Province was 310,240 lbs. The exports of wolfram ore from Rangoon advanced from 3,274 cwts. to 10,158 cwts., but the total figures for the Province were 29,112 cwts. valued at Rs. 17·85 lakhs. The largest customers were the United Kingdom with 14,028 cwts. and Germany with 7,577 cwts. Groundnuts fell heavily by 50 per cent. to 54,187 cwts. in spite of extensions in cultivation. This was due to increased local extraction of groundnut oil and oil cake. Jade-stone declined owing to the troubles in China where the rough jadestone is sent to be cut. There was an improvement in shipments of lac to foreign countries, most of which was seed lac. The hope that the establishment of two refineries in Rangoon would lead to an increase of exports in refined lac was not realised owing to a difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of the raw material and the fall in prices in Europe and America.

Rangoon  
trade:  
British  
share.

195. The United Kingdom's share of the trade of Rangoon was 56 per cent. of the imports and 16 per cent. of the exports. The British Empire supplied 65·78 per cent. of the imports and took 42·43 per cent. of the exports. The

shares taken by other countries grouped by continents are for imports and exports respectively, Europe 16.98 and 18.90 per cent., Asia 12.34 and 31.18 per cent., Africa .16 and 6.17 per cent. and America 4.74 and 1.32 per cent.

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196. The combined value of the import and export coasting trade in private merchandise fell by 14 per cent. to Rs. 1,564.56 lakhs. This decline was due to a reduction of Rs. 286.77 lakhs in the value of rice shipments, owing to better crops in India. Imports continue to improve and totalled Rs. 765.62 lakhs. The most noticeable feature was the import of 93,382 cwts. of rice from Bengal as against 37,185 cwts. in 1910-11, due no doubt to the high prices ruling in Rangoon. The chief increases were in grain and pulse, manufactures of cotton, seeds, oils, metals and umbrellas. Excluding the figures for rice the export trade showed a steady improvement under most heads, particularly under those of raw cotton, and wood and its manufactures. Mineral oils declined. Excluding rice, the value of exports exceeded by Rs. 204.27 lakhs or 42 per cent. the average of the five years ending 1907-08.

Rangoon :  
coasting  
trade.

197. The combined import and export trade to foreign countries at subordinate ports advanced by 22 per cent. In imports Moulmein declined by Rs. 4.22 lakhs distributed under several heads. Akyab increased by Rs. 3 lakhs owing to the importation of materials for the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Tramway. The trade of Tavoy and Mergui expanded rapidly principally in articles of food, manufactures of metal and matches.

Subordinate  
ports.

The export trade of Moulmein declined owing to smaller shipments of teak and rice but more tobacco and rice bran were exported. In descriptions of wood other than teak shipments to the extent of 17,000 tons were made and this trade may develop. Akyab and Bassein exported more paddy and rice to foreign countries. The exports from Tavoy advanced 58 per cent. owing to the large exports of wolfram ore amounting to 16,380 cwts. valued at Rs. 9.80 lakhs. Mergui advanced by 35 per cent. due to increased exports of wolfram ore, mother-of-pearl and fish manures.

The coastwise trade, imports and exports increased by 1 per cent. Imports increased by 3 per cent., mainly due to the development of Tavoy and Mergui in respect of plantations and mines. Exports declined by 5 per cent., Moulmein exporting less teak and Bassein and Akyab less rice and paddy. Tavoy and Mergui on account of larger shipments of rubber and wolfram ore to Rangoon increased their trade by 31.9 and 27.2 per cent. respectively.

198. The total value of the transfrontier trade registered during 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 647.81 lakhs, the imports being Rs. 326.44 lakhs in value and the exports Rs. 321.37 lakhs. This was Rs. 43 lakhs or 7 per cent. more than in 1910-11. Merchandise, timber and silver represented approximately 70, 5 and 25 per cent. of the aggregate trade. The excess of imports over exports was Rs. 5 lakhs only as compared with Rs. 42 lakhs in the preceding year, and for the second time on record the exports of treasure slightly exceeded the imports. The marketing of a bumper harvest in the Northern Shan States and the absence of cattle disease in the Southern Shan States and in Siam were the chief features of the year. The aggregate trade with all countries except Western China grew considerably, the increases ranging from 6 to 16 per cent.

Trans-  
frontier  
trade :  
total trade.

199. The value of the trade with Western China was Rs. 77 lakhs, 14 per cent. less than in the previous year. The Tonkin-Yünnanfu railway, a boycott of British trade in Yünnanfu, the collapse of the bridge over the Salween on the main road from Tengyüteh to Taliu, the uncertain state of the markets throughout Yünnan while the revolution was in progress and the rise in freights on the Irrawaddy towards the end of the year owing to the cessation of competition are all given as reasons for the decline.

Western  
China.

After the establishment of the Chinese republic a brisk recovery set in. Silver, raw silk, living animals, hides of cattle, orpiment and husked rice in the order named were the chief imports, while Indian cotton, twist and yarn, and



**Case IV—** European cotton piece goods, silver, woollen piece goods, jadestone and wet salted fish (*ngapi*) headed the list of exports. Of the latter the first two were the most important amounting to Rs. 27 lakhs out of a total export trade of approximately Rs. 43 lakhs.

The Northern Shan States.

200. Imports from the Northern Shan States declined by almost Rs. 8 lakhs but exports increased by Rs. 37 lakhs in value, the gross trade amounting to Rs. 238 lakhs. The removal by the Burma Mines, Limited, of their smelting works from Mandalay to Namtu, involving as it did the cessation of the import of lead ore, depressed the import and inflated the export figures to the extent of Rs. 14 and Rs. 11½ lakhs respectively. Exports of teak fell by Rs. 5 lakhs but the bumper rice harvest of 1910-11 which was sold at high prices in Burma, fetched Rs. 7 lakhs more than that of the previous year and black tea over Rs. 3 lakhs more. A brisk export trade in oil, fish, yarn and piece goods resulted while in addition Rs. 4½ lakhs more of silver than in the preceding year were taken out of Burma. The export trade, much of which is a transport trade with China, especially in the case of yarn, was stimulated by a fall in the value of the rupee from 48 taels per Rs. 100 in 1910-11 to 42 taels in the year of report. Lead, wet or pickled tea, black tea, silver, husked rice, living animals, hides, cigar wrappers (*thanatpet*), til seed and oranges were the most important imports in the order named. The chief exports were in order of value, cotton piece goods, iron, silver, cotton twist and yarn, wet salted fish (*ngapi*), dry fish, salt, and petroleum and other oils.

The Southern Shan States.

201. Trade with the Southern Shan States again increased and totalled Rs. 196 lakhs, the imports being Rs. 8 lakhs and the exports Rs. 3 lakhs more than in 1910-11. Increased sales of cattle and the withdrawal of elephants due to a restriction of timber operations accounted for the rise in the import figures. An increase of 1,000 maunds in the imports of raw cotton is worthy of notice though the total amount was still very small. The export of silver rose by Rs. 275 lakhs probably in payment for the cattle. Living animals, silver, cigar wrappers (*thanatpet*), potatoes, paints and colours, garlic, oranges and husked rice were the main imports, while cotton piece goods, silver, petroleum and other sorts of oil, betel nuts, silk piece goods, apparel, dry fish, salt and ghi headed the list of exports.

Siam and Karenni.

202. The total trade with Northern Siam was valued at Rs. 69½ lakhs, a rise of almost 9 per cent., mostly under exports, and accounted for by the recovery in the cattle trade. Silver, teak, and cattle and other animals were the only important heads in the import trade, and silver, cotton piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, silk piece goods and apparel were the chief exports.

The gross trade with Southern Siam showed increases both under imports and exports, the total being Rs. 22 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs more than in the previous year. Manufactured silk piece goods, live animals for sale, particularly cattle, silver, and precious stones accounted for practically the whole import trade. Silver represented nearly one-half of the total exports, silk piece goods, iron, apparel and cotton piece goods coming next.

The trade with Karenni aggregated Rs. 44 lakhs. The imports were a lakh and the exports Rs. 5 lakhs more than in 1910-11. There was a decline in the teak imported and an increase under the head of elephants both due to the growing exhaustion of the forests. The number of cattle brought down for sale rose considerably. The increase in exports was mainly in treasure.

### Public Works.

Administrative and general.

203. No important administrative changes took place in the Department of Public Works during the year. A Consulting Architect to the Local Government was appointed in April 1911. The transfer of the Ruby Mines Subdivision, comprising public works in the civil district of that name from the Bhaino to the Shwebo Division was carried out from the 1st May 1911. The total expenditure of the Department under all heads, excluding Irrigation, was Rs. 116.07 lakhs, an

increase of Rs. 15.55 lakhs on that for the previous year. Lack of money again led to the postponement of many important projects, including the housing of the Police throughout the Province generally, the provision of increased court-house accommodation in Lower Burma and the general separation of habitual from casual prisoners in jails.

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PROTECTION AND  
DISTRIBUTION.

### (i) Roads and Buildings.

204. The total length of metalled and unmetalled roads, respectively, in the Province outside Municipal boundaries and maintained by the Public Works Department and the Local authorities was at the close of the year 2,010 and 10,311 miles respectively. Of this total, 2,004 miles of metalled and 8,961 miles of unmetalled road were maintained by the Department, the remainder being under the care of the Local authorities. The provincial increase during the year was 14 miles of metalled and 75 miles of unmetalled road.

The total expenditure on communications including Provincial, Excluded Local Funds, and Contribution amounted to Rs. 41.29 lakhs, of which Rs. 11.75 lakhs were for original works and Rs. 29.55 lakhs for repairs. In 1910-11 the expenditure was Rs. 10.17 lakhs for original works and Rs. 25.33 lakhs for repairs. Special activity was displayed in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts of the Tenasserim Division where considerable additions and improvements to the existing lengths of metalled and unmetalled roads are either under construction or in contemplation with a view to the development of the rubber planting and wolfram and the mining industries.

Among other works of importance finished or in progress during the year the completion of the Seniku-Lauhkaung road on the Myitkyina frontier at a cost of Rs. 1.22 lakhs, the metalling of the Henzada-Ngathainggyaung, Dambuyu-Kyontani, and Kyangin-Petyè roads in the Irrawaddy Division, the erection of a steel truss bridge over the Thabyu creek in the Thaton District, and the construction of a 90-foot reinforced concrete arch bridge, the first of its kind in the Province, on the new Kyaukmè-Namhsam road in the Northern Shan States are all worthy of mention.

205. The expenditure on Imperial Civil Works amounted to Rs. 1.82 lakhs for the year as against Rs. 2.55 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum nearly Rs. 85,000 was spent on original civil buildings and nearly Rs. 64,000 on repairs.

The erection of new buildings for the Postal and Telegraph Departments accounted for much of the original expenditure. There was an increase of Rs. 7.77 lakhs in the expenditure on civil buildings as compared with the previous year, the total amount spent being Rs. 26.56 lakhs. Original works claimed Rs. 18.97 lakhs and Rs. 7.59 lakhs was spent on repairs. A special grant for Educational Works was allotted by the Government of India which permitted the inception of several works in various parts of the Province.

Among the more important projects in progress or completed during the year were the construction of a District Court-house and Record-room for the new Insein District at a cost of nearly a lakh, the completion of the Forest School at Pinyinmana, the construction of the new Press at Rangoon on which Rs. 2.5 lakhs were expended, additional accommodation for the police in the towns of Rangoon, Thaton, Papun, Ma-ubin, and Kyaiklat and the acquisition of the Burma Engineering Company's property at Dawbong at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh for the use of the Marine Department for repairs to Government vessels.

Buildings—  
Imperial and  
Provincial.

206. Funds were allotted for improving town roads in the civil stations of Myaungmya, Pyapôn, Mawlamyainggyun and Pyu. Marine works have already been discussed in the preceding Chapter. Sanitary works included an infiltration gallery at Thetmyo and Pinyinmana, the raising of the Moulmein reservoir, the commencement of water-supply schemes for the towns to Minbu, Kyaiklat, and Tharrawaddy, and drainage works at Mandalay, Paungdè, Akyab and Thayetmyo. The sewage works for Kyaiklat estimated to cost Rs. 1.26 lakhs were commenced during the year. Town lands reclamation work in Rangoon was restricted for

Miscellaneous Public  
Improvements and  
Sanitary  
Works.

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AND  
DISTRICT  
WORK.

want of funds, but the work at Pyapôn continued successfully. It is proposed to extend the operations to other Deltaic towns when the dredger is available. The chief work falling under the head "Contribution" was the completion of Syriam Hospital at a total cost of Rs. 73,922.

(ii) *Railways and Tramways.*

Railways—  
Construction  
and surveys.

207. The Burma Railways Company continued to manage the railway system of the Province during the year of report. The length of open line was 1,528.78 miles, the slight increase of 1.75 miles being due to the completion of the Malagon-Bawktaw branch. Considerable progress was made with construction work on the Southern Shan States Railway and if sufficient funds are forthcoming it is anticipated that the line will probably be opened up to Aungban at the 72nd mile in the spring of 1914. Reports on the projected Ta Hapalai-Nampai, Nyaunglebin-Madank and Nyaunglebin-Pado Railways were received but it is not proposed to proceed with the projects at present. The Local Government recommended the construction of the Pyinmana-Myinbyin, and Alon-Saingbyin lines, reports for which were also received but there is no early prospect of the Railway Board being able to provide the necessary funds. A sum of Rs. 9.91 lakhs was however sanctioned for the Malagon-Dawbong siding including a bridge over the Pazundaung creek.

In the Tenasserim Division surveys have been sanctioned from Ye to Tavoy, from Tavoy to Amya *via* Myitta, from Moulmein to Three Pagodas and from Ye to Three Pagodas.

Interrup-  
tions and  
accidents.

208. There were no serious breaches on the line caused by floods during the year and accidents of importance numbered eight only. Of these two were derailments and four collisions. A fire took place in a fireproof wagon loaded with explosives at Kotaungbo station on the 18th May 1911 through the spontaneous ignition of a box of dry gun cotton primers. Fortunately no violent explosion occurred. None of the accidents caused loss of life or grave injury either to the Company's servants or the public.

Traffic and  
finance.

209. The number of passengers carried on the main line and the Pegu-Moulmein and Henzada-Kyangin extensions was 23,956,266, an increase of over two million as compared with the previous year. The gross earnings rose to Rs. 211.76 lakhs and the working expenditure to Rs. 130.47 lakhs, leaving a net profit of Rs. 81.29 lakhs—an increase of 9½ lakhs on the figures for 1910-11. Both on the main line and on the extensions the percentage of expenses to earnings fell, and the percentage of earnings to capital outlay everywhere increased. No surplus profits have however been realised as yet from either of the extensions.

The capital outlay on the main line rose during the year by Rs. 46.87 lakhs and now amounts to Rs. 1,670.77 lakhs. The capital outlay during the year on the Pegu-Moulmein and Henzada-Kyangin extensions was Rs. 62,226 and Rs. 78,438 respectively, bringing the totals since the commencement of operations to Rs. 157.54 lakhs and Rs. 67.95 lakhs. Rupees 27.64 lakhs were spent on the Southern Shan States Railway during the year of report. The total outlay on this railway now amounts to Rs. 59.21 lakhs. Detailed estimates for the first two divisions of 72 miles aggregating Rs. 142.23 lakhs have now been sanctioned. The revised estimate for the whole railway of 105.04 miles amounts to Rs. 198.44 lakhs, of which that of the third division still awaits sanction.

Tramways.

210. The only addition to the number of tramways in the Province during the year is that between Maungdaw and Buthidaung in the Akyab District for the construction and maintenance of which authority has now issued to the Arakan Flotilla Company. The Rangoon Electric Tramways carried an aggregate of 9,810,289 passengers during the year, an increase of approximately 600,000. The running mileage was 1,454,097 and the receipts Rs. 8.38 lakhs, both figures being less than those of 1910-11. The Burma Electric Tramways and Lighting Company,

Limited, at Mandalay had, as in the previous year, 6½ miles of open line in operation. The number of passengers again rose slightly to 2,792,682. The mileage run was 479,025 as against 489,323, but the traffic receipts rose from Rs. 2'10 lakhs to over Rs. 2'20 lakhs. Some advance was made with the long delayed Madaya-Mandalay Light Railway. The section from the Zegyo bazars at Mandalay to Obo, a distance of 3'40 miles, was opened on the 10th February 1912, and a second section up to Taungbyon a further distance of 4'90 miles just after the close of the year of report.

CLASS. IV.—  
PRODUCTION AND  
DISTRIBUTION.

### (iii) Canals.

211. The Pegu-Sittang and Sittang-Kyaikto canals, 45½ and 14 miles long, provided with locks, are the only canals maintained out of receipts from navigation and solely for navigation purposes. The Twante canal with the Twante and Kanaungto creeks connected with it, forms the main route for launches and cargo boats between the China Bakir branch of the Irrawaddy and the Rangoon River, and the Shwetchaung canal in the Mandalay District, which is also an irrigation work, is much used for local traffic between Mandalay and Madaya. All other canals in the Province are primarily irrigation works and of no importance for navigation.

Navigation  
Canals.

The Pegu-Sittang canal had a profitable year. The revenue was Rs. 1'70 lakhs, and the charges amounted to Rs. 1'03 lakhs leaving a profit of Rs. 67,054 as against Rs. 46,137 in the previous year. This rise in profit was almost entirely due to a decrease in expenditure, the revenue remaining stationary. Considerable difficulty was met with in keeping the canal clear of floating weeds after the rains.

The Sittang-Kyaikto canal continued to suffer from the competition of the Pegu-Moulmein railway. Its receipts fell from Rs. 7,730 to Rs. 5,420, while the charges rose from Rs. 9,635 to Rs. 11,046. The loss for the year was thus Rs. 5,626.

Rupees 6,000 was collected during the year from navigation on the Shwetchaung canal in the Mandalay District. A project for the widening, deepening and improving the Twante canal and its connected creeks was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in April 1911. The total estimated cost for direct and indirect charges is Rs. 72'81 lakhs. The purchase of special dredging plant costing Rs. 30 lakhs has also been sanctioned. Work commenced in July 1911, and before the close of the year a survey of the Kanaungto creek and of 11 miles of the canal were completed. Rupees 60,000 were spent in acquiring land against a project provision of Rs. 10 lakhs and the expenditure on account of dredging plant made in England amounted to Rs. 12 lakhs.

### Irrigation.

212. There are four Irrigation Works in the Province classed as Major and maintained by the Public Works Department, of which three, the Mandalay and Shwebo canals in the districts so named, and the Môn canals in the Minti District, are in operation. The fourth—the Ye-u canal—also in the Shwebo District, remains still under construction.

Major Irrigation  
works.

An expenditure of Rs. 11,101 on the capital outlay of the Mandalay canal during the year brought the total capital outlay up to Rs. 53'40 lakhs. The area irrigated rose by 2,588 acres to 57,766 acres, owing to extensions of cultivation under two recently constructed distributaries and the absence of cattle disease. The revenue receipts were Rs. 3'52 lakhs and working expenses Rs. 92,387. The net revenue was thus Rs. 2'59 lakhs an increase of Rs. 22,000 on the previous year and representing a percentage of 4'86 on the capital outlay.

The area irrigated from the Shwebo canal was 123,110 acres as compared with 120,395 acres in the previous year. Several extensions and improvements were carried out and capital outlay rose during the year by Rs. 1'03 lakhs to the total of Rs. 57'92 lakhs. The total gross revenue obtained was Rs. 7'16 lakhs.

Case IV  
 1910-11  
 1911-12  
 1912-13

The working expenses again rose and amounted to Rs. 2'33 lakhs as against Rs. 1'84 lakhs in the previous year. This increase was due partly to increased establishment charges and expenditure on upkeep, and also to the cost of revenue collections. The revenue is collected by village headmen who are remunerated by a commission on their collections and the cost therefore rises as the revenue expands. The net revenue of the canal was Rs. 4'82 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 60,000, and 8'33 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The Mōn canals system consists of two canals, North and South, taking off respectively from the left and right bank of the Mōn River at Mezali in the Minbu District, and was formally opened in May 1911. Rupees 3'89 lakhs were spent on capital outlay during the year and the total expenditure on this account amounted at its close to Rs. 53'12 lakhs. Though not quite completed the system supplied irrigation to 24,967 acres during the year. Much of this land was being brought under cultivation for the first time and under remission of land revenue and water-rate. No revenue was credited to the irrigation accounts during the year. The maintenance of the completed portion of the canals cost Rs. 72,586.

The Ye-u canal was still under construction at the close of the year, when the total capital outlay since the inception of the work was Rs. 12'76 lakhs, Rs. 2'27 lakhs having been spent during the year of report.

Minor  
 irrigation  
 works.

213. Of the Minor Irrigation Works in the Province the most important from a revenue point of view are the Zawgyi and Panlaung River systems in the Kyaukse District and the Man and Salin canals in that of Minbu. The area irrigated by the first two systems was 81,394 and 54,691 acres respectively, in both cases an increase on that of the previous year. A large area which is liable to flooding by the Panlaung River is regularly left fallow and proposals for training the river are now under consideration which it is hoped may improve the situation. The receipts for the Kyaukse District were Rs. 5'49 lakhs, and charges amounted to Rs. 1'91 lakhs, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 3'58 lakhs. In the Minbu District the Man and Salin canals irrigated 25,526 and 27,327 acres respectively, the area in each case showing a reduction as compared with that of the previous year. Some of the area formerly under the Man system is now supplied with water from the Mōn canals. Receipts totalled Rs. 3'37 lakhs and working expenses were Rs. 85,000, only, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2'52 lakhs.

In other districts the irrigation works are rather protective than revenue earning, the supply of water is inferior and much dependent on local rainfall which was during the year of report inferior in the dry zone. Consequently in most cases the charges for the year exceeded the receipts. Taking all minor irrigation works together the total net revenue was approximately Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The Shwetachaung in the Mandalay District irrigated 13,592 acres as against 16,575, the Mu canal in Shwebo 7,001 as against 10,283, the Meiktila lake and Nyaungyan-Minhla tank in the Meiktila District 9,778 and 3,531 acres against 25,988 and 10,541 respectively and the Kyaukse tank in the Yamethin District 6,076 acres against 4,325 in the previous year. The total area irrigated by the Minor Irrigation Works of the Department was 259,512 acres, a reduction of over 40,000 acres as compared with 1910-11.

## CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

### REFERENCES.—

- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1912.  
Administrative Report of the Irrigation Department, Burma for the year 1911-12.  
Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1911-12.  
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1911-12. Part I, Foreign Trade.  
Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma during the year ending the 31st March 1912.  
Report on the Administration of Salt Revenue in Burma during the year 1911.  
Note on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma for the year 1911-12.  
Note on the working of the Income-tax Act, II of 1886, in Burma for the year 1911-12.  
Reports on the Forest Administration in Burma for the year 1911-12.  
Report on the working of the Rangoon Municipality for the year 1911-12.  
Report on the Reclamation of Rangoon Town Lands for the year 1911-12.  
Resolution reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Burma during the year 1911-12.  
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.  
Statistics of British India, Parts IV (a), IV (b), and VIII.

### Provincial Settlement.

214. The receipts and expenditure of the Province are classified under three main heads Imperial, Provincial and Local. The various funds coming under the head Local are dealt with in the later paragraphs of this Chapter. The allocation of any particular item of revenue or expenditure to Imperial or Provincial depends on the provisions of the Provincial Financial Settlement. This Settlement in the case of Burma was drawn up at the beginning of 1907 and came into operation from the 1st April of that year. As a result of the Report of the Decentralization Committee considerable modifications in the Settlement were made during the year 1910-11 and the revised arrangements came into force from the 1st April 1911. The principle underlying the system of Provincial Settlements is that the Government of India retains in the first place the entire profits of the commercial departments and in the second place all the revenue whose *locus* is no guide to its true incidence, such as the net receipts from Customs, Salt and Opium. The income from these sources being inadequate for the purpose of meeting the cost of the Imperial Services, special arrangements are made with the Government of each Province for the division of the remaining sources of revenue between Imperial and Provincial Funds.

The Provincial Settlement of 1907 will be found fully described in the General Administration Report of Burma for the year 1907-08. The changes now introduced have been made with the object of securing greater permanence in the distribution of revenue, and of converting unduly large fixed assignments into shares of growing revenue. The results of the changes introduced in 1911 into the previously existing arrangements are briefly that the Local Government retains five-eighths of the net Land Revenue instead of the half originally received by it, and the whole of the net forest revenue. As before half the revenue from Stamps, Excise, and Assessed Taxes are paid to Imperial Funds together with certain items under the heads *Interest, Miscellaneous, Stationery and Printing and Civil Works*. Expenditure, except in the case of a few heads, is divided between Provincial and Imperial in the same proportion as the receipts. In return for the increased revenues thus placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government the net contribution from Imperial to Provincial under the existing Settlement was

reduced to Rs. 12'90 lakhs. The Provincial Settlement, thus readjusted, is intended to be permanent, revision of its terms being only undertaken when the fixed assignment from Imperial to Provincial becomes unduly high and hampers the expansion of provincial revenue as compared with the growth of provincial expenditure. The desirability in urgent cases of special assistance from Imperial to Provincial Revenues or *vice versa* was admitted and the system of special lump grants to individual Provinces for the purpose of admitting Local Governments to a share in an exceptional increase of prosperity or of affording the means of financing a policy which commends itself to the central authority was retained with certain modifications of the previously existing practice. In the year of report the contributions from Imperial to Provincial Funds were in excess of the net fixed assignment by Rs. 36'05 lakhs.

### Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

215. The gross receipts classified as Imperial for the year 1911-12 totalled Rs. 384'41 lakhs as compared with Rs. 392'09 lakhs in the previous year, a reduction of over 7½ lakhs. Provincial receipts rose by over 28 lakhs and aggregated Rs. 516'24 lakhs. The income of District and District Cess Funds advanced by three lakhs to Rs. 38'40 lakhs. The receipts of Municipalities were Rs. 98'47 lakhs, an increase of nearly five lakhs and those of other funds expanded by over 22 lakhs to Rs. 109'20 lakhs.

Imperial expenditure contracted during the year, the outgoings amounting to Rs. 66'44 lakhs as against Rs. 75'53 lakhs in 1910-11. Provincial expenditure rose by approximately 60 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 528'84 lakhs. District and District Cess Funds spent Rs. 35'49 lakhs as against Rs. 36'22 lakhs, and Municipalities Rs. 90'56 lakhs as compared with Rs. 87'06 lakhs in the previous year. The outgoings from other funds also rose, and totalled Rs. 97'82 lakhs as against Rs. 95'80 lakhs.

The transactions of the Rangoon and Moulmein Municipalities, the Rangoon Port Trust and the Rangoon Pilot Fund are included in these figures although these funds do not bank with Government.

#### (a) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[In this section are discussed sources of Revenue or Expenditure which are partly, as well as those which are wholly, Imperial.]

216. The net decrease in Imperial receipts of Rs. 7'68 lakhs is the result of gross increases and decreases under various heads amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 44'56 lakhs and Rs. 52'24 lakhs respectively. The more important increases were Rs. 37'54 lakhs under Land Revenue, due mainly to a decrease in the net assignment from Imperial to Provincial revenues, Rs. 3'88 lakhs in Customs, Rs. 1'18 lakhs from Salt and Rs. 95,000 from Irrigation. The chief decreases were Rs. 50'54 lakhs under Forests, which has ceased to be a head of Imperial revenue and Rs. 1'13 lakhs in the case of Stamps. The fall of Rs. 9'09 lakhs in Imperial expenditure was mainly due to the transfer of all forest charges to the head of Provincial, which involved a decrease of Rs. 20'02 lakhs. Other decreases of Rs. 73,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively occurred under Civil public works and Military works. There were increases of Rs. 7'98 lakhs in Capital expenditure on Irrigation not charged to Revenue and of Rs. 1'49 lakhs in General Administration, the result of a change in classification of the cost of the Public Works Section of the Account office. Other increases were for the most part insignificant, but the cost of Scientific and other Minor Departments rose by Rs. 58,000 as a result of the expenditure on Census Operations.

Further discussion of some of these variations will be found in the paragraphs which follow.

## Land Revenue.

217. From the commencement of 1911-12 five-eighths of the receipts classified under the major head *Land Revenue* are paid to Provincial and three-eighths to Imperial Funds. As in the past the adjustment of contributions between Imperial and Provincial continues to be effected by the addition or subtraction of the amount concerned in the *Land Revenue* totals.

The figures of Land Revenue given in the financial accounts are for the financial year ending the 31st March. In the Land Revenue Administration Report the figures are for the agricultural year which ends on the 30th June. The bulk of the revenue is however collected in the nine months, ending in March, and though differences in the totals occur under several heads, the variations are not of great importance. The gross Land Revenue receipts as shown in the financial accounts amounted to Rs. 417.35 lakhs, an increase of over twelve lakhs on the figures for the previous year. After the adjustment of contributions the Imperial and Provincial shares of receipts totalled Rs. 106.69 lakhs and Rs. 310.66 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 69.15 lakhs and Rs. 335.86 lakhs. Land Revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 68.24 lakhs, an increase of over three lakhs. The whole of this continues to be classified as Provincial. Land Revenue proper has already been discussed at the commencement of Chapter II. In spite of a small expansion in the demand, the inferior character of the season led to a large increase in remissions and the actual collections were more than a lakh below those for the previous year. For the first time for many years there was a decrease in the number of persons assessed to capitation tax in Lower Burma, every district, with the exception of Northern Arakan, in the Pegu and Arakan Divisions showing a decrease, while with the exception of Salween every district in the Irrawaddy and Tenasserim Divisions showed an increase. The demand however increased, but so did both remissions and outstandings with the result that the collections totalled Rs. 54.40 lakhs, an advance of less than Rs. 2,000 as compared with the previous year. Collection was difficult owing to the high price of rice and the consequent straitened circumstances of all the poorer non-agriculturists. The number of households assessed to *thathameda* in Upper Burma increased by over 13,000. The demand fell by nearly 5 lakhs, largely as a result of the reduction of the former rates prevailing in the Pakōkku and Lower Chindwin Districts consequent on the introduction of the new land revenue assessment. One result of the lowered rates is the tendency everywhere remarked to refrain from redistribution and to treat the tax as a capitation-tax. Remissions increased by Rs. 19,000 and collection fell to Rs. 36.96 lakhs, more than five lakhs below the figures for the previous year. The floods which adversely affected cultivation in the Deltaic parts of the Province had a similar effect upon the fishing industry and the year was in almost all districts a disappointing one. The fishery revenue demand showed a slight decrease on that of the previous year and there was a rise both in remissions and outstandings. Collections totalled Rs. 29.40 lakhs as compared with Rs. 30.03 lakhs in 1910-11.

Under *Miscellaneous Land Revenue* are grouped rent of town lands not credited to local funds; fees, rents, and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber and also on other minerals; receipts under the Village Act; survey fee for *pottas* and other miscellaneous land revenue. The royalties derived from the various minerals worked in the Province have already been dealt with in Chapter IV under the head Mines and Quarries. The total receipts under all the heads included in the groups amounted to Rs. 36.04 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1.41 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

## Canal (Navigation and Irrigation) Revenue.

218. The concluding paragraphs of Chapter IV deal with the canals and irrigation works of the Province and the revenue obtained from them during the year of report. Receipts and expenditure on Major Irrigation Works—including the works now in progress on the Twante Canal which is only used for



Navigation—are wholly Imperial. Those of the other works referred to in the paragraphs above mentioned are wholly Provincial.

### Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

Customs.

219. Receipts and expenditure under Customs are wholly Imperial. The total revenue of the Rangoon Custom-house for the year 1911-12 was 160.52 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3.73 lakhs over the receipts for the previous year. The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 7.51 lakhs, an increase of a little over half a lakh. The resulting net revenue was Rs. 153.01 lakhs as against Rs. 149.89 lakhs in 1910-11. There was a fall of Rs. 1.23 lakhs in the export duty, but import duty on salt and on imported goods showed an expansion of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 3.80 lakhs respectively. The net Customs revenue from subordinate ports was Rs. 26.04 lakhs as against Rs. 25.04 lakhs in the previous year.

Opium.

220. The Excise Department of the Province purchases opium from the Government of Bengal at Rs. 8-8-0 per seer and sells it to the licensed vendors of the Province at rates which were usually during the year of report Rs. 70 per seer. The licensed vendors make their profit by retailing the opium at the higher rates of Rs. 80 per seer and Rs. 100 per seer for the raw and cooked varieties. Special retail rates on a lower scale are permitted at certain shops in the northern districts on account of the facilities for obtaining smuggled Shan and Kachin opium. The purchase price paid to Bengal is credited to Imperial Revenue under the head of Opium. The profit made by the Excise Department is treated as revenue under the head of Excise, and the receipts and charges under this head are equally divided between Imperial and Provincial. Purchases from Bengal totalled in the year of report Rs. 3.95 lakhs as against Rs. 4.34 lakhs in 1910-11.

Salt—  
General.

221. Revenue and expenditure classified under the head Salt are wholly Imperial. The revenue is derived from the duty on the imports of foreign salt, the chief port of entry being Rangoon, and from duty on salt manufactured locally. In seven districts the duty is collected direct from bond by a special staff. Elsewhere it is assessed by means of a composition duty on the cauldrons or pots used in the manufacture. No change was made during the year in the law affecting salt or in the methods of the collection of duty. The rate of duty was raised from Rs. 2-3-6 to Rs. 2-11-9 per 100 viss, composition rates being altered in proportion, from the 1st January 1911. The amalgamation of the salt and excise establishments was sanctioned, but had not been brought into operation by the end of the year. A separate Salt Bill for Burma was still under preparation.

Supplies of  
Salt.

222. The estimated output of salt in the districts under composition duty was 67,827 maunds, an advance of over 1,000 maunds on that for the previous year. The seven districts under direct taxation on output produced 646,358 maunds against 550,694, the total increase for the Province being 95,732 maunds. The increase is almost entirely confined to the districts under direct taxation and is ascribed generally to the favourable character of the season.

The total collections rose to Rs. 3,93,175, an increase of 38 per cent. in the districts under direct taxation and slightly over 3 per cent. in those under the composition duty. Imports of foreign salt showed an increase of nearly 41½ per cent. over the figures for 1910, and were in excess of the figures for any previous year. The small quantity in bond at the commencement of the year, the large requirements of the local fishing industry and forward shipment to up-country centres in anticipation of the enhanced rates of freight now charged by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company all contributed to the increase. The total duty realised on foreign salt was Rs. 19.32 lakhs, and the quantity in bond at the end of the year had risen from 67,000 to 203,000 maunds. The chief feature of the year was a large rise in the quantity of salt imported from England. The consumption of Spanish salt is steadily increasing, but Germany is still the chief exporter.

223. The gross receipts under the head Excise for the year 1911-12 aggregated Rs. 76'87 lakhs as against Rs. 75'89 lakhs in the previous year. Revenue from liquor increased by Rs. 4'04 lakhs, almost entirely in Rangoon, where competition between rival Chinese factions at the annual auctions caused a great advance in the price realised for licenses. In return the receipts from opium duty and license fees fell by Rs. 3'24 lakhs as a result of the more vigorous prosecution of the restrictive policy of Government.

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FINANCE.  
Excise—  
General.

224. The total opium revenue decreased from Rs. 37'50 lakhs to Rs. 34'26 lakhs. The total quantity of excise opium (including confiscated opium) issued to licensed shops during the year fell to 47,846 seers a decrease of 4,381 seers. More than a quarter of this decrease occurred in Rangoon Town, but issues also fell in twenty out of the twenty-seven districts supplied with excise opium. The decrease in the Irrawaddy Division was 2,298 seers, and the departmental report indicates that the policy of cutting down the individual allowances of registered purchasers was here carried to excess. The number of registered consumers in Lower Burma fell from 15,298 to 14,049. There was a decrease in the number of persons convicted under the Opium Act but the quantity of opium seized rose from 1,665 seers to 1,713 seers. Opium smuggling is very prevalent on the steamers plying between Calcutta and Rangoon and no fewer than 20 seizures were made by Excise and Custom Officers on such vessels during the year. At the close of the year of report an increase of some 25 per cent. was made in the wholesale and retail price of opium and at the same time Indian opium was substituted as the supply to the shops in the four northern districts on account of the high price and scarcity of the non-Indian opium formerly supplied.

Excise—  
Opium.

225. The total imports of spirits, omitting imports from the Provinces of India, aggregated 230,991 gallons during the year, an increase as compared with 1910-11 of 1,710 gallons. Less brandy, gin and whisky were imported, but more rum. The consumption of imported malt liquor increased by 39,028 gallons, and there is no doubt that the Burman consumer is cultivating a taste for imported beer; beer locally manufactured again shows a decrease of 16,014 gallons. The Burma Chamber of Commerce were consulted on several proposals for improving excise control in regard to imported liquors and these and other changes were introduced during the year.

Excise—  
Liquors.

The fees obtained from licenses for the vend of foreign liquors and Burma made foreign spirit increased from Rs. 9'71 lakhs to Rs. 11'31 lakhs. As has been already explained practically the whole of this increase was obtained in Rangoon. Elsewhere decreases occurred in 21 districts and increases in 15. Foreign spirit excised at the Tariff rate was manufactured at the Mandalay, Moulmein and Toungoo distilleries, but the total issues fell from 33,646 London proof gallons in 1910-11 to 27,508 gallons in the year of report. The cause of the continued set back of this distillery industry is stated to be the high cost of production in Burma of Re. 1-10-0 a gallon, whereas Java rum can be landed in Rangoon at Re. 1 a gallon. The contract distillery system for the supply of country spirit was continued in the Tenasserim Division, parts of the Mandalay Division and the Akyab District. The outturn was 5,810 London proof gallons of which a duty of Rs. 23,564 and license fees amounting to Rs. 17,850 were paid. The total receipts were roughly Rs. 2,000 less than those of the previous year.

The experimental introduction of country spirits into the towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Bassein with a view to displacing cheap foreign spirit and country beers was an important feature of the year's liquor administration. Retail licenses increased from 73 to 74 and fees from Rs. 53,115 to Rs. 76,060, but as this rise is unsupported by a corresponding rise in consumption it is regarded in the departmental report as due to temporary causes. Outstills decreased and receipts in outstill areas fell by Rs. 4,080 from Rs. 56,590 to Rs. 52,510.

Shops for the sale of *Tari* numbered 718 only, having decreased by 519 in ten years. There is no indication of a corresponding drop in consumption licit and illicit, and the revenue from *Tari* license fees increased from Rs. 6'89 lakhs to Rs. 7'41 lakhs. There was a decrease of two in the number of licenses for country

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**REVENUE**  
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**FINANCE.**

fermented liquor other than *Tari*, but the revenue from license fees rose by Rs. 2'09 lakhs. More than the total provincial increase was returned by Rangoon Town where excited and keen competition at auctions again led to inflated prices. The number of persons convicted for illicit distillation rose from 504 to 803 and the quantity of country spirits seized from 1,898 to 2,567 gallons.

**Ganja,**  
**Cocaine**  
**and**  
**Morphia.**

226. The use of Ganja as in former years continued to be confined to the Indian population. Seizures rose from 971 to 1,271 seers. Cocaine licenses increased from 34 to 41. Seizures of this drug fell from 3,244 to 2,359 ounces. The cocaine habit has not spread to any extent into fresh areas during the year, a result attributed to the concentration of efforts upon the interception of supplies in Rangoon. Seizures of morphia also fell from 1,026 to 477 ounces, but there is no reason to believe that its use any more than that of cocaine has been really checked.

**Stamps.**

227. The gross receipts under the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act in 1911-12 were Rs. 36'71 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 2'25 lakhs as compared with the previous year. A change in the system of realizing copying fees was answerable for over Rs. 80,000 in the decrease under Court-fees, and there were certain abnormal causes which raised the receipts under both Acts in 1910-11. The Stamp revenue has however for some years been stationary or declining and there is no sign yet of recovery. The actual decrease is Rs. 41,000 under the Stamp Act and Rs. 1'84 lakhs under Court-fees. The decrease in Court-fees was general throughout all the important districts of Lower Burma, with the exception of Bassein, Prome and Toungoo. Upper Burma districts on the other hand show a small increase. The fall in Rangoon was Rs. '58 lakh or above the percentage for Lower Burma as a whole. Litigation has possibly been affected by the financial stringency accompanying the failure of several joint stock enterprises during the year. Depression of trade and the continued restriction of Chetties' business are the only reasons advanced in other districts.

The number of licensed vendors decreased by 76. The number of cases of unimpeded or insufficiently stamped documents dealt with by Collectors and by Courts rose to 958 and 692 respectively, but in both cases the amounts realized as duty and penalty declined. Prosecutions instituted fell from 105 to 83. The number of cases in which valuations made in connection with applications for probate or letters of administration were enquired into as well as the amount of deficit Court-fees required were larger than in 1910-11.

**Assessed**  
**Taxes.**

228. The Income-tax Act is applicable to the whole of Burma, but was enforced in Upper Burma outside Mandalay only in the case of employees of industrial and commercial companies who were resident, but not permanently domiciled in Upper Burma and of Government servants. The total collections for the Province were Rs. 19'39 lakhs, an increase of half a lakh on the previous year. There was an increase in both the number of assessees and the amount of tax collected on salaries and pensions paid by Government. The rise in the total value of the securities held in the Province continued, the total value being Rs. 445'82 lakhs,—Rs. 28'70 lakhs or nearly seven per cent. more than in 1910-11. The number of assessees and the tax realised under "Salaries paid by local authorities" declined, owing to a reduction in the working staff of the Rangoon Port Commissioners and the transfer of District Cess Fund works in several districts to the Public Works Department. The tax collected on salaries paid by companies and other private employees rose to Rs. 3'23 lakhs and the assessees to 5,060. The profits of 65 companies were assessed as against those of 62 in 1910-11, but the increase in collections was only one per cent. The figures with regard to assessments on private income are not so satisfactory. The amount realized fell to Rs. 7'65 lakhs, as against Rs. 7'83 lakhs in 1910-11 though the assessees increased by over 200. The decrease in collection occurred chiefly in the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions, the reason generally assigned being depression of trade and contraction of credit. Steps are being taken to ascertain if the lack of expansion shown by the tax is really due to these causes, and not to faulty assessment.

The total expenditure rose slightly, the percentage to total collection being 2'97 as against 2'92 in the previous year. The tax was collected with little difficulty though coercive measures were undertaken to a considerable extent in Myaungmya and Rangoon. No change was made in the method of assessment or in the agencies employed.

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(b) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Receipts and Expenditure

229. The Provincial receipts rose by over 28 lakhs to Rs. 516'24 lakhs. Several of the heads which are divided between Imperial and Provincial Funds have already been discussed. The share of receipts under Land Revenue credited to Provincial fell by Rs. 25'20 lakhs, the increase in the proportion of Land Revenue collections credited to Provincial under the modified financial arrangements being more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the fixed assignment received from Imperial Funds, which fell from Rs. 132'77 lakhs in 1910-11 to Rs. 48'55 lakhs in the year of report. Excluding contributions, there was an actual increase of the Provincial share of Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 58'61 lakhs. This is not reflected in the departmental figures, owing to the difference between the financial and the agricultural year already mentioned. The assignment of the whole instead of a moiety of the forest receipts and expenditure to Provincial Funds led to an increase of Rs. 49'14 lakhs in the receipts under this head. Other variations are increases of Rs. 1'15 lakhs under Law and Justice owing to the realization of copying fees in cash instead of by stamps, of Rs. 2'70 lakhs under Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation, to be explained in the same way as the figures for Land Revenue, and of half a lakh each under Police and Excise. The decrease of Rs. 1'13 lakhs under Stamps is the corollary to the increase under Law and Justice dealt with above. The Provincial share of assessed taxes shows an increase of Rs. 21,000 as a result of a change of system, the Income-tax recovered in the Public Works Department and formerly classed as Imperial having been divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

Provincial  
receipts.

230. Provincial expenditure showed a net increase of Rs. 59'99 lakhs over that in 1910-11, the figures amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 528'84 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 468'86 lakhs. The most important contribution to this increase was the rise of Rs. 22'55 lakhs in forest charges which are now wholly debited to Provincial Funds. Forest receipts and expenditure are further discussed in the next paragraph. Civil Public Works cost Rs. 12'76 lakhs more than in the previous year, for which increase a special grant of Rs. 8 lakhs for the construction of schools and hostels is mainly responsible. Expenditure on Police rose by Rs. 5'77 lakhs to Rs. 126'76 lakhs. This continues to be the most expensive department in the Province and accounted for more than one-fifth of the total Provincial expenditure during the year of report. General Administration and Land Revenue charges increased by Rs. 4'25 lakhs and Rs. 3'12 lakhs respectively, expenditure on account of the Royal Visitation being among the contributory causes. The payment of a larger contribution towards the River Training Works of the Rangoon Port Trust, partly counterbalanced by smaller outlay on Sanitary Works, led to an increase of Rs. 3'45 lakhs under *Civil Works—Civil*. Education and Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation both showed increased charges of over a lakh, and smaller increases occurred under almost every other head, the only decreases being one of Rs. 30,000 under *Stationery and Printing* and an insignificant fall in the charges under *Stamps*.

Provincial  
expenditure.

Next to *Police* the most costly head was *Civil Works (Public Works Department)* with outgoings of Rs. 80 lakhs, Land Revenue cost Rs. 68 lakhs, Courts of Law Rs. 47½ lakhs, and Forests Rs. 42½ lakhs. Medical services and *Civil Works—Civil* absorbed Rs. 22 and 21 lakhs, respectively, Education Rs. 20 lakhs and the Provincial share of the charges classified under General Administration Rs. 19 lakhs.

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FINANCE.  
Forests.

231. The Forest Department Report deals with the year ending on the 30th June. The figures of revenue and expenditure given therein accordingly differ from those of the Financial Department. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for the year ending June 1912 amounted to Rs. 94.30 lakhs, or Rs. 11.09 lakhs below the figures for 1910-11. Special circumstances continued to swell the revenue in that year and the figures for the year of report are still more than two lakhs in excess of those for 1909-10. Expenditure rose during the year from thirty-nine to forty-one lakhs of rupees. The net revenue was Rs. 53½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 66½ lakhs in 1910-11 and the percentage of net to gross revenue fell from 63.0 to 56.6 per cent.

### Local Funds.

District Cess  
Funds.

232. District Cess Funds are maintained for each of the nineteen districts of Lower Burma and for Thayetmyo which falls partly within the Upper and partly within the Lower Province. The greater portion of the income of the funds is derived from a 10 per cent. cess on the collection of ordinary Land Revenue in the several districts, and the total is swelled by collections from certain markets, the license fees on ferries and slaughter-houses and other receipts from rural areas. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 31.22 lakhs as against Rs. 29.71 lakhs in 1910-11. The aggregate increase of Rs. 1.51 lakhs is mainly due to an expansion of nearly a lakh in Provincial rates, the head to which collections on account of the 10 per cent. cess are credited. The contributions sanctioned by the Local Government from one District Cess Fund to another to meet temporary overdrawals and the repayments of these contributions, both credited to the head "*Miscellaneous*," amounted to Rs. 2.84 lakhs as against Rs. 1.90 lakhs in 1910-11. If these figures be omitted from the receipts of both years the net revenue under this head becomes Rs. 3.59 lakhs, an increase of over Rs. 7,000, mainly due to larger bazaar daily collections. Omitting the contributions from Provincial Revenues in aid of education which fell to Rs. 2,967 in the year of report and recoveries of service payments made in former years, the revenue under Education was stationary. Expenditure decreased by Rs. 44,000 to Rs. 29.24 lakhs. The transfer of the majority of the civil works carried out by the District Cess Funds from Civil to Public Works Department officers continued during the year and nearly 90 per cent. of civil works were carried out by the Public Works Department. All funds were solvent during the year, though in two cases the fund balance was temporarily overdrawn during the year.

District  
Funds.

233. There are sixteen District Funds in Upper Burma, one for each district except Thayetmyo. These funds are not supported by any cess on Land Revenue collections and obtain their supplies from various sources, such as market, ferry and slaughter-house license fees and occasional grants from Provincial Revenues. The total revenue of all the funds was Rs. 7.18 lakhs and the total expenditure Rs. 6.31 lakhs. The increase in revenue amounted to Rs. 1.81 lakhs, principally as the result of larger contributions from Provincial Revenues in aid of Public Works. The net decrease in expenditure was Rs. 22,305 and occurred mainly under civil works. The Public Works Department carries out 74 per cent. of these works as against 27 per cent. in 1910-11. All funds were solvent at the close of the year.

Other  
Funds.

234. There were seven Cantonment Funds in the Province, the same number as in the previous year. In only two cases Mandalay and Rangoon were the figures for revenue or receipts over Rs. 20,000. The total income of all Cantonments excluding debt accounts and opening balances amounted to Rs. 1.93 lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 1.71 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 26,495 and Rs. 83,882 respectively as compared with the previous year. In the case of two of the smaller funds expenditure exceeded income and the deficit was met from the opening balances. All the funds are solvent but the necessity for strict economy in Thayetmyo is pointed out in the report.

Town Funds as in the previous year were seventeen in number. The total income of these funds amounted to Rs. 5'87 lakhs, an increase of nearly a lakh over that of the previous year. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 62,532 and aggregated Rs. 5'12 lakhs. All the funds possess large closing balances amounting in all to Rs. 2'89 lakhs.

Excluding that of the Rangoon Port Trust there were six Port Funds, of which the most important are those of Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein. Expenditure exceeded receipts in the case of both the first named funds, but all closed with large balances and all are reported to be solvent. The total receipts were Rs. 4'23 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 4'30 lakhs during the year. Moulmein, Tavoy and Bassein are indebted to Government, the total being Rs. 1'80 lakhs. The four Pilot Funds of Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein all closed the year with credit balances. The Rangoon Police Reward Fund derives its income from fines recovered from policemen, and is utilised in rewarding members of the force for good conduct in arresting criminals and obtaining convictions. Rupees 568 was disbursed during the year as against Rs. 1,085 in the previous year.

The Educational Syndicate Fund derives its income mainly from examination fees, and contributions of Rs. 5,000 from Government and Rs. 500 by the Rangoon Municipality for the upkeep of the Bernard Free Library. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 25,184.

The receipts of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund rose to Rs. 67,000. Expenditure totalled Rs. 47,332 and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 56,000.

### Road and Education Cesses.

235. In Lower Burma contributions to education and local public works are made by the District Cess Funds, already dealt with in paragraph 232. No special cesses for these purposes are levied in the Province.

### Municipal Revenues.

236. The gross income of the Rangoon Municipality for the year was Rs. 49'80 lakhs, and the ordinary income excluding debt and advance accounts was Rs. 40'65 lakhs. The increase of ordinary income over that of the previous year amounted to Rs. 3'66 lakhs. Municipal rates and taxes showed an advance of Rs. 1'46 lakhs due to revision of assessments and the normal growth of the town. Increase in fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses and also from pawnshop licenses account for more than a lakh of the remainder. The gross expenditure rose to Rs. 43'32 lakhs; and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 36'58 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 40'86 lakhs and Rs. 34'71 lakhs in the previous year. Loan charges on account of Municipal loans rose from Rs. 9'17 lakhs to Rs. 9'81 lakhs. The acquisition of land for a new fire brigade station and the purchase of a motor steam fire engine account for an increased expenditure of over half a lakh under public safety. The water-supply cost Rs. 75 lakh more than in the previous year, but there was a decrease of nearly a quarter of a lakh under drainage. A 4 per cent. loan of Rs. 5,13,500 was raised in November 1911, the average rate of accepted tenders being 98'36 per cent. At the end of the official year the Municipality was indebted to the extent of Rs. 191'34 lakhs of which Rs. 60'50 lakhs represent loans raised on account of reclamation works. The Reclamation Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 11'92 lakhs and after providing for loan charges amounting to Rs. 3'82 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 4'70 lakhs on new works closed with a balance of Rs. 8'62 lakhs. As remarked last year the continued development of reclamation work depends on the revival of the demand for land of which there is at present no sign.

237. Excluding Rangoon there are 45 Municipalities in the Province and of these all but Moulmein bank with Government. Exclusive of debt accounts

CHIEF OFFICER  
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Rangoon  
Municipality.

Other Municipalities.

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amounting to Rs. 4.45 lakhs and of opening balances amounting to Rs. 9.72 lakhs the total income of the 45 Municipalities was Rs. 40.64 lakhs, an increase of 2.72 lakhs over the figures of 1910-11. The ordinary expenditure rose from Rs. 38.59 lakhs to Rs. 40.52 lakhs and the closing balance was Rs. 10.12 lakhs. Municipal rates and taxes produced Rs. 15.99 lakhs but the increase of Rs. 1.17 lakhs was mainly due to the recovery of arrears at Toungoo. Akyab and Syriam also both showed considerable increases owing to enhanced or new taxation. There was a fall in realizations under Special Acts, but revenue from other sources rose slightly to Rs. 17.57 lakhs. Grants and contributions from Government expanded from Rs. 5.07 lakhs to Rs. 6.32 lakhs. General Administration and collection charges rose slightly, as did expenditure on public safety, mainly owing to the purchase of a motor fire engine at Moulmein. Expenditure on conservancy fell from Rs. 8.39 lakhs to Rs. 7.44 lakhs, the previous year's figures having been swollen by the payment of Rs. 1.23 lakhs to the Public Works Department for a conservancy scheme at Kyaiklat still under construction. Hospitals cost Rs. 5.03 lakhs instead of Rs. 6.50 lakhs, and the expenditure on markets and slaughter-houses rose from Rs. 3.13 lakhs to Rs. 3.98 lakhs. Public Works were responsible for Rs. 4.03 lakhs against Rs. 3.96 lakhs in 1910-11, and Public Instruction cost Rs. 1.62 lakhs. Interest charges increased from Rs. 1.25 lakhs to Rs. 1.35 lakhs. Loans amounting to Rs. 73,000 were granted to four Municipalities during the year.

### Other Funds.

238. There is one Trust Fund, that of the Official Assignee. There are four educational Endowment Funds—the Jardine, Maung Ohn Ghine, Renoung and Copleston Funds. These funds do not bank with Government and their accounts do not therefore appear in the Government books.

### Paper Currency.

239. The average total or gross circulation of currency notes in 1911-12 was Rs. 413.40 lakhs, or Rs. 94.55 lakhs in excess of the previous year. At the end of April 1911 the gross circulation was Rs. 373 lakhs. It fell to the minimum of Rs. 329 lakhs in November and rose to the maximum of Rs. 580 lakhs in January 1912.

There is no reserve Treasury in Burma and the active or net circulation is estimated by excluding 10,000 rupee notes from the gross calculation. The average net circulation for the year was Rs. 355.60 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 79.62 lakhs over that of the previous year. For the last nine years with the exception of 1904-05 a progressive increase of circulation has occurred, a sure indication that the advantages of currency notes are being increasingly realised. The use of notes as currency has extended enormously during the past year in the districts adjacent to Rangoon and Bassein, more particularly in the Pegu and M. ungmya Districts. The universalization of the 10, 50 and 100 rupee notes has increased the popularity of the note circulation, chiefly of the ten rupee denomination and extensive use is also made of notes in the districts in payment of the Land Revenue. The use of 10 rupee notes is steadily increasing, but has not yet equalled the circulation of 100 rupee notes which though decreasing still formed more than half of the total circulation at the end of the year. There was an increase in the issues of 29 per cent. in 10 rupee notes and 13 per cent. in 100 rupee notes over those of 1910-11. A decrease under 50 rupee notes is attributed to the colouring and design of the new pattern resembling those of the 10 rupee note. The net circulation reached its highest point on the 22nd February 1912 when there were 2,824,920 notes in circulation, the aggregate value being Rs. 592.99 lakhs.

## CHAPTER VI.

### VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

**REFERENCES:—**

- Report on the Sanitary Administration of Burma for the year 1911.
- Notes and Statistics on Hospitals and Dispensaries of Burma for the year 1911.
- Report on the working of the Government Medical School, Rangoon, for the year 1911.
- Report on the Lunatic Asylums in Burma for the triennium 1909-1911.
- Notes and Statistics on Vaccination in Burma for the year 1911-12.
- Statistics of British India, Part V.

#### Births and Deaths.

240. The area under registration remained unchanged during the year of report. The total population of the Province subject to registration of births and deaths was, at the Census of 1911, computed at 9,878,393, an increase of 1,334,840 over the figures obtained at the Census of 1901. Of this census population 6,591,845 (3,377,741 males and 3,014,104 females) persons were in Lower Burma, and 3,486,748 (1,676,661 males and 1,810,087 females) in Upper Burma.

Area under registration and total population.

241. The number of births in the area under registration was 322,456 in 1911 as against 307,941 in 1910, an increase of 14,515. The birth-rates *per mille* for the year are 32.64 for the whole Province, 31.44 for Lower Burma and 34.85 for Upper Burma. Any comparison of birth or death ratios for 1911 with those recorded for the previous years would be valueless, since the ratios in this report have been calculated on the Census population of 1911, while those in earlier reports were calculated on the Census figures of 1901. The birth-rate for the Province is 7.57 *per mille* above the death-rate, exceeding the latter in all but the Rangoon Town and Mandalay Districts. There were 105 males born to every 100 females. The total deaths in the registered area in 1911 amounted to 247,682, being an increase of 7,323 over the deaths for 1910. Four thousand one hundred and twenty of the excess deaths occurred in Upper Burma and 3,203 in Lower Burma. The Provincial death-rate for 1911 was 25.07, that for Lower Burma 23.99 and that for Upper Burma 27.07 *per mille* of population. The Provincial death-rate under one year of age, estimated on the number of recorded births in the areas under registration was 221.87 *per mille* against 233.24 in 1910, i.e., 11.37 less. The urban infantile death-rate for the Province was 332.38 as against 316.32 in 1910.

Number of births and deaths.

No relation can be traced between the birth-rate and the price of food. The death-rate in the Upper Province increased more or less in correspondence with the increase in the price of rice, but it is impossible to attribute the increase to this cause alone on account of the presence of factors of greater importance in their effect on the death-rate. Thus, in Lower Burma the highest price was recorded in October, while the death-rate was low in that month but highest in July, when the price was much lower.

242. The cause of death was recorded as follows:—

	1911.	1910.
Cholera	4,191	5,011
Small-pox	6,004	1,877
Plague	6,060	7,741
Fever	76,148	80,014
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	10,019	8,987
Respiratory diseases	7,590	6,913
Suicide	103	155
Wounding or accident	1,571	1,517
Snake bites and wild beasts	2,036	1,776
All other causes	133,306	120,428
Total	247,682	240,350

Causes of death

It will be observed that deaths from cholera in 1911 exceeded those of 1910 by 2,180. The increase in Lower Burma was 761 and in Upper Burma 1,419.



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242. The cause of death was recorded as follows:—

	1911.	1910.
Cholera	4,191	2,021
Small-pox	6,004	1,817
Plague	6,060	7,741
Fever	76,142	80,014
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	10,619	8,987
Respiratory diseases	7,590	6,913
Suicide	163	155
Wounding or accident	1,571	1,517
Snake bites and wild beasts	2,036	1,776
All other causes	133,306	129,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,682</b>	<b>240,359</b>

Causes of death

It will be observed that deaths from cholera in 1911 exceeded those of 1910 by 2,180. The increase in Lower Burma was 761 and in Upper Burma 1,419.

The death-rate from this cause was '42. The small-pox epidemic was severe in 1911 and very disastrous, no less than 4,187 deaths being registered in excess of the total recorded for 1910. The outbreak was largely confined to Lower Burma, 5,643 of the 6,004 deaths occurring in that part of the Province.

There were 6,060 deaths recorded from plague in Burma during the year 1911, of which 3,906 occurred in Lower Burma and 2,154 in Upper Burma. In 1910, the corresponding figures were—Provincial total 7,741, Lower Burma 4,417 and Upper Burma 3,324. Of the decrease of 1,681 in the Provincial total 511 is to be credited to Lower Burma and 1,170 to Upper Burma. The death-rate from this disease was '61 for the Province. The Pegu Division reported the highest plague mortality in 1911 (2,357). Eight hundred and nineteen deaths were reported from the Irrawaddy Division and 716 from Tenasserim. There were outbreaks in all the districts of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions. In the Irrawaddy Division, the infection was mostly confined to the towns, though tending to attack smaller centres in the Myaungmya District. Out of 716 deaths in the Tenasserim Division, 606 were confined to towns. In Upper Burma the plague mortality was principally confined to the towns, the deaths in rural areas being only 282 against 1,462 recorded in 1910. The decrease was mainly in the Sagaing Division where both the Sagaing and Lower Chindwin Districts were almost free of plague.

The principal preventive measures carried out during the year were rat-destruction by "drives" and trapping, inoculation, and evacuation. The total number of inoculation operations performed was 58,054 and the number of rats destroyed 1,172,722.

The Divisional Plague Scheme came into force in the Pegu, Irrawaddy, Sagaing and Meiktila Divisions from the 1st April 1911, and continued in force for the whole of the financial year. The system was not accepted by the Tenasserim or Magwe Divisions with the exception of the Thayetmyo District.

The Plague epidemic was very mild in Mandalay Town during the year of report. There were only 116 deaths this year against 678 in the previous light plague season of 1909-10, and 840 in the season of 1907-08. The measures employed for the prevention of plague during the year were rat-destruction and house-improvement, with attention to general sanitary improvements.

The returns of deaths from "fevers" are of no value, since in rural areas nearly every death is returned under that heading. There is nothing in the death statistics to show the nature of the fevers to which the mortality is supposed to have been due. The only prophylactic measure generally accepted is the use of quinine.

Issues of  
quinine.

243. The manufacture of quinine tablets was carried out on a very large scale during the year 1911. Three thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven pounds and three ounces of quinine sulphate were used for the manufacture of quinine tablets in the Rangoon Central Jail; 3,762,854 five-grain tablets and 8,466,440 one-grain tablets were manufactured by Allen and Hanbury's rotary machine, which was imported from England in May 1911.

Over 1,800,000 five-grain and 7,597,000 one-grain tablets were issued to Treasury and other Indenting Officers. Indents for supplies of the tablets for sale or free distribution were received from 38 towns and districts. The tablets have become popular wherever their use has been encouraged.

### Emigration and Immigration.

244. The number of immigrants recorded at the ports of Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui was 368,383 against 331,170 in 1910, an increase of 37,213 persons. The total of emigrants from the Province was 311,574 against 298,613 in 1910, an increase of 12,961, which leaves a balance of 24,252 persons remaining in the country in excess of the previous year's return. No less than 289,445 immigrants passed through Rangoon, an increase of 21,338 on 1910; 221,981 emigrants or 4,870 in excess of 1910, left Burma through this port.

No records of incoming or outgoing passengers were maintained at the port of Bassein during the year of report, or in the previous year.

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### Medical Relief.

245. Nine new institutions were opened and four closed during the year 1911. Thus the total number of hospitals and dispensaries was 264 at the end of the year. Of the 9 institutions opened 7 were Railway. Six of the New General Hospital buildings as had been taken in hand were finally completed and fully occupied during the year.

Hospitals  
and Dispensaries.

246. The total number of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Province increased from 1,550,716 in 1910 to 1,652,501 in 1911. The daily average attendance of women for outdoor treatment at the Civil Hospitals showed an appreciable increase from 1,294 in the previous year to 1,370 in the year of report. The increase in outdoor attendance was small. The Burmese population contributed nearly 54 per cent. of the total number of patients treated during the year.

Attendance  
and treatment.

The chief diseases for which relief was afforded, judged numerically, were:—(i) All other diseases of the digestive system (301,203); (ii) Malana (208,968); (iii) Other diseases of the skin (195,902); (iv) Ulcers (165,024); (v) Injuries (General and Local) (114,074); (vi) All diseases of the respiratory system except Pneumonia and Tubercle of the lungs (113,881); and (vii) diseases of the eye (102,701). Six hundred and twenty-six cases of cholera and 1,459 of small-pox were treated in hospitals as against 238 and 1,175 respectively in 1910; Katha with 99 cases, Pyapón 63, Rangoon Town 46, Ma-ubin 41, Manda'ay 40 and Sagaing 31, were chiefly responsible for the increase in cholera. The large increase in small-pox cases treated is due to a severe outbreak in Rangoon with 860 cases; while Moulmein with 85, Akyab 80, Kyaukse 33, Mandalay 32 and Tourgoo 30 also contributed towards the increase. The decrease by 8,501 in the number of malarial cases treated, though noteworthy, is probably accounted for by more care being given to diagnosis and classification. The increase in the number of operations from 41,581 to 44,746 is remarkable.

247. Medical expenditure amounted in all to Rs. 14,56,023, an increase of Rs. 84,249 over the figures of the previous year. The increase has been general under all heads of expenditure except under Bazaar Medicines and Medical Officers' salaries. The additional staff sanctioned for the Rangoon General Hospital has contributed mainly towards the increased expenditure under nurses.

General

The cadre of the Indian Medical Service and the number of uncovenanted Medical Officers and Civil Assistant Surgeons in independent charge of civil stations remained the same as in the preceding year. The service of Civil Assistant Surgeons in the Province was reorganised. Five new appointments were added to the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The cadre was still short by 16 at the end of the year. The proposed provincial scale of pay was sanctioned from the 1st October 1911.

Good work was done at the Rangoon General Hospital Laboratory. The work in the Rangoon General Hospital alone was sufficient to keep the Laboratory staff fully engaged. The careful study of a large number of *post mortem* examinations performed at the Laboratory resulted in the discovery of what may prove to be a new infectious disease. As far as present investigation goes this disease appears to be largely confined to morphia injectors.

The Rangoon General Hospital Laundry proved of the greatest convenience in maintaining a constant and adequate supply of clean linen.

The Nursing Staff in the General Hospital, Rangoon, was increased by 20 nurses and 2 English trained Sisters. Six midwives have been passed out of the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, under the Results-System Scheme and 11 remain

The death-rate from this cause was '42. The small-pox epidemic was severe in 1911 and very disastrous, no less than 4,187 deaths being registered in excess of the total recorded for 1910. The outbreak was largely confined to Lower Burma, 5,643 of the 6,004 deaths occurring in that part of the Province.

There were 6,060 deaths recorded from plague in Burma during the year 1911, of which 3,906 occurred in Lower Burma and 2,154 in Upper Burma. In 1910, the corresponding figures were—Provincial total 7,741, Lower Burma 4,417 and Upper Burma 3,324. Of the decrease of 1,681 in the Provincial total 511 is to be credited to Lower Burma and 1,170 to Upper Burma. The death-rate from this disease was '61 for the Province. The Pegu Division reported the highest plague mortality in 1911 (2,357). Eight hundred and nineteen deaths were reported from the Irrawaddy Division and 716 from Tenasserim. There were outbreaks in all the districts of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions. In the Irrawaddy Division, the infection was mostly confined to the towns, though tending to attack smaller centres in the Myaungmya District. Out of 716 deaths in the Tenasserim Division, 606 were confined to towns. In Upper Burma the plague mortality was principally confined to the towns, the deaths in rural areas being only 282 against 1,462 recorded in 1910. The decrease was mainly in the Sagaing Division where both the Sagaing and Lower Chindwin Districts were almost free of plague.

The principal preventive measures carried out during the year were rat-destruction by "drives" and trapping, inoculation, and evacuation. The total number of inoculation operations performed was 58,054 and the number of rats destroyed 1,172,722.

The Divisional Plague Scheme came into force in the Pegu, Irrawaddy, Sagaing and Meiktila Divisions from the 1st April 1911, and continued in force for the whole of the financial year. The system was not accepted by the Tenasserim or Magwe Divisions with the exception of the Thayetmyo District.

The Plague epidemic was very mild in Mandalay Town during the year of report. There were only 116 deaths this year against 678 in the previous light plague season of 1909-10, and 840 in the season of 1907-08. The measures employed for the prevention of plague during the year were rat-destruction and house-improvement, with attention to general sanitary improvements.

The returns of deaths from "fevers" are of no value, since in rural areas nearly every death is returned under that heading. There is nothing in the death statistics to show the nature of the fevers to which the mortality is supposed to have been due. The only prophylactic measure generally accepted is the use of quinine.

Issue of  
quinine.

243. The manufacture of quinine tablets was carried out on a very large scale during the year 1911. Three thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven pounds and three ounces of quinine sulphate were used for the manufacture of quinine tablets in the Rangoon Central Jail; 3,762,854 five-grain tablets and 8,466,440 one-grain tablets were manufactured by Allen and Hanbury's rotary machine, which was imported from England in May 1911.

Over 1,800,000 five-grain and 7,597,000 one-grain tablets were issued to Treasury and other Indenting Officers. Indents for supplies of the tablets for sale or free distribution were received from 38 towns and districts. The tablets have become popular wherever their use has been encouraged.

### Emigration and Immigration.

244. The number of immigrants recorded at the ports of Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui was 368,383 against 331,170 in 1910, an increase of 37,213 persons. The total of emigrants from the Province was 311,574, against 298,613 in 1910, an increase of 12,961, which leaves a balance of 24,252 persons remaining in the country in excess of the previous year's return. No less than 289,445 immigrants passed through Rangoon, an increase of 21,338 on 1910; 221,981 emigrants or 4,870 in excess of 1910, left Burma through this port.

No records of incoming or outgoing passengers were maintained at the port of Bassein during the year of report, or in the previous year.

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SERVICES.

### Medical Relief.

245. Nine new institutions were opened and four closed during the year 1911. Thus the total number of hospitals and dispensaries was 264 at the end of the year. Of the 9 institutions opened 7 were Railway. Such of the New General Hospital buildings as had been taken in hand were finally completed and fully occupied during the year.

Hospitals  
and Dispen-  
saries.

246. The total number of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Province increased from 1,550,716 in 1910 to 1,652,501 in 1911. The daily average attendance of women for outdoor treatment at the Civil Hospitals showed an appreciable increase from 1,294 in the previous year to 1,370 in the year of report. The increase in outdoor attendance was small. The Burmese population contributed nearly 54 per cent. of the total number of patients treated during the year.

Attendance  
and treat-  
ment.

The chief diseases for which relief was afforded, judged numerically, were:—(i) All other diseases of the digestive system (301,203); (ii) Malaria (208,968); (iii) Other diseases of the skin (195,902); (iv) Ulcers (165,024); (v) Injuries (General and Local) (114,074); (vi) All diseases of the respiratory system except Pneumonia and Tubercle of the lungs (113,881); and (vii) diseases of the eye (102,701). Six hundred and twenty-six cases of cholera and 1,459 of small-pox were treated in hospitals as against 238 and 1,175 respectively in 1910; Katha with 99 cases, Pyapón 63, Rangoon Town 46, Ma-ubin 41, Manda'ay 40 and Sagaing 31, were chiefly responsible for the increase in cholera. The large increase in small-pox cases treated is due to a severe outbreak in Rangoon with 869 cases; while Moulmein with 85, Akyab 80, Kyaukse 33, Mandalay 32 and Tourgoo 30 also contributed towards the increase. The decrease by 8,501 in the number of malarial cases treated, though noteworthy, is probably accounted for by more care being given to diagnosis and classification. The increase in the number of operations from 41,581 to 44,716 is remarkable.

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General.

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under training. The number of students in the Government Medical School, Rangoon, at the end of 1911 was 42 against 29 in the previous year. The difficulty in securing Burmese candidates with the prescribed educational qualifications is still felt.

In the absence of a Poor House and Infirmary in Rangoon several cases of native paupers in the last stage of starvation had to be admitted into the General Hospital.

Lunatic  
Asylums.

248. The number of inmates in the Rangoon and Minou Asylums at the end of the year fell from 641 in 1910 to 619, attributable to an increased mortality (42 in 1910 to 72 in the year of report), a large number of patients being admitted in a moribund condition. The water-supply in the Rangoon Asylum was not quite satisfactory, but in view of the building of a new Asylum for Burma, it was finally decided not to incur any large expenditure on new works in the Asylum.

### Sanitation.

Principal  
works  
expenditure.

249. The Committee appointed by Government in 1910 to draft a set of model building and other sanitary bye-laws, completed its work towards the end of 1911 and submitted the draft bye-laws to the Local Government for approval.

The Provincial Sanitary Board held no meeting during the year. Divisional Sanitary Boards have recently been substituted by the Local Government for the Provincial Sanitary Board.

Municipal Committees expended 38.83 per cent. of their income on sanitary works, Town Committees 25.85 per cent.; while the expenditure from District and District Cess Funds was only 4.19 per cent. The aggregate expenditure of both urban and rural authorities on Sanitary works was about 39½ lakhs, or 26.17 per cent. of a total income over 150 lakhs. Of this aggregate expenditure 7.64 was spent on water-supply; 3.67 on drainage; 8.95 on Conservancy; and 5.91 on other sanitary works.

Complete proposals for the water-supply of Pyinmana, Kyaiklat, Bassein, Yandoon, Kyaukpyu and Thayetmyo were prepared. The project for Pyinmana was returned for revision. The Thayetmyo and Kyaiklat schemes--the latter estimated to cost Rs. 63,854—received the sanction of Government. The Bassein reservoir was completed but the results have not fulfilled expectations. The Yandoon scheme, and a scheme for supplying Kyaukpyu with water by an infiltration gallery, were submitted for criticism and sanction. A tube well was sunk at Toungoo to a depth of 125 feet and four others at Nyaunglebin: all of them proved successful, and furnished potable water for the public supply.

The drainage scheme of the Moulmein-Shwedaungtada area, estimated to cost Rs. 71,630, and another for a section of Akyab Town, estimated to cost Rs. 19,778, received sanction. Survey operations connected with the Paungde and Mergui drainage schemes were completed.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,91,078 for a new bazaar at Pegu received sanction during the year and the work will shortly be commenced.

### Vaccination.

Number of  
operations.

250. The permanent establishment, as in the previous year, consisted of 268 Vaccinators and 49 Native Superintendents of Vaccination. Three Native Superintendents and 16 Vaccinators were either removed or dismissed from the service for corruption and falsification of returns, and in one instance for aiding and abetting inoculation, on which charge the Native Superintendent concerned was convicted and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment. The total number of operations performed in districts, including towns, but excluding Dispensaries and Jails, was 507,475 which was 112,582 more than in the previous year. The totals of operations performed in Dispensaries and Jails were 2,917 and 26,439, respectively. The total number of successful

operations in which the results were known showed an increase of 99,414 on the record of the previous year. This general increase of vaccination work, which indicates increased efforts on the part of many of the Civil Surgeons and their vaccination staffs, was not shared in by the Hanthawaddy, Prome (as regards primary operations), Myaungmya, Myitkyina and Lower Chindwin Districts, and by the Northern Shan States, where vaccination is unpopular and conducted and supervised under special difficulties due to large areas and scattered population. The work done in the Pyapón and Toungno Districts, though showing an improvement over the last year's outturn, is excessively meagre in relation to the large populations concerned.

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SERVICES.

Amongst the districts which shared notably in the general increase of vaccination work in the Province are Ma-ubin and Magwe with an increase respectively of 6,282 and 7,102 successful operations.

Owing to severe outbreaks of small-pox, re-vaccination was performed on a large scale in the Prome and Rangoon Town Districts, which respectively returned an excess of 3,555 and 15,188 successful operations over the previous year. The percentage of successful operations in which the results were known was 96.61 for primary, and 72.77 for re-vaccination, against 95.50 and 67.81 respectively in 1910-11. Six districts returned a success rate in primary operations of over 99 per cent. and five districts between 98 and 99. The lowest percentage was returned by the Northern Arakan District which was only 86.66. The result of vaccination performed at dispensaries was a success rate of 97.05 in primary and 54.13 in operations for re-vaccination. The number of infants vaccinated in 47 Municipal Towns was 18,956, showing an excess of 835 over the number actually available for vaccination. This excess of infants actually operated on, over the number of survivors, is generally attributed to an influx of visitors to the town from rural areas bringing infants with them. It is far more probable in the majority of the instances that the excess is due to an error in registration of births.

The totals of operations verified by Civil Surgeons and Native Superintendents of Vaccination were 69,316 and 291,043 as compared with 45,166 and 213,746 in the previous year.

The amount of verification work performed by Native Superintendents of Vaccination increased considerably in all districts except Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Sagaing and Myitkyina.

251. Glycerinated vaccine paste was prepared for 717,624 operations and Lanoline paste for 11,560. The issue of lymph, for 693,913 operations during the year against 613,444 in 1910-11, is the highest on record. Calves were obtained on the hire system instead of being purchased and resold, as in previous years. This system proved financially economical, both in first cost of the calves and in feeding, as well as in a saving due to decreased mortality. Three hundred and ninety calves were vaccinated during the year for the supply of lymph. An apparatus for providing Cold Storage on a small scale was recently purchased, and will shortly be installed at the Vaccine Depôt.

Vaccine  
Depôt,  
Meiktila.

Two Native Superintendents of Vaccination and 34 apprentice vaccinators underwent training at the Depôt during the year.

The cost of the Vaccine Depôt, Meiktila, was Rs. 13,280 against Rs. 17,210 in the previous year. The reduction was mainly due to the substitution of the hire for the purchase of calves system.

252. Three inoculators were prosecuted for carrying on their trade in the Pegu District, one of whom was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and the remaining two fined Rs. 50 each.

General

A proposal for the extension of the Act for the prohibition of inoculation to all districts in Lower Burma is under consideration.

The total expenditure on vaccination for the year was Rs. 2,00,603 against Rs. 1,93,278 in 1910-11.

The average cost of each successful operation was, for the Province, 7 annas 5 pies, against 9 annas 1 pie in the previous year.



## CHAPTER VII.

### INSTRUCTION.

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#### REFERENCE:—

Fourth Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the years 1907-08 to 1911-12.  
Statistics of British India, Parts VI and VII.

#### General System of Public Instruction.

General organization.

253. Elementary education has long been endemic in Burma: it is indeed bound up with the religious traditions and practice of the country. A Buddhist monastery is to be found in every village of any importance and often there are several in one village. Each monastery is a school actually or potentially. Custom has always demanded that every Burmese Buddhist male shall pass some portion of his youth in a religious seminary. In such institutions the monks have always taught the arts of reading and writing and in some schools an indigenous system of elementary arithmetic. The teaching is not confined to pupils who for a shorter or longer time 'assume the robe.' The village children may attend as ordinary pupils, but their attendance is irregular and by no means obligatory. It cannot be denied that at the present time a large number of children receive no regular instruction even of an elementary kind. Elementary education however has never been restricted to the monastic schools. Before the advent of the British, 'lay' schools kept by respectable old men or women supplemented the monastic school system. The British Government has steadfastly endeavoured to graft on to the lay and monastic stems of indigenous education those Western educational methods which modern civilization demands. The first definite step in this direction was taken by Sir A. Phayre who in 1864-65 proposed a scheme the main features of which were—

(i) To use the Vernacular (Burmese) as the medium of instruction and thereby to diffuse Primary or Elementary education among the masses.

(ii) Under Elementary or Primary Instruction to include not merely Reading and Writing but also Elementary Arithmetic, Land Measuring, Geography, and eventually Astronomy and the outlines of Ancient History as known to Europe.

(iii) To utilize monastic and lay schools for this purpose.

(iv) In order to induce *pānāyās* to teach such subjects (a) to furnish them with books in Burmese, (b) to supply qualified Burmese teachers to superintend the studies occasionally.

(v) To appoint a Director with four Burmese teachers (for the above purpose) at Rs. 30 per mensem.

Since that time Government through the Educational Department, the foundation of which in its present shape was an outcome of Sir A. Phayre's schemes, has sought to adapt its method of vernacular education to the monastic system and to induce the monks to accept so much at least of Western knowledge and modern principles of education as is not incompatible with Buddhist doctrines and rules of life. At the same time Government has always striven to promote the efficiency of lay vernacular schools. The result at the present time is that although four-fifths of the monastic schools still remain aloof from the Departmental system the figures for attendance at public institutions (i.e., those recognized by Government) exceed those for private schools. Since its organization the Education Department has taken cognizance of Anglo-Vernacular as well as of Vernacular education. The growth of Departmental control over English and higher education is no new thing. From 1862 grants have been given for Anglo-Vernacular schools. The duties of the Director of Public Instruction first appointed in 1866 comprised not merely the fostering of vernacular education but the active supervision of English education. A few

Anglo-Vernacular schools are carried on apart from the Government system, but the large majority is wholly under the supervision of the Education Department. The severance of European from Anglo-Vernacular education is a comparatively recent feature dating from 1906 when a separate Code for European schools in Burma was sanctioned.

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INSTRUC-  
TION.

Education  
Department.

254. The Education Department is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and consists of an Imperial, a Provincial and a Subordinate Service. Members of the Indian Educational Service are selected from graduates in Honours of British Universities; they are ordinarily appointed in England by the Secretary of State. This Service includes the Director of Public Instruction, six Inspectors of Schools, the Principal and five Professors in the Rangoon College, the Principal, Government High and Normal School, Rangoon, and the Principal of the Government High and Normal School, Moulmein. The Provincial Service includes one Assistant Director of Public Instruction, one Inspector of Schools, six Assistant Inspectors, the Head Master, Government High School, Rangoon, the Head Master, Government High School, Moulmein, the Head Master, Government High School, Prome, the Head Master and the Technical Instructor of the Government School of Engineering, Insein, the Editor, Vernacular School Text-Books, the Superintendent of the Reformatory School, Insein, and two Professors and one Lecturer at the Rangoon College. There are in addition three posts, which though sanctioned have not yet been filled for lack of funds, the posts of Inspectress in the Indian Educational Service, and of Assistant Inspectress and Assistant Inspector of Pali in the Provincial Educational Service.

The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors (except the Assistant Inspector of European and Normal Schools) are natives of Burma while the other Provincial Officers are ordinarily Europeans or Anglo-Indians recruited in Burma. The Subordinate Service consists of two branches. One (the general branch, which is not graded) includes 481 appointments for Europeans, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular teachers on pay ranging between Rs. 400 and Rs. 15 per mensem. The other is graded and includes 58 Deputy Inspectors and 16 Sub-Inspectors. The Subordinate Service consists mainly of natives of Burma. In addition to the Education Department there is a body called the Educational Syndicate which advises on educational matters and conducts tests for Teachers in the theory of education and certain other examinations. Its members are nominated by the Local Government and include both officials and non-officials.

Educational posts under Government not included in the Indian, Provincial or Subordinate Educational Service are the Headmastership of the Government European School, Maymyo, and the Headmastership of the School for the sons of Shan Chiefs at Taunggyi, Southern Shan States. Both these appointments are held by Europeans, graduates respectively of Cambridge and Oxford.

255. The sphere of direct Government control has been considerably extended. Government institutions now include—

Government  
control.

- 1 Arts College.
- 1 Law School.
- 1 Reformatory School.
- 1 School of Engineering.
- 1 Apprentice School.
- 1 High School for Europeans.
- 1 High School for the sons of Shan Chiefs.
- 5 Normal Schools.
- 8 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools.
- 18 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.
- 1 Anglo-Vernacular Primary School.
- 1 Vernacular High School.
- 28 Vernacular Middle Schools.
- 7 Vernacular Primary Schools.

The teaching staff of the Education Department comprises the professors and lecturers at the Government College, Rangoon, and masters and mistresses in Government schools of all kinds. Two Anglo-Vernacular schools only are under Principals in the Indian Educational Service. The Itinerant Teachers have been abolished, the system as a whole having been found unsatisfactory. Pupil teachers are still maintained in Vernacular schools but are not numerous.

Of the Government Anglo-Vernacular schools ten were formerly maintained by Municipalities with assistance from Provincial Funds but are now wholly maintained by Government and controlled by the Education Department. Seven Municipalities continue to maintain Anglo-Vernacular schools, most of which however it is proposed to transfer to Government when funds permit. The Education Department also manages fifteen Vernacular schools maintained by the District Cess Funds in Lower Burma. But by far the larger number of schools is still conducted by private agency (corporate or individual) with help from Government. Through the Education Department Government aids, inspects and supervises all schools willing to accept the conditions on which its assistance is granted. In Lower Burma Municipalities and Town Committees except Mou'mein, have the general control of educational affairs within their jurisdiction, subject to the regulations of the Burma Education Code. In Upper Burma (except in Mandalay) the control of Municipal and town schools rests directly with the Education Department. High Schools affiliated to the Calcutta University are looked after by 'Governing Bodies' the members of which in the case of Government schools are appointed by the Director of Public Instruction.

256. Burma has no University of its own. There are two colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University. Pupils in Anglo-Vernacular High Schools are taught up to the Matriculation of the Calcutta University or the High School Final standard of the Education Department; those in European High Schools up to the European High School examination held by the Department. In European and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools pupils prepare for the Seventh Standard examination held by the Department. In Vernacular High Schools pupils prepare for the Ninth and in Vernacular Middle Schools for the Seventh Standard examinations both held by the Department.

The total number of schools recognized by the Department is 6,267. Of these 28 are European, 135 Anglo-Vernacular, and 6,104 Vernacular. High Schools number 47, Middle Schools 904; the rest are Upper and Lower Primary Schools. Among Vernacular schools aided by the Department are 2,470 monastic schools the large majority of which are Primary; six monastic schools however reach the High stage. Grants on such schools are usually paid to the *Kappiyadakas* or lay brothers of the monastery; the monks often employ lay assistant teachers who receive salary grants. Outside the schools recognized by the Department are many private schools neither aided nor inspected. Without a special staff to undertake the necessary enquiries, the Department can only offer a rough estimate of the total of private schools. This may be put in round figures at 16,700, a few schools being Anglo-Vernacular and the rest Vernacular. Most of the unrecognized Vernacular schools are small monastic schools averaging 7 or 8 pupils apiece. In such schools the *pongyis* teach reading and writing and sometimes a little indigenous arithmetic. Attendance is extremely irregular and in any case covers but a small portion of the year. Girls are not received in these schools. The *pongyis* accept no monetary fees but expect offerings in kind. The training of teachers is provided for in twelve Normal schools.

257. The rules of Government in the Education Department are contained in the Burma Education Code and the Code for European Schools in Burma. The latter is based on the Code for European Schools in India but includes modifications to suit the special circumstances of Burma. Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools are administered under the Burma Education Code; European Schools only under the Code for European Schools.

**258.** The authorities responsible with the officers of the Education Department for the educational administration of the Province are :—

- (a) Officers of the Civil Administration from Commissioners to Myoòks.
- (b) Municipal and Town Committees.

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INSTRUC-  
TION.  
Adminis-  
tration.

The annual estimates of educational expenditure to be borne by School Funds maintained in Lower Burma (except Moulmein) and in Mandalay are prepared by the Inspector of Schools in consultation with the local authorities. The Inspector drafts and submits them for the approval of the Committee of the Municipality concerned, the Director of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of the Division. In Burma, Municipalities maintain Anglo-Vernacular schools only: grants from Municipal funds are given to Vernacular schools. Anglo-Vernacular schools maintained by Municipalities now number seven only as against 17 in 1907-08. The difference is due to the transfer of ten Anglo-Vernacular schools from Municipalities to Government. The schools transferred are controlled by the Education Department and maintained from Provincial Funds. In Lower Burma grants to aided Vernacular schools outside Municipal areas are paid from District Cess Funds: in Upper Burma such schools receive aid from Provincial Funds. Aided Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools in Municipal areas in Lower Burma (and Mandalay) receive grants from or through Municipal Funds: in Upper Burma they receive aid from Provincial Funds. European Schools are aided entirely from Provincial Funds.

Contributions towards educational purposes are made annually from District Cess Funds in Lower Burma. Such contributions in the case of any one district should ordinarily not exceed 20 per cent. nor fall below 15 per cent. of the annual income of the District Cess Fund. The allotments within these limits are expended upon the establishment and maintenance of District Vernacular schools, grants-in-aid to public schools under private management and contributions for educational purposes to Municipalities within the district area in accordance with the rules laid down in the Burma Education Code. The annual estimates of Educational expenditure under a District Cess Fund are prepared by the Inspector of Schools who drafts and submits them for the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Director of Public Instruction forwards them if approved to the Commissioner of the Division for final sanction.

All educational expenditure not coming within the scope of Municipal or District Cess Funds is met from Provincial Funds, which are administered by the Director of Public Instruction who frames the annual Budget Estimate for the whole Province after reference to the Inspectors of Schools.

**259.** There are six Inspection circles, Mandalay, Meiktila, Pegu, Tenasserim, Irrawaddy, and Arakan, under six Inspectors. Another Inspector is in charge of European and Normal Schools. Under them are six Assistant Inspectors, 58 Deputy Inspectors and 16 Sub-inspectors. The creation of a separate circle for Arakan was sanctioned with effect from November 1912. Inspection.

**260.** For the special supervision of Vernacular Primary Education, the circles of Inspection are divided into sub-circles, each corresponding with a Civil district and placed under a Deputy Inspector of Schools. The sub-circles of Prome, Pegu, Henzada, Bassein, Sagaing, Shwebo and Pakòkku, owing to their size or population, have each two Deputy Inspectors of Schools, while the districts of Hanthawaddy and Insein have three Deputy Inspectors. There are also a Mahomedan Deputy Inspector, a Tamil Deputy Inspector and nine Karen Deputy Inspectors. All the Inspectors except the one in charge of the Mandalay Circle share in the Anglo-Vernacular work of Rangoon Town. Distribution of work.

**261.** Educational Institutions are classified as Colleges or Schools, public or private. A public institution is one (a) in which the courses conform to standards prescribed by the Local Government or by the Calcutta University; and (b) which is either managed or inspected by the Education Department or presents pupils at the public examinations held by the Education Department or by the Calcutta University. A private institution is one which does not come within the Classifica-  
tion of in-  
stitutions.

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TION.  
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Colleges.

above definitions. A public institution under the management of a private person or association is classed as a public institution under private management.

262. Colleges prepare pupils who have passed the Matriculation or the Anglo-Vernacular High School Final or the European High School examination, for the I.A. and B.A. courses of an Indian University. The two Colleges in Burma prepare pupils for the Calcutta University. The Government College is affiliated up to the B.A. in Honours in English, Pāli and Mathematics and in other subjects up to the ordinary B.A. and to the I.Sc. in Physics. The Baptist College is affiliated up to the ordinary B.A. in English, Pāli, History and Logic. Both Colleges are situated in Rangoon. The Government College is supported from Provincial Funds and from fees. The Baptist College is supported by Government aid, fees, and contributions from the American Baptist Mission.

Classifica-  
tion of  
Schools.

263. Schools are classified as Secondary or Primary according to the stage of instruction reached. Secondary schools may be either 'Middle' or 'High'. A High School ordinarily includes Primary and Middle Departments as well as a High Department; a Middle School ordinarily includes not only a Middle but also a Primary Department. Secondary and Primary Schools may be European, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular; European and Anglo-Vernacular schools are sometimes classed together as 'English' schools.

Classifica-  
tion of Ver-  
nacular  
Schools.

264. Vernacular schools recognized by the Education Department are classified as 'A' or 'B' schools. 'A' schools conform to the vernacular standards and courses prescribed by the Department. Managers of 'B' schools are at liberty to arrange their own courses subject to the general supervision of the Department. Vernacular schools not recognized by the Education Department are usually schools conducted by natives of India or Burma on purely indigenous lines in accordance with the traditions of the country. Vernacular schools, whether recognized, or unrecognized, may be monastic or lay schools according as they are managed by *pōng yī's* or laymen. At lay vernacular schools girls or boys or both are received.

Special  
Schools.

265. Special schools are of six kinds.—Normal, Surveying, Engineering, Medical, Industrial, Veterinary.

Normal schools are institutions in which candidates for teacherships are trained: they are either Government or Aided. Survey schools are supported by Government and are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. In them candidates for surveyorships in the Land Records Department, as well as for posts under other authorities, receive training. Survey schools are maintained from Provincial Funds. There is a Government School of Engineering at Insein maintained from Provincial Funds for the purpose of (a) training candidates in the Upper and Lower Subordinate branches of the Public Works Department, (b) training Draughtsmen, (c) training as Engineers and Mechanic persons who do not seek appointment in the Public Works Department.

The courses in the Engineering School were last revised in 1910. The school at present comprises a Technical High School course which extends over three years, an Engineering course which extends over two years, a Draughtsman's course which extends over one year, and Preliminary classes, the courses in which extend over one year and are intended for students who wish to be admitted to the Engineering course or the Draughtsman's course without going through the Technical High School course. The school is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction who is advised by a Visiting Committee. The Government Medical School in Rangoon is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma. The Veterinary School is under the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma.

Reformatory  
School.

266. The Government Reformatory School at Insein is at present under the control of a Committee. The Director of Public Instruction is Inspector-General of the institution. The literary instruction given is vernacular and ranges

up to the VIth Standard. Technical instruction is given in seven standards. The rules governing the school have lately been revised with a view to the development of the educational objects of the institution. The sanction of the Government to the revised rules is awaited. Apart from the Reformatory, there are three other schools in which industrial training is given. These are of a non-penal character and are under aided management. The Burma Railways Company entertains thirty-five European or Anglo-Indian and thirty-five native apprentices in its workshops. For these apprentices Government supplies two teachers who give instruction in 'Steam and the Steam Engine,' and 'Mensuration and Drawing'. The period of apprenticeship is five years.

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Industry  
1108.

267. Manual Training or Slöjd is taught in all the Government Normal Schools and in the Aided Normal Schools attached to the St. John's High School, Rangoon, the Baptist High School, Rangoon, and the Roman Catholic Mission School, Thônzè. The Roman Catholic Mission Normal School at Bassein has taken up the subject from May 1912. There are also twelve Vernacular Boys' Schools (four Government, three District Cess and five Aided), teaching hand-and-eye training. Government has provided these schools with both teachers and apparatus.

Manual  
training.

268. There are at present ten standards of instruction, from the Infants to the Ninth for Vernacular and from the First to the Tenth for Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In European Schools there are eleven standards, from the Infants to the Tenth. In Vernacular Schools the first three standards constitute the Lower Primary stage, the next two the Upper Primary, the next three the Middle, and the last two the High stage. In Anglo-Vernacular Schools the Primary Department includes Standards I—IV, the Middle, Standards V—VII, and the High, Standards VIII—X. The same obtains in European Schools except that in the Primary Department there is an Infant standard in addition. The Tenth Standard Anglo-Vernacular and European is the Matriculation or High School Final Class. After passing the Matriculation a student may enter an Arts College. In the case of students who pass the High School Final the special permission of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University is necessary for their admission to such an institution.

Standards  
of instruction.

269. Vernacular Schools are those in which English is not taught, Anglo-Vernacular those in which instruction in English forms part of the regular course.

Vernacular  
and Anglo-  
Vernacular  
Schools.

270. In the Anglo-Vernacular curriculum in force under the Burma Education Code English is begun from the lowest standard (Standard I). From 1908 up to 1912 reading and writing in English were begun in Standard IV, the methods of teaching the language in Standards I, II, III being oral. Since April 1912 English reading and writing may be taught in Standard III, the conversational and oral methods previously prescribed being however retained. In the Middle stage teachers begin to use English as the medium of instruction in certain subjects. In the High stage so far as possible English becomes the medium of instruction in all subjects. In all stages in Anglo-Vernacular Schools pupils read and study their own vernacular.

Teaching of  
English.

271. An institution is considered to be under public management when it is under the direct management of Government or of officers or Committees acting on behalf of Government or of Local Committees constituted by law. The staffs of Government institutions are appointed by Government or by the Department concerned acting under the sanction of Government. The pay of the staffs is borne by Government and teachers serving on the staffs are eligible for pension. Schools maintained by Municipalities receive aid from Provincial Funds in the form of salary grants. Except in schools the entire management of which has been handed over to the Education Department, teachers in Municipal schools are appointed by the Municipal authorities subject to certain conditions. In District Cess Vernacular schools the management rests with the Education Department which appoints all the teachers. In schools under private management

Management.

managers appoint their own staffs subject to the approval of the Department. All recognized schools under private management are aided.

272. There are two systems of aid, one under the grant-in-aid rules for Anglo-Vernacular and European Schools and one under the grant-in-aid rules for Vernacular schools. Before a school is eligible for grants it has to be registered under the rules for registration. Educational grants-in-aid funds are administered under the control of the Department of Public Instruction and the grants payable are subject to Budget limits. The grants-in-aid obtainable are as follows:—

(i) "Ordinary grants" calculated on the difference between the income and expenditure of an institution.

(ii) "Boarding grants" for pupils supplied with board and lodging on the school premises.

(iii) "Special grants" to supplement private expenditure on buildings, land, school furniture and equipment.

(iv) "Salary grants" to certificated teachers.

(v) "Fixed grants" to institutions of recognized efficiency and permanent character.

(vi) "Normal School grants."

(vii) "Results and other grants" for technical subjects in—

(a) Ordinary Schools.

(b) Technical Schools or Departments.

(viii) "Extra grants."

In no case is the total allowed to any institution under the grants specified against (i), (iv) and (vii) permitted to exceed the sum contributed from other sources (such as fees, endowments, or grants from Missionary bodies) to the direct expenditure of the institution in the previous year.

273. Vernacular schools are maintained by Burmans, Karens, Tamils, Telugus, Chins, Kachins, Mahomedans, Talangs, Taungthus, Manipurians, Palaungs, Danus, Shans, Inthas, and Chinese, and by Missionary Societies. A school manager can apply at any time to the Deputy Inspector to have a school registered under class "A" provided that at least four of the pupils are able to read and write their vernacular as judged by Standard II. The school will be retained on the Register only if it passes pupils by recognized standards within a year of registration. In the case of "B" schools the following conditions are imposed:—

(i) That they serve any purpose of useful secular education and give instruction in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

(ii) That they keep an Attendance Register.

(iii) That they are at all times open to Government inspection.

Vernacular schools of Class "A" at present receive aid in the form of—

(i) Results grants.

(ii) Grants for buildings.

(iii) Grants for equipment and books.

(iv) Salary grants.

(v) Grants for pupil teachers.

(vi) Boarding grants.

(vii) Grants for optional and technical subjects.

In order to be eligible for a grant-in-aid schools of class "A" must ordinarily be in session all the year round, taking the recognized holidays and vacations and must maintain an average daily attendance of not less than 12 pupils.

Schools of Class "B" are eligible for grants as follows:—

(i) A grant of Rs. 2 a year for each pupil in average daily attendance up to a maximum of Rs. 150.

(ii) A grant of Rs. 2 for each month in the year for which the attendance is certified by the Inspecting officer to be properly recorded.

(iii) Once in three years for an equipment grant of Rs. 75.

274. There are now 5 Government and 7 Aided Normal Schools of which 8 are for men and 4 for women. In the Normal schools students receive further instruction in ordinary school subjects as well as in the theory of education, and some practical training. Courses are either Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular, leading up to 3 grades of Certificate, Primary, Middle and High. Certificates are awarded by the Director of Public Instruction on examinations held by (a) the Education Department, (b) the Educational Syndicate. The latter body holds only the examinations in the theory of Education. In order to appear for the Syndicate's tests Anglo-Vernacular candidates ordinarily have to pass through a Normal School. Vernacular teachers and managers who have served satisfactorily for two years in a recognized school may appear without passing through a Normal School. The duration of the courses is from 2 to 4 years according to the certificate sought, the minimum qualification for admission being for an Anglo-Vernacular candidate Standard VII (Anglo-Vernacular) and for a Vernacular candidate Standard VI (Vernacular).

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TION.  
Training  
Institutions.

275. The education of backward tribes is attended to by the Education Department. Double grants under the ordinary scale laid down for Vernacular schools are payable upon pupils of specific backward races in such localities as the Director of Public Instruction may determine.

Education of  
backward  
tribes.

Extra grants are payable on Anglo-Vernacular pupils of specific backward races in such localities as the Local Government may from time to time determine.

276. Special forms of aid are open to the children of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Burma :—

Aid to  
Europeans  
and Anglo-  
Indians.

(a) A fixed number of monthly Orphan stipends, tenable for three years for the education of orphans at approved institutions.

(b) A fixed number of monthly Boarder stipends, tenable for three years for the maintenance of orphans or poor children at approved boarding schools.

(c) A fixed number of Apprentice stipends tenable for three years for the training of poor boys at approved workshops.

Stipends are awarded annually by Boards at Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Mandalay. No stipends are paid except on account of children who are actually under instruction. The stipends are tenable subject to good conduct and progress.

(d) Extra grants payable upon European and Anglo-Indian pupils attending European schools ; these grants are in addition to 'fixed' or 'ordinary' grants.

(e) Scholarships reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the Code for European schools and at the Government Engineering School, Insein.

277. An examination in Pāli is held annually in Mandalay, Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and Prome to which Monks, Laymen, and Nuns are admitted. This is known as the *Patamabyan*. It is divided into three grades : *Patamangè*, *Patamalat* and *Patamaggi*. The candidate who heads the list in the last grade is known as "*The Patamagyaw*" of the year. His certificate is specially presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The Patamagyaw is exempted for life from *thathameda* or Capitation Tax as the case may be. If he is a *psungy* his parents are exempted. Rewards and certificates are given for passes in each grade. A candidate whose rules of life forbid the acceptance of money receives a present of robes. The examination is very popular and has done much to enlist the sympathies of the monks.

Examinations  
in Pāli.

278. Examinations of pupils in colleges or schools are of two kinds (a) University and (b) Provincial. The former consist of the Matriculation, I.A., I.Sc., and B.A. examinations of the Calcutta University. The latter are conducted by the Education Department. They comprise in Anglo-Vernacular schools the examination of Standards IV and VII, the High School Final examination and the Middle English scholarship test ; in European schools the Seventh Standard test,

Examina-  
tions



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AND ARTS.

the Middle Scholarship examination, the High School and Scholarship examination : in Vernacular schools, the examination of all standards, and primary scholarship tests. In Normal Schools examinations in the literary courses, and practical tests are held by the Department. At the Engineering School the examinations are held partly by the staff and partly by examiners appointed by the Director of Public Instruction. The Education Department also holds special tests for Drawing Teachers and Pupil Teachers and in Pāli and certain technical subjects.

The Educational Syndicate with the assistance of the Education Department conducts examinations in the theory of education. It also holds examinations in Languages and in Law (for advocates), and for certain minor Government appointments (*i.e.* for myoōks, *thugyis*).

Scholarships  
and Prizes.

279. Government scholarships comprise 33 University Scholarships, of which 8 are for intending teachers, 38 Middle English Scholarships tenable in Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, and 62 Vernacular Primary Scholarships tenable in Vernacular Middle Schools, besides 40 Scholarships reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians under the Code for European Schools. The above are awarded on ordinary school or college courses. In addition there is one Medical Scholarship for men, awarded annually, and tenable at the Medical College, Calcutta, besides three for women, tenable at the same institution : 19 Scholarships are attached to the Government Engineering School, and there is one Scholarship for pupils electing to attend the Engineering School at Sibpur.

Certain other scholarships are awarded by the Educational Syndicate, *vis.*, the Bigandet Medical Scholarship, the St. Barbe Scholarship (for women wishing to become midwives or sick-nurses), and the Gilbert Scholarship (for an apprentice in a technical school or workshop). The late Maung Ohn Ghine founded a special scholarship for Buddhists at the Engineering School, Insulin.

Special prizes include the Bigandet Gold Medal, a medal given by Maung Ohn Ghine, and awards of Books known respectively as the Jardine, Coplestone, the Governor of Renaung and the Garnet Man prizes. The last mentioned is given for English History, the Bigandet Gold Medal for distinction at a University examination or in literary or scientific work, the Maung Ohn Ghine medal for success at the Engineering School. The others are for pupils who distinguish themselves in school or college examinations.

Text-book  
Committee.

280. The Text-Book Committee is a standing body consisting of the Director of Public Instruction as *ex-officio* President and of a Committee of not more than twenty members official and non-official, appointed by the Local Government. The Committee is divided into two Sub-Committees dealing with Vernacular and English books respectively. The duty of the Committee is to choose text-books for adoption in Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Schools and to submit them for the orders of the Director of Public Instruction. Books approved are included in the Departmental list of text-books authorized for use in schools. The Committee has no concern with the text-books of schools under the Code of Regulations for European schools, unless such books are specially referred to the Committee for opinion by the Director. As part of the Education Department's staff, an Editor and Sub-Editor of Text-Books are maintained, their duty being to prepare works for use in schools and to make any necessary translations.

### Education.

Educational  
measures.

281. Pending the consideration of the project for the establishment of a University in Burma the scheme for rebuilding the Government College, Rangoon, was held in abeyance. Proposals for the extension of Anglo-Vernacular education were submitted and in accordance therewith the establishment of one school supported from the District Cess Funds was sanctioned; other schools await sanction. The revision of Normal school courses was under consideration. Regulations concerning physical training were issued, and a hand-book based on the syllabus of the Board of Education will shortly be

published in English and Burmese. The revision of the vernacular readers was practically completed during the year. Other matters dealt with were the courses and grants for needle-work in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, the encouragement of shorthand and typewriting, the establishment of a local centre for the commercial examinations conducted by the Midland Counties Union of Educational Institutions, England, and the preparation of rules for the medical inspection of public schools. Proposals were made for the revision of the system of grant for Anglo-Vernacular and European Schools, but the Educational Syndicate reported in favour of retaining the fixed grant system. One new appointment in the Indian Educational Service was sanctioned, namely, the Inspector of Schools for Arakan Circle, but on the other hand the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction was transferred to the Provincial Educational Service. Hence the number of appointments in the Indian Educational Service was 15, the same as last year, but the Provincial Educational Service has one appointment more. The scope of the Subordinate Educational Service has now been extended to include appointments down to Rs. 15 a month, so that it would be useless to compare this year with previous years.

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TION.

282. In the year of report the number of educational institutions of all kinds was 23,211 and the attendance 445,255 of whom 79,416 were girls, against 429,992 of whom 74,770 were girls, in the previous year. The number of institutions increased by 7 per cent. and the attendance by 35 per cent. Six thousand five hundred and thirty-six institutions with 270,310 pupils were public, and 15,675 with 174,945 pupils were private. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 47,36,641 as compared with Rs. 43,62,581 in 1910-11. Provincial funds supplied Rs. 18,98,061, school fees Rs. 15,08,753 and local funds and private sources Rs. 9,62,278 towards the total expenditure.

Number of  
schools and  
scholars and  
expenditure.

283. The term *primary school* in Burma includes European, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools which teach up to the fourth standard and, for certain purposes, the primary departments of secondary schools. Public primary institutions have decreased in number from 5,448 to 5,316, the divisions chiefly affected being Sagaing and Tenasserim, but the attendance in such schools has increased from 177,668 to 181,406. The decrease is attributed, as last year, chiefly to financial conditions. The expenditure on primary education for boys including the cost of primary departments of secondary schools was Rs. 16,08,283 against Rs. 15,44,058 in 1910-11. Provincial funds contributed Rs. 3,74,669, District Cess and Municipal funds Rs. 3,25,440 and Rs. 1,63,594 respectively, while Rs. 7,44,580 were derived from fees and other sources. The total cost of primary education for boys and girls including the expenditure on the primary departments of secondary schools was about 18½ lakhs.

Primary  
education.

284. Schools with a standard above the fourth are called secondary. They may be European, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular. European schools are dealt with below in paragraph 288 and girls' schools in paragraph 290. The number of Anglo-Vernacular secondary boys' schools rose in the year of report from 100 to 104 and the attendance from 20,666 to 20,722. These figures include the primary departments of the schools. The increased attendance occurred as last year in the high and middle standards, and there was again a slight decrease in the primary stage. The decrease in this department is due to the restriction of English in standards I, II and III to oral methods. Of the scholars attending Anglo-Vernacular secondary schools 44 per cent. were in the high stage, 34.5 per cent. in the middle, 40.3 per cent. in the upper primary and 20.9 per cent. in the lower primary. Of the 104 schools, 21 are high and 83 middle.

Secondary  
education.

Vernacular secondary schools increased in number from 684 with 48,049 pupils to 756 with 54,795 pupils. Only 9 are high schools. Of the pupils attending vernacular secondary schools 28 were in high standards, 5,977 in middle, 12,095 in upper primary and 36,695 in lower primary.

## The results of examination in Secondary Schools were as follows :—

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TION.

Examination.	Number presented.	Number passed.
Anglo-Vernacular High School Final	104	47
Calcutta University Matriculation	166	134
Anglo-Vernacular Seventh Standard	1,704	807
Vernacular Ninth Standard	57	26
Vernacular Seventh Standard	1,392	314

The expenditure on secondary education rose from Rs. 18,29,652 to Rs. 19,97,383 and of this amount Rs. 6,00,430 came from Provincial funds, Rs. 8,34,412 from fees and the remainder from Municipal and District Cess funds and from other sources.

Collegiate  
education.

285. Collegiate education continued to expand, especially at the Government College, where the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 263 to 293. In the Baptist College the average number was 41 against 44 last year. A certain number of students from the Government Normal School also attended the lectures at the Government College, and there is a law class of 10 students. Most of the collegiate students are Burman Buddhists, and the classical language usually taken is Pāli. The other subjects are English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Logic and Philosophy. The number of successful candidates for the I.A. and B.A. examinations of the Calcutta University increases yearly. This year 73 passed the I.A. against 56 in the previous year, and 21 against 13 passed the examination for the degree of B.A. In the I.A. examination the percentage of successful candidates was 48·7, in the B.A. 63·6. In the latter examination one obtained first class honours in English and six second class honours in English, Political Economy and Political Philosophy and Mathematics. In addition to the students taking the ordinary collegiate course there are 10 Burma students in the Medical College, Calcutta; 32 are at the Royapuram Medical School, Madras, and 42, of whom 33 receive Government stipends, are at the Rangoon Medical School. The expenditure on Collegiate education increased from Rs. 1,15,459 to Rs. 1,31,695. Of this amount Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 78,325 and the remainder came from fees and other sources.

Technical  
education.

286. The Government School of Engineering still fails to attract suitable students in sufficient numbers. The causes of its unpopularity have been investigated, and reforms are under consideration. The attendance has again fallen from 45 to 35; most of the students are Indians.

The number of pupils in the Insein Reformatory and other industrial schools fell from 371 to 353. There is no change of importance in the subjects taught at such schools. In schools for general education, however, efforts have been made to encourage manual instruction and school gardening, and teachers of these branches of education have been appointed both in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. This is the main outcome of the conference on technical education held in November 1909.

Training  
schools.

237. There are 12 Normal schools as last year, 5 under Government and 7 aided. Of the Government schools two have both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular departments; one is Anglo-Vernacular only and two are Vernacular only. The aided Normal schools are all under missionary control. Three (Vernacular) are for men, and four for women; of the latter two are Anglo-Vernacular, one is Vernacular and one is both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular. There are no Normal schools for European teachers. The attendance in all Normal schools taken together was 456 against 375 in 1910-11, 287 were men and 169 women.

In the training school examination for masters 123 out of 168 passed, 20 in the higher grade; in that for mistresses 44 passed out of 69. The number of trained or certificated teachers employed in the Province is now 2,520, of whom 1,369 have Vernacular qualification, 976 Anglo-Vernacular and 175 European. The expenditure on Normal schools was Rs. 1,79,635 against Rs. 1,60,471 in the previous year. Provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,64,621 of this expenditure.

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TION.

288. There were 29 schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians with 4,039 pupils, among whom however were 486 natives, against 3,947 pupils, of whom 479 were natives, in 1910-11; the number of schools remained the same. Boys numbered 2,072 and girls 1,967. In Arts Colleges there were 52 against 47 in the previous year; in Normal schools the figures increased from 28 to 45. One pupil was successful in the Matriculation examination, and 24 in the High School Final Examination for Europeans; 17 passed the I. A. and 4 the B. A. examination. The total expenditure, exclusive of boarding fees, was Rs. 4,18,496, or about Rs. 29,000 more than in 1910-11. Of this about 2 lakhs was met by Government.

European  
schools

289. The total number of Mahomedans under instruction decreased from 14,729 to 14,553, and the number in attendance at public schools also showed a slight decrease; there were 9,626 pupils in such schools, against 9,637 in the previous year. In private schools attendance also decreased from 5,092 to 4,927. Fifteen students attended the Colleges, of whom 3 passed the I. A. and 2 the B. A. examination. The number of Mahomedan girls under instruction in public institutions rose from 1,729 to 1,775 but fell in private schools from 1,245 to 1,229. The attendance in public institutions for other special classes decreased by 1,098 pupils, the decrease being chiefly among the Talaiings and Taungthus. In point of numbers the most important special class is the Karen; most of the school-going Karens are Christians.

Education  
of Mahomedans  
and  
special  
classes.

290. The rapid increase in the number of girls under instruction in public institutions is especially noticeable. There were 75,909 against 71,032 in 1910-11. In addition 3,507 girls attended private schools. Secondary girls' schools numbered 82 against 83 in the previous year; 11 were high and 71 middle. A large proportion, namely 75.53 per cent. attend public boys' schools. In 1910-11 the percentage was 75.35. The distribution of girls over the different stages of instruction was College 22, high school 2,135, middle 17,400, upper primary 38,016 and lower primary 17,838. The remaining 498 girls belonged to training and other special schools. The expenditure on Vernacular secondary and primary schools for girls was Rs. 1,30,451, on English (i.e., European and Anglo-Vernacular) schools for girls Rs. 3,64,068; and on training and other special schools for girls Rs. 30,942. Of the total direct expenditure from public funds 12.3 per cent. was devoted to girls' schools. The percentage in 1910-11 was 12.4.

Female  
education.

291. The number of boys in the Reformatory School was 82 as compared with 105 in 1910-11; 52 were Buddhists, 12 Hindus, 12 Mahomedans and 6 of other races. At the annual examinations 83 out of 87 passed in the literary subjects, and 51 out of 55 in the technical courses, which included carpentry, tin-smith's work, cobbling and cane-work. The expenditure on the Reformatory was Rs. 15,331 as compared with Rs. 15,042 in the preceding year, an average of Rs. 161.4 for each boy against Rs. 148.9.

Insein  
Reformatory  
School.

### Literature and the Press.

292. For the first time for some years there is a fall in the number of publications registered. Three hundred and sixty-two only appear in the list for 1911 against 373 in the previous year. Burmese with 186, Pali-Burmese with fifty-four and Pali with 46 publications again head the list of languages. English and Anglo-Burmese follow with 33 and 11 publications respectively. No other language

Publications  
registered.

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TION.

attains to double figures. Original works account for 169 out of the total number of Burmese publications, religion coming first with 61 books and dramas and miscellaneous subjects following with 41 each. Religion and language practically monopolise the Pāli and Pāli-Burmese output. Under drama a considerable quantity of Burmese verse is said to be included, but the report offers no opinion on the poetic quality or literary abilities displayed by the various authors either under this or any other head. Fiction, apart from drama, shows no sign of development and is represented by seven volumes only, most of which are described as mere fairy stories. Grammars, commentaries, school primers and hand books form the majority of the works under other categories, and there is little of permanent interest. The miscellaneous section includes a large proportion of such literature as advertisements, prospectuses, rules of societies, model letter writers and the like. Several works of biography, and two volumes of speeches on things in general which also appear under this head may perhaps be taken as showing promise of further literary development in future years.

Presses,  
newspapers  
and periodicals.

293. The number of presses at work in the Province rose from 102 to 123. In Rangoon three presses were closed and fourteen new ones opened during the year, making a net increase of eleven. The three Government presses, the Central Press and the Jail Branch Press in Rangoon, and the Maymyo Branch Press are not included in the above figures. Three new presses were opened in the Prome District, two in Tharrawaddy and one each in the Akyab, Ma-ubin, Pyapōn, Thatōn, Thayetmyo and Amherst Districts. Rangoon has now 54 presses and Mandalay 24, the latter a decrease of one as compared with last year. The Amherst and Prome Districts have each nine presses. As was the case last year there are no presses in Upper Burma outside the Mandalay, Shwabo, Thayetmyo and Pakōkku Districts. Newspapers and periodicals number 47 and 23 respectively. Seventeen newspapers are printed in English and six are bilingual, English being one of the languages. The other languages represented are Burmese, Sgau-Karen, Pwo-Karen, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu and Chinese. The most important daily newspapers are the "Rangoon Gazette" and the "Rangoon Times."

#### Literary Societies

294. In Rangoon there are a Literary Society which owns a Reading-room and Circulating Library and Institutes connected with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. All three continued to prosper. In Mandalay there is a Literary Society but that in Moulmein has ceased to exist. The Burma Research Society founded in 1910 has for its object the investigation and encouragement of art, literature and science connected with Burma and the neighbouring countries and issues a journal. A number of small libraries have been started in various places under the auspices of the Young Men's Buddhist Association.

The Rangoon Teachers' Association has a large reference library which is supported by a grant of Rs. 1,200 a year from the Local Government. It organised evening classes in book-keeping, commercial correspondence and typewriting. Visitors numbered 6,336 and the total number of volumes in the library was 4,097.

The Bernard Free Library, Rangoon, receives an annual contribution of Rs. 5,000 a year from Provincial Revenues. It contains a valuable collection of Pāli literature. The number of registered borrowers rose to 1,143 and the total number of books to 9,138. There were 4,836 books in the Manuscript Department. The copying of old and worn Talaing manuscripts continued, a special grant being made by Government for the purpose.

The Chinese Empire Reformation Association has ceased to exist. The Bar Library, Rangoon Pleaders' Association and the Buddhist Propaganda Society continued their activities, the last named Society in particular receiving a large addition to its roll of members which now contains 2,333 names.

### Arts and Sciences.

295. The post of Provincial Art Officer continued to be held by the Director of Agriculture. Two Art Handicraft Exhibitions were held during the year, one at Bassein where the exhibits included gold and silver work, wood-carving, umbrellas and pottery and the Provincial Exhibition in Rangoon. The latter was held in February 1912 and as usual attracted many entries both from Rangoon and other parts of the Province. None of the silver work reached the highest level of former years, but there was a general raising of the standard especially among the junior craftsmen which promises well for the future of the art. The work of the metal statuette makers again commanded attention and the exhibits of ivory and wood-carving and lacquer were also well up to the average. Prizes were offered for jewelry to both Burmese and Chinese goldsmiths and a special award was made to an exhibit of *daks* mounted with silver niello-work from the Yamethin District.

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INSTRUC-  
TION.

Among the industries of the Province partaking of an artistic character may be mentioned the silk weaving of Mandalay and Amarapura and the Prome, Henzada, Tavoy and Shwebo Districts, pottery in the Bhamo, Syriam, Bassein and Shwebo Districts, wood-carving in Mandalay, Rangoon and Bassein, silver work in Rangoon and the Thayetmyo, Pegu and Mandalay Districts, lacquer work at Nyaungu and Pagan in the Myingyan District, bronze work in Pegu and Mandalay and brass work and the carving of images in marble in Mandalay. These industries are also found in other places and there are other arts practised to some extent which escape mention in the reports.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### ARCHÆOLOGY.

#### REFERENCE:—

Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for the year 1911-12.

296. The principal work of the Archæological Survey during 1911-12 consisted in the excavation of the prehistoric sites of Yathemyo near Prome. The most valuable find of the season was two stone reliquaries, each inscribed, with a legend in the Pyu character. Estampages of both were sent to England to Mr. C. O. Blagden, whose preliminary reports show that the find is an important one. It appears to be now clear that the language usually known by the name of "Pyu" was the language of the district of Prome and that used in the funeral epitaphs of its chiefs. The existence therefore, prior to 1000 A.D., of a third independent nation, neither Burmese nor Talaing, with its centre at Prome between the Talaing states of the Delta and Tenasserim and the Burmese state of Pagan is by the Superintendent now regarded as established. The Pyu script appears to have some relation to that of ancient Telugu and it is possible that the Pyus received their letters, religion and civilization from the Dravidians of the Telugu country. The excavation of the terra-cotta plaques of the eastern Petleik Pagoda at Pagan was also carried out during the year.

No progress was made during the year in the compilation of the Provincial list of Ancient Remains from the Divisional lists. The old Fort of Tabu in the Taikkyi Township of the newly-formed Insein District and the old wall of the Myodwin Fort in the Gyobingauk Township of the Tharrawaddy District were notified under sections 20 and 23 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904. No other action was taken under the Act during the year.

The Government of India granted a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 for archæological expenditure during the year and a further sum of Rs. 15,000 was made available from Provincial Funds. The total expenditure on archæological works was thus less than half that incurred in 1910-11 when the total reached Rs. 42,000.

Repairs were executed at the Sandamani Pagoda and the Kuthodaw Pagoda in Mandalay by private enterprise, and U Kan Ti, the hermit of Mandalay Hill, has also undertaken at the cost of a lakh of rupees to erect a suitable pagoda on the south-eastern spur of the Mandalay Hill for the enshrinement of the relics of the Buddha made over to the Burmese in 1910.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable candidates for the Archæological Scholarship, no application having been received since 1910.

## CHAPTER IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

### REFERENCES:—

- Report of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Burma for the year 1911.  
Statistics of British India, Part VI.  
Report on the working of the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1912.

### Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

297. Up to the year 1877 the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Province was vested in the Bishop of Calcutta. In that year the See of Rangoon was created and the Right Reverend J. H. Titcomb, D.D., was consecrated as the first Bishop. In June 1882 Dr. Titcomb resigned the Bishopric on account of ill-health. He was succeeded by the Right Reverend J. M. Strachan, M.D., D.D. Owing to the annexation of Upper Burma, new letters-patent were granted in 1888 extending the area of the Bishopric so as to include the whole of Burma. On the 1st of October 1902 Dr. Strachan resigned the Bishopric and was succeeded by the Right Reverend A. M. Knight, D.D. On October 31, 1909, Dr. Knight was obliged to resign owing to ill-health and was succeeded by the Right Reverend R. S. Fyffe, M.A. The Bishop.

298. Under the Bishop are eleven Chaplains of the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment. One of these is posted at Dagshai, a hill station in the Punjab, in accordance with an arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India in June 1880, and another at Port Blair. Government Chaplain.

299. An Archdeacon is appointed by the Bishop from among the Government Chaplains. The first was appointed in October 1879. Archdeacon.

300. Nine allowances are paid by Government to Clergymen who come out from England for periods of five years under agreement with the Rangoon Additional Clergy Society to serve stations for which no Government Chaplain is available; in addition they receive funds raised for their support by private subscriptions. Additional Clergy.

### Ecclesiastical.

301. During the year of report a Church at Myitkyina, towards the cost of which Government contributed Rs. 2,000, was dedicated for worship. There was no other event of special interest.

### Stationery.

302. The bulk of the paper used for official purposes continued to be supplied by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, from the Indian mills. The cost of stationery issued to General Departments and Government Presses in Burma during the year was Rs. 73,507 and Rs. 2,77,755 respectively. As compared with the previous year the figures show a decrease of Rs. 26,124 under General Departments and an increase of Rs. 24,158 under Government Presses.



### Office of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist.

CHAP. IX.—  
MISCELLANEOUS.

303. The number of articles examined under the Medico-Legal Department rose slightly from 1,256 to 1,304. The number of cases investigated for blood stains decreased from 307 to 297 and the articles examined fell from 572 to 512. Under the General Analytical Department 28,135 articles were examined, being an excess of 4,188 over the figure for 1910. The increase was mainly in the work done for the Excise Department under the heading cocaine, morphia and ganja. One hundred and ninety-one fewer samples of opium were sent for examination.

During the year of report 849 articles were examined bacteriologically, against 770 during 1910. There was an increase of 19 in the number of pathological specimens received. Judging from the small number of specimens of blood sent for examination the facilities afforded by the laboratory for the determination of the malaria and other parasites are as yet inadequately appreciated. Seventy-two samples of water and aerated waters were examined for purity, and 26 of these were condemned as unfit for drinking.

### Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing.

304. The Government Presses in the Province are three in number, *vis.*, the Central Press in Rangoon, the Jail Branch Press, also in Rangoon, and the Maymyo Branch Press. The work which is carried out at these presses is chiefly printing for Government Departments, and has been noticed in Chapter VII, *supra*, in the section entitled *Literature and the Press*. The receipts of the Press are small and arise chiefly from the sale of Acts, Gazettes and Forms, and from printing work done for bodies financially independent of the Government. These receipts amounted to Rs. 34,008 in the year of report, a decrease of Rs. 1,288 compared with the previous year. The expenditure of the three presses, exclusive of the value of convict labour employed, of the value of type manufactured within the walls, of depreciation of plant, and of pensionary charges, and value of stationery supplied by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India, but including the remaining book adjustment, namely, the cost of stores obtained from England, amounted to Rs. 3,94,298 against Rs. 4,32,565 in the previous year. Printing work to the value of about Rs. 24,000 was given out to private presses as compared with Rs. 31,000 in the preceding year. The value of the outturn of work, exclusive of the cost of paper and binding materials, from the Central Press was estimated at Rs. 3,04,243, from the Jail Branch Press at Rs. 1,02,990 and from the Maymyo Branch Press at Rs. 15,629, in all Rs. 4,22,862. The corresponding total for 1910-11 was Rs. 4,97,356. The value of dead stock at the three presses, exclusive of land and buildings, amounted to Rs. 4,65,000 against Rs. 4,68,000 in the preceding year. The new Government Press buildings at Rangoon are now almost complete and will probably be occupied by the beginning of 1913.



P.P.