

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA
FOR THE YEAR
1912-13



RANGOON
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1914

A detailed historical map of Bengal, India, showing the Ganges River, surrounding hills, and various districts. The map is oriented with North at the top. Key features include the Ganges River flowing from the north towards the south, the Lusha Hills to the north, and the Patna Hills to the south. The map is divided into numerous districts, each labeled with its name. The word 'BENGAL' is prominently displayed at the top. The map is framed by a double-line border.

B E N G A

CHITTAGONG



REFERENCES.

- Boundary between Lower and Upper Bengal
- District Boundary
- Subdividing Lines
- Unincorporated and District Land revenue
- District Headquarters (H) of a Municipality
- or the Headquarters of a Town Committee
- (H) of a
- Municipalities or unincorporated by Town
- Committees
- Towns, villages which are not Municipalities nor administered by Town Committees
- Counties
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Embankments
- Rivers
- Water tracks
- Trunk roads
- Light-houses and Lighthouses

Map OF BURMA SHOWING DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS 1912-13

Scale: 64 Miles = 1 inch



[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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Establishment	200	174	221	200	242	277	420	170	24
Number of operations	272	221	211	200	222	222	200	172	24
Vaccine Dept., Melilla	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	170	24
General	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	170	24

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

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. was Lieutenant-Governor of Burma throughout the year. A new District was created and the changes in boundaries and personnel necessary on its creation were introduced.

Administration.

2. The Southern Shan States enjoyed peace during the year on their border, and internally with the exception of but a few States, the administration of the country was satisfactorily conducted. There was no increase in violent crime, though ordinary crime increased slightly in some of the States. The approach of the Southern Shan States Railway is having a disturbing effect on the Hsa Mông Hkâm State, and the usual concomitant of a new railway—an increase in crime—must be expected. The total revenue of the States increased. The agricultural year was on the whole favourable, and the rice crop was good. Trade expanded and the forests yielded a better revenue. Expenditure on public works increased. In Karenni the Council of the State of Kantarawadi was abolished, and a *Sarabwa* was installed in its stead. Crops were good and the timber trade revived. The construction of the Ngwedaung-Loikaw Canal was completed, and large extensions of paddy cultivation resulted from it. In the Northern Shan States the frontier remained quiet during the year, and the internal administration was satisfactorily, if uneventfully, carried on. Crime decreased, but the volume of it is in any case small. The rainfall was sufficient: the rice crop was up to the average, and other crops fared well though tea suffered from an abnormally hot season. The forest revenue fell owing to accidental and temporary causes. The expenditure on public works increased, the amount contributed from the revenues of the States being over four and a half lakhs of rupees. The total revenue of the country increased and the finances of the various States were generally in a sound condition. In the State of Mông Mit and the two small Shan States of Thaungthut and Kanti in the Upper Chindwin District, the year was again one of peace and prosperity.

The Shan States and Karenni.

The Chin Hills.

3. No events of note happened in the Chin Hills. The unadministered tribes practically gave no trouble and crime was insignificant. Rats again devastated the crops in certain parts, but there was no famine. An attempt was made to combat the spread of leprosy in the northern parts of the hills and further measures are in contemplation. An outbreak of dysentery in the Haka Subdivision caused serious mortality. In the Hill District of Arakan it was found possible to withdraw the Military Police outposts from Pengwa and Sami.

The North-Eastern Frontier.

4. On the north-eastern border explorations were the principal feature of the year. Expeditions were made through Hkamti Lóng to the headwaters of the Malikha and into the 'Nmai and Mekh valleys. Relations with the Chinese authorities and transfrontier tribes continued satisfactory. Hpimaw was occupied and a post established there. There was a slight decrease in crime. The reservation of some new forest areas in the Bhamo, Myitkyina and Katha Districts was proceeded with. Progress was made in the construction of roads, a mule track from Htawgaw to Hpimaw being almost completed and over thirty miles of new road being made in the Bhamo District.

Condition of the People.

5. The harvests of the year 1912-13 were excellent and prices were maintained at a high level. All classes of the agricultural population benefited from these happy conditions. In Upper Burma the expansion of groundnut cultivation and of irrigation and the enhanced values of upland crops are proving a source of wealth.

(2) The Administration of the Land.**Realisation of the Land Revenue.**

6. The year was marked by a combination of unusually favourable conditions. The rainfall was excellent both in Lower and Upper Burma, there were but slight floods in Lower Burma, and the price of rice that prevailed in the early part of the year was extremely high and stimulated the extension of cultivation. The assessment reflected these conditions, and receipts showed a large increase over those of the previous year. In some Districts enhanced rates introduced after settlement also contributed to the increase. The total amount of land revenue remitted was less than two lakhs of rupees. The comparative ease of its collection was shown by a substantial decrease in every kind of coercive process.

Surveys.

7. Topographical survey operations were carried out during the year by the Imperial Department of the Survey of India in the Myitkyina and Tavoy Districts. A revisional survey was undertaken by the Provincial agency of the Land Records Department for revenue purposes in the Akyab District, and the surveys in the Bassein District begun in the previous year were completed. A small special staff was entertained to survey accretions of land on the Sittang estuary. Lack of funds curtailed town and fishery surveys. Applications for land for various agricultural and mining purposes necessitated special surveys in some Districts, the cost of the survey being recovered from the applicants.

8. Six Settlement parties were at work throughout the year and were engaged on thirteen settlement circuits. The settlements of the Rangoon Town District, and of circuits in the Amherst, Myaungmya, Yamethin and Insein Districts were completed. Sanction was accorded to the settlements in the Yamethin, Amherst and Insein Districts; the resulting eventual enhancement of rates will amount to $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the current assessment. The operations in Myingyan, Toungoo and Pegu were continued, and fresh operations were started in four Districts.

9. The rural area under supplementary survey decreased by 205 square miles. The exclusion from the scope of land records work of parts of the Meiktila District on the introduction of a fixed system of assessments accounts chiefly for the decrease. In spite of it, however, there was a considerable increase in the assessed area, brought about by the excellence of the season. Urban expansion led to the introduction of town supplementary survey over an additional 9 square miles, the aggregate town assessments increasing by over one lakh of rupees, though it must be noted that in the figures for the year are included some items of which no account was taken in former years. In consequence of the increase in the revenue from urban and rural areas, the percentage of the cost of the Land Records Department to the total assessment fell considerably. The number of survey schools remained unchanged, but proposals were put on foot to close down the survey school at Prome. The number of pupils increased, but the results of examinations were not as good as in the previous year. Work was continued at the Survey Training camp for Superintendents of Land Records. In November 1912 the camp was moved from Yamethin to Tavoy.

10. The recovery, begun in 1912, was sustained during the year and land transactions show an appreciable increase. Mortgages, sales, and redemptions of land all increased. The high price of paddy led to speculation and money-lenders are reported from several Districts again to be giving extended credit facilities. The sale rate in Lower Burma remained stable, but the mortgage rate rose. In Upper Burma attention was chiefly directed to the non-State land in the canal area in the Shwabo District, and to land in the Pyinmana Subdivision of the Yamethin District where conditions approximate to those of Lower Burma.

11. The area of waste lands leased for cultivation declined and the figures are now becoming insignificant. The issue of leases to the people of the country of land for the purposes of ordinary cultivation has practically been abandoned, and leases are only issued for land that is to be exploited on commercial lines by means of imported capital. The greater part of the land so leased during the year was leased for rubber cultivation, mainly in the Tenasserim Division. A few leases of land were made in some exceptional circumstances in order to avert disputes. Thus, the accretions from the sea in the Thaton and Amherst Districts were parcelled out on lease, and leases continued to be issued in the area irrigated from the Môn Canal system in the Minbu District.

12. The area in the ownership of non-agricultural absentee landlords increased by 12,000 acres during the year and now amounts to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. Agriculturists, however, still hold 86 per cent. of the occupied area of the Province,

though in some Districts of Lower Burma they hold less than three-quarters of the land, while in the new Hanthawaddy (Syriam) District they hold only 38 per cent. In Upper Burma the percentage is very much higher. The area let at full rents rose, but the average rent per acre was slightly lower.

(3) Protection.

Legislation.

13. Only two Bills—the Rangoon Port Amendment Bill and the Rangoon Hackney Carriages Bill—introduced in the Legislative Council of Burma in 1912 passed into law during the year. The Rangoon Port Amendment Act is a measure of some importance. It raises the maximum limit of the river due, and grants certain rights to owners and occupiers of private lands on the foreshore of the river. It contains further a few provisions designed to facilitate the conduct of business. The Rangoon Hackney Carriages Act extends only to the Municipality and Cantonment of Rangoon, but power is taken to extend it to any other local area in Burma. This Act transfers to the Commissioner of Police the jurisdiction over hackney carriages which was vested in the Municipal Committee by Act XIV of 1879. Provisions have also been inserted for the control of rickshaws.

The Burma Land and Revenue Amendment Bill was introduced into the Council during the year, but did not pass into law until after its close.

Police.

14. The Police Administration of the year discloses some displeasing features. An unsatisfactory state of things exists in the lower ranks of the force. There was a considerable shortage of strength and complaints are general of the difficulty of obtaining recruits and of their bad quality, when obtained. Additions were made to the sanctioned strength of the force, amounting to 205 men, and the cost increased slightly. The conduct of the force was unequal; punishments increased, but a large number of officers and men received rewards for good behaviour. The percentage of literacy shows no change, while the results of the training at depôts were good. The proper housing of the police is a question of much urgency; all is being done that the means of the Province permit. As in preceding years, the growth of crime continued steadily throughout the Province. The increase was in the more serious forms of crime, such as murder, hurt of a serious nature, dacoity and house-breaking. The standard of detection by the police varied but slightly. Good use was made in many Districts of the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the results achieved were especially happy in the Thatôn and Mandalay Districts. Punitive Police forces were imposed on the Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts owing to their disturbed condition.

The sanctioned strength of the Military Police remained unchanged, and the force maintained its reputation for efficiency and good conduct. It rendered good service in several operations in unadministered country on the north-east frontier.

An addition was made to the sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Town Police. The conduct of the force shows an improvement. No difficulty was experienced in recruiting, but it was found necessary to lower the physical standard. The town was free from riots and affrays and there was a slight decline in the more serious forms of crime. The percentage of detection was, generally speaking, the same as in the previous year.

13. The Village Act continued to be administered vigorously. The policy of breaking up large circles was pushed on, but the amalgamation of some village charges in which the policy of subdivision had been carried to excess is being considered. The total number of headmen in the Province decreased slightly. They were of the greatest assistance in the detection and suppression of crime, and in the adjudication of petty village disputes of a civil nature. The number of those invested with special civil and criminal powers further increased. Their collection of the revenue was, as usual, well and honestly done. Fines imposed under the Village Act decreased slightly in number, but rose somewhat in amount. The deportation of one village had a salutary effect on the Prome District, and the Strack Law was satisfactorily administered during the year.

16. The year again saw an increase in the number of original criminal cases tried by the courts and in the number of persons punished, corresponding to the increase of crime throughout the Province. It is noteworthy that the number of persons in proportion to the population who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in Burma was from three to four times larger than in any other Province of India. Violent crime such as robbery and dacoity again increased ominously in Lower Burma, while cases of hurt increased both in Lower and Upper Burma. Cattle theft also increased in Upper Burma. In both parts of the Province the Benches of Honorary Magistrates were actively engaged in dealing with a large number of petty offences. There was but a slight variation in the percentage of convictions, and the average duration of cases though worse in Lower was slightly better in Upper Burma. In Courts of Sessions in Lower Burma the average duration was no less than sixty-four days. Short terms of imprisonment again figure conspicuously in the list of punishments awarded, but action taken in Rangoon against the horde of alien beggars, chiefly from India, that infest the town, is largely accountable for this. Good use was made of the Whipping Act, but the reformatory provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure were regrettably not employed to their full extent. The number of appeals rose both in Lower and Upper Burma, the duration remaining unaltered and the percentage of confirmation showing but a slight change.

17. The convict accommodation in nearly all the jails of the Province, and especially in Lower Burma, was insufficient. At some jails where the accommodation for prisoners under trial was somewhat overtaxed a scheme has now been adopted to carry out some extensions and thus afford relief. The admissions and the daily average strength of the jail population were the highest recorded since 1900. The number of youthful offenders admitted into jail rose slightly, but the percentage of reconvicted prisoners fell, though also slightly. Offences against jail discipline decreased. The high price of food-stuffs increased the average cost per prisoner, and though there was increased activity in production, the net cost of maintenance per head rose. The death-rate was abnormal, rising to 80.69 per mille, but the high death rates at Myingyan and Rangoon were chiefly accountable for this great increase. At Rangoon the death-rate was the highest recorded since 1887. The Juvenile Jail at Meiktila continued to be worked on the Borstal system. An improvement was effected in the conduct of the inmates by the transfer of youthful habituals to other jails.

Civil Justice.

18. Economic prosperity brought grief to the Courts of the Province. The number of original suits instituted rose by some 800 in Lower Burma and by rather more than twice that number in Upper Burma. Their total value also increased; in Lower Burma the figure for 1911 was exceeded by fifteen lakhs of rupees and in Upper Burma by over five lakhs of rupees. Disputals kept pace more or less with the increase, and the number of pending suits declined substantially in Lower Burma. The average duration of contested cases in Lower Burma fell slightly, but rose considerably in Upper Burma. In both cases the Judges of the Chief Court and the Judicial Commissioner expressed their dissatisfaction with the figures. Commitments to jail of judgment-debtors fell in Lower, but rose again in Upper Burma. There is reason to suppose, however, that the provisions of the Provincial Insolvency Act are becoming better known. The number of appeals preferred increased in the District Courts, but decreased considerably in the Divisional Courts of Lower Burma. The volume of work was well dealt with in the former, but in the latter the average duration made a big stride upwards. In the Chief Court work on the Original Side increased and this combined with the pressure of work on the Criminal Side affected adversely the duration of appeals, though the actual number of appeals preferred was somewhat less than in 1911. The volume of appellate work which came before the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma increased by 20 per cent. and had the inevitable result of swelling the arrears left over in that Court at the end of the year.

Registration.

19. Two new registration offices were opened on the formation of the new District out of the Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts. The total number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property and the total value of the instruments registered rose by 13·0 and 7·7 per cent. Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards and instruments of mortgages both increased in number and value. The high price of rice in Lower Burma, a bad harvest in the Arakan Division which caused enforced sales, and the expansion of the mining industry in the Tavoy District were all contributory causes of the rise. A slight improvement discernible in the figures for Rangoon Town leads to the hope that land values are recovering from the depression from which they have suffered since the collapse of the land boom.

Joint Stock Companies.

20. Only sixteen Joint Stock Companies were floated during the year, representing a nominal capital of Rs. 42·05 lakhs. The public are being given time to forget past misfortunes. In contrast to the previous year the new ventures included only one oil company and no mining companies at all. The most important of the flotations was the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Trainway Company, Limited, formed to construct and work a steam tramway in the Akyab District. Thirteen companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 80·27 lakhs were wound up. Among them was the Burma Rivers Transport Company, Limited, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 14·98 lakhs, which was finally bought up by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

Rangoon Municipality.

21. The income of the Rangoon Municipality during the year rose, but so did the expenditure. No fresh taxes were imposed. The improvement of the roads in the town was seriously taken in hand. The town suffered severely from

conflagrations, and the Fire Brigade proving unsatisfactory was reorganized. Street-lighting, the water-supply, the disposal of rubbish, the milk supply, and the establishment of new bazaars were all matters that received close attention from the Committee during the year. The reclamation of town lands progressed but slowly owing to lack of funds. The health of the town was on the whole better than in 1911-12. Deaths from cholera increased, while small-pox and plague show a much reduced mortality. The birth and death-rates fell correspondingly, but the rise in the infantile death-rate is recognized as necessitating special measures.

22. Other Municipalities showed no change in numbers. The boundaries of a few are revised. The incidence of taxation rose slightly, but no fresh taxes were levied during the year. In them too the year was a healthy one, though several towns suffered from visitations of plague, cholera, and small-pox and the prevalence of malaria. A Provincial Sanitary Service is to be inaugurated, and will it is hoped do much for the improvement of the health of the Province. Large sums were expended on sanitary works, roads and bazaars. Expenditure on public instruction increased. The state of the accounts of the Municipalities as disclosed at audit was generally satisfactory. One new area was added to the already existing areas notified under the Municipal Act. Other Municipalities.

23. The total strength of the troops forming the garrison of the Province Military. was 9,742 officers and men, of whom 3,573 were Europeans. There was a slight increase in the expenditure on military works. The number of volunteer corps remained unchanged. The number of efficient, excluding reservists, was 4,107 as against 3,669.

24. The light-houses and light-ships were satisfactorily served during the Marine. year, and the improvements already begun on the Alguada Reef Light-boat were pushed on. The pilot service was well maintained.

The Rangoon Port Trust converted a deficit of Rs. 44,000 in 1911-12 into a surplus of Rs. 5'23 lakhs, attributed partly to increased trade and partly to an enhancement of the river due, which produced an increase of Rs. 3'94 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 9 lakhs was raised during the year, thus bringing the amount of the total capital debt of the Trust up to Rs. 263'62 lakhs. Good progress was made with the river training works, some twenty lakhs of rupees being expended on the project. It is anticipated that the work will be completed in advance of the estimated date, December 1915. The Hastings shoal at the entrance of the harbour was a source of anxiety, and it was decided to purchase a dredger to be kept permanently at work on this part of the river bed, meeting the expenditure by an increase of port dues.

25. The number of vessels engaged either in the foreign trade or in the Commercial Marine. coasting trade, which entered ports in the Province during the year increased. Their tonnage also shows an increase. Two steamers less than in 1911 entered Rangoon from foreign ports, but the total tonnage of the steamers entering increased. Of the steamers engaged in the coasting trade slightly less than one half of the total number for the Province entered Rangoon. Of all ships entering ports in Burma from foreign countries, 63'69 per cent. were British as against 70'04 in the previous

year, the decline being attributed to the diversion of the exports of rice from European to Eastern destinations. A feature of the year was the increase of Japanese vessels, due to the entry of the steamers of the Japanese Company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, into the Rangoon-Calcutta trade.

(4) Production and Distribution.

Agriculture.

26. The progress of the Agricultural Department continued to be encouraging. The superior and subordinate scientific staffs remained unchanged, and the departmental report points out that the growing needs of the department demand their increase. Experimental work was carried on at the Mandalay and Hmawbi Stations and at Tatkon in the Yamethin District. Much teaching and advice was disseminated through the medium of co-operative societies. Efforts were made in different Districts to push the cultivation of wheat, groundnut, castor and sugar-cane, and to improve the cotton, paddy and tobacco already grown. The question of the experimental gardens was considered during the year, and measures for their abolition, or retention and transformation were decided on. The work of the chemical branch of the department increased, and the entomological and botanical sections were also busy.

No incident of note marked the administration of the Veterinary Department during the year. But the educational record of the Insein Veterinary School was somewhat disappointing, and the educational qualifications of the candidates as yet show no signs of improvement.

Stock and Cattle Disease.

27. The mortality in the Province from cattle disease fell considerably. In Lower Burma an increase of 5,000 deaths is more than accounted for by an outbreak of rinderpest that carried off 9,000 head of cattle in the Mergui and Thaton Districts, and is further counterbalanced by a decrease of 66 per cent. in the number of deaths in Upper Burma. The decrease was appreciable in every kind of contagious disease, but particularly in the case of anthrax. There was a serious outbreak of surra in the Myitkyina District among the mules brought in from China. Preventive inoculation was carried out in thirteen Districts, and the results were satisfactory. Proposals for extending facilities for inoculation against rinderpest were under discussion during the year, and the use of segregation camps was further extended. The growth in the numbers of agricultural stock was general and normal, with the exception of sheep that are in insignificant numbers in the Province, and again show a slight decrease.

Weather and Crops.

28. The season of 1912-13 was marked by excellent crops. The rainfall was good over Lower Burma, and in Upper Burma the uplands in the dry zone benefited by favourable early and late rains. In irrigated areas the water-supply was ample and a fair harvest was also gathered in riverine tracts. The occupied area increased, while the area left fallow fell by 9 per cent. and the area on which crops failed to mature fell by as much as 49 per cent. All Districts, both in Lower and Upper Burma, shared in the general prosperity, and decreases where they occurred were slight and unimportant. The area under rice increased greatly, and likewise the area under every kind of crop save wheat rose. Even groundnut and sesamum enjoyed a coincident expansion, all the more remarkable as generally

the gain of the one is the loss of the other. The area under cotton showed a substantial increase. The irrigated area increased, government irrigation works contributing largely to the increase. Of this area 94 per cent. was under rice.

29. The outturns for the Province reflect the figures given above. The estimate of the rice outturn placed it at 97 per cent. of normal, and the exportable surplus was calculated to be 2.6 million tons, as against actual exports of 2.4 million tons, in 1911-12. To the great benefit of the cultivator the magnitude of the crop did not keep prices down. Speculation based on a strong foreign demand from the Straits, China and Japan raised them to Rs. 220 per hundred baskets in July, when paddy was actually imported from Bengal. Prices subsequently broke and at the end of November 1912 they hovered round Rs. 140, to drop to Rs. 125 by the end of February 1913, rallying however towards the end of the year. Better storage accommodation in the Districts strengthened the position of stock holders, and for the first time prices in the Districts for considerable periods stood higher than in Rangoon. The yield of the other crops was also plentiful and generally higher than in the previous year. Natural causes operated to keep down the price of sesamum, maize and millet, but in spite of heavy crops, the price of groundnut remained at the previous year's level, while the price of cotton tended to rise where combination at the factories did not reduce it.

30. The advances made to cultivators under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounted to much the same amount as in 1911-12, but good harvests made repayments easier, and 83 per cent. of the amount due was collected within the year as against 76 per cent. in the previous year. Suspensions of payment also were less numerous. An increased use of the facilities offered by the Land Improvement Loans Act was made in some Districts, and the sum lent out under the Act, though small, was double that in the preceding year. The extension of Co-operative Credit Societies, it is surmised, will in process of time render the issue of such loans unnecessary.

31. The co-operative movement continued to gain strength during the year, both in Upper Burma where it is now firmly established, and in Lower Burma where conditions are somewhat different. A Central Bank was opened at Sagu to finance societies in the Minbu District and the Upper Burma Central Bank at Mandalay largely increased its business. Its loans to societies amounted to close on Rs. 17 lakhs, and it held Rs. 15.25 lakhs of deposits. It paid a dividend of 5 per cent. and carried a substantial sum to reserve. The management of the Pakòkku Central Bank improved. The number of Rural Credit Societies increased largely and they showed a bigger profit. The larger portion of them are formed into unions, and the number of these unions increased correspondingly. Good progress was made with the Môn Canal Colonization Scheme. Urban Societies increased but slightly. Hopes are entertained of the re-awakening of the silk industry at Amarapura by means of them, and, if the experiment is successful, of the extension of the same measures to other languishing industries. A few societies for the sale of grain and railway sleepers were working during the year and showed gratifying results. Cattle Insurance Societies increased so rapidly that registration had to be discontinued until a re-insurance scheme was

introduced. Proposals for the establishment of a Central Re-insurance Society are now being examined. The inclusion of death from rinderpest in the risks covered by cattle insurance is advocated.

Horticulture.

32. Of the two Agri-Horticultural Societies of the Province, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma in Rangoon improved its financial position and enlarged its Committee by the introduction of representatives of the native communities. The annual exhibition of flowers, plants and fruits was successfully held. The Tenasserim Agri-Horticultural Society had no history during the year of report.

Forests.

33. A net area of 887 square miles was added to the area under forest reserves in the Province during the year and the total area covered by forest reserves in the Province now stands at 27,023 square miles. Work was done on the survey of forests and the settlement of proposed new reserves, but large areas still remain to be surveyed and settled. A special forest survey is required as well as a supply of officers to examine and report on the areas still available for reservation. Working-plans were drawn up for large areas in the Bhamo and Ruby Mines Divisions, but the areas awaiting operations in the Province is still very large.

Offences against the Forest Laws increased. The exhaustion of the supplies of timber and fuel on public lands in parts of the country led a population impatient of control and of the Forest Laws to commit offences in reserved forests. Greater activity too is alleged on the part of the forest staff. Protection from fire was successfully carried out during the year. Cattle grazing in reserved forests is but scantily allowed, and no damage is reported to have been caused by it, save in a few reserves in the plains of Lower Burma, where the total disappearance of trees and scrub jungle on public lands is driving the cattle into the reserves. The amount of teak extracted by Government agency declined, but extraction by purchasers increased by 3 per cent. The high price of teak is leading to attention being paid to other kinds of timber, the increase in the extraction of reserved timbers being most marked in the Tenasserim and Pegu Circles.

Mines and Quarries.

34. There was a slight lull in the mining activity in the Province, and applications to prospect and explore for minerals declined slightly in number, though the number of applications actually made was very far from insignificant. The scramble for wolfram ore and other minerals in the Tenasserim Division and particularly in the Districts of Tavoy and Mergui continued, but no new discoveries of wolfram were made, and the actual production of wolfram fell in the Tavoy District, though it increased in Mergui. The exploitation of the oil-fields in Upper Burma continued apace, and the output of petroleum in the Province during the year constitutes a record. Oil is being won at greater depths in the Yenangyaung field, and the development of petroliferous areas in the Minbu and the Upper Chindwin Districts is being pushed on with vigour. Exploration for oil is also being conducted in other parts of the Province. The gold dredging in the Irrawaddy River in the Myitkyina District again proved disappointing, but the local market for rubies was good, and the Burma Ruby Mines Company is extending its operations into fields where new discoveries of stones have

been made. In the Northern Shan States the production of lead slag and silver ore declined slightly.

35. The Indian Factories Act, 1911, came into force during the year and a whole-time Inspector was appointed to enforce its provisions. The Act applies to factories in Upper Burma as well as factories in Lower Burma; hence a large increase in the number of the registered rice and saw-mills. Industries connected with rice and timber, together with the oil industry and a few engineering yards are the only industries that have attained to any large dimensions in the Province. The number of cotton mills also increased. The average daily number of operatives engaged in factories rose, the greater portion being employed in the Rangoon Town and Hanthawaddy (Syriam) Districts. The rate of wages for unskilled labour remained unchanged; it is liable to fluctuations as the country is dependent on India for its supply of labour.

Manufactures and Factories.

36. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Province exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly 18 per cent., and the balance of trade amounted at the end of the year to over 11 crores of rupees. The advance was marked both in the case of imports and of exports. Rice accounted for only 62 per cent. of the exports, as against 72 per cent. in the previous year, but the value of the shipments rose by 14 per cent. owing to the high prices prevailing. Notable increases took place in the exports of petroleum and timber and good harvests led to a rise in the exports of groundnut, raw cotton and tobacco leaf. These increases allowed of considerable increases in imports and the quantities imported of cotton and silk manufactures, liquors, sugar, oilman's stores and hardware rose considerably. The people of the country show a decided taste for canned and bottled provisions, and increased purchasing power allows them to indulge it. In about ten years the value of the condensed milk and biscuits imported has risen from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs, and during the year the amount of condensed milk imported into Burma was double the amount imported into the rest of India.

Maritime Trade.

Though the great bulk of this maritime trade continued to pass through Rangoon, increasing port charges and difficulties of shipment in the harbour are tending to bring the port into disfavour. It still, however, easily outdistances the other ports in the Province. The port of Bassein increased its rice export trade, and the ports along the Tenasserim coast are also improving their export trade.

37. There was a large expansion of the Transfrontier trade of the Province. The restoration of order in Yunnan induced great commercial activity in Western China and the changed conditions were reflected in the trade of the Northern Shan States, which increased considerably. On the other hand, a poor harvest affected trade adversely in the Southern Shan States, while epidemics of small-pox and malaria and an outbreak of rinderpest checked the trade with Siam.

Transfrontier Trade.

38. A new Public Works Division, designated the Twante Canal Division, with headquarters at Rangoon, was formed during the year. Lack of funds still restricted the expenditure on civil public works and there is little of importance

Public Works, Roads and Buildings.

to note. The sums available for expenditure on roads and buildings differed but slightly in quantity from those of the previous year, and were insufficient. A special grant of Rs. 20 lakhs was made by the Government of India for the improvement of communications, but the condition of communications throughout the Province is unsatisfactory. New roads are wanted and old roads need improving and repairing, especially in the matter of bridges, which are all showing signs of age, and which, moreover, built of timber in past ages are proving inadequate and unfitted to sustain the heavier and denser traffic of modern days. A comprehensive scheme for the development and improvement of communications, together with proposals for financing the scheme, was submitted to the Government of India during the year. The need of additional buildings for various purposes and of improvements to existing buildings is also being felt. As noted in the previous year, projects among others for the suitable housing of the police throughout the Province and for the enlargement and improvement of Court houses and jails are being postponed owing to lack of funds.

The buildings for the new Government Press, in Rangoon, were completed during the year. A Court house and Record Room for the new Insein District were also built. An engineering yard at Dawbong, Rangoon, was purchased for Rs. 1.12 lakh for the repair of Government vessels. Several schools and hostels were put up; and over Rs. 2 lakhs were spent on acquiring sites for a new civil station at Insein and a lunatic asylum near Rangoon.

Railways and Tramways.

39. The total mileage of open railway line was increased slightly during the year by the addition of some sixteen miles of line opened on the Southern Shan States Railway which is under construction. No other line was in course of construction, but numerous proposals for new lines were considered and some surveys were executed. At the instance of the Government of India, the question of Railway communication between India and Assam was revived during the year. Breaches of the line were unimportant, and accidents were few. The net profit on the year's working showed a substantial increase. The number of passengers carried increased largely, and the percentage of receipts to capital outlay on the main and subsidiary lines show in the main satisfactory improvement.

Little progress was made with the construction of the tramway from Buthidaung to Maungdaw, and work on the Madaya-Mandalay Light Railway came to a standstill. The Electric tramways in Rangoon and Mandalay continued to improve their traffic receipts.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

40. The two major irrigation works of the Province, the Shwebo and Mandalay Canals, maintained by the Public Works Department profited by the excellence of the season. The area irrigated from them increased, and the percentage of return on the outlay improved in the case of Mandalay but decreased slightly in the case of Shwebo. A larger area was also irrigated from the recently opened Mōn Canals, and receipts began to come in. The Ye-u Canal was still under construction at the end of the year. The minor irrigation systems, chiefly in the dry zone of Upper Burma where the rainfall is generally precarious, fared no less well than these major systems. A large number of them are protective rather than productive of revenue, but even so the net revenue

from them during the year nearly trebled itself, the deficits of some Districts being more than counterbalanced by the surpluses of others.

The navigation works were not prosperous. The Sittang-Kyaikto Canal showed a loss on the year's working, and the Pegu-Sittang Canal a decreased profit. The floating weed commonly known as the Missouri hyacinth invading the latter canal, caused much trouble and expenditure. Work on the scheme for the improvement of the Twante Canal, explained in the *General Administration Report* for 1911-12, continued during the year. Land was acquired, dredging operations carried out, and ma. inal embankments raised. Three dredgers were also purchased. At the end of the year the outlay on the work amounted to Rs. 38.45 lakhs.

(5) Finance.

41. The Provincial Settlement regulating the financial relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, drawn up in 1907 and subsequently modified in 1911, remained in force during the year. Contributions for Educational, Sanitary and other purposes received from Imperial Funds amounted to Rs. 98.18 lakhs, as against Rs. 48.95 lakhs in 1911-12. They included a grant of Rs. 30 lakhs for the improvement of communications in the Province. Provincial
Financial
Settlement.

42. Receipts on behalf of the Imperial Revenues decreased by Rs. 10.27 lakhs to Rs. 374.13 lakhs, while Imperial expenditure increased to Rs. 77.38 lakhs. Provincial receipts rose by nearly Rs. 92.08 lakhs to Rs. 628.32 lakhs, the expenditure falling to Rs. 519.58 lakhs. The receipts of Local Funds showed only small variations. Receipts of District Funds and other Local Funds decreased slightly, but Municipal Funds show an increase. The expenditure of District Funds decreased, but that of Municipalities and other Funds increased. Gross
Revenue and
Expenditure.

43. The gross receipts under Land Revenue as up to the 31st March 1913 amounted to Rs. 451.60 lakhs, and exceeded by some Rs. 34 lakhs the receipts of the previous year. Of this at the final adjustment Rs. 70.03 lakhs were credited to Imperial and Rs. 381.56 lakhs to Provincial Funds. The excellent harvest combined with high prices resulted in the Land Revenue proper yielding some Rs. 26 lakhs more than in the previous year. The capitation-tax in Lower Burma and its equivalent in Upper Burma, the *thathamdo-tax*, also gave a better yield, the excellence of the harvest neutralizing the high price of paddy and so averting any trouble that might have been anticipated from it. The fishery revenue increased slightly though not uniformly, and the receipts under Miscellaneous Land Revenue also showed an increase. The revenue included under this head derived from petroleum was markedly higher than any previously recorded. Land
Revenue.

44. The total gross receipts of the Province during the year under the Imperial head "Customs" increased by Rs. 21½ lakhs. Trading conditions were excellent and both exports and imports contributed to the improvement. The expenditure rose slightly and the net revenue finally amounted to just over Rs. 184½ lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 21.39 lakhs as compared with 1911-12. The net customs revenue of the Rangoon Custom House rose by over Rs. 12 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 165½ lakhs. The customs revenue of the subordinate ports in the Province increased by some Rs. 7½ lakhs. Customs.

45. The Salt establishment was amalgamated with the permanent Excise establishment during the year, and its strength increased, the percentage of the cost of the establishment to the revenue realised rising from 6.86 to 9.39 per cent. The local salt industry is said to have supported with ease the imposition of a duty of 10 annas per maund made in 1911, and it has been decided again to raise the direct duty rate and the composition rates in 1914. The total output of local salt in the Province increased, but while Districts under direct taxation show an increase, Districts under composition duty reveal a slight decrease. Imports of foreign salt decreased by slightly over 17 per cent., but a comparison with the figures of 1911 only would be untrustworthy, as the figures of that year were abnormal. The total revenue derived from salt during the year fell by just over Rs. 2 lakhs in comparison with the previous year. The imports of salt from Germany were as usual the largest, but the figures for importation from the United Kingdom compare favourably with those of the years 1909 and 1910.

46. The draft Excise Bill for Burma was considered during the year and its provisions are under examination. The reorganization of the Excise, Opium and Salt establishments took effect from the 1st June 1912. It is surmised that the sanctioned cost of the Excise establishment will in future years absorb about 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Excise revenue, being proportionately three times as much as for the whole of the rest of India in 1911-12. It has been decided to debit 3½ per cent. of the total cost of the combined establishment to the Imperial head "Salt." The increase in the gross Excise revenue during the year was Rs. 8.34 lakhs and was largely due to an advance of nearly seven lakhs of rupees in the receipts from opium. The consumption of the drug fell during the year by just over 10 per cent. but the advance of 25 per cent. in the wholesale price made at the end of the previous year counterbalanced the effect of smaller issues. This decline in the issues of opium was very marked in the four northern Districts of the Mandalay Division and considerable in Akyab and Rangoon. The number of registered Burman opium consumers continued to diminish and now stands at 11,080. In spite, however, of this apparent falling off in the opium consumption of the Province, the contraband trade in opium and drugs still bulks large, and there is much reason to fear that opium is merely giving way to drugs even more deleterious. The cocaine habit is spreading slowly but surely over the whole of Lower Burma, while morphia dens in Rangoon constitute a serious and growing evil, under present conditions almost impossible to eradicate.

The revenue from liquor license fees and duty increased by over one lakh of rupees but it is believed that the increase arises from the displacement of illicit liquors and not from a spread in the habit of drinking. Nearly half of the receipts from excisable liquors were contributed by the country beer shops. There was a decline of Rs. 1.32 lakh in the revenue from the sale of imported liquors and locally produced spirit excised at the tariff rate, counterbalanced by a very large increase in the imports of foreign liquors, especially ale, beer and porter, reflecting the prosperity of the people consequent on the good harvests of the year. In pursuance of the policy experimentally adopted in the previous year, the contract distillery system was extended and 24 new shops were opened for the sale of distillery-made spirit. The total revenue from the spirit so produced more than doubled itself, although a reduction in the rate of duty was made in some parts of the Province to enable it to compete with the product of illicit distillation.

47. The stamp revenue again declined, but the decline was small, being under three-quarters of a lakh of rupees, and the receipts under the Stamp Act actually showed an increase. A recovery in this branch of the revenue would seem to be imminent, for though depression in the money and stock markets consequent on the failures of 1911 still prevailed in Rangoon, the external trade of the Province continued to expand and as an investment showed signs of regaining popularity.

48. The yield from the income-tax was slightly larger than in the previous year. In the Districts outside Rangoon the collections responded to the favourable trade conditions and were the highest recorded. Tavoy stands out conspicuously with an increase of 40 per cent. in the number of assesseees and of 151 per cent. in the amount of the tax, while in Prome the amount of the tax rose by 55 per cent. In Rangoon Town the receipts were seriously affected by the depression in the petroleum industry, four oil companies alone between them paying in as tax nearly one lakh of rupees less. There was an increase of nearly 6 per cent. in the number of persons paying tax on salaries, pensions and gratuities paid by Government. The amount of securities taxed increased by Rs. 24·71 lakhs; 58 companies paid the tax as against 53 and the number of assesseees under other sources of income rose approximately by 8 per cent.

49. The Forest Revenue for 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 115·76 lakhs, and showed an increase of Rs. 21·46 lakhs. The expenditure fell from Rs. 41·69 lakhs to Rs. 40·47 lakhs, being curtailed owing to the poor condition of the finances of the Province. The net profit of the Department realized during the year was Rs. 75·30 lakhs. This is an increase of Rs. 22·7 lakhs over the profit realized in the previous year.

50. The net Provincial receipts rose by Rs. 92·08 lakhs, while the net expenditure fell by Rs. 9·26 lakhs. The chief sources from which the Province derives its revenue are the Land taxes, the Excise taxes, the Forests and the Irrigation works. Each of these sources yielded an increased revenue during the year. Imperial contributions to the Provincial revenues also increased by Rs. 49·23 lakhs. Expenditure on Public Works, Irrigation, Forests and General Administration fell, but increased on Education, Police, Jails, and Land Revenue. Operations on the north-eastern frontier further increased "political charges" by some 4½ lakhs of rupees. The most costly department of the Province is the Police Department, which absorbed during the year Rs. 129·24 lakhs. Public Works cost close on Rs. 83 lakhs, while over forty-five lakhs of rupees were spent on the Education and Medical Services.

51. The number of Local Funds was increased by the addition of a new District Cess Fund, opened on the formation of the Insein District and of a new Town Fund opened for the town of Thongwa in Lower Burma. The total receipts of all the District Cess Funds in Lower Burma, amounting to Rs. 30·97 lakhs, show a real increase of close on two lakhs of rupees, in sympathy with the increase in the collections of land revenue, from which they derive the bulk of their receipts. In Upper Burma the District Funds show a decrease of just over one lakh of rupees in their receipts which amounted to Rs. 6·17 lakhs. The expenditure of these funds

differed but slightly in amount from that of the previous year, and with the exception of the funds in three Districts in Upper Burma which closed with deficit balances, they were all solvent at the end of the year. Both the income and expenditure of the seven Cantonment Funds increased, and all were solvent at the end of the year. The Town, Port, Pilot and other Funds banking with Government closed the year with adequate balances to their credit.

Municipal Finance.

52. The income of the Rangoon Municipality rose by nearly one lakh of rupees, and the expenditure by over Rs. 2½ lakhs. The revision of assessments continued to swell the receipts from rates and taxes, and the revenue from other sources also increased. The increase in expenditure was fairly general but the increases under administration charges, water-supply, conservancy, and roads stand out conspicuously. The Municipality's closing balance at the end of the year was large, but a great portion of this consisted of the unexpended balances of loans. The incidence of taxation rose and is now just over Rs. 10 per head of population. Two loans amounting to Rs. 7·91 lakhs were raised during the year, and brought up the indebtedness of the Municipality at the end of the year to Rs. 198·68 lakhs. The charges for the service of these loans are not inconsiderable. Most of the funds for the different services have debit balances. The receipts of the Reclamation Fund are largely swallowed up by the charges for the service of the loans.

The other Municipalities in the Province increased their aggregate income while reducing their aggregate expenditure. Their closing balance was consequently higher than at the end of the previous year. The average incidence of taxation rose slightly, but is far below that of Rangoon, while the total indebtedness is smaller.

Note circulation.

53. The average net circulation of currency notes for the year increased by 29 per cent. over that of 1911-12 and amounted to Rs. 458·82 lakhs. This growth in circulation was almost wholly due to the increased circulation of notes of the denomination of 10 and 100 rupees. But the circulation of the 10-rupee note outstripped for the first time that of the 100-rupee note, and the 10-rupee note now supplies 51·61 per cent. of the total volume of currency as against the latter's 44·31.

(6) Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Births and Deaths.

54. The area under registration remained unchanged but the figures for the population have been revised. The birth-rate in the Province exceeded the death-rate by 5·09, the birth-rate being 32·13 and the death-rate 27·04 *per mille*. In 1911 the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate was 7·57. The infantile death-rate for the Province was 228·15, or a rise of 6·28 *per mille* of infants born, both the rural and the urban rate showing a slight increase on the rate in the previous year. The number of births recorded decreased by some 5,800 and the number of deaths increased by 18,800 or 1·91 *per mille* of the Census population. The increased mortality is ascribed to malaria, cholera and small-pox. The Minsu District in particular suffered severely from a virulent epidemic of malaria, which followed the introduction of irrigation into areas previously unirrigated. It is gratifying to note that the use of quinine by the people of the Province is growing in popularity. Both cholera and small-pox claimed a larger number of victims.

55. The mortality from plague shows a welcome decrease. The actual number of deaths fell by a little more than 50 per cent, the death-rate falling from 61 per cent. in 1911 to 31 per cent. The Divisional Plague Scheme, under which systematic rat drives had been organized, was finally abandoned during the year; and it was decided to combat plague in future directly by inoculation and evacuation and indirectly by raising the general level of sanitation.

56. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province is now 265. The total number of patients treated at them during the year increased largely. The increase to 519 of the daily average number of out-door patients seeking treatment at the Rangoon General Hospital is particularly striking. Among in-door patients the mortality compared favourably with that of the previous year. The percentage of Burmese treated to the total number of patients again increased slightly to 54.03. The need of a separate institution in Rangoon for chronic and incurable cases is being felt. Cholera and dysentery made their appearance in the Lunatic Asylum in Rangoon, causing heavier mortality. Some progress was made with the question of the construction of a new asylum, and a site for it was selected near Rangoon and acquired.

57. The Provincial Sanitary Board ceased to exist during the year, and its place was taken by Divisional Sanitary Boards. The total expenditure of the various municipal and local authorities on sanitary works amounted to close on 27 per cent. of their total incomes, and is an indication of the attention that is being paid to sanitation. Schemes for rebuilding the bazaars at Pegu, Pongde and Toungoo are in hand, while other schemes include a water-supply for Pegu, drainage and a water-supply for Mandalay and tube wells for Gyobingah and Mergui.

58. Though there was a slight decline in the number of vaccinations, re-vaccinations showed a satisfactory increase of 29.52 per cent. The total number of successful operations of both classes also showed an improvement of 6.15 per mille on the average of the previous five years. Verification of the work by the District Medical officers was unequal. The amount of lymph prepared and issued at the Vaccine Depot at Meiktila again exceeded the amount in the previous year.

(7) Instruction.

59. The claims of education on the public purse were by no means neglected during the year. Special grants were sanctioned by the Government of India in 1911-12 and 1912-13 from Imperial Funds to the extent of Rs. 12½ lakhs of which Rs. 3 lakhs were recurring grants and Rs. 9½ lakhs non-recurring. These grants rendered possible the initiation of many schemes for the expansion and improvement of education in the Province. Among others were the erection and equipment throughout the Province of school buildings and hostels; the improvement of salaries and the establishment of special classes for the training of elementary teachers; the restoration of the old rates of results-grants which had been reduced in 1908-09 owing to the financial stringency from which the Province was suffering; the improvement of female education, and an increase in

the subordinate inspecting staff of 9 Deputy Inspectors and 4 Sub-Inspectors. Other important changes were the formation of the Arakan Division into a separate charge under an officer of the Indian Educational Service, and the introduction of the teaching of English reading and writing which had hitherto been begun in the fourth standard, in the third standard of Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The question of establishing a University for the Province was finally decided in the affirmative. A draft Bill was submitted to the Government of India and an assignment was made from Imperial Funds. A definite advance has thus been made in the direction of realizing the policy laid down at the close of the quinquennial period terminating at the end of 1911-12. The total expenditure on Education rose by nearly Rs. 6 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 53.36 lakhs. Of this Rs. 22.32 lakhs were contributed from Provincial Funds, the balance being supplied from Local Funds and private sources. School fees increased by nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs. The number of educational institutions increased during the year by 1.6 per cent., and the attendance improved by 3.2 per cent. Public primary schools increased slightly in number and attendance. Private institutions greatly outnumber public, but the large majority of private schools are monastic and the average attendance at them was only 11 against an average attendance of 34 at primary public schools. Secondary education prospered, both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools increasing their numbers and improving their attendance. This improvement is manifest at every stage of instruction. The results of the Vernacular seventh standard examination were even poorer than in the previous year. Collegiate education continued to attract an increasing number of students and the results at the examinations of the Calcutta University improved considerably.

The Government School of Engineering at Insein continued to be poorly attended, but steps have been taken to enhance its popularity with Burmese students. The number of Normal schools remained unchanged, but students were more numerous. Schools for Europeans increased. The attendance of Mahomedans at schools improved and more Mahomedan schools were opened. Schools for special classes increased, and attendance at them rose considerably, the advance being chiefly among the Karens, Talaing and Shans. About two-thirds of the total number are Karens, who, as a race, evince a deep interest in and a strong desire for education. Female education continued to make rapid progress. The increase in the number of girls under instruction at public institutions during the year exceeded the average annual increase of the last quinquennium.

Literature and Presses.

60. The literary output of the Province differed but little from that of previous years. It was mainly religious and dramatic, and the languages employed were chiefly Burmese, Pāli and English. The works themselves are not of arresting interest. Newspapers are numerous, and the number of printing presses increased.

Arts and Sciences.

61. Three exhibitions of Art Handicrafts were held during the year. These included local exhibitions at Bassein and Mandalay, of which the latter is a new venture, as well as the Annual Provincial Exhibition in Rangoon. All three were successful.

(8) Archæology.

62. Excavations were continued during the year at Pagan and Himawza. At the latter place a further discovery was made of inscriptions in the Pyu language, and hopes run high that light will now be thrown on the forgotten language and history of the Pyu people. It has also been decided to carry on excavations round Pegu, a neighbourhood that is rich in the relics of the Talaing epoch.

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 Indian Factories Act, 1911, and the Resolution on the Reports on Village Administration 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 Societies Act and the Report of the Department of Agriculture are concerned with the agricultural year from the 1st July 1912 to the close of June 1913. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1913.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

REFERENCES:

- Report on the Administration of the Shan and Karenni States for the year ended the 30th June 1913.
- Report on the Administration of the Chin Hills for the year ended the 30th June 1913.
- Report on the Administration of the North-Eastern Frontier for the year ended the 30th June 1913.
- Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1913.
- Land Records Administration Report of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1913.

PHYSICAL.

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

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary

Form of Administration

Character of Land Tenures: System of Survey and Settlement

Civil Divisions of British Territory

Details of the last Census, Tribes and Languages

For information on the foregoing subjects, a reference should be made to paragraphs 1 to 76 of the *Report on the Administration of Burma* for the year 1911-12.

Changes in the Administration.

1. 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.

The
Lieutenant-
Governor.

2. A new District, called the Insein District, with headquarters at Insein, was formed with effect from the 1st April 1912, by the incorporation of the Insein Subdivision of the Hanthawaddy District and the Hlégu Township of the Pegu

Administra-
tive territorial
changes.

District. The old Hanthawaddy District, consisting of the Kyauktan and Twante Subdivisions, was re-named the Hanthawaddy (Syriam) District, but the location of its future headquarters was left unsettled. Modifications were made in township boundaries in the Amherst, Prome and Ruby Mines Districts; while the headquarters of the Kanaung Township of the Henzada District were removed to Myanaung.

3. The creation of the new District entailed a few changes in the administrative staff. The appointment of Subdivisional Officer, Dabein, in the Pegu District, was abolished, and the appointment of one Subdivisional Officer created for the Insein District at Taikkyi. The appointments of Additional Magistrate, Pegu and Dabein, and of Additional Magistrate, Insein, were abolished, and an appointment of Headquarters Assistant and Additional Magistrate, Insein, was sanctioned as well as one of Treasury Officer and Headquarters Magistrate, Insein. The appointments of Judge of the Township Courts, Hlègu and Kawa, and of Judge of the Township Courts, Pegu and Thanatpin, were subdivided. Elsewhere the appointment of Township Officer, Prome, was created, and Headquarters Assistants were sanctioned for Myitkyina and Tavoy. The appointment of a Junior Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was created, and a separate grade for Probationary Myoðks formed. The Excise and Salt Departments were reorganized on a permanent basis from the 1st June 1912.

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. 2,73,550; Karenni: five States, area 4,280 square miles, population 63,628, tribute Rs. 5,450; Northern Shan States: five States, area 16,594 square miles, population 480,390, tribute Rs. 1,54,500; Mōng Mit: area 2,562 square miles, population 53,214, tribute Rs. 20,000; Hsawnghsup (Thaungthut): area 579 square miles, population 7,697, tribute Rs. 400; Singkaling Hhāmti (Zingalein Kanti): area 483 square miles, population 2,560, tribute Rs. 100; Khāmti Lōng (Kanti-gyn) or Buar Kampi: area 973 square miles, population (approximate) 11,000, tribute Nil.]

4. The year in the Southern Shan States was uneventful and on the whole prosperous. The administration of the States was satisfactorily and in some cases excellently conducted by their Chiefs, but there were some notable exceptions. In Mōng Nai the administration is reported to have been inefficient and corrupt. In Mawksai internal dissensions culminated in the murder of the judicial *Amat* and a few months later in the looting of the State treasury of all its contents. The small State of Loi Ai was afflicted by the misconduct of its Chief, who extended his protection to cattle thieves and proclaimed offenders. The Chiefs of these two latter States were removed, and successors appointed in their stead. There was peace on the Chinese border throughout the year, and little crime on the frontier. On the Mekhong no complaints were received from the French authorities. The disputed boundary in Mōng Hang was finally settled in favour of Siam.

The sanctioned strength of the battalion of Military Police (1,136 of all ranks) remained unchanged. Its conduct was excellent. The difficulty of getting suitable Sikh recruits was still felt, but the supply of a good class of Gurkhas and Shans continued. The Shan half-company was brought up to full strength, but it is pointed out that the erection of married quarters for it is an urgent necessity. The sanctioned strength of the Civil Police was 96 as in the previous year. The conduct of the force is spoken of unfavourably, though some good work was done. The work of the local police-forces maintained by the different States was unequal and generally unsatisfactory. Its quality is said to vary in direct ratio with the efficiency of the administration of the State. In the Yawnghwe State, where the largest number of cases was dealt with, detection was poor and the conduct of officers was unsatisfactory. In the Myelat there was a large increase of crime in the Hsa Mōng Hkām State, and many of the cases were beyond the capacity of the State Police. Railway construction is said to have had a disturbing effect on this State. In the Loi Ai State the police were found to be hand-in-glove with

criminals. The number of cases reported during the year was 1,082 as against 955 in 1911-12. There was no increase in violent crime, but a striking increase of cattle thefts took place in the Myelat, the figures being 104 against 59 in the previous year. There was, however, a corresponding decrease in the number of cattle thefts in the other States. The number of civil suits filed was 664 as compared with 632 suits in 1911-12. The number pending at the end of the year was reduced to 45. The agricultural year was on the whole favourable. The rainfall was better than in 1911, though the water level of tanks, wells and rivers was lower. The winter was mild, but the hot weather was unusually hot. The rice crop was good, except in the Myelat, where an insect pest and a break in the rains caused damage. The crops other than rice were generally satisfactory. The health of the cattle was good west of the Salween, but there were sporadic outbreaks of cattle disease. In the Kengtūng State the losses of buffaloes and oxen from rinderpest, and of ponies from anthrax, were heavy. There was also great mortality among swine. An addition of 5.3 square miles was made to the area of reserved forests during the year. The total area of reserved forests is now 1,598.3 square miles, of which 2.25 square miles are in the Yamethin District. Forest offences were few, and there was a successful year's girdling; in all 9,655 teak logs were extracted as against 11,968 in the previous year but there was a deficit on the year's working, the expenditure being Rs. 1,05,261 and the revenue Rs. 95,233. In 1911-12 the figures were Rs. 95,030 and Rs. 84,484 respectively.

CHAP. II.—
PEACE
AND
POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY.

The extraction of lead amounted to 12,872 viss, produced from the Sizet and Kanbani mines. Little or no work was done at the other mines. There were 32 applications for prospecting licenses; 13 were granted and 10 were pending at the end of the year. The trade of the States with Burma is dealt with in Chapter IV. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 5.36 lakhs, as against Rs. 5.19 lakhs in the previous year. Of this Rs. 2.50 lakhs were contributed by Government; Rs. 1.61 lakhs were spent from the States' revenues and Rs. 1.26 lakhs from remissions of tribute.

The number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries in the States rose to 2,740 in-door and 65,489 out-door patients, as against 1,672 and 49,610 in 1911-12. Of these 14,428 out-door and 403 in-door patients were treated at the hospital on the railway line under construction under the control of the District Medical Officer of the Southern Shan States Railway. Good work was done in the direction of vaccination, and the sales of quinine increased. Education continued to progress, though slowly. The number of registered public schools is not reported to have varied from the number, 72, given in the previous year. The number of pupils at the Taunggyi School for the Sons of Shan Chiefs fell from 76 to 68. An exodus was organized by some of the boys during the year and 32 actually ran away, but peace was quickly restored through the good sense of the boys' parents.

The total revenue of the Southern Shan States rose from Rs. 10.34 to Rs. 10.89 lakhs. It would have been larger had the collection in all the States been properly conducted.

5. The States of Karenni likewise enjoyed a prosperous, if uneventful, year. The Karenni-Siam border was peaceful and the migration of some 60 families from Siamese territory into Karenni was the only event of note. In Kantarawadi, the most important of the States in Karenni, the council of elders which had been administering the State was abolished on the 8th July 1913, and a 'Sawbwa' formally installed in its stead. The offences reported rose from 42 to 93. Of these 4 were violent crimes—all murders. Only 4 cases out of 14 cases of cattle theft reported ended in conviction. All the States were reported to have failed to deal properly with this form of crime. The number of civil suits declined. A Gambling Regulation was introduced in all the States, and a proposal to introduce an Explosives Regulation in the States of Kantarawadi and Bawlakè was considered. The crops were good, and there were extensions of paddy cultivation of 1,000 acres in Kantarawadi, of 350 acres in Naungpalè and of 100 acres in Nammèkôn. The larger portion of these extensions was irrigated from the Ngwedaung-Loikaw Canal, which thus proved its usefulness. Further extensions are anticipated in the future. There were no epidemics among cattle. The timber trade revived; the high prices ruling for

The Karenni
States.

CHAP. I.—
PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY.

teak rendered it profitable to extract such timber as is still left in the forests. Work at the Mawchi mines resulted in the extraction of 1,202 cwts. of tin and wolfram concentrates. A crushing mill has still to be erected. In the Kantarawadi State Rs. 64,000 were spent on public works from the State's funds and Rs. 2,500 from remission of tribute. Smaller amounts were spent in the other States. The most important work was the construction of the Ngwedaung-Loikaw Canal in Kantarawadi; the canal was completed during the year and improved. The Kantarawadi State alone of the States boasts of a budget. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1.53 lakhs, but was exceeded by the expenditure which amounted to Rs. 1.77 lakhs. The financial position, however, was not unsound, the credit balance at the end of the year being Rs. 14,552.

The
Northern
Shan States.

6. The Northern Shan States were undisturbed during the year. The frontier remained quiet and the only cause for any apprehension was the persistent disputes between the amiable octogenarian Chief of Manglun State and the unadministered Wa States beyond his border. This Chief claims control over some of these States and his intrigues served to keep the villages on his border in a perpetual state of uneasiness. The State of South Hsenwi sustained a great loss in the death of its Chief, Sao Naw Möng, K.S.M. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sao Song. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police Battalion at Lashio remained unchanged. The health of the men was good and their discipline excellent. The strength of the Government Civil Police was raised during the year to a total of 112 of all ranks by the addition of one Inspector, two head-constables and 21 constables. This was done in order to strengthen the hands of the police at Namtu where the Burma Mines Company is located. The force was in bad order at the beginning of the year, but an improvement was effected before its close. The various States' police-forces were not as efficient as they might have been.

The Northern Shan States are neither a criminal nor a litigious country. The number of offences reported fell from 823 to 798, and the number of cases disposed of by the courts also fell slightly to 676; 37 cases remained pending. There was a decrease in violent crime from 33 to 25 cases. The number of civil suits filed was 544 as against 535, but the value of the suits only just exceeded half-a-lakh of rupees. The rains were late, but the rainfall was sufficient. The rice crop was up to the average and the other crops fared well, though tea suffered from the very hot weather that was experienced in the States. Cattle disease was sporadic and slight. In the early part of the year, some distress was caused among the hill tribes by the scarcity of rice: but a good harvest relieved the pressure. The area of reserved and unclassified forests remained unchanged. The revenue on teak paid by Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, fell from Rs. 57,912 to Rs. 11,609, but this was due to extraction being impeded by a block of logs in an underground channel of the Namtu. The revenue on other timber increased to Rs. 14,467: but the demand for fuel of the Burma Mines Company, Limited, is so great that the whole neighbourhood of Namtu and Bawdwin is threatened with denudation, if extraction is carried on in the same manner and on the same scale. This matter is to receive early consideration. The Burma Mines Company, Limited, continued working throughout the year. The total tonnage treated at the smelter was 37,254 tons. The Company spent a large sum on the improvement of its railway. Details of the trade of the States are given in Chapter IV. The expenditure on public works from State funds during the year was Rs. 4.69 lakhs: expenditure from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 48,818. Most of the work done was in road-making and bridging. The need of skilled supervision was felt, and steps are being taken to supply an additional engineer. The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained unchanged at 8, but the number of out-door patients treated increased by 3,329 to 31,381, and of in-door patients by 96 to 1,626. A new dispensary at Kyaukmè was in course of erection during the year. There was no plague and small-pox was uncommon, but a bad outbreak of cholera occurred at Manpuè near the railway station and at Namtu on the premises of the Burma Mines Company, Limited. The spread of the disease at this latter place was aided by the insanitary conditions of

the premises. The number of vaccinations performed was 5,225. The number of registered schools in the States increased from 26 to 28, and the number of pupils from 1,089 to 1,320. The Government Vernacular School at Lashio had a successful year, and is increasing its accommodation for pupils.

The total revenue of the Northern Shan States rose from Rs. 11'63 lakhs to Rs. 12'23 lakhs and the total expenditure from Rs. 11'41 lakhs to Rs. 12'19 lakhs. Of the five States, the State of Hsipaw increased its receipts by Rs. 14,029 to Rs. 5'48 lakhs, and its expenditure by Rs. 7,611 to Rs. 5'57 lakhs. It had a closing balance of Rs. 1'03 lakhs as against one of Rs. 1'12 lakhs in 1911-12, and had in addition Rs. 60,000 invested in Government paper. The States of Tawngpeng and North Hsenwi had satisfactory closing balances. The finances of South Hsenwi will need prudent administration. No reliable figures are available for the State of Manglun.

7. In Mōng Mit the year was a prosperous one and the condition of the people continued good. The financial position of the State was sound. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1'79 lakhs as against Rs. 1'53 lakhs in 1911-12, and the expenditure to Rs. 1'72 lakhs as against Rs. 1'56 lakhs. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 89,987 as against Rs. 82,041 at the end of the previous year. A few minor changes were made in the administration of the State. The office of Judicial Assistant was abolished and an *Amat* was appointed as Assistant to the Chief. The rainfall was good, the crops did well, and there was no scarcity. Crime was light.

Other Shan
States.

The two small Shan States of Thaungthut and Kanti in the Upper Chindwin District continued prosperous. The crops were good, the health of the people and cattle satisfactory, and friendly relations were maintained with the transborder tribesmen. But Thaungthut reported a decrease in population. This is surmised to be due to emigration to adjacent townships.

(ii) *The Chin Hills.*

The Chin Hills proper: area (approximately) 8,000 square miles, population 119,556; the Pakökku 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, Akvab and Kyaukpyn Districts.]

8. The administrative border of the Chin Hills remained unchanged during the year. With the exception of the murder of a Kami woman by members of the Sabong Te tribe just within the border of the Lushai Hills the unadministered tribes gave no trouble. In the area between the Naga Hills and the Upper Chindwin District the Kongsai Chief Komyang continued his policy of consolidating his supremacy throughout the Somra tract. In the Hill District of Arakan it was found possible to withdraw the Military Police outposts from Pengwa and Sami. The village of Kung-im in the Pakökku Hill Tracts was successfully deterred from reviving an old feud with the village of Zaing-im-nu in unadministered territory. Internally also the year was uneventful. Crime remained insignificant, and civil cases, though increasing slightly in the Chin Hills proper, decreased in the Pakökku Hill Tracts. Rats again devastated the crops in certain parts, but there was no famine. A few measures were taken to alleviate distress, remissions of revenue being granted and agricultural loans issued. The spread of leprosy in the northern part of the Hills received attention and an attempt to combat it was made by allowing villages to segregate their lepers. The attempt failed and a proposal to establish a leper asylum at Falam is under consideration. There was an outbreak of dysentery in the Haka Subdivision of the Chin Hills which lasted six months and caused serious mortality. Cholera and small-pox broke out sporadically, but were successfully checked. Vaccination was carried out on much the same scale as in the previous year. The number of patients treated at the hospitals increased. The average daily attendance at the Government School at Falam increased, but at the Government School at Tiddim the attendance fell off considerably. The Technical School at Falam continued to be popular. The

collections of tribute amounted to Rs. 66,117 in the main Chin Hills. In the Pakòkku Hill Tracts the amount was Rs. 3,085.

(iii) *The Kachin Hills.*

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

9. Explorations of unadministered territory were the principal feature of the year. Hpimaw was occupied and a post established there. An expedition was made through Hkām̄ti Lōng to explore the headwaters of the Malikha, while a second expedition explored the Mekh and 'Nmai valleys. The two columns effected a junction across the divide between the Mali and 'Nmai valleys, and explored together the Ahkyang valley. The exploration of the headwaters of both branches of the Irrawaddy is now practically complete. Relations with the Chinese authorities and with transfrontier tribes continued satisfactory. Only one transborder raid was committed, and overtures were made by the 'Ngan Chief which may result in the Laban-'Ngan feud being brought to a close. A meeting was held at the instance of the *Tsolai* of Tēngyüeh at Lweje between the Assistant Superintendent at Sinlunkaba and the local Chinese officials and *Sepwas*, and 43 cases were disposed of.

Violent crime increased from 6 to 8 cases in the Myitkyina District, but cases in the Bhamo District fell from 8 to 1. The Katha District showed one case as in the previous year. All these cases were murders or attempts at murder. Compensation according to Kachin custom was paid by Government for the murder of two Kachin girls said to have been committed by natives of India. A conviction had not been secured at the trial and failure to pay compensation would have led to a blood feud, in which the Kachins would have wreaked their vengeance on Indians. In the Myitkyina hills the number of ordinary criminal cases instituted during the year was 109, showing a decrease of 7 on the figures of the previous year. Twenty-five cases were pending at the end of the year. In the Bhamo hills 83 cases were instituted as against 94, and 11 were left pending. Cattle theft decreased from 15 to 7 cases. In the Katha District there were 13 cases. The civil cases were all of a petty nature and were generally of an elementary type, consisting of claims on account of the birth of illegitimate children, demands for customary wedding presents from the bridegrooms' families and for compensation on account of the death of women in child-birth. In Bhamo several suits were filed by Kachin villagers against Indian contractors for the recovery of wages due. The collections of tribute rose from Rs. 49,049 to Rs. 50,549. To the increase of Rs. 1,500 Myitkyina alone contributed slightly over Rs. 1,000. Several seizures of opium were made in the Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts. In the Myitkyina hills it is reported that nearly every Kachin village has a small plot of poppy cultivation, and in the Bhamo District it is said that opium and liquor smuggling from the hills to the plains appears to be on the increase. Steps have been taken to discourage poppy cultivation by Kachins and to restrict the area so cultivated. The reservation of three new forest areas in the Myitkyina District was under consideration. The Namme Forest Reserve was notified in the Bhamo District, and the reservation of the Wapyudaung area was considered. In Katha proposals were made to make a new forest reserve on the western slopes of the range of hills to the east of Mawlu. Royalty on rubber decreased from Rs. 11,147 to Rs. 7,490; the trees in the Hukong valley are said to have been injured by over-tapping. There was a revival in the trade in jade-stone owing to the improved state of affairs in China. The quantity of jade-stone exported was 104,909 viss valued at Rs. 1,52,927 as against 16,745 viss valued at Rs. 49,060. On the other hand no amber was exported from the Hukong valley. The outturn in the preceding year was 890 viss valued at Rs. 2,880, and the reason for the cessation of the supply is not known. The value of the gold won by the Burma Gold Dredging Company was Rs. 2,89,751 as against Rs. 3,64,038. No work was done at the Nanyaseik ruby mines, the corundum mines in Kamaing or the Taungbalaung copper

mines near Pinlôn. Progress was made in road-making. A graded and bridged mule road from Htawgaw to Hpimaw, constructed by the Public Works Department, neared completion, with a branch road up the valley of the 'Nmaikha in the direction of the Ngawchang confluence. In the Bhamo District over 30 miles of new road were made. Inter-village roads were well maintained in the three tracts.

CHAP. I.—
PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY.

Condition of the People.

10. The harvests of the year 1912-13 were excellent, and prices were maintained at a high level. All classes of the agricultural population benefited from these happy conditions. This was reflected in emigration from the dry zone into Lower Burma after the harvest being on a reduced scale. The demand for labour still exceeded the supply, and a scarcity of labour was reported both in Pyapôn and Amherst, while in Akyab the wages for reaping rose. The condition of the small owner and labourer attains a high level of prosperity throughout the country generally. It is only in small flooded tracts such as are found in parts of Ma-ubin, or in backward isolated areas such as the Hill District of Arakan where the plague of rats causes apprehension, that this is not the case. In Upper Burma a serious outbreak of malaria followed the introduction of irrigation in the area of the Mòu Canal. In Yamèthin considerable indebtedness is reported still to exist as the result of a series of poor years, but over the dry zone as a whole the expansion of groundnut cultivation and of irrigation and the enhanced values of upland crops are proving a source of wealth.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REFERENCES:—

- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1913.
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Realization of the Revenue.

Demand,
collections,
remissions
and out-
standings.

II. Excluding the amounts creditable to cess and irrigation, the land revenue demand for the year 1912-13 was Rs. 2,81.75 lakhs as against Rs. 2,61.06 lakhs for the previous year, an increase of Rs. 20.69 lakhs. The year was marked by a combination of unusually favourable agricultural conditions in almost all parts of the Province. There were very few big floods such as annually cause serious damage in several of the most important rice-growing Districts of Lower Burma and in certain riverine tracts of Upper Burma; while in almost all the important revenue-producing Districts of Upper Burma, where cultivation is ordinarily precarious, the rains were abnormally good. The high price of rice which prevailed in the latter part of the previous year and in the first-half of the year of report provided an additional incentive to the general extension of cultivation. Only two Districts of Lower Burma (one being Rangoon Town) and three of Upper Burma show a land revenue demand smaller than that of the previous year. In Lower Burma in the Amherst District the demand fell by Rs. 7,000 owing to a large amount of unworked land being brought under assessment at fallow rates, while in the Rangoon Town District the fall was quite negligible. In Upper Burma the rains failed in the Taungdwingyi Subdivision of the Magwe District and the demand decreased in consequence by Rs. 41,000. The crops failed over considerable areas of the Shwebo District particularly in the Kanbalu Subdivision and the Kin-u Township owing to scanty rains, and the demand fell inconsiderably by Rs. 2,000. In the Katha District the demand fell by a few hundreds of rupees owing to the crops in the Kawiin, Tigyaing and Indaw Townships suffering from floods and blight and to cultivation being impeded by cattle disease. All these decreases are small or insignificant. In the majority of the Districts the figures are substantially higher than those of 1911-12, with the result that the total demand for the Province reached an unprecedented figure largely exceeding all forecasts based on the experience of past years. The two Districts of Hanthawaddy (Syriam) and Insein for the areas composing them show an increase of about 82,000 acres in assessed area. In Toungoo and Thaton the assessed area in the two Districts was larger by rather more than 50,000 acres. The increase in the demand was further enhanced in the Thaton District by the introduction of revised settlement rates in the Pa-an Subdivision and the Paung Township—the total demand for the District exceeding the previous year's demand by just over two lakhs of rupees. In the five Districts comprised in the Delta Tract, the total demand rose by four lakhs of rupees, the increase being most marked in the Ma-ubin District, where the flooded area fell from 21,423 acres to 4,711 acres with a consequent increase in the revenue. The substitution of maximum for intermediate rates of assessment in the Kyaiklat Township and in certain parts of the Ma-ubin Township also contributed to the increase of the demand in the Pyapōn and Ma-ubin Districts. In Upper Burma an increase of Rs. 1.78 lakhs in the Pakōkku demand is accounted for by the introduction of the new settlement rates and a good season. In Minbu the expansion of irrigation from the Mōn Canals and favourable rains led to an increase of 15,704 acres in the assessed area. In the Sagaing and the Lower Chindwin Districts the increase in the revenue demand was about Rs. 1.91 lakhs. In Meiktila, where a

new settlement came into force, the demand rose by Rs. 1'23 lakhs, while in Myingyan the revenue demand was the highest on record for seven years, and exceeded that of 1911-12 by nearly one lakh of rupees. In the three Districts along the Arakan coast the demand rose by Rs. 30,648.

CHAP. II.—
ADMINISTRATIVE
TRANSFORMATIONS
IN THE LAND

The total amount of land revenue remitted amounted to Rs. 1'81 lakhs, and is in striking contrast to the amount of 1911-12 which stood at Rs. 7'11 lakhs. The figures reflect the comparative freedom of Lower Burma from damage by floods. The Districts of Hanthawaddy (Syriam), Insein and Ma-ubin were as usual the principal sufferers from this cause and between them made up 75 per cent. of the total amount remitted, but whereas in 1911-12 the amount remitted in the Ma-ubin District was 15'9 per cent. of the demand, in the year of report the remissions represent only 3'3 per cent. The total remissions represent '64 per cent. of the total revenue demand.

The total collections amounting to Rs. 279'80 lakhs exceeded those of the previous year by rather more than Rs. 25 lakhs, corresponding to the increase of nearly Rs. 21 lakhs in the demand taken with the decrease of over Rs. 5 lakhs in the amount remitted. Outstandings fell from Rs. 33,601 to Rs. 13,839.

12. Separate figures for coercive processes for the recovery of land revenue alone are not available. The amount of revenue for the realization of which application for process was made was Rs. 7,43,580, a decrease of Rs. 1,87,161 in comparison with the previous year; and the amount realized was Rs. 5,91,431, a decrease of Rs. 1,51,220. The percentage of recovery, *vis.*, 79'54, remained practically the same. The general prosperity of the year and the comparative ease of collection are reflected in a decrease in the number of every kind of coercive process considerably out of proportion to the decrease in the amount of revenue for recovery. Warrants of arrest were fewer by over 3,000, and warrants of attachment of property by nearly 5,000, a combined decrease of just over 30 per cent. The number of persons actually arrested shows a fall of 37 per cent., that of persons imprisoned a fall of 43 per cent., and that of cases in which property was sold a fall of 47 per cent.

Revenue
proceedings
and coercive
processes.

Surveys.

13. Topographical survey operations were continued during the year by Nos. 10 and 11 Parties of the Survey of India in the Myitkyina District of Upper Burma and in the Tavoy District of Lower Burma. An area of 4,375 square miles was surveyed partly on the one-inch and partly on the two-inch scale. A theodolite traverse of 267 linear miles of forest boundaries was also carried out. Triangulation was carried out in the Myitkyina and Katha Districts and in the south of the Tavoy and north of the Mergui Districts with a view to a detail survey being carried out next season. Tidal operations were continued by No. 16 Party at Rangoon and Moulmein.

Survey by
Imperial
agency.

14. Revision and extension surveys in advance of settlement were undertaken by a special survey party in the Akyab District. An increase of 6,000 acres of assessed area resulted from the re-survey by 113,000 acres of cultivation. The area for extension survey amounted to 8½ square miles. The recess work of the revision surveys undertaken in the Bassein District in the previous year was completed during the year. A small special staff was employed in the Hanthawaddy (Syriam) District on a prismatic compass survey of the accretions to the Alangôn Fuel Reserve on the Sittang estuary.

Surveys by
Provincial
agency :
Extension
and Revision
surveys.

15. For financial reasons demarcation and survey in towns were restricted to the survey of small areas in Rangoon Town and to a continuation of the work of redemarcating four towns in the Minbu District. In Rangoon Town detail work was completed in two previously traversed blocks of the ex-cantonment area, in three sub-blocks of the Lanmadaw quarter in connection with land reclamation,

Town and
Fishing
surveys and
surveys of
leased areas.

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ADMINISTRATION OF
THE LAND.

and in three blocks of the old Kandawgale quarter where a re-survey was necessary owing to encroachments on Government land by the railway. Besides this, traverse surveys of 125 square miles in three blocks of the Dala circle were undertaken. The cost of the detailed work amounted to Re. 1-14-7 per acre. The cost of the traverse was Rs. 438 per square mile. During the recess mapping and area work were completed for Syriam, Mergui, and five towns of the Katha District which had all been surveyed in the previous year. The Land Records officers under training completed the traverse of Yamèthin Town and the detail survey of 117 acres in Tavoy.

No new fishery surveys were carried out, but maps of surveys executed in Tharrawaddy during 1911-12 were completed and sent to press.

Patta and lease surveys by special establishments were conducted in ten districts. The area surveyed was in Kyab 1,720 acres, in Kyaukpyu 8,970 acres and in Sandoway 325 acres, all done on piece-work and paid for at the rate of eight annas per acre recovered from the applicants. In the Insein District 1,919 acres on what is known as the Kōndan ridge were surveyed for the cultivation of rubber and castor oil, the cost being recovered by fees from the twelve applicants at 10½ annas per acre. In Pegu a special staff surveyed 15,368 acres along the railway line consisting of *kaing* grass jungle formerly inundated during the rains but now reclaimed by embankment. The survey was done on behalf of a number of applicants, including certain co-operative credit societies who wished to take up some 7,000 acres for *mayin* and *kaukkyi* rice cultivation. The cost is being recovered by fees at eight annas per acre. In Thatōn last year's accretion surveys were continued. The area surveyed in 10-acre blocks was 9,724 acres. Demarcation is a difficulty in this newly formed area. Fees recovering the cost of survey were levied at rates varying with the size of the allotment. In the Amherst District applications for large blocks of 1,000 to 4,000 acres were received and the necessary surveys were made and were based on theodolite traverses professionally executed. Altogether 12,566 acres were surveyed, the cost of which is being recovered from the applicants. In Tavoy 3,434 acres were surveyed including two large grants for rubber cultivation. Fees at the rate of eight annas per acre were realized. In Mergui the area surveyed was 2,325 acres of which one-third was for mining purposes. The cost was recovered by fees varying with the size of the allotment and the difficulty of survey. In Minbu 1,485 acres were surveyed in waste areas brought under irrigation by the Mōn Canal. The available land was divided into blocks and allotted to cultivators. The cost is being recovered by fees.

Settlements.

Progress of
Settlements.

16. Settlements were carried on by six parties throughout the year. These parties were at work on 13 settlement circuits and of these five were completed, six were commenced (one being also completed) and three were continued. Soil classification and connected operations were carried out and completed over an area of 1,628,000 acres, the average outturn of a party thus being 271,000 acres, as against a normal average outturn of 250,000 acres. The second circuit of Amherst, the first circuit of Insein, the Settlement of the Rangoon Town District, the first circuit of Myaungmya and the Pyinmana circuit in the Yamèthin District were finally completed and the reports on the operations submitted. Good progress was made with the settlement operations in Myingyan, Toungoo and Pegu. Fresh operations were started in Bassein, Henzada, Insein (second circuit) and Pyapōn.

Financial
results and
expenditure.

17. The Yamèthin, Amherst and Insein Settlements which were actually sanctioned in the year of report produced an enhancement of demand amounting to six lakhs of rupees, an increase of 31¼ per cent. on the current demand but owing to the application of intermediate rates the immediate enhancement will probably not exceed Rs. 4½ lakhs. The cost of the Yamèthin Settlement amounted to Rs. 77,345 or 9 annas per occupied acre; of the Amherst Settlement

to Rs. 1.51 lakhs or 8 annas per occupied acre, and of the Insein Settlement to Rs. 1.61 lakhs or 6 annas per occupied acre. The introduction of the new rates into these three Districts was sanctioned to take place from the 1st July 1913. The new rates sanctioned in the Yawethin Settlement will produce an increase of Rs. 1.10 lakhs or 30.2 per cent. on the current demand; in the Amherst Settlement an increase of Rs. 1.39 lakhs or 36.6 per cent., and in the Insein Settlement Rs. 3.54 lakhs or 29.9 per cent.

The expenditure during the year of report on the six Settlement parties operating on 13 circuits was Rs. 4.90 lakhs, to which has to be added a sum of about Rs. 32,000 representing the share of the Settlement Commissioner's Office. The total cost of the department was therefore about Rs. 5.1 lakhs. For the five circuits actually completed during the year, settlement operations cost Rs. 1.46 per square mile of gross area or 7½ annas per occupied acre. For these circuits the enhancement either sanctioned or proposed amounts to nearly 12 annas per acre occupied.

Land Records.

18. The rural area under supplementary survey was 50,011 square miles or 205 square miles less than in the preceding year. This decrease was partly due to urban expansion entailing the transfer of outlying suburban tracts from the rural to the town category, but mainly to the introduction of fixed assessments over parts of the Meiktila District and the consequent exclusion of 206 square miles from the scope of land records work. Notwithstanding this fall in gross area the occupied, cultivated and assessed areas were respectively 158,755, 494,830 and 792,399 acres larger than in 1911-12. These figures are explained by the excellence of the season which was marked by an absence of floods in Lower Burma and in the dry zone by a rainfall beneficial to upland crops. Correspondingly the rural assessment increased by more than Rs. 24 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 315.80 lakhs. Factors in this growth apart from the favourable season, were the enhanced assessment rates following on new settlements in Hanthawaddy and parts of Thaton, the substitution of full for intermediate rates in parts of Pyapôn, Ma-ubin and Kyaukse, and the extension of irrigation in Minbu. But cultivation and revenue in Amherst failed to expand in accordance with the better conditions prevailing.

Area under
Supplementary
Survey.

Normal urban expansion accounts for the additional 9 square miles over which town supplementary survey was introduced during the year of report. There was a corresponding growth of 2,779 acres in the occupied area which now amounts to 95,651 acres. The aggregate town assessments credited to Government amounted to Rs. 10,29,131, which is Rs. 1,21,084 more than in 1911-12. But the figures are not properly comparable, for in the preceding year no account was taken of land rate in lieu of capitation tax, the assessment rolls of which are prepared by revenue surveyors. Again this year for the first time notice was taken of the municipal assessments on covered and uncovered areas which are levied by the agency of the Land Records Department, and which in the year of report aggregated Rs. 4,64,868.

19. The total cost of the supplementary survey establishment was Rs. 15.48 lakhs as against Rs. 15.67 lakhs, the revised figures for the previous year; nominal additions, mostly due to the death or retirement of *taik-thugyis*, were made to the staffs of several Lower Burma Districts, but the amount paid in surveyors' salaries was Rs. 32,777 less than in 1911-12 when the coronation bonus was granted. On the other hand, Rs. 10,541 more were spent in contingencies, partly in the supply of grazing ground demarcation posts, partly in the protection of survey marks in towns and partly in the purchase of mathematical instruments for the survey instruction camp. In the final result there was a large fall in the cost of the department from 5.20 per cent. of the total assessment to 4.68, in consequence of the increase in rural and urban revenue.

Cost of Sup-
plementary
Survey.

CHAP. II.—
ADMINISTRATION OF
THE LAND.
Training of
Officers.

20. The number of survey schools was 19 as in the previous year, but proposals were entertained for closing the Promie School and for placing the Insein School under the control of the Government School of Engineering at Insein. The number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year was 314. The average daily attendance improved from 298 to 338. Only 15 per cent. of the pupils admitted held seventh standard certificates and the departmental report points out that the low standard of education among the pupils is a matter for regret. The demand for qualified surveyors remains good though in some Districts reservists are long before obtaining permanent appointments in the department. Scholarships which are now of the uniform value of Rs. 10 a month tenable for one year, were allotted to the number of 140. The cost of survey schools was Rs. 39,827 against an income of Rs. 4,071. Their net cost was thus Rs. 35,756. Calculated on the daily average attendance the cost per pupil was Rs. 106. The results obtained at the Syndicate examinations were not as good as in the previous year. Candidates who qualified in Surveying numbered 234, in Arithmetic 200 and in Revenue Law 163. This gives the percentages of passes to candidates as 77, 71 and 60 respectively. The prescribed examination of apprentices was not held in Akyab, Rangoon and Mergui. In the other Districts out of 211 candidates 129 passed and obtained certificates of proficiency. Work at the Survey Training camp for junior and probationary Superintendents of Land Records was continued during the year. Several Superintendents and Probationers completed their course. The camp was moved from Yamèthin to Tavoy in November 1912.

Transfers of
land.

21. The statistics of land transactions in Lower Burma which were furnished in the previous year's report indicated that the depression which prevailed from 1906 to 1911 had come to an end. This year's figures show that the recovery has been well sustained. The area sold increased from 455,209 acres to 526,991 acres and the area mortgaged from 259,572 acres to 295,524 acres. The sale rate remained fixed at Rs. 48 per acre, but the mortgage rate rose from Rs. 35 to Rs. 38 per acre. The area redeemed also rose from 169,295 acres to 187,878 acres. The price of unhusked rice, though it fell much below the extraordinary level reached in July 1912, remained high, and the speculative impulses induced by the inflated prices of the preceding year continued in active operation. Many Districts report that money-lenders are again giving extended credit facilities and are enabling cultivators to add to their holdings or to repurchase land which they had lost. The Kyaukpyu District is alone in reporting a decrease in the area sold and the sale rate fell noticeably in only two Districts, Pyapôn and Thatôn. In the former the figures disclose abnormally large transactions in land; 24,000 acres more were sold and 18,000 more mortgaged than in the preceding year. It is reported that many transactions which are really mortgages are registered as sales, the buyer giving a verbal undertaking to reconvey the land when the debt has been satisfied, and this practice tends to the lowering of sale values. In Upper Burma the area sold during the year was 40,639 acres as against 38,798 acres. The increase occurred chiefly in the Shwebo and Yamèthin Districts. In the former brokers are buying up non-State land in the canal area, in the latter conditions in the Pynmana Subdivision are similar to those in Lower Burma and the same forces were at work there during the year. The drop in the mortgage rate from Rs. 37 to Rs. 32 per acre does not call for note; the figures are so small that the inclusion in 1911-12 of a few acres of urban land was sufficient to inflate the average rate. The area mortgaged during the year was 8,442 acres as against 8,809 acres in 1911-12. The total area under non-usufructuary mortgage at the end of the year in the Province was 1,213,576 acres as against 1,134,813 in the previous year.

Waste Lands.

Grants and
leases for
cultivation.

22. The area granted or leased for cultivation shows a fall of 12,639 acres from the figures of the previous year. Of the total area of 32,600 acres some 14,000 acres in all were leased for rubber cultivation, mainly in the Tenasserim Division and in the Insein, Pegu, and Myitkyina Districts. In the Mergui District

the area leased was only 3,616 acres against 19,666 acres in the previous year; no applications being made for the lease of large rubber estates, but numerous small plots of garden land are being devoted to rubber planting. Grants or leases for paddy and similar cultivation were nowhere issued except where disputes were likely to arise over claims to the land, or in special cases such as the allotment of new accretions from the sea in the Thatôn and Amherst Districts. In Thatôn 4,640 acres of such land were allotted in ten acre plots. Leases continued to be issued, although to a comparatively small extent, in the area irrigated by the Môn Canal system in Minbu, of land over which disputes seemed probable. The issue of short-term leases for agricultural purposes in the special lease area of the Hanthawaddy (Syriam) and Insein Districts continued.

Chap. II.—
Administration of
the Land.

23. The area granted free of revenue for religious or public purposes increased by 80 acres during the year. The general prosperity stimulated expenditure on the former. Among the latter a grant of 15.47 acres in Kissering Island in the Mergui Archipelago was made to the Bishop of Rangoon for the establishment of an industrial and educational settlement among the Salôns. In the Insein District a grant of 10.75 acres was made for the American Mission's Karen Theological Seminary, and one of 4.40 acres for the Kemmendine Leper Asylum. The area of the land allotted to village headmen as an appanage of their office (generally known as *thugyisa* land) increased by 251 acres. The largest area, 152 acres, was granted in the Sagaing District, where special efforts were made to improve the emoluments of some headmen after the Myinmu rebellion. The increase in the total value of assignments of land revenue was Rs. 1,401 as against Rs. 1,155 in the previous year. The total value of the assignments at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 54,337.

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

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

24. The character of the land tenures in Burma is fully explained in paragraphs 39 *et seq.* of the *Report on the Administration of Burma* for the year 1911-12. 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 wards' estates.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

25. The area occupied by agriculturists was 14,545,194 acres, being 86 per cent. of the whole occupied area. The area owned by resident non-agriculturists was 965,012 acres, a little less than in the preceding year, but the area in the ownership of non-agriculturists who are also non-resident increased by almost 12,000 acres and now amounts to 1,608,804 acres. In Lower Burma there are five Districts, Insein, Hanthawaddy, Ma-ubin, Pyapôn and Mergui, in which the area owned by agriculturists is less than three-quarters of the total occupied area; the percentage is lowest in the new Hanthawaddy (Syriam) District where it is only 58. In Upper Burma the percentage falls below 50 in four Districts, Minbu, Mandalay and the Lower and Upper Chindwin.

Area held by
agriculturists.

26. The area let at full rents was 171,507 acres more than in 1911-12, but the average rent per acre was slightly lower, Rs. 13.59 as against Rs. 14.52. Rents are usually paid in produce, and in Lower Burma vary in value with the rise or fall in the price of unhusked rice. Conversion into money values is made on the basis of the price ruling in March and in 1913 that price was not much lower than it had been in 1912. The formation of a settled tenant class renting the same land from year to year is of slow growth. Although the number of holdings let continuously for five years or over was 4,000 more than in the preceding year, the number of tenants who had rented the same holding for five years was barely

Tenancies.

CHAP. II.—
ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.

1,000 more. Seven Districts, Bassein, Henzada, Myaungmya, Ma-nbin, Pyapôn, Toungoo and Amherst, report an increase of over 10,000 acres in the area let to tenants at full rates, without counting the newly formed Districts of Hanthawaddy (Syriam) and Insein, which with Pegu show a combined increase of over 47,000 above the figures for the same area in 1911-12. On the other hand, the area in Tharrawaddy was 26,000 acres less and in Thatôn 8,000. Though the area rented in Tharrawaddy fell, the average rent per acre rose to Rs. 17½ and is now the highest paid in Lower Burma. After it come Hanthawaddy (Syriam) and Myaungmya with an average of Rs. 17; in the former the enhanced rates notified after the third settlement have made landlords raise their rents.

Six Upper Burma Districts, in only three of which the area let at full fixed rents exceeded 10,000 acres, report average rents in excess of Rs. 10. The highest is in Minbu, Rs. 20½. In Shwebo the rate, Rs. 10, is double that of the preceding year, but the area let is small, being under 400 acres.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

REFERENCES:—

- Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1912.
 Report on the Rangoon Town Police for the year 1912.
 Resolution on the Reports on Village Administration in Burma for the year 1912.
 Report on the measures adopted for the extermination of Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes in Burma during the year 1912.
 Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma for the year 1912.
 Report on the Prison Administration of Burma for the year 1912.
 Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice in Burma for the year 1912.
 Note on the working of the Registration Department in Burma for the year 1912.
 Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act in Burma for the year 1912-13.
 Report on the working of the Rangoon Municipality for the year 1912-13.
 Resolution reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Burma during the year 1912-13.
 Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Buildings and Roads Branch), excluding Irrigation, for the year 1912-13.
 Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1st April 1912 to the 31st March 1913.
 Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1912-13, Part III, Shipping.
 Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1912-13.
 Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.
 Annual Statement of Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
 Statistics of British India, Parts II, V, VI and VIII.
 Report on Government Steamers, Vessels and Launches in Burma for the year 1912-13.
 Report on the working of the Government Workshop, Rangoon, for the year 1912-13.

Legislative Authority.

The history and constitution of the Legislative Authority of the Province are described in paragraphs 103 to 106 of the *Report on the Administration of Burma* for the year 1911-12.

Course of Legislation.

27. The Legislative year which ended on the 31st March 1913 was one of no great activity. The two Bills—the Rangoon Port Amendment Bill and the Rangoon Hackney Carriages Bill—referred to in the Report on the Administration of Burma for 1911-12 as having been introduced during that year, became law during the year of report as Burma Acts III and IV of 1912. Another Bill—the Burma Land and Revenue Amendment Bill—was introduced during the year, but did not pass into law till after the 31st March 1913.

Work of
Legislative
Council.

The Rangoon Port Amendment Act (Burma Act III of 1912) is a measure of some importance. Its main objects are to give effect to the recommendations of the Rangoon Foreshore Committee, firstly, by raising the maximum limit of the river due so as to enable it to become the main source of the port revenues with a view to the reduction of wharfage dues and, secondly, by permitting the owners or occupiers of private foreshore lands to land and ship goods *bonâ fide* connected with their trade or business. The Act also effects certain amendments which are

**CHAP. III.—
Protection.**

designed to facilitate the conduct of business, by providing for the filling up of temporary vacancies among the Commissioners, for the delegation of powers exercisable under the Act, and for removing, with due safeguards, certain restrictions applying to banking and the raising of loans. The stringency of the provisions of the Act of 1905, which debarred certain of the mercantile representatives on the Board from discussing or voting on matters of policy connected with the port for the reason that they were generally, either in their private capacity or as agents or managers, pecuniarily interested in such policy, has been modified by the amending Act so as to enable a Port Commissioner to discuss and vote upon matters in which his pecuniary interest is one which is shared by the community or by a number of persons outside his own firm. The amending Act, furthermore, permits a Commissioner who represents the Government, a local authority or a railway company to discuss and vote on questions affecting the pecuniary interests of those bodies.

The Rangoon Hackney Carriages Act (Burma Act IV of 1912) extends only to the Municipality and Cantonment of Rangoon, but power is taken to extend all or any of its provisions, with such modifications as the Local Government may think fit, to any other local area in Burma. The object of this Act is to transfer to the Commissioner of Police the jurisdiction over hackney carriages which was vested in the Municipal Committee by Act XIV of 1872. Opportunity has also been taken to make certain provisions with regard to rickshaws and to provide for other matters which experience has shown to be either necessary or desirable. The Act was brought into force after the close of the year of report.

**General
Acts
affecting
Burma.**

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

General Acts of 1912.

VIII.—The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912.

X.—The Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 1912.

XI.—The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans (Amendment) Act, 1912.

XII.—The Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act, 1912.

General Acts of 1913.

I.—The Indian Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1913.

II.—The Official Trustees Act, 1913.

III.—The Administrator-General's Act, 1913.

V.—The White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, 1913.

VI.—The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913.

VII.—The Indian Companies Act, 1913.

VIII.—The Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1913.

Of the Acts of 1913, Acts I, VI and VIII came into force during the year. Of the General Acts which were passed before the commencement of this year Act XII of 1911 (The Indian Factories Act) came into force on the 1st of July 1912, and Act XVII of 1911 (The Indian Airships Act) came into force on the 15th October 1912.

**Regulations
affecting
Burma.
Extension of
Regulations
to Shan
States.**

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

30. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, were extended to the Shan States, the latter Act being extended subject to certain modifications. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886, was extended to the Northern Shan States.

NOTE.—The Burma Process Fees 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 26th August 1912.

Police.

31. The sanctioned strength of the Civil Police force (excluding the Rangoon Town Police) at the end of 1912 was 15,544, composed of 1,380 officers and 14,164 men, an increase of 12 officers and 193 men, or a total of 205 over the figures of the previous year. The actual strength of the force, however, fell short of this by 37 officers and 803 men. The service was unpopular in the lower ranks, as the pay was small and the road to promotion had been practically closed to the rank and file by the discontinuance, on the recommendation of the Police Commission, in 1907, of the recruiting of investigating officers from the ranks. Steps have been taken to remedy this, and to render service in the lower ranks of the police more popular.

Chap. III.—
Punish-
ment.
Civil Police:
strength,
recruitment
and cost.

An addition of one appointment in the second grade of District Superintendent of Police was made with effect from the 1st April 1912 on the creation of a new District; the cadre of Inspectors too was increased by three. Three Probationary Assistant Superintendents were appointed by the Secretary of State during the year.

The cost of the force increased from Rs. 56.46 lakhs to Rs. 61.74 lakhs, being swelled partly by the grant of a bonus of half a month's pay to all officers and men whose pay did not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem on the occasion of the Royal Coronation Durbar of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi, and partly by the payment of increased conveyance allowances.

32. During the year 557 men were dismissed or removed, and 228 deserted. Both these figures are advances on the previous year's figures. The advances amount to 9.22 per cent. and 4.11 per cent. respectively. Magisterial punishments increased, but the number of men punished departmentally decreased slightly. Eight cases in which violence was proved to have been offered to prisoners by policemen occurred during the year: they were all severely dealt with. On the other hand 7 officers and 36 men were rewarded with special promotion, and 2,121 officers and men received rewards on different occasions. The Police Friendly Society in Mawbin has now taken firm root, and has 167 members with 677 shares representing a capital of Rs. 6,770. Its extension to other Districts is being considered. The percentage of literate to actual strength remains at 86. The number of old constables trained at the local depôts during the year increased by 180. Two thousand three hundred and ten recruits underwent training, and the casualties before the completion of training fell by 13 to 357. Ninety-seven per cent. of the recruits appearing for the final examination qualified. The percentage of passes in the quarterly examinations rose from 87 to 93. The conduct of the men at these depôts was good. The results of musketry training showed little change from the previous year. Courses of instruction in First Aid to the injured continued to be given at headquarters of Districts. The Provincial Police Training School at Mandalay was well administered during the year, and the work of the officers and cadets continued to be satisfactory, but sickness was prevalent towards the end of the year among the cadets. This was diagnosed as beri-beri, and effective measures were taken to prevent its recurrence. In addition to the members of the Civil Police force trained at the school, six Excise officers were also trained.

Conduct,
education
and
training.

33. Rupees 78,450 were allotted in the budget of 1912-13 for Civil Police buildings, and Rs. 1,30,000 under the head of Petty Construction and Repairs. Rupees 1,40,000 were also expended in renting houses for men for whom quarters were not provided. The proper housing of the Civil Police in the Province is a question of much urgency, while the state of the police lock-ups throughout the country calls for attention owing to the want of sufficient accommodation.

Buildings.

34. There was a further increase in the volume of cognizable crime during the year. The total number of true cognizable cases dealt with by the courts and the police rose from 41,916 in 1911 to 42,767 in 1912. But if petty offences,

Crime and
the working
of the Police.

CHAP. III—
Protec-
tion.

such as infractions of local and special laws, are excluded, the total number of true cognizable cases dealt with was 26,117, an increase of 147 during the year. As cattle thefts and ordinary thefts show little change, the increase is in the more serious offences against person and property. The increase of violent crime in fact in the Province amounted to 119 cases, of which Lower Burma claimed no less than 112. All the Divisions in Lower Burma reported increases, though the Irrawaddy Division with 57 cases was easily first. In this Division the Bassein District shows the largest increase, *vis.* 17, but both Pyawbôn and Henzada also show serious increases. The Myaungmya and Ma-ubin Districts on the other hand show decreases. In the Tenasserim Division there was an increase of 27 cases contributed to by all Districts except Thatôn. The increase in the Pegu Division was 13, but the increase is due to the increase in three Districts, *vis.* Insein, Hanthawaddy and Pegu, where the combined increase is 61, as Tharrawaddy and Prome both show decreases of 11 and 37 respectively. The Arakan Division showed an increase of 16. In Upper Burma the Magwe and Mandalay Divisions show a decrease of one each, the Sagaing Division a decrease of 10, and the Meiktila Division an increase of 16 cases. The fluctuations in these latter Divisions are explainable by the rise and the suppression of local gangs of outlaws.

There was an increase of 64 in "Offences against the State," of which 25 were offences relating to currency notes. Murders amounted to 530, an increase of 77 cases or 17 per cent. over 1911. The increase since 1908 is 48.04 per cent. Cases of grievous hurt increased slightly by 14, and there was a considerable increase in cases of ordinary hurt with a dangerous weapon. The increase was 175 cases, or 11.04 per cent. Kidnapping and abduction declined by 18. Dacoities increased by 51, or 32.08 per cent., and cases of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by 250, or 6.97 per cent. Robbery was practically stationary, while cattle theft decreased by 10.02 per cent. The total increase in true cognizable cases during the year is 2.03 per cent.; but if violent crimes alone are considered the increase is 8.57.

The standard of detection varied but slightly, and the measure of success achieved by the police is much the same as in the previous year. Sixty-five per cent. of the cases investigated by the police resulted in convictions as against 66 in 1911, while 65 per cent. (excluding petty offences—56 per cent.) of the persons tried were convicted as against 64 and 57 per cent. respectively in 1911.

35. A notable incident during the year was a rising that took place near Zalun in the Henzada District, headed by the Miyata Pôngyi and the Gamôn Saya. It was quickly suppressed by the Township Officer and a *posse* of police. The two leaders were arrested with a number of their followers, and the ringleaders were afterwards executed. The dacoity at Kyaungdauk village in the Myaungmya District committed by a gang of eight men armed with a shot gun and a revolver is noteworthy owing to the fact that an Anglo-Indian from Rangoon provided the fire-arms, though he himself took no active part in the actual dacoity. He and six of the men were tried and convicted. The dacoity at Htaukkyan *twice* in the Henzada District is interesting by reason of the defence attempted. Six men were concerned in it and a manufactured gun was used. The headman of the village was slightly wounded in the leg and property valued at Rs. 5,000 was taken. These are ordinary occurrences: but one of the accused prevailed on some one to slit his lip for him with a blow and then accused the Sub-Inspector of having done it at the instigation of the Township Officer. This novel defence was examined and found to be false, and five of the dacoits were transported. Several of the dacoities in the Henzada District were of a ferocious nature: in one of them seven Chinamen and three Burmans took part, armed with two revolvers. They carried off Rs. 18,614 worth of property after killing the son-in-law of the man robbed. In another case dacoits armed with revolvers attacked a Chinaman, killed him and made off with Rs. 4,010. In yet another case the robbers armed with two double-barrelled guns killed two women, and wounded another woman and a man. In a fourth case the owner of the house attacked was shot dead while attempting to extinguish the lighted torches that the robbers were throwing into it. Murder

Important
incidents.

cases exhibit the same callous brutality. In three cases children in Tharrawaddy were murdered for the sake of their ornaments. In Tharrawaddy a lad of Zainza village was kidnapped and held to ransom; the money demanded was paid, but the boy was not sent back. His dead body was subsequently found in the jungle. Two similarly brutal cases occurred in the Prome District—in one case a boy of nine years of age was murdered after a ransom of Rs. 400 had been paid: in the other the boy was murdered after a ransom of Rs. 800 had been demanded for him. In the Meiktila District rivalry between the two monasteries at Wetlet village led to a tragedy. A plot was formed to poison the head *pōngyi* of one of the monasteries and arsenic was placed in his drinking bowl, but two junior *pōngyis* drank of the water first and fell victims instead of him. Two notorious criminals were accounted for during the year: one of them in the Bassein District with three companions attacked, by mistake apparently, a sampan in which a Sub-Inspector of Police and two constables were returning from an investigation. The Sub-Inspector of Police shot the leader, who was armed with the gun, and he was secured. The other three robbers escaped. The other, a notorious criminal, Nga San Nyun, the Sagaing outlaw, was arrested by the Rangoon Town Police. He had proved himself a daring robber in the Shwebo and Sagaing Districts.

Case III—
Pactio-
tion.

36. Five thousand three hundred and ninety-two cases were dealt with under the Excise Act as against 4,857 in 1911. Several Districts showed greater activity in applying these laws, Tharrawaddy leading with an increase of 140 cases. On the other hand some Districts show heavy decreases, notably Thatōn with a drop of 100 cases. Convictions were obtained in 90 per cent. of the cases brought to trial, and against 80 per cent. of the persons tried.

Offences
under
Special
Acts.

Large seizures of liquor, cocaine and ganja were made in the Districts. The cocaine habit is reported to be spreading rapidly both in the towns and villages of Lower Burma, and the illicit trade in the drug is said to be in a flourishing condition. Large seizures of cocaine were made in the Tharrawaddy, Insein, Bassein, Henzada, Pyawōn and Prome Districts. Seizures of ganja were made in the Yamethin and Prome Districts.

There was also an increase in the number of cases under the Opium Act, *viz.* from 2,157 in 1911 to 2,238. The results obtained in the detection and prosecution of cases and persons remain practically the same as in the previous year—2,149 cases ended in conviction and 80.96 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. The results are good in most Districts.

There was an increase of 226 cases under the Gambling Act. Of the 4,491 cases tried 76 per cent. ended in conviction, while 57.04 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. Action was taken against 151 professional gamblers and 106 were ordered to find security for good behaviour under section 17 of the Gambling Act. Prosecutions under the Arms Act decreased by 118 cases, but the results are slightly better; 95 per cent. of the cases dealt with and 98 per cent. of the cases tried ending in conviction. The increase of prosecutions occurred mainly in the Irrawaddy, Tenasserim and Pegu Divisions of Lower Burma; 188 fire-arms were seized or surrendered during the year. Criminals continue to make much use of firearms in dacoities and robberies.

37. Non-cognizable crime rose from 32,630 cases in 1911 to 36,796 cases in 1912. The increase of 4,166 cases was principally in petty offences, and infractions of local or special laws. There was a decrease of 36 in offences against the State. In all cases 61 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted.

Non-cogniz-
able crime.

38. Two thousand and seventy-eight persons were proceeded against under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 82 per cent.—the same percentage as in the previous year—of this number were called upon to furnish security. The Tenasserim Division shows a large increase in these prosecutions, *viz.* 106, while the Pegu Division has a decrease of 228. Care was taken, as usual,

Preventive
sections,
surveillance
and identi-
fication.

CHAP. III.—
PROTE-
TION.

to avoid prosecuting petty offenders, and officers directed their action as far as possible against old and habitual criminals. Vigorous action under these sections in the Kyaikto Subdivision and the Theinzeik police-station led to a cessation of a series of burglaries and robberies with which these areas were being troubled. The most successful of these prosecutions was that of a Burmese woman, who worked with and directed the energies of a gang of burglars. In Yamethin the presence of timber camps and the establishment of new villages necessitated more vigorous action under these sections, as criminals gather in such places. In the Mandalay District preventive action taken against an *ex-dacoit* gave relief to three Districts—Meiktila, Sagaing and Mandalay. At the close of the year 12,892 criminals were under police surveillance, of whom 2,061 were in jail and 893 untraceable. The correct figure for the criminals under surveillance for 1911 has been found to be 14,034: 3,441 criminals were brought under surveillance during the year of report, and the names of 4,583 criminals were removed from the registers. One thousand four hundred and four absconders were advertised in the Police Crime Gazette during the year, of whom 436 were arrested. The total number of offenders remaining at large at the close of the year 1911 was 6,836: of these, 574 were arrested in 1912 and at the close of the year the total number of absconders was 6,561. Four thousand two hundred and eighty-two offenders were reconvicted, of whom the police identified 4,280 before sentence and the jail officials two after sentence. The work of the Finger Print Bureau greatly increased during the year. Information was asked for in 11,027 cases and was provided in 27 per cent. of the cases. Checking of search slips with the entries in the Police Crime Gazette led further to the tracing of 111 criminals and 86 absconders. Expert evidence was given in 85 cases and written opinion in 49 other cases.

Village headmen and villagers continued to render much assistance to the police in the investigation of crime and the arrest of criminals, but there were occasional failures to offer resistance to armed attacks by robbers and dacoits. Generally speaking, when rewards are liberally given, great assistance is rendered; if rewards are niggardly, neither headmen nor villagers exert themselves to any extent. Forty-eight persons escaped from police custody as against 41 in the previous year. Thirty-one were recaptured. The escapes were mostly of an ordinary character.

Punitive
Police.

39. Punitive police forces were imposed on the Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts during the year for a period of five years owing to the disturbed conditions of those Districts. A punitive police force was sanctioned for one year, with effect from October 1912, for some villages in the Yamethin District for the same reason. The punitive police force in the Amherst District imposed in 1911 and the punitive force of Military Police in the Shwebo District imposed from the 1st January 1912 were disbanded during the year. The latter force had been sanctioned for a term of two years, but its further employment at the end of one year was found to be unnecessary.

Railway
Police.

40. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police remained the same as in 1911, *vis.* 61 officers and 350 men. At the close of the year the force was short of its sanctioned strength by four Sub-Inspectors, two head constables and five constables, but some of the vacancies were filled shortly afterwards. No difficulty is reported as being experienced in obtaining recruits. Fourteen men were dismissed during the year five of them in consequence of judicial convictions. The chief offence is that of fraudulently carrying passengers without tickets, and this form of cheating is said to be only adequately dealt with by dismissal or prosecution. The work of the Training Depot continued to be satisfactory.

The number of true cases of cognizable crime fell from 1,240 cases in 1911 to 1,084. Ninety-nine per cent. of these cases were investigated, and 727 cases or 68 per cent. resulted in conviction. The percentage is the same as in 1911. Three true cases of violent crime were dealt with and a conviction was secured in two of them. One hundred and one out of 107 excise cases dealt with under the Excise Act and 84 out of 87 under the Opium Act ended in conviction. There were 121

absconders at the close of the year. Only fifteen were arrested during the year. All previously convicted offenders reconvicted during the year were identified by the police before sentence. Cmt. III.—
Prisoners.

41. The actual strength of the Burma Military Police on the 1st January 1913 was 15,829 officers and men, or 639 below the sanctioned strength. The strength of the Reserve Battalion is reported to be insufficient to meet the demands made on it. Some additions to the strength of the Myitkyina Battalion were made during the year from the Reserve Battalion owing to the establishment of a new outpost at Hpimaw and an addition to the strength of the post at Htawgaw. The Battalion has now become so unwieldy that proposals have been made to reduce the area of its jurisdiction. The discipline of the force on the whole was very good. Departmental punishments increased, but desertions decreased slightly. The relations of the men with the people of the country were, as usual, satisfactory. The health of the force has improved—495 men were invalided as compared with 626 in 1911, and the number of men who went to India on sick leave fell from 569 to 540. One thousand three hundred and sixty-one recruits were enlisted during the year, including of the indigenous races 78 Karens, 58 Kachins, 6 Shans and 4 Chins. Complaints were made of the difficulty of obtaining Sikh recruits and of the bad quality of those obtained. The disappearance of the old Sikh element from the ranks of the force is foreseen. The cost of transport rose from Rs. 1'04 lakhs to Rs. 1'09 lakhs, owing to the high price of paddy in all the Districts and the increase of strength of the Myitkyina Battalion. An outbreak of "surra" in the Myitkyina, Bhamo and Ruby Mines Districts increased the casualties among transport animals to 211. One hundred and sixty-eight transport animals were purchased during the year, and a system of permanently hired mules was adopted in the Myitkyina and Bhamo Districts and in the Shan States. One hundred and eighteen remounts were purchased, and there were 114 casualties. Musketry practice was satisfactory. Military
Police.

No funds were provided in the budget for any major Military Police work, and many works were not touched for lack of funds. Rupees 65,000 were allotted under Petty Construction and Repairs, but this sum proved insufficient and had to be supplemented by appropriations of Rs. 13,752.

Several parties of Military Police operated in the North-East Frontier during the year. Expeditions were made to the Hkamti Lōng valley and up the 'Nmaikha valley; Hpimaw was occupied and Htawgaw was reinforced. A strong escort accompanied a survey party in the Lauhkaung-Htawgaw Hill Tracts.

42. The sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Town Police now stands at 79 officers and 1,191 men. An increase of 182 men on the strength of 1911 was sanctioned during the year. The actual strength at the end of the year stood at 79 officers (or 81 officers, if two officers on special duty are included) and 1,061 men. The shortage in men was unavoidable, as the increase in strength was only sanctioned late in the year. It will be remedied during the following year, as recruiting presents no difficulties. The cost of the force rose from Rs. 5,21,268 to Rs. 5,36,085. This increase of Rs. 14,817 was mainly due to the sanctioned increase of strength. The conduct of the force shows improvement, dismissals and removals numbering 11 and 12 respectively as against 20 and 16 in 1911. These figures more than offset a slight rise in minor departmental punishments. Discharges, resignations and desertions were insignificant in number. One officer and 407 men were rewarded from the reward fund, 14 officers and 15 men obtained good service certificates, and five officers and three men were commended by Magistrates. Two officers were awarded the King's Police medal for distinguished gallantry. Four hundred and twenty-four men were trained in the depot as against 303 men in 1911. Of these, 267 were men sent for recurrent training and 157 were recruits. The enlistments during the year numbered 167, including three European Sergeants. No difficulty is experienced in recruiting either among Burmans or Indians, but the quality of the Indian recruits is said Rangoon
Town
Police.

CLASS III.—
Pervio-
tion.

to be deteriorating and the Commissioner of Police found it necessary to lower the physical standard.

Owing to the financial stringency, few funds were available for the construction of the buildings already sanctioned. The police-station at Botataung was finished during the year, and the police-station and quarters at Bahan were completed and occupied shortly after the close of the year.

The total number of true cognizable cases for all classes is 12,153 as against 11,199 in 1911, but the rise is chiefly in petty offences which can hardly be looked upon as true crime. Excluding the petty offences which are tabulated in Class VI, the increase is only from 1,523 to 1,614 cases, and even this increase of 91 cases is more apparent than real, as the innovation of registering every case in which a forged bank note is presented, as a separate offence, resulted in an increase of 182 cases. Non-cognizable crime again showed a large increase, prosecutions rising from 7,729 in 1911 to 9,703, but this increase of 2,764 cases falls almost entirely under the Municipal and Cruelty to Animals Acts. There were no riots or affrays in the town during the year. Two desperadoes from other Districts were arrested by officers of the Rangoon police—one in Rangoon after a short fight, and one, a notorious outlaw from the Sagaing District in the Pyapön District. The coming into law of the new Life Insurance Companies Act led to the detection of wide and systematic life insurance frauds carried out throughout the Province by an Arakanese living in Rangoon. Offences relating to currency notes increased by 182; the increase has been explained. A large measure of success was attained in the detection of such offences, and a gang of Chinese forgers operating in the Dutch Indies and at Hongkong as well as at Rangoon was broken up. Other classes of serious crime displayed little variation. There were three more murders in the town, one more dacoity, and twelve more cases of lurking house-trespass, than in 1911, but on the other hand robberies decreased by three and theft by 88 cases. The percentage of convictions to true cases investigated by the police fell from 65 to 62 per cent., but the fall is due to the registration of cases in which forged currency notes are presented, as 154 out of 186 remain from the very nature of the cases undetected. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested, however, rose from 80 to 84 per cent. The total value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,393, of which 39.70 per cent. was recovered. This is a substantial advance on the figures of the previous year. Fifty cases were tried by the Court of Sessions. Of these, 26 ended in conviction, 21 in acquittal and three were withdrawn. There were 987 prosecutions under the Excise Act, and convictions were obtained in 864 cases. The number of prosecutions under this Act nearly doubled the number (513) of the previous year. Four hundred and ninety-five prosecutions were instituted under the Opium Act and convictions were secured in 400 or 81 per cent. of the cases. Thirty-three cases were sent up for trial under the Gambling Act, and 31 convictions obtained as against 20 and 17 respectively in 1911. Sixteen convictions were secured in 18 cases under the Arms Act, but in spite of all precautions cases of misuse of fire-arms are reported to have occurred. Three hundred and twenty-eight criminals were under police surveillance at the close of the year as against 337 at the close of 1911. Twenty-six absconders were proclaimed during the year, of whom two were arrested. Nine absconders from previous years were also arrested. Steps were taken for the creation of another division in the town with the object of relieving the River Police of all land duties.

Village
Administra-
tion.

43. The Village Act continued to be vigorously administered. In accordance with the policy laid down after the annexation of Upper Burma, the breaking up of "myos" in Upper Burma and of "taiks" in Lower Burma was proceeded with as hitherto and the complete disappearance of *myothuggis* and *taikthuggis* is only a question of time. The increase in the number of headmen drawing commission on their collections of revenue follows as a matter of course. The number of headmen drawing no such commission fell from 2,898 (the revised figure of 1911) to 2,580. On the other hand it is admitted that the subdivision of large village-tracts may have been carried out too drastically in the past and steps are being taken to revise such subdivisions as are now thought to have

been too minute. The total number of headmen in the Province is now 17,753 as against 17,805, the revised figure of 1911. Headmen continue to do excellent work for their people. The number of those invested with special civil and criminal powers shows a further increase this year: from 1,377 and 1,061 respectively in 1911 to 1,402 and 1,144 in the year of report. Their adjudication in petty disputes in the village itself saves the villagers much inconvenience and the courts much time. This can be realised when it is seen that in one District alone headmen disposed of civil suits valued at over Rs. 3,000. These special judicial powers are generally much sought after, and their possession adds dignity to the appointment of headman. The total number of fines imposed by headmen on villagers rose from Rs. 1.34 lakhs in 1911 to Rs. 1.54 lakhs, the greater portion of the increase occurring in the Sagaing District where it is reported that the villagers had got somewhat out of hand. The proportion of headmen's orders which were interfered with on revision remained at 3 per cent. This indicates that the headmen generally used their powers with fairness and discretion. The number of headmen's cases which were examined on revision increased by 3,474, but these figures may not be quite accurate owing to faulty omissions or inclusions. This revisional work by District Officers is of value in that it keeps them in close touch with the facts of village life. The collection of the revenue was as usual very well done by the headmen. A few cases of misappropriation occurred, but they fade into insignificance when the number of headmen concerned in the collection and the enormous amount of work involved in it are taken into consideration. A slight improvement is reported in the work of headmen under the Excise Act, but this work is not popular. They continue to do excellent work in assisting the police in other respects and one District attributes the successful results of the police administration of the District during the year in no small degree to the cordial co-operation of the headmen. This is probably the case with most Districts. In matters of village sanitation, steady improvement is reported. There was an increase of 33 in the number of headmen dismissed and the number of headmen fined rose from 535 to 643. On the other hand, suspensions decreased by 23 and the number of headmen rewarded for good service increased by 210. In several cases the wives of headmen rose to the height of their husbands' obligations. Several of them distinguished themselves in the Meiktila Division, a conspicuous case occurring in the Yamethin District where a headman's wife arrested an armed robber in her husband's absence.

The number of fines imposed on village-tracts decreased from 231 to 221, but the amount of the fines increased from Rs. 92,477 to Rs. 1,15,715. This increase of Rs. 23,238 was mainly due to a number of heavy fines imposed on certain villages implicated in the rising in the Henzada District, but these were afterwards reduced by the Local Government. It was found necessary to remove all the inhabitants of one village in the Prome District, owing to their complicity with cattle thieves. The measure is said to be having a salutary effect. The number of fines under the Track Law remained practically stationary. On several occasions in the Prome, Hanthawaddy (Syriam), Myaungmya and Lower Chindwin Districts villagers showed great spirit in resisting armed dacoits, killing or capturing members of the attacking party. Prompt and substantial rewards were given in all such cases.

44. The total mortality caused by wild animals and snakes among human beings during 1912 was 1,326 as compared with 1,500 in 1911. The decrease is due to the decrease of deaths from snake bite, as the figures for deaths caused by wild animals rose from 63 to 95. As usual the greater number of these casualties must be laid at the door of tigers, 44 persons being killed by these animals as against 36 in 1911. But leopards doubled the number of their victims, i.e. from 10 to 20, and deaths caused by bears rose from 5 to 13. Alligators caused 10 deaths. Pegu with a total of 10 deaths, the Ruby Mines with a total of 7 deaths (all caused by tigers) and the Upper Chindwin with a total of 8 deaths were the Districts that suffered most. Deaths from snake bite fell noticeably from 1,437 to 1,231, the Myingyan, Meiktila, Pakokku, Sagaing and the Lower

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PROTEC-
TION.

Chindwin Districts in the order named showing the greatest improvement in this respect. No reasons are given for the decreases except in Sagaing, where two reasons are offered. It is said, firstly, that the cultivators took to wearing boots, and secondly that the river did not rise to the flood level of former years. The latter seems the sounder reason. Experts themselves continue to differ with regard to the efficacy of Sir Lauder Brunton's lancets, so that the lay opinions of District Officers on this technical question may be discounted. But results reported from two Districts, where the proportion of cases cured to cases treated is reported to have been respectively 80:149 and 10:15, encourage and justify a further trial of these lancets. Their popularity among the Burman population is also said to be on the increase.

The total mortality among cattle rose by 35 to 14,479 deaths. Of these, wild animals accounted for 8,416 and snakes for 6,053, the former showing an increase of 483, the latter a decrease of 448. With regard to wild animals nothing can be deduced from the figures for each District, as the yearly variations baffle analysis. Bears this year, however, must be added to tigers and leopards as the worst enemies of cattle. With regard to the cattle killed by snakes, the largest decrease (282) occurred in Sagaing, which last year showed the largest increase (306). The reason is probably the second of the two reasons already mentioned. The largest increase (171)—unexplained—was in the Tharōn District.

The number of wild animals destroyed rose from 3,719 to 5,409, but the number of snakes destroyed fell from 99,964 to 45,788. This fall of more than a half in the number of snakes is to be explained by the reduction of the rewards given in the Insein and Tharrawaddy Districts to one anna. In the Taungdwingyi Subdivision of Magwe where the rate remained at 8 annas, the number of snakes killed exactly doubled itself. The rewards given for the destruction of wild animals and snakes amounted to Rs. 75,685 and Rs. 5,782 respectively, as compared with Rs. 55,938 and Rs. 35,733 in the previous year.

Eight hundred and fifty-six new gun licenses under the Indian Arms Act for the protection of crops or for the destruction of wild animals were issued during the year: the total number now issued is 3,610 as against 1,688 in the previous year. The increase is due to the inclusion for the first time of 1,736 guns issued under section 31 of the Chin Hills Regulation.

Criminal Justice.

General.

45. The administration of Criminal Justice in the Province is in Lower Burma controlled by the Chief Court consisting of five judges and in Upper Burma by the Judicial Commissioner. During the year the Judicial Service in Lower Burma consisted of 79 European Judges and Magistrates, 252 Native Magistrates and 31 benches of Honorary Magistrates and in Upper Burma of 79 European Judges and Magistrates, 129 Native Magistrates and 8 benches of Honorary Magistrates. No important legal enactments or rules affecting the administration of Criminal Justice came into force during 1912. In Lower Burma the number of District Magistrates was increased by one on the creation of a new District out of the Hanthawaddy and Pegu Districts and some minor rearrangements were made. A Headquarters Magistrate was appointed at Insein and a Subdivisional Magistrate at Taikkyi. The appointment of Judge of the Township Court at the Headquarters of the Hiègu Township which was taken into the Insein District was joined with that of 1st Additional Magistrate. In the Pegu District the Courts of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Dabein, and Additional Magistrate, Pegu and Dabein, ceased to exist. The Judges of the Township Courts, Pegu and Thanatpin, and of the Subdivisional Court, Nyaunglebin and Pegu, were made Additional Magistrates.

Relief was afforded to the Magistracy in the Prone, Toungon, Tavoy and Mergui Districts by a few additional appointments and a readjustment of boundaries. A bench of Honorary Magistrates was created at Pyapōn. No changes in the number or jurisdiction of Sessions Courts were made, but throughout the year Additional Sessions Judges were being appointed in the Hanthawaddy, Delta and Bassein Divisions.

In Upper Burma there were no alterations in the constitution of Districts or jurisdiction of Courts. The strength of the Magistracy towards the end of the year was reduced by two, from 218 to 216. A bench of Honorary Magistrates was constituted for the Town of Yamèthin. C. 22, III.—
F. 20, 21.—
T. 10.

46. The total number of offences reported in the whole Province during the year was 108,440, of which Lower Burma claimed 82,487 and Upper Burma 25,953, the former thus showing in comparison with 1911 an increase of 7,314 cases and the latter an increase of 1,127. The growth of crime is steady and three to four times as many persons in proportion to the population were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in Burma as in any other Province of India. In Lower Burma the number of cases reported as true was 69,675, as against 63,441, and in Upper Burma 22,353 as against 21,617. In Lower Burma the number of cases of hurt reported increased from 6,761 to 7,254 and of robbery and dacoity from 445 to 504 cases. Murders and attempts at murder fell slightly from 318 to 291, and cattle thefts decreased from 1,827 to 1,681. Under special and local laws the number of offences reported under the Gambling Act increased from 3,094 to 3,422, under the Excise Act from 4,710 to 5,408, and under the Arms Act and Rules from 441 to 499. In Upper Burma the principal increases occurred under special and local laws. There were increases of 219 reported cases under the Municipal Act, 203 under the Gambling Act and 189 under the Excise Act. True cases of grievous hurt and rape decreased by 45 and 23 cases respectively, but there was a substantial increase of 110 in cases of simple hurt and 55 or 15 per cent. in cattle theft. The figures for the other kinds of offences show but little variations. In Lower Burma the percentage of true to instituted cases was 84.47 and in Upper Burma 86.13, as against 84.39 and 87.07 per cent. respectively in 1911. In Lower Burma the number of complaints summarily dismissed increased from 2,162 to 2,992 and in Upper Burma from 855 to 1,098. C. 22, III.—
F. 20, 21.—
T. 10.

47. The number of cases brought to trial during the year increased correspondingly with the number of offences reported. In Lower Burma they rose from 74,104 cases involving 130,793 persons to 80,320 cases involving 137,542 persons, and in Upper Burma from 24,114 cases involving 47,404 persons to 24,986 cases involving 49,255 persons. Disposal of
cases.

In Lower Burma District Magistrates tried 567 cases as against 582. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 26,196 cases as against 21,772. The percentage of cases tried summarily to the total number of cases was 43.9 as compared with 41.6, the increase being due to the large number of cases tried by Honorary Magistrates. The percentage of convictions in trials before Magistrates was 60.91 as against 59.57. Under the preventive sections proceedings were instituted against 102 persons, or 2 less than in 1911, with a view to demanding security to keep the peace, and 129 or 90.8 per cent. were ordered to furnish security, while proceedings were instituted against 1,721 persons as compared with 1,963 in 1911 requiring security for good behaviour and 1,277 or 74.2 per cent. were ordered to furnish security. In 1911 the percentages were 91.0 and 77.3 respectively. The total number of cases committed to Courts of Sessions rose from 602 to 663. Substantial additions are reported from every Court but those of the Hanthawaddy and Bhamo Divisions where there are decreases. The percentage of convictions was 58.7. Prone registering the highest percentage 73.6, and Tenasserim the lowest 33.3. The number of cases committed to the Chief Court was 50 involving 69 persons as against 86 involving 133 persons in 1911. The percentage of convictions was 53.8 as against 50.6 in 1911. The total number of sentences of death referred to the Chief Court for confirmation was 138. This is a large increase on the 88 of the previous year. The death sentence was confirmed in 82 cases as against 50 in 1911.

The average duration of cases in Magistrates' Courts was 13 days, the same as in 1911. Bassein with 24 days, Sandoway with 22 and Pegu with 20 record the longest, while Rangoon with 2, Northern Arakan with 10, and Henzada, Prone and Akyab with 13 days each record the shortest durations. In Courts of

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PROSECUTION.

Sessions the average duration again rose from 51 to 64 days. Bassein recorded the highest figure; Hanthawaddy with 75 and Tenasserim with 73 cases. Prome registered the best figure,—42. In District Magistrates' Courts the duration was 28. The number of witnesses examined increased with the number of cases from 288,660 to 296,290.

In Upper Burma District Magistrates disposed of 515 cases, or 113 less than in the previous year, of which 275 relating to 444 persons were dealt with under their special powers. The percentage of convictions in these cases was 61·31 as against 68·70. The appointment of Extra Special Power Magistrates at the headquarters of several Districts accounts for the decline in the number of cases tried by District Magistrates. The percentage of convictions before Magistrates was 59·58 as against 58·72 in 1911. The cases of 3,449 persons resulted in composition as against 3,112 in the previous year, but for such compositions the percentage of convictions would have been 67·01 as against 65·66. The benches of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 3,545 cases relating to 3,985 persons, as against 3,872 cases and 4,046 persons. Of these 2,881 cases were from Mandalay. The total number of cases committed to Sessions was 132 as against 151 in 1911. Sessions Courts tried 254 persons as against 238 in the previous year. One hundred and forty-seven cases and 230 persons were disposed of, as against 182 cases and 280 persons. The largest volume of work was in Meiktila, where 50 cases concerning 77 persons were dealt with. The percentage of convictions in all Sessions Courts was 67·24, as compared with 64·29 in 1911. The highest percentage, 83·33, was in the Mandalay Division, the lowest 49·55 in the Meiktila Division, this figure being even lower than the previous year's, which was 51. The cases of 43 persons were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for the confirmation of the capital sentence as against 52 persons in 1911. The sentences were confirmed in the cases of 23 persons as against 28. The number of the persons proceeded against under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure shows a very slight increase. Action was taken against 685 persons compared with 677. Of these 41 persons were ordered to furnish security to keep the peace and 422 to furnish security to be of good behaviour. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 50 and 429. The percentage of success was 5·48 and 8·2 respectively lower than in 1911. The number of applications for maintenance rose from 1,519 to 1,634, of which 922 as against 837 were successful. The bulk of these cases are from the Districts of the dry zone, and poverty is probably the reason for the fathers' neglect of their children. The average duration of cases improved, falling from 13 to 12 days. The number of witnesses examined rose from 96,457 to 98,006.

Punish-
ments.

48. In Lower Burma the number of persons punished in Magistrates' Courts increased from 69,998 to 75,998. The rise has been general under every form of punishment; but the number sentenced to simple imprisonment increased out of proportion to the numbers rigorously imprisoned. The number also of sentences of imprisonment of fifteen days and under rose from 2,766 to 3,916. The ineffectiveness of a short term of imprisonment as a punishment, is generally recognized the rise being largely due to action taken in Rangoon against the horde of alien beggars that infest the town. The number of sentences of rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement decreased from 1,105 to 1,003. The number of whippings slightly increased from 1,640 to 1,656, being the largest recorded since the introduction of the new Whipping Act, 1909, but the percentage of whippings to the total number of all punishments in which whipping might have been awarded declined from 20·8 in 1911 to 18·5. The number of juveniles punished with whipping was 195 as against 124. The amount of fines imposed increased greatly from Rs. 5,05,015 to Rs. 6,17,973. Of this 87·8 per cent. was realized as against a percentage of 88·5 in 1911. The amount awarded in compensation rose from Rs. 25,893 to Rs. 30,701. The amount is considered by the Judges of the Chief Court to be insufficient. The number of first offenders released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 933, as compared with 962 in 1911, and 25 boys were sent to the Reformatory School as against 13.

In Upper Burma the number of persons punished rose from 25,550 persons to 26,925. Of these 81·61 per cent. were awarded sentences of fine without imprisonment, and 13·16 per cent. rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, as compared with 80·55 and 13·00 per cent. respectively in 1911. Imprisonment with solitary confinement was awarded in 181 cases, and whipping in lieu of other punishments in 539 cases, as against 192 and 513 in the previous year. The number of persons who were sentenced to whipping in addition to other punishments rose from 5 to 10. The percentage of actual whippings to possible whippings was 24·32 or 2·74 lower than in 1911. Fines imposed rose from Rs. 2,36,721 to Rs. 2,74,877, of which Rs. 2,52,227 were realised. The amounts awarded as compensation under sections 250 and 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure declined slightly from Rs. 2,173 and Rs. 10,773 to Rs. 1,697 and Rs. 19,281 respectively. Releases under section 562 numbered 416 or 27 more than in the preceding year. Eleven youthful offenders were dealt with under the Reformatory Schools Act.

49. In Lower Burma appeals show an increase of 419. They number 7,049 as against 6,630. Appeals to the Chief Court increased from 955 to 1,168. Every Sessions Court records an increase with the exception of the Court of the Delta Division, where there is a decrease of 121. The percentage of sentences confirmed on appeal was 69·8 as against 70·4 in 1911. The decrease is unimportant. The average duration of appeals was 20 days, thus remaining the same as in 1911.

In Upper Burma appeals rose from 2,216 to 2,520. The number of appeals preferred in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner decreased from 286 to 220. The figures for the previous year were swollen by the appeals in connection with the Myinmu rising. Sessions Courts and Courts of District Magistrates both show increases. The percentage of confirmations was 66·16 or 1·20 higher than in 1911. The average duration of appeals remains unaltered at 19 days.

50. In Lower Burma District Magistrates called for 5,307 cases in revision as compared with 5,625 in 1911. Sessions Judges called for 1,515, a number considerably in excess of the number, 1,151, called for in 1911. The Chief Court called for the same number, 768.

In Upper Burma District Magistrates disposed of 3,119 cases as against 2,991 in 1911. The number of cases called for under the Criminal Justice Regulation rose from 1,935 to 2,185 and the number of those otherwise called for fell from 1,256 to 839. The percentage of confirmation in each class of case was 93·17 and 92·33 respectively. The Judicial Commissioner dealt with 924 cases, as against 862 cases. The decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 81·78 per cent. of the cases.

Prisons.

51. The accommodation for males in the prisons of the Province in the year 1912 reached 15,320 or an increase of 398, and the accommodation for females was 354 the same as in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 16,337, and the total accommodation available was thus exceeded by 663. Taking the convict population alone (15,290) the present accommodation for convicts alone (14,266) fell short of requirements by 1,024. The convict accommodation in nearly all the jails of the Province, especially in Lower Burma, was insufficient, and at some eleven jails even the accommodation for prisoners under trial was also somewhat seriously over-taxed. Proposals were submitted for the construction of two District Jails to accommodate 500 convicts each; but they were negatived, and an alternative scheme has been adopted which will eventually provide additional accommodation for 1,496 prisoners. Notwithstanding the general overcrowding, the number of prisoners employed on unremunerative labour fell from 122 to 45.

CHAP. III—
Prison-
tion.
Prisoners.

52. The year opened with a population of 15,212 prisoners of all classes; 39,148 were admitted and 37,419 were discharged, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 16,941. The daily average strength of all classes was 16,337, or 56 more than in the previous year. A slight decrease occurred under convicts (49) and civil prisoners (25), while the daily average number of under-trials rose by 130. The decrease among convicts was due to releases on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in 1911. The admissions and daily average strength were the highest recorded since 1900. The number of juveniles under sixteen years of age admitted into jail was 150 (140 boys and 10 girls) compared with 139 (128 boys and 11 girls) in the previous year, and 336 juveniles, against 263 in 1911, were sent to the jail to be whipped. The percentage of reconvicted prisoners fell from 24·85 to 24·18, the highest figure appearing at Thayermyo (35·45) and the lowest at Bhamo (11·45). Of the 27 juveniles (24 males and 3 females) under fifteen years of age admitted during the year, five males had been previously convicted, the corresponding figures for 1911 being 43 and 10, respectively. Twenty-three of the male juveniles were transferred to the Reformatory School at Insein. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 235, 48 and 5, respectively, as regards sentences of simple imprisonment, rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and rigorous imprisonment with whipping, while sentence of rigorous imprisonment alone increased by 609. The identification of habitual prisoners was effected, before conviction, in 4,608 cases, and in jail in 8 cases.

Discipline.

53. The offences recorded during the year numbered 34,269, compared with 34,554 in 1912, or a decrease of 0·82 per cent. Penal diet was awarded in 3,031 cases against 2,847 in the previous year. The number of offences dealt with by the courts decreased by 11 and miscellaneous offences by 551. Offences relating to work, to prohibited articles and to assaults, mutiny and escapes increased by 149, 76 and 52, respectively. None of the assaults which occurred during the year proved fatal. The number of prisoners on whom whipping was inflicted was 103, *viz.* 70 on habitual and 33 on casual prisoners. There were 7 escapes against 4 in 1911. Of the 7, five were recaptured during the year. Though the habituals formed only 42·54 per cent. of the total daily average convict population, they received 58·30 per cent. of the total punishments.

Financial.

54. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 10·15 lakhs to Rs. 11·54 lakhs. The average expenditure per head of prisoner rose from Rs. 62·5·11 to Rs. 70·10·6, chiefly owing to the high rates which had to be paid for food-stuffs. There was increased activity in production, however, and the net cost per head only rose from Rs. 48·9 to Rs. 55. The saving to Government arising from the employment of prison labour on jail works and repairs was Rs. 19,049·11·5 as compared with Rs. 15,429·15·9 in 1911. The value of the convict labour supplied to the Jail Branch Press is estimated to have been worth Rs. 62,733, but no credit for this amount is taken in the jail accounts. The value of vegetables raised in the jail gardens increased from Rs. 97,507 to Rs. 99,235 and of the farm produce from Rs. 27,233 to Rs. 43,658.

Vital.

55. The health of the prison population was not so satisfactory as in the two previous years. The death-rate was abnormal, being 20·69 *per mille* as compared with 12·28 *per mille* in 1911 and 11·98 *per mille* in 1910. The highest rates were at Myingyan and Rangoon. A cholera epidemic accounted for the high rate at Myingyan (38·63), while at Rangoon the death-rate (40·90), which is the highest recorded since 1887, is due to the numerous admissions of victims of the drug habit in a moribund condition. Excluding these two jails the death-rate would be 14·78 *per mille* only. Mogök (54·40), Kyaukpyu (36·03), Katha (29·92), Bhamo (25·90) and Sandoway (21·36) returned the highest percentage of opium consumers admitted to jail.

56. The Juvenile Jail at Meiktila continued to be worked on the Borstal system. The number of boys admitted during the year was 145 and the daily average number in confinement was 85, the falling-off being accounted for by the exclusion of habituals during the latter half of the year; this was the result of a representation made by the Committee of Visitors who pointed out that, if this class of prisoners continued to be sent to the Juvenile Jail, it would be impossible to carry out the requirements of section 27 (2) of the Prisons Act, which provides for the separation of various classes of prisoners. The youthful habituals confined in this jail were disposed of by transfer to other jails which possess separate accommodation for juveniles. With their departure, a great improvement took place in the behaviour of the casual offenders. The training in the various trades was much the same as in the previous year. The entertainment of a tinsmith, a sawyer and a blacksmith, all proficient artizans, as instructors to the boys was sanctioned, the master carpenter continuing to be employed as in the previous year. The financial results of the work carried out are not particularly encouraging. Great difficulty is experienced in disposing of the manufactured articles; but the view taken is that the education of the lad is the primary object: the financial profit of secondary importance. The supply to boys released from the Meiktila Jail of craftsman's outfits has been sanctioned. The school work was favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The first standard presented for examination 34, of whom 28 passed; the second standard 11, of whom 9 passed, the third standard 5, of whom 3 passed; the fourth standard 2, both passing. A *pōngyi* (Buddhist monk) attended the jail weekly, throughout the year, and preached to the inmates. The system of manual training for young convicts, introduced in the Rangoon Jail in 1910, has been extended to the six other Central Jails of the Province and, so far, the results have been very satisfactory. Arrangements have been made to present the youthful convicts, on release from jail, with a set of tools appertaining to the respective trades they have been taught, in order to afford them facilities to earn an honest livelihood. The system of manual training is reported to be appreciated by the prisoners, especially by those of the casual class. The principle of the separation of habitual and non-habitual prisoners was, as usual, observed in all the jails of the Province. In this connection certain extensions and alterations were completed at four jails. The revised scheme sanctioned in respect to one jail was divided into three projects, of which two have been completed, and the third, of which the cost amounts to Rs. 16,116, is pending for want of funds. The remission system, which continued to work satisfactorily, is believed to be appreciated by the majority of the prisoners and to conduce to their good behaviour. During the year 4,856 convicts were released under the remission rules. Ten convicts only, who were eligible, failed to gain remission. Among the releases one convict, with a sentence exceeding 10 years, had earned 2 years and 347 days' remission. Special remission was earned by 2,153 prisoners for continuous good conduct, against 1,994 in the previous year.

CHAP. II.—
PROSECUTION.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Civil Justice.

57. The administration of Civil Justice during the year 1912 was controlled in Lower Burma by the Chief Court composed of five Judges and in Upper Burma by the Judicial Commissioner.

In Lower Burma the Judicial Service was composed of 36 European and 148 Native judges and in Upper Burma of 63 European and 121 Native judges.

In Lower Burma a certain number of minor changes in the jurisdiction of several judges were made during the year. Among others on the constitution of the Insein District, a judge was appointed to the Hlègu Township Court in that District, and a judge at Thanatpin in the Pegu District. Various officers were appointed from time to time as Additional, Divisional and Sessions Judges in the Hanthawaddy and Bassein Divisions. In Upper Burma the jurisdiction of courts remained unaltered, but a reduction of two judges was made at the close of the year. Of the two one was the Additional Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the other a Township Judge.

Courts.

CHAP. III.—
FINANCE.

The total receipts of the Courts were nearly a lakh of rupees greater than in 1911. They amounted to Rs. 25,98,625 as against Rs. 25,00,495. The charges, on the other hand, increased by over Rs. 1½ lakhs from Rs. 49,31,909 to Rs. 50,83,330.

Suits.

58. The number of original suits instituted rose by some 800 in Lower Burma and by rather more than twice that number in Upper Burma. The reason given is economic prosperity. Out of a total of 56,931 original suits for disposal in Lower Burma 58,884 were disposed of as compared with 50,323 in 1911. In Upper Burma there were 24,825 suits for disposal and 22,730 were disposed of as compared with 21,090 in 1911.

The number of institutions in Lower Burma during the year was 49,943 and in Upper Burma 22,823. In Lower Burma the percentage of suits for money or moveable property to the total number of suits was practically the same as in 1911. Suits for immoveable property increased by 333 from 1,173 to 1,506, a figure closely approximating to the highest previously recorded, 1,552 in 1904. The number of mortgage suits, 1,866, continued to decline, in spite of the fact that mortgages have increased in number annually and were nearly 50 per cent. more numerous in 1912 than in 1908. The reason advanced is that the high prices that have ruled for paddy and have been enjoyed by cultivators have allowed the latter to meet with ease the interest due on their loans. In Upper Burma the number of suits concerning money or moveable property exceeded the figures of the previous year by about 7 per cent. (20,425 as against 19,178). The number of suits for the recovery of immoveable property rose by 35 per cent. from 688 to 928, and the number of mortgage suits increased by 37 per cent. (700 as against 512). This increase was probably even greater, as many of the suits for the recovery of immoveable property are often nothing more than suits for the redemption of usufructuary mortgages and are always brought on a rise in the value of land taking place. Thus during the year, a sharp rise in the value of land took place in the Mōn valley in the Minbu District and this was reflected in a rise in the number of civil suits in the Township Court, Pwinbyu, from 17 to 116. The same phenomenon is seen in other parts of Upper Burma, and during the year, the Minbu, Magwe and Shwabo Districts show large increases under mortgage suits for this reason.

The value of suits rose both in Lower and Upper Burma. In Lower Burma it stands at Rs. 1,75,66,589, a figure larger by Rs. 15 lakhs than the figure for 1911. In Upper Burma the rise was from Rs. 28,36,185 to Rs. 33,53,472. In Lower Burma the Chief Court accounts for Rs. 13½ lakhs of the increase, while in Upper Burma 79 per cent. of the rise was accounted for by the Magwe District, where it is reported that alienation of highly valued oil sites led to litigation. The number of suits pending at the end of the year in Lower Burma was 6,047. This figure is lower by 1,318 than that of 1908 and less than any figure since 1904. In Upper Burma 2,095 suits were left pending at the close of the year, as against 1,928 in 1911. The percentage of suits disposed of without contest to the total number of suits was in Lower Burma 72.7 and in Upper Burma 75. In contested suits plaintiffs were successful in Lower Burma in 69 per cent. of the suits and in Upper Burma in 64 per cent. of the suits. The average duration of contested suits in Lower Burma was 85 days, while in Upper Burma it was 68 days. The figure for Lower Burma shows a slight improvement of two days as compared with the figure for 1911 (87 days), but the duration in Upper Burma rises by no less than seven days. The Judges of the Chief Court and the Judicial Commissioner express their dissatisfaction with these figures.

Miscellaneous cases decreased from 8,610 to 7,443 in Lower Burma and from 2,398 to 2,178 in Upper Burma. The number of applications for execution fell in Lower Burma from 40,110 to 38,872, but there was an increase of about 6 per cent. in the number in Upper Burma (12,270 as against 11,583). The total amounts realized in the applications was in Lower Burma Rs. 31.95 lakhs and in Upper Burma Rs. 5.62 lakhs. These figures show an increase in the case of Lower Burma of Rs. 9½ lakhs, but a decrease in the case of Upper Burma of Rs. 16,104. The Chief Court was responsible for roughly Rs. 7½ lakhs of the increase in Lower

Burma. The percentage of applications wholly infructuous to the total number disposed of was in Lower Burma 54·8 as against 54·1 in 1911 and in Upper Burma 47·68 as against 48·87.

Cases, 111-112
Prisons,
1102.

Five hundred and sixty-two judgment-debtors were imprisoned in Lower Burma, of whom 210 were residents of Rangoon. In Upper Burma 126 were imprisoned. It is pointed out that the proportion of judgment-debtors arrested to those imprisoned is very large, but that the provisions of the Provincial Insolvency Act are being utilized as affording a means of escape. Insolvency cases in Lower Burma again decreased from 452 in 1911 to 422. The number of debtors who apply to be declared insolvent before arrest is increasing, but the number of debtors who apply after arrest is decreasing. In Upper Burma, the benefit of the Act was applied for in 249 cases or 54 more than in 1911.

59. In District Courts in Lower Burma the number of appeals preferred Appeals rose slightly from 1,954 to 2,016. The increase has been greatest in the Tenasserim Division, but the Toungoo District shows a small fall. The number of appeals disposed of rose to 2,018. Decrees of Lower Courts were modified in 7·0 per cent., confirmed in 63·7 per cent., remanded in 3·3 per cent. and reversed in 26·0 per cent. of the cases. The average duration increased by 4 days to 62 days. Pending cases number 369 as against 371 in 1911. In Divisional Courts appeals fell from 494 to 396. Out of 591 cases for disposal 406 were disposed of, leaving 185 pending. The average duration was 126 days, an increase of 18 days over the figure of 1911. The percentage of confirmation was 62·1 as against 65·7, but that of reversal fell from 20·1 to 19·5, the percentage of modification rising from 9·7 to 15·5. In Upper Burma 2,049 appeals were before the District Courts for disposal. This is an increase of 120 over the number in 1911. Of these 1,709 or about 83 per cent. were disposed of as compared with 1,487. Three hundred and forty remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 80 days, this being 8 days shorter than in 1911. Divisional Courts had 14 appeals before them as against 13. Six cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration dropped from 110 to 56 days.

60. The number of suits instituted on the Original Side of the Chief Court rose from 420 to 462 and the aggregate value of the suits from Rs. 52·30 lakhs to Rs. 65·74 lakhs. The number of suits disposed of was 497 as against 731 in 1911. Only one Judge was engaged on the Original Side from April to the end of the year and the figure this year is a return to the normal. The figures for 1911 were also swollen by the closing of a number of mortgage suits. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 267 as against 308 in 1911. Of the suits disposed of 34·8 per cent. were contested, as against 38. Plaintiffs were successful in 71·1 per cent. of the contested cases decided as against 74·5 per cent. in 1911. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases fell from 354 and 234 to 332 and 215 respectively. The number of sales of immoveable property was 55 as against 28, and the total amount realised in execution of decrees was Rs. 15·17 lakhs as against Rs. 7·40 lakhs in 1911. Miscellaneous work consisted of 28 applications for Probate, 95 applications for Letters of Administration, 30 cases under the Guardian and Wards Act, 14 cases under other Acts and 90 applications under the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Chief
Court.

The number of regular appeals preferred fell from 395 to 369. The number disposed of was 367 and the number pending 443. The duration has increased from 359 to 386. Decrees were modified in 4·9, reversed in 21·2 and confirmed in 73·5 per cent. of the number disposed of as against 70·4, 20·0 and 7·3 per cent. respectively in 1911. The Judges point out that these figures indicate an improvement in the work of the subordinate courts. Two hundred and seventy-five cases came before the Court in revision as against 281 in 1911. The number disposed of was 154 as against 192 and 121 cases were left pending. Seven appeals from the Chief Court were pending before the Privy Council at the end of 1912. During the year four were confirmed and one reversed.

**Cases, III.—
Promotion.
The Court
of the Judi-
cial Commis-
sioner,
Upper
Burma.**

61. The volume of appellate work that came before the High Court for disposal increased by 20 per cent., the appeals numbering 645 as against 537. Two hundred and thirty-eight appeals were disposed of as against 267; and 407 appeals were pending at the close of the year as against 270 at the close of 1911. The percentage of confirmation was 67.65 as against 65.17 and the average duration rose from 249 to 285 days. On the revisional side of the Court, 321 cases came up for disposal as against 283 in 1911. One hundred and thirty-one were disposed of, with a pending list of 190 as against 149 and 134 respectively. The percentage of confirmation was 75.57 or 5.64 lower and the average duration was 86 days more (234 as against 148). The decrease in the volume of work disposed of and the increase in durations were due to the illness of the Judicial Commissioner. An Additional Judge also was not available during the last three months of the year, except for a few days.

General.

62. Fourteen advocates of the Chief Court, 6 first grade pleaders, and 8 second and third grade pleaders respectively were admitted during the year. Nine first grade pleaders, 106 second grade pleaders, and 487 third grade pleaders renewed their certificates for 1912. The number of second grade pleaders who renewed their certificates for 1912 is one less than in 1911, but the number admitted was five more than in 1911. For Upper Burma these figures are lacking, but the Court of the Judicial Commissioner dealt with 181 cases relating to advocates of all Courts in Upper Burma. Of these 127 cases were applications for admission and promotion, and 19 were for renewal of licenses.

New rules in place of those issued in 1908 relating to mortgage suits were framed and became law. New rules framed under the Burma Process Fees Act (1910) were issued. Cash for watching fees has been substituted for stamps, and Bailiffs and the Process serving establishments have been placed under the control of Divisional and District Judges. The rules under the Indian Companies Act (VI of 1882) came into force and the second edition of the Chief Court Rules and Orders Manual was completed and issued during the year.

Registration.

General.

63. On the formation of the new Insein and Hanthawaddy (Syriam) Districts, a Registrar's Office at Insein, and a Sub-registrar's Office at Tantabin were opened, while the Registration Sub-districts in the old Pegu and Hanthawaddy Districts were redistributed between the three Districts of Pegu, Insein, and Hanthawaddy (Syriam). The total number of Registration Offices is now 158. The powers hitherto vested in the Local Government to appoint, suspend, remove or dismiss Sub-registrars of Sub-districts were during the year delegated to the Financial Commissioner. Three non-official Joint Sub-registrars were newly appointed.

**Deeds
registered.**

64. The total number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property and the aggregate value of the instruments registered again show a large increase compared with the figures of 1911, the increases being respectively 6.872 and Rs. 53,83,877 or 13 and 7.7 per cent. In instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards the increase in number and value is 3,889 and Rs. 96,79,600 respectively. It is reported that the high price of rice ruling in Lower Burma by raising the value of lands leads to numerous transactions in land while a bad harvest in the Arakan Division caused enforced sales. An increase in the Tavoy District is attributed to the expansion of the mining industry and a decrease in the Mergui District to the cessation of the rubber boom. An increase of 4 per cent. in the total transactions in the town of Rangoon and a rise in the average value of instruments registered from Rs. 8,343 in 1911 to Rs. 8,921 in 1912 lead to the conclusion that land values are slowly recovering from the slump that overtook them on the collapse of the land boom. The process of recovery will be helped by the disastrous experiences of the public in their investments in Joint Stock Companies during recent years. Instruments of mortgage

show an increase of 2,584 in number and Rs. 16,82,715 in value. The total of registrations in Book IV decreased by 242 in number and Rs. 2,93,762 in value. Lower Burma is responsible for the decreases.

Comp. Illus.
Figs. 10-12
1911-12.

65. The total income received increased by over 13 per cent. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 9,892 but nearly half this amount arose from increased percentage payments made to registering officers and is a corollary of the increase in income. The ratio of the total expenditure to the total income of the Province derived from registration now stands at 50 per cent.

Income and
Expenditure.

Joint Stock Companies.

66. Company promoting during the year was still stagnant. Sixteen companies limited by shares representing a nominal capital of Rs. 42.05 lakhs were registered under the Indian Companies Act (VI of 1882) as against 24 companies with Rs. 92.18 lakhs of nominal capital and 13 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 80.27 lakhs were wound up or otherwise disposed of as against 17 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 103.33 lakhs in 1911-12; 125 companies were thus working at the close of the year, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,024.73 lakhs as against 122 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,057.64 lakhs in 1911-12. Of the companies that came into being during the year the most noteworthy is the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Tramway Company, Limited, with a capital of Rs. 18.00 lakhs formed to construct and work a steam tramway in the Akyab District to serve the coolie traffic between Chittagong and the Arakan Division. Another company with a capital of one lakh of rupees was also formed in Akyab to deal in raw produce, while both the Myaungmya and Mandalay Districts boasted of one new company each—both milling concerns with nominal capitals of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively. The other companies belong to Rangoon and were formed for various purposes—the most important being banking and cattle insurance. Oil was unpopular during the year, only one company to prospect for it being floated with a nominal capital of Rs. 40,000 while no new mining ventures at all were started. The public are being given time to forget past misfortune. Of the 13 companies that were wound up, the Burma Rivers Transport Company, Limited, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 14.98 lakhs bought up by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. accounts for about half the paid-up capital of all the companies wound up, some Rs. 30.45 lakhs. Forty-six companies increased their capital, the aggregate increases under capital issued nominal and paid-up being Rs. 139.57 lakhs and Rs. 135.34 lakhs, respectively. Seven companies reduced their capital, the decreases under the same two heads being Rs. 14 lakh and Rs. 1.17 lakhs respectively. One new company limited by guarantee was registered during the year, raising the total number of such companies in the Province to eight.

Local Boards Administration.

67. There are no Local Boards in Burma. The District Funds in Upper Burma 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 of this Report.

Municipal Administration.

68. The ordinary income of the Rangoon Municipality rose by nearly one lakh of rupees to Rs. 41.61 lakhs, while the ordinary expenditure increased by over Rs. 2½ lakhs to Rs. 39.19 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population

Rangoon
Municipal
body.

Chap. III—
Particulars.

rose from Rs. 9-13-6 to Rs. 10-1-4. The systematic revision of assessments commenced in 1909-1910 was continued during the year, but no fresh taxes were imposed. The financial position of the Municipality is dealt with in Chapter VI.

The Committee devoted much attention during the year to the improvement of the roads in Rangoon. A separate Roads department was created, and operations on a large scale were carried out. The year was a disastrous one with regard to conflagrations, the damage done to property amounting to eleven lakhs of rupees. The Fire Brigade did not afford satisfaction, and as a result of a special enquiry held into its working, it was decided to reorganize the staff, and to appoint an officer to the independent charge of the brigade. The financial position of the lighting fund remained unsatisfactory, an opening debit balance of Rs. 80,000 increasing as a result of the year's working to Rs. 1,62,000. The extension of the electric lighting to the less central thoroughfares is an urgent need. A Sub-committee was appointed to consider the question of the street lighting of the town, and negotiations were subsequently entered into with the company, which at present carries out the street lighting in Rangoon under contract, with a view to improve the lighting and at the same time to reduce the cost by procuring the adoption of a different type of lamp. The matter is still under consideration. The problem of the water-supply again became insistent, a shortage at the beginning of the year seriously threatening the health of the people. Expert advice was obtained and the Committee decided to adopt the remedial measures recommended, though these will entail heavy expenditure. The milk supply of the town also engaged attention, a special Sub-committee being appointed to examine schemes for the improvement of the regulation of the supply but no final decision was arrived at. The question of the disposal of rubbish received attention and a new night soil depot is being constructed in Kemmendine. A site for a new bazaar at Dalla was acquired and one for a bazaar in East Rangoon selected. The campaign against glanders was continued with vigour and the disease is being steadily stamped out. The reclamation of town lands progressed but slowly owing to lack of funds for new works. This work is financed from the Land Sale and Rent Fund which includes the sale proceeds of land, premia on the sale of leases, rents for leases of reclaimed land and the interest on cash balances and sinking fund investments, and the receipts at present are needed to meet the charges for the service of the loans already raised. Public health was on the whole better than in the previous year. The birth-rate fell slightly from 18·31 *per mille* to 18·25, but the death-rate also fell from 38·32 to 35·28. While cholera was the cause of 156 deaths as against 147, the death roll from small-pox fell from 700 to 188 and from plague from 1,522 to 817. The number of plague seizures, 866, was the second lowest reported since 1905. On the other hand, infantile mortality shows a further advance from 327·69 to 331·28 *per mille*, and it is proposed to appoint two Health Visitors to work among the Burmese community. The number of vaccination operations—both primary and re-vaccinations—decreased from 53,542 to 40,300.

Minor
Municipa-
lities.

69. The number of Municipalities, excluding Rangoon, was 45, remaining the same as in the previous year. The boundaries of four Municipalities were revised. The limits of the Syriam Municipality were extended by the inclusion of an area of 483 acres, while the areas of the Yangoon, Shwegyin and Bhamo Municipalities were curtailed by the exclusion of villages not sufficiently ripe as yet to profit by the benefits of Municipal institutions. The curtailment of the Yangoon Municipality was partly off-set by a few additions made to its area. The average incidence of taxation increased from Rs. 2-4-7 to Rs. 2-6-6, being highest at Moulmein, Rs. 4-8-1, and lowest at Bhamo, Re. 0-9-9. Assessments were revised at Syriam, Pyapôn, Ma-ubin and Minbu, but no fresh imposts were levied during the year. The financial position of the Municipalities is set out in Chapter V of this Report.

The year generally speaking was a healthy one though plague, cholera, small-pox and malaria visited several towns. Toungoo, Bassein, Prone and Pyapôn suffered most from plague, all returning a death roll of over 100 from

this cause alone; Mandalay on the other hand was practically free from it during the year. Cholera and small-pox ravaged more or less severely Mandalay, Bassein, Paungdè and Gyobingauk, the death rate from small-pox in Mandalay reaching the high figure of 457. A rise of 20 per cent. in the death rate of Tavoy is attributed to malaria, and from the same cause the death rate of Salin increased by 39 per cent. The extension of irrigation works in the country round Salin explains this prevalence of malaria, and is part of the same phenomenon as the heavy mortality in the Môn canal area of the Minbu District. The question of urban sanitation has received close attention during the year and much is expected of the inauguration of a Provincial Sanitary Service.

The grants to be spent on urban sanitation received from the Government of India allowed of many works being put in hand and of many improvements being effected. From the balance of the special non-recurring grant of Rs. 7 lakhs made in 1911 Mandalay received some Rs. 2 lakhs in connexion with the drainage scheme. From the non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs sanctioned in 1912 Toungoo received Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of the new bazaar. From the Rs. 3 lakhs recurring grant of 1912-13 Rs. 28,800 were allotted to Bhamo for alterations in the bazaar. Grants of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 17,000 were made to Bassein and Myingyan respectively towards the erection of new bazaars, and to Prome Rs. 21,380 were allotted for a new meat market. Water-supply schemes were funded at Bassein (Rs. 25,000), Kyaiklat (Rs. 10,000), Minbu (Rs. 6,000) and Thônzè (Rs. 7,021), while Rs. 1,500 were given to Mergui for the construction of tube-wells. Toungoo received Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of its drainage scheme and Syriam Rs. 25,189 to meet expenditure on the laying out of the Municipal area. Reclamation work was taken in hand at Kyaiklat and Pyinmana, to which places sums of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively were allotted. Altogether a sum of Rs. 5.01 lakhs was expended from the total of the grants during the year, a balance of Rs. 7.04 lakhs being left available for future use. Moreover towards the close of the year the Government of India sanctioned another special non-recurring grant of Rs. 10½ lakhs and a further recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for expenditure on urban sanitary improvements. Owing to the late receipt of the sanction, no distributions were made.

Progress was made with other works and schemes. Work was commenced on the Kyaiklat water-supply scheme, the estimated cost being Rs. 71,000, more than half of which has been borne by Government. The water-supply scheme of Minbu was completed during the year, but the pumping apparatus proved unsatisfactory. An estimate for improving the supply is under consideration. The Pegu water-supply scheme, towards which Government has promised a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs, was still under consideration, as was also the scheme for improving the water-supply at Prome. Work on the Bassein water-supply was suspended pending investigations into leakages which were found in the reservoir. The Mònywa water-supply scheme was sanctioned and is being carried out with substantial assistance from Government. It is hoped that when the scheme is completed it will protect the town from the attacks of cholera to which it has frequently been exposed in the past. At Thayetmyo the reservoirs were completed and it is hoped that the entire scheme will be completed shortly. No large expenditure was incurred in connection with drainage and reclamation works except at Syriam, Moulmein and Mandalay where sums amounting to Rs. 18,135, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 1,99,262 respectively were spent. The drainage scheme of Moulmein was stopped pending the settlement of the question of the reclamation for which the Committee did not feel there was justification for raising a loan. A drainage scheme for the whole town of Insein is being drawn up, while at Paungdè the construction of a system of masonry drains in the centre of the town was commenced. At Kyaiklat the reclamation of the town with sand dredged from the river was begun and similar work will be carried out at Pyapòn and Wakèma. At Myaungmya a surface drainage scheme for the town will shortly be put in hand. At Tavoy a scheme for the reclamation of low-lying flooded land in the quarters along the foreshore was under consideration, while at Toungoo plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,48,907 for the town drainage

Cash. Rep.
Public
Works.

were sanctioned. Masonry drains costing over Rs. 4,000 were constructed in certain quarters at Myingyan, and at Kyaukse over Rs. 3,000 was expended on draining and reclaiming insanitary hollows in the town. Several schemes for building new or improving old hospitals are in hand. The construction of the King Edward Memorial Maternity Ward at Mandalay, which was started in the previous year with the proceeds of public subscriptions, was completed during the year, and new hospital buildings were also under construction at Pyawbôn and Yamethin.

Improvements to bazaars were carried out at Thayetmyo, Myaungmya and Pyinmana and new bazaars were constructed at Syriam and Wakama. The expenditure on roads rose considerably, but the increase is accounted for by sums amounting to Rs. 1.23 lakhs expended in Mandalay on repairs to the roads. At Henzada the expenditure on roads doubled itself, and at Moulmein eleven miles of road were metalled and eight repaired. At Pegu, where a new feeder road was constructed and the Railway over-bridge completed, the expenditure on roads doubled itself.

Expenditure on public instruction increased, but no more Municipal schools were taken over by Government. Vaccination and registration of vital statistics are dealt with in Chapter VI of this Report. The state of the accounts of the Municipalities as disclosed at the audits was generally satisfactory. The only case of defalcation occurred at Myanaung.

The number of notified areas proper was increased by two, Thongwa being notified under the Municipal Act from the 1st October 1912. Shwedaung, which to all intents and purposes had been administered as a notified area since its Committee and Town Fund were established by executive orders in 1882, was formally declared to be a notified area under the Municipal Act, with effect from the 1st October 1912. Notified areas now number 18. Their total receipts rose from Rs. 5,83,653 to Rs. 6,02,131 and their total expenditure from Rs. 5,16,820 to Rs. 5,23,887. Grants were made to Nyaunglebin and Kawkaik for sanitary purposes. At Maymyo, where the incidence of taxation has risen to Rs. 7-7-6, funds were insufficient to carry out necessary sanitary improvements.

Military.

Strength of
the garrison.

70. The total strength of the troops forming the garrison of Burma on the 31st March 1913 was 9,742 officers and men, of whom 3,573 were Europeans, as against 9,623 officers and men, of whom 3,546 were Europeans at the end of the preceding year. In the native troops 108 British Officers were associated with 6,169 men of other ranks as against 116 and 6,077 in the year 1911-12. Thirty-four British officers employed on the staff are not included in the above figures.

Military
works.

71. The amount expended on Military works increased from Rs. 5.05 lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 5.29 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 35,487 was expended on quarters for officers in Rangoon. Good progress was made in the construction of quarters for the General Officer Commanding, Rangoon Brigade. Rupees 24,207 were spent in providing pucca floors and other improvements for three barracks for married men in the British Infantry Lines. Other works included improvements to barracks at Bhamo, quarters for the Volunteer Sergeant-Instructor at Mergui, and the reclamation of a portion of the land in Rangoon Town which is occupied by the Supply and Transport Godowns.

Military (Volunteering).

72. The six Volunteer Corps in Burma remained unchanged during the year. Their total strength on the 31st March 1913 was 3,526 adults, 802 cadets and 174 reservists, as compared with 3,374, 622 and 170 respectively at the end of

the preceding year. The number of efficient, excluding reservists, was 4,107 as against 3,669; and the capitation grant earned was Rs. 1.56 lakhs as against a revised figure of Rs. 1.33 lakhs. All figures relating to the 40 members of the South Andaman Volunteer Rifles, which for administrative purposes are attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, are excluded from these figures.

The "D" Company of the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles was converted into a mounted company, and its headquarters were removed from Minbu to Yenangyaung. The establishment of the Electrical Engineer Company of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers was increased during the year by one Military Mechanist Staff Sergeant Engine Driver, one Military Mechanist Staff Sergeant Electrician and two Buglers.

Sanction to an increase of three medical officers for the Burma Railways Volunteer Corps was applied for during the year and was received after the close of the year. A change in procedure was introduced. It was decided that, in questions connected with the appointments, promotions, transfers, and resignations, of officers of the Indian Volunteer Force below the rank of Field Officer, General Officers Commanding Brigades should communicate with the Local Government direct instead of through the Divisional Commanders.

Marine.

73. A sum of Rs. 23,082 was spent on special plant required for carrying out the proposed break-water and quay, and other improvements to landings, etc., at Alguada Reef Light-house, on which work was in progress. Most of the materials required for rectifying the damaged portion of the chasm wall were collected. The whole work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,78,527. Certain improvements to the roofs of the buildings at Table Island were practically finished. The incandescent lamps installed at Eastern Grove, Alguada Reef, and Green, Table, Beacon, Oyster and Savage Islands worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The China Bakir Light-house is the only light-house still using the coconut oil burner. The light-ships use the heavy mineral oil burner. The unattended Wigham's patent light was exhibited at the west end of Zallataung Island from the 1st October 1912 to the 31st May 1913 and worked satisfactorily. The R.I.M.S. "Mayo" was the station vessel during the year of report. She visited the light-houses and light-ships and was also employed in carrying out certain other miscellaneous duties. No cases of beri-beri were reported, and the health of the light-keepers is reported to have been generally good throughout the year. The light-ships "Danidaw", "Kalagauk" and "Kemmedine", which are stationed at the Baragua Flats, Krishna Shoal and the Spit, respectively, were brought into Rangoon for their annual overhaul. The relief light-ship "Martaban" took their places alternately. The total expenditure on light-houses and light-ships rose slightly from Rs. 1,77,711 to Rs. 1,78,830. The cost of repairs to the light-ships fell from Rs. 15,173 to Rs. 3,168, while the repairs to the light-houses by the Public Works Department increased from Rs. 22,529 to Rs. 42,387. Charges on account of establishment, provisions, oil, stores and contingencies decreased again from Rs. 1,40,009 to Rs. 1,33,295. The receipts from Burma Coast-light dues amounted to Rs. 4,58,807 as compared with Rs. 4,16,210 in 1911-12, an increase of Rs. 22,597 notwithstanding the fact that the rate at which the dues are levied was provisionally lowered for a period of three years with effect from the 1st May 1911.

Light-houses
and light-
ships.

74. The receipts of the Rangoon Port Trust on revenue account for the year 1912-13 were Rs. 43.93 lakhs as against Rs. 36.63 lakhs in 1911-12, and the expenditure (including a sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs allocated to the various reserve funds) amounted to Rs. 38.71 lakhs as against Rs. 37.07 lakhs. The final surplus was Rs. 5.23 lakhs as against a deficit of Rs. 43,844 in the previous year. This is attributed partly to increased trade and partly to the enhancement of the river due which, raised from four to six annas, produced an increase of Rs. 3.94 lakhs. The Trust raised during the year a loan of Rs. 9 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per

Port Admin-
istration,
Rangoon.

Comm. III.—
FACILITIES.

cent. and the total capital debt by way of loans on the 31st March 1913 stood at Rs. 263.62 lakhs, against which there was on the same date provision in the shape of a sinking fund amounting to Rs. 24.91 lakhs. In addition to this the reserve funds in the Fire and Marine Insurance, Revenue Reserve, and Depreciation Funds amounted to Rs. 10.29 lakhs. Charges for the service of the debt amounted during the year to Rs. 15.99 lakhs. This sum represents approximately 36.39 per cent. of the receipts and 44.46 per cent. of the expenditure on revenue account. The following facts illustrate the growth of the port during the last 13 years. Since 1899-1900 the amount of net registered tonnage of shipping entering the port has approximately doubled itself; the value of the trade has risen approximately by 123 per cent. The ordinary port revenue from rates, rents and dues has risen by 272 per cent. The value of "the block at approximate cost" is set down at Rs. 327.55 lakhs as against Rs. 75 lakhs and the capital debt has increased from Rs. 4½ lakhs to Rs. 263½ lakhs. To turn to the details of the revenue account: the gross receipts of the Traffic Department amounted to Rs. 22.76 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 8.02 lakhs as against receipts of Rs. 20.66 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 8.35 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of a little over 10 per cent. in the receipts was due to activity of trade. The total of the sea-borne imports of merchandise into Rangoon increased by 172,695 tons to 1,325,422 tons and the total of the exports by 128,443 tons to 2,666,301 tons. Of the imports the Trust handled 56.7 per cent. and of the exports 11.7 per cent. The figures were 55.3 per cent. and 9.9 per cent. respectively in 1911-12. Landing fees, sea-going river side fees, demurrage and warehouse rents showed increases, and inland wharfage, landing and shipping fees and godown rents decreases. The decrease in inland fees is due to a reduction in the charges on inland vessels, and in godown rents to a destructive fire in November 1912 in which nine godowns were burnt to the ground. The receipts and expenditure of the Port Department were Rs. 6.15 lakhs and Rs. 5.13 lakhs respectively as against Rs. 5.72 lakhs and Rs. 5.36 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The proceeds of the river due increased from Rs. 9.15 lakhs to Rs. 13.09 lakhs, the rate being raised from 4 to 6 annas with effect from the 6th July 1912.

The total expenditure charged to capital account up to the 31st March 1913 amounted to Rs. 297.86 lakhs. This has been met from the proceeds of loans and from a contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs granted by Government towards the cost of the River Training Scheme. Of this total expenditure Rs. 19.61 lakhs were added during the year of report. Rupees 85,386 was expended on wharves, Rs. 1,3904 on pontoons, jetties, godowns, etc., and river conservancy works accounted for Rs. 18.90 lakhs. No new work of any magnitude was undertaken, but work was active on the river training scheme. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 19.39 lakhs, and the total expenditure on the work up to the 31st March 1913 was Rs. 111.36 lakhs against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 150,00,183. The mattress-work foundation of the wall had been completed in the preceding year and during the year of report stone was brought in and deposited on the wall or apron. From Kalagauk 5,757,300 cubic feet of stone were brought in by steamer; from Zingyaik, where a new quarry was acquired during the year, 245,295 cubic feet; and contractors supplied a further 1,985,770 cubic feet of stone from other inland quarries.

The Commissioners of the Trust realize the importance of maintaining a deep water channel at the entrance of the harbour. They considered during the year the question of maintaining a deep water channel across the Hastings Shoal at the entrance of the harbour and on the reports of their experts, decided to order a 1,200 ton dredger to cost £58,000, utilizing her on the Monkey Point Channel, while a complete project was being drawn up. They also made a provision of Rs. 30,000 for additional surveys. To provide the necessary funds for this expenditure, it was resolved to submit proposals to Government for the increase of port dues from 3 annas to 4 annas per registered ton of shipping. The proposals have since been approved.

Pilot service,
Rangoon.

75. The Pilot Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 88,399, receipts amounted to Rs. 3,39,298 and expenditure to Rs. 3,45,979, leaving a closing balance of

Rs. 81,918. The gross pilotage receipts rose from Rs. 3,09,008 to Rs. 3,27,621 and the disbursements to pilots also increased from Rs. 1,83,802 to Rs. 2,32,746. A sum of Rs. 21,030 was added to the Pilots' Vessels' Depreciation Fund, which stood at Rs. 1,42,823 on the 31st March 1913. The pilot service was well maintained. Five vessels against four in the previous year were detained at the Pilot Brig for short periods owing to lack of a pilot. At the close of the year the pilots submitted a memorial to the Local Government which along with other matters in connection with the pilot service is being made the subject of a special enquiry at the hands of a Committee appointed by the Local Government.

Case III.—
Pilotage
Fund.

76. Excluding the Rangoon Port Trust, there are six ports in Burma for which separate Port Funds are maintained, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Bassein, Moulmein, Mergui and Tavoy. The receipts from these funds rose again from Rs. 4,23,127 to Rs. 4,35,953, while the expenditure continued to decline from Rs. 4,30,804 to Rs. 4,15,323. The year of report opened with a balance of Rs. 2,55,609 and closed with a balance of Rs. 2,76,239. The expenditure of the Tavoy Port Fund exceeded the income by Rs. 1,251, the excess being met from the opening balance. All the funds were solvent at the end 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. 29,552 and closed with a balance of Rs. 24,155. Receipts increased from Rs. 1,05,730 to Rs. 1,22,434 and expenditure from Rs. 99,269 to Rs. 1,27,831. The expenditure of the Akyab and Bassein Pilot Funds exceeded their income by Rs. 2,224 and Rs. 6,513, respectively, the excess in each case being met from the opening balances. 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, Bassein and Moulmein. The administration of the ports of Kyaukpyu, Tavoy and Mergui is in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner. These three ports have no Pilot Funds.

77. Five hundred and twenty-six vessels of all kinds entered ports in Burma from foreign countries in 1912-13, as against 504 in the preceding year. The aggregate tonnage rose again from 1,199,724 to 1,343,854 tons. The number of steam-vessels increased from 485 to 505 and their total tonnage from 1,197,027 to 1,340,861. The number of sailing ships and their total tonnage also increased from 19 and 2,697 tons to 21 and 2,993 tons respectively. Three hundred and fifty-three steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,026,700, entered Rangoon from foreign ports, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 355 and 957,475 respectively; only one sailing ship visited Rangoon against the same number in 1911-12.

Commercial
Marine
Shipping.

The number of steamers and sailing ships engaged in the coasting trade, which entered ports in the Province, rose from 3,585 to 3,818, of which 2,239 were steamers. The total tonnage increased from 2,580,715 to 2,821,493; the tonnage of steam-vessels was 2,766,666 against 2,527,540 and that of sailing ships 54,827 as compared with 53,175. One thousand and ninety-six or slightly less than one-half of the total number of steamers came to Rangoon, while only 119 sailing ships entered that port as against 121 in the preceding year. Rangoon accounted for 1,833,183 tons out of the total coasting tonnage of 2,821,493, the figures for 1911-12 being 1,688,705 and 2,580,715 tons respectively.

The average size of steam-vessels visiting Rangoon increased. The number of such vessels of above 5,000 gross registered tonnage continued to rise from 302 to 388, and 8 steamers of 29 feet and one of 30 feet draught left the port, against 5 and *nil* in the previous year.

Of the 526 steam-vessels and sailing ships that entered ports in Burma from foreign countries, 335 or 63.69 per cent. were British and 45 British Indian. The percentage of British vessels in the preceding year was 70.04. There was a decline in the number and tonnage of British shipping in the foreign trade at Rangoon, due to the diversion of the exports of rice from European to Eastern destinations. One hundred and forty-one vessels sailed under foreign flags as

CHAP. III.—
Passage-
Taxes.

against 103 in 1911-12. The number of Japanese vessels exactly doubled itself, advancing from 32 to 64. This is partly due to the establishment by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha late in the previous year of a regular line of Japanese steamers plying between Far Eastern ports and Calcutta *via* Rangoon and partly to the large number of Japanese "tramps" which came to carry the enormous exports of Burma rice to Japan. Twenty-six Austrian and twelve Russian vessels entered ports in Burma against 22 and 6 in the previous year. The number of German, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish vessels fell from 32, 12, 3 and 1 to 26, 11, 1 and *nil* respectively in the year of report. One American vessel came to Rangoon against none in 1911-12.

With regard to vessels in the coasting trade the three principal features of the year of report were, the renewal of the B. I. S. N. Co's. fleet, new steamers taking the place of those which had become obsolete; the improvement of communications between Rangoon and ports on the Arakan and Tenasserim coasts; and the entry of Japanese vessels into the Rangoon-Calcutta trade, leading to a keen competition with the already existing services. Of the 3,183 vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered ports in Burma with cargoes 1,841 were British, 161 British Indian, 75 foreign and 1,106 native sailing craft, the figures under each head showing an increase over those of the previous year.

Commercial
Marine :
wrecks and
casualties.

78. During the year of report there were 31 casualties to shipping within the jurisdiction of the Port Commissioners of Rangoon against 23 in the preceding year. Four occurred to vessels in charge of licensed pilots and special pilots, twenty to vessels in charge of assistant harbour masters, and seven to vessels in charge of masters and serangs. None of the casualties were serious and no material damage was done in any case. In seven cases departmental enquiries were held; one assistant harbour master was found guilty of an error of judgment and one serang was reduced to lascar for six months. The record is considered a satisfactory one for the year. The principal collision was between the B. I. S. N. Co's. S.S. "Angora" and Messrs. Lim Soo Hean & Co's. S.S. "Seang Bee." They collided near the Pilot Brig at the mouth of the Rangoon River on the morning of the 9th April 1912, both vessels sustaining damage. A Special Court of Enquiry was held under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, to investigate the cause of the collision. The Court found that the collision was due to an error of judgment on the part of the Master of the "Angora", but that it was not of sufficient importance to render him liable to any suspension of certificate. The Master of the "Seang Bee" was exonerated from all blame. The Court also placed on record its regret that the entries in the Bridge Book and the movement register of the "Angora" showed traces of alteration, and its opinion that the procedure on the "Seang Bee" of keeping note of orders, etc., on the bridge on a slate was highly unsatisfactory.

There were two casualties at Moulmein. In the first case a Special Court of Enquiry was held under the British Burma Pilots Act, 1893, to investigate the cause of the grounding of the A. S. N. Co's. S.S. "Shahjehan" in the Moulmein River on the 5th February 1913 whilst in charge of a 1st grade pilot. The Court found that the pilot was not to blame but as the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division and the Principal Port Officer, Burma, were of the opinion that the pilot had navigated the vessel carelessly, the Local Government were unable to accept the finding of the Court. The pilot was accordingly censured and warned to be more careful in future. In the second case the S.S. "Hollywell" fouled a buoy in the Moulmein River on the 25th February 1913 whilst in charge of a 1st grade pilot. A Special Court of Enquiry held under the British Burma Pilots Act, 1883, to investigate the cause of the fouling of the buoy, found that the pilot was in no way to blame for the accident.

Government
steamers and
launches.

79. The two R. I. M. vessels "Sladen" and "Bhamo" carried by river over eight thousand troops and followers besides ladies, women and children, convicts, transport animals, ammunition, 6,490 tons of stores and Rs. 76 lakhs of specie. Their total earnings fell from Rs. 2,04,827 to Rs. 1,70,710, each vessel showing a decrease, due to their being taken off the monthly

Rangoon-Mandalay service for three months on account of Military manœuvres at Bhamo. Two new steam-launches, 1 steam-barge, 3 dredgers and 1 motor-launch were added to the Government flotilla; 1 steam-launch was broken up and 1 water-boat sold. Consequently the year 1912-13 closed with 137 vessels, consisting of 85 steam-launches, 12 house-boats, 11 flats, 6 barges, 5 dredgers, 4 light-ships, 3 motor-launches, 3 steam-barges, 2 buoy vessels, 2 mooring boats, 1 steam-cutter, 1 rock-smashing boat, 1 water-boat and 1 boat for the conveyance of transport animals. The total earnings of Government vessels during the year of report amounted to Rs. 5,35,645 as against Rs. 5,38,911 in the preceding year, a slight decrease of Rs. 3,266. The earnings of the vessels employed in Lower Burma showed a further increase of Rs. 13,571, while those of the Upper Burma vessels again fell by Rs. 16,837, owing to a large number of vessels being employed on District and River Conservancy duties and also to launches being placed at the disposal of officials for touring purposes. Fourteen steam-launches in Lower Burma and eleven in Upper Burma earned more than the cost of their up-keep. The Lower Burma steam-launch "Despatch" and the steam-barge "Tara" showed profits of Rs. 29,167 and Rs. 10,706 respectively; the earnings of the paddle-steamer "Custodian" declined from Rs. 41,438 to Rs. 26,796 showing a profit of Rs. 8,496 only against Rs. 25,037 in 1911-12. Of the Upper Burma vessels the "Kalewa" showed the highest profit, *viz.*, Rs. 7,242. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Government flotilla, including 4 per cent. on their estimated present value, fell from Rs. 8,38,001 to Rs. 8,21,496. The vessels throughout the Province were kept in a state of efficiency. The fuelling arrangements which are carried out by the Forest Department continued to give satisfaction. The outturn of work during the year of report at the Marine Workshop, Mandalay, amounted to Rs. 1,07,628 against Rs. 1,20,455 in 1911-12. Less work was done for the Marine and Public Works Departments. The workshop erected in the previous year proved to be of use and the old workshop was improved. Towards the close of the year 1911-12 the Local Government purchased the workshop with all the machinery, buildings, etc., belonging to the Burma Engineering and Trading Company, Limited, at Dawbong, Rangoon, for Rs. 1,12,500. The workshop occupies a little over eight acres of land, and will be utilized to carry out all works in connection with repairs to Government launches, machinery, etc. Work was started about the middle of April 1912 under the supervision of a Foreman Engineer and a Foreman Boilermaker. The total expenditure for the year of report was Rs. 1,06,594, the principal item being repairs to Government vessels costing Rs. 38,898, while the permanent establishment and temporary labour and overtime charges came to Rs. 35,746. It is expected that the establishment of this workshop will result in the Marine Department effecting great savings on the cost of repairs to steam-launches, as well as in other branches of work, but the results of one year's working are insufficient to afford a firm basis for a conclusion on this point.

80. Complete and entirely new surveys of the bed of the Rangoon River from Kemmendine to North D'Silva Point, and also from Elephant Point to the Fairway buoy were taken in hand and completed during the year. A general chart of the Rangoon River and its approaches was also completed. Extensive dredging operations during the past few years have shown that it is improbable that a permanent deep water channel at the entrance to the Rangoon harbour across the Hastings Shoal can be maintained without constant dredging, especially in the dry weather months. It was decided by the Port Commissioners to obtain a hopper dredger of 1,200 tons capacity and to utilise her in deepening the Monkey Point channel. Provision was also made for additional surveys. The shore light stations were maintained in good order. It was found necessary to move the Deserters' Creek light-station and light-posts to a new site about 600 feet further inland owing to the erosion of the river bank. A third light-post and a large light standard with a fifth order light were erected.

The construction of the wharves at Mawlamyaingyun and Shwelaung begun in the previous year was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,567 and Rs. 9,085

Costs of
Repairs
and
Maintenance

Marine
works and
surveys.

Cont. III—
Port
1911

respectively. Additions and alterations to the steamer wharf at Akyab were in progress. The work at the Alguada Reef Light-house has already been mentioned.

The R. I. M. S. "Investigator" commenced the survey on the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ " to one sea mile of the outside portion left over from the season of 1911-12, latitude $12^{\circ}50'N.$ to $13^{\circ}30'N.$ and longitude $97^{\circ}40'E.$ to $98^{\circ}05'E.$; this takes in the area required on the projected new Admiralty sheets. On completion she continued south, working out the Mergui Archipelago on a scale of one inch to one mile, as far as $97^{\circ}25'E.$, the western limit of the new Admiralty sheets.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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Agriculture.

81. The area taken up in the year for agricultural, industrial and residential purposes exceeded 250,000 acres, and the occupied area of the Province is now 17,682,362 acres. In Thayetmyo the increase was as much as 34,393 acres, in Tharōn it amounted to 22,032 acres, and in ten other Districts it exceeded 10,000 acres. The total area left fallow fell 9 per cent. to 3,825,447 acres; the area on which crops matured increased by 1,132,419 acres to 13,231,473 acres, while the area in which they were destroyed fell as much as 49 per cent. from 1,064,605 to 560,443 acres. This is the lowest figure for the area on which crops were destroyed recorded for the past ten years. Ample rain, the abnormally high prices for paddy that ruled during the year and the absence of floods explain the excellence of these figures. The total area brought under cultivation, inclusive of areas which failed, amounted to 14,295,499. This is 674,062 acres more than in 1911-12. The number of acres, lying almost entirely within the dry zone, which were cropped more than once was 438,584. In Lower Burma in all the Districts with three exceptions there was a large increase in the area put under crop and a large drop in the area left fallow. The exceptions were Insein, Hanthawaddy and Ma-ubin where floods had been so constant in the past five years that cultivators were afraid to break fresh ground. The three Districts however shared in the general prosperity. The largest increase in the area on which crops matured was in Insein, the next largest in Ma-ubin, while in Hanthawaddy over 20,000 acres more than in 1911-12 escaped destruction. Toungoo, Thatōn and Amherst benefited by the absence of the usual floods on the Sittoung, Salween, Gyaing, Ataran and Haungtharaw rivers. In Upper Burma except in Magwe the good early rains and the high level of prices brought about large extensions as well as cultivation of much land previously left

Occupied
and culti-
vated areas.

agriculturists at Mandalay. Some outside students and certain of the Mandalay farm staff also attended the lectures. The Mandalay station is reported to be visited by agriculturists in increasing numbers, but pending the development of a staff of district agriculturists, co-operative societies are proving the best medium for the dissemination of the department's teaching and advice. A small exhibition of implements was held at Nyaunglebin on the occasion of the conference of the American Baptist Karen Mission. One was also held at the Myittha pagoda festival in Kyaukse, and aroused much interest. The agricultural and live stock show was held as usual at Bhamo, when the produce classes again contained good exhibits. No progress was made with the buildings at Hmawbi during the year but the work has now been put in hand. At Mandalay the installation of the water-supply has commenced. An additional grant of Rs. 75,000 was received from the Government of India during the year in addition to the grant of a lakh of rupees already made.

Chart IV.—
Production and
Distribution.

84. The experimental work at the Mandalay station was considerably extended during the year particularly in the direction of the line breeding of paddy and of seed selection and seed multiplication. A plot of riverine land situated three miles from Mandalay was taken up for the purpose of experimenting with island crops. Trials were made with a sample of Madagascar beans supplied by the Imperial Institute. It is hoped that the trials will be successful as the varieties of beans now grown in Burma need improvement. At the Hmawbi station selection experiments were carried out with paddy, and are expected to yield good results and provide information which hitherto has not been available in the Province. A small experimental station of 10 acres was opened at Pw nbyu in the centre of the area irrigated from the Mön canals, the main object being to introduce sugarcane cultivation and incidentally to improve the paddy of the locality. At Tatkön in the Yamethin District a small plot of land was taken up and observations were made for the purpose of the classification of the principal varieties of sesamum grown in the Province; seed was taken to maintain the cultures on land near Mandalay. Experiments with Cambodia cotton seed obtained from Madras were also conducted there. The results were satisfactory and the trials are being extended in the current year through the agency of the co-operative credit societies. The question of experimental gardens was considered during the year and it was decided to close at once the gardens at Sinlunkaba in the Bhamo District and at Tiddim in the Chin Hills, and to offer the garden at Taunggyi in the Southern Shan States for sale. The disappearance of these gardens is the natural sequence of the establishment of experimental stations in the country under expert control. The results of the first year's working of the Myitkyina garden as a potato seed production station under the revised scheme were very satisfactory. The average outturn of potatoes was 67.1 viss per acre, and it is proposed to begin the distribution of seed next year. The results of the wheat cultivation were also good. The garden at Palam is to be retained as a central agricultural station from which seed may be obtained in case of necessity and where new experiments may be tried. The cultivation of wheat in the Chin Hills was suspended during 1912-13, as the supply outran the demand from the Military Police, who are the only consumers. Efforts were made to introduce wheat in the Upper Chindwin and Bhamo Districts but the results were not satisfactory. In Sagaing wheat reported to be of excellent quality was supplied by some co-operative societies to the Supply and Transport Department. Further attention is to be given to this crop, especially in the Myitkyina and Sagaing Districts. Havana and Virginia tobacco seed was distributed to district officers for experimental cultivation, by cultivators, but with little or no results. Castor cultivation attracted attention and the possibilities of sugarcane were considered. Groundnut seed was supplied to several co-operative societies in the north of the Pyinmana Subdivision and the establishment of this crop in the Yamethin District is looked forward to. *Tadamungbo* paddy was supplied to Sandoway and Aunherst. In the former the results of the experiment were partially successful.

Agricultural
experiment
and
research.

The work of the chemical branch of the department increased. The Agricultural Chemist carried out 250 analyses against 175 in the previous year.

Case IV.—
Flooded
area and
District
1912.

fallow. There was a large rise in Sagaing of 70,000 acres in the area on which crops matured, and of over 25,000 acres in four other Districts. The large expansion in the occupied area of the Thayetmyo District followed on a large increase in the preceding year and was due to the recultivation of lands formerly worked but abandoned during years of a poor rainfall. A decrease of 33,598 acres of the occupied area in the Meiktila District is nominal only and resulted from the abandonment of all statistical work in certain areas in which a fixed assessment has been introduced. In Magwe there was a decrease of 18,127 acres in the area cultivated, but there the hill-stream irrigation system in the Taungdwingyi paddy plain failed. In Shwebo although irrigation was successful, the rains outside the canal tract to the east were light and uneven, and the total area left fallow and the total area on which crops failed remained much the same as in 1911-12.

Rice was grown on 10,218,813 acres or 394,655 acres more than in 1911-12. The area under red millet rose by 20,000 acres to 492,097. There were large increases in Magwe and Yamethin, but the Sagaing, Lower Chindwin and Myingyan Districts showed decreases, and in Meiktila there was only a small rise of 1,000 acres. It is surmised that the failure of this crop to expand in these Districts, aided as it was by a favourable rainfall, was due to the extending ravages of the *painbyu* (*Striga lutea*) weed. The areas under early sesamum and groundnut rose by 114,024 and 57,216 acres to 800,097 and 199,532 acres respectively. This coincident expansion is remarkable, as generally the gain of the one is the loss of the other. In the year of report the early rains were so exceptionally favourable that large additional areas were placed under both crops. The area under cotton was 235,690 acres, thus showing an increase of 45,521 acres. In the Thayetmyo, Myingyan and Sagaing Districts, the increase exceeded 10,000 acres, while in Amherst, where experiments with different varieties of cotton are being conducted in the Ataran valley by private enterprise, the increase was 2,000 acres. Amongst pulses the area under white beans increased by 20,000 acres to 100,000 acres, but the area under red beans declined by 10,000 acres. The market in this crop has been injured by the allegation that the beans contain prussic acid. The area under rubber increased by 11,257 acres, about half of the growth being in the Mer ui District. The total area under rubber in the Province is now 44,029 acres. The area under wheat fell slightly, that under tobacco was more or less stationary.

Area irri-
gated.

82. The gross irrigated area amounted to 1,091,646 acres, or 135,973 acres more than in 1911-12. To this increase Government canals contributed 60,000 acres, Government tanks 44,000 and private works 27,000. Extensions and remodelling of distributaries on the Shwebo and Mōn canals and the Kyaukse system, and repairs to the bunds of the Nyaungyan-Minhla tank rendered a fuller use of the available water-supply possible. The area irrigated by private canals declined by 23,000 acres in the Magwe District; the rain along the Yomas was light and the level of the streams which traverse the Taungdwingyi paddy plain fell far below normal. Against this has to be offset a rise of 20,000 acres in the area watered by private tanks in the Meiktila District, where the rainfall was thirteen inches above normal, while minor miscellaneous works, especially in the Toungoo, Yamethin and Lower Chindwin Districts irrigated some 30,000 acres more than in 1911-12.

Of the irrigated area 94 per cent. was under rice. Sesamum and fodder crops in the Kyaukse District account for the balance. The irrigated areas twice cropped aggregated 35,000 acres.

The Agri-
cultural
Department:
General.

83. The progress of the Agricultural Department continued to be encouraging. The superior and subordinate scientific staff remained unchanged throughout the year but proposals have been made for a revision of the pay of the Assistants of the department and for a general increase in the staff to meet the growing needs of the department and for the establishment of an experimental station of 40 acres in the dry zone for the study of cotton and other staple crops. The only agricultural education undertaken during the year was the training of the district

CHAP. IV.—
PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION

Last year's work on rice cultivation was continued and an examination of the typical rice soils employed in the plot and field experiments was carried out. In the botanical section the survey of the peas and beans of the Province was completed during the year, and a catalogue of the rice plant varieties in Upper Burma was under preparation. A list of the commoner edible fungi was prepared and additions were made to the herbarium. In the entomological section several investigations and experiments were conducted, while under mycology the paddy blight known as '*gwabo*' was again the subject of study. The Imperial Mycologist visited the Province to study the question in the course of the year, and the results of his enquiries are to be published as a bulletin of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. Several cultivators' leaflets, two bulletins and other miscellaneous publications were issued by the department during the year.

Veterinary
Department
Staff and
Veterinary
Schools.

85. The staff of the Veterinary Department at the end of the year consisted of 3 Superintendents, 11 Veterinary Inspectors and 120 Veterinary Assistants. There are two veterinary schools, one at Insein and one at Taunggyi. At the close of the year there were 31 pupils at the Insein school and 6 at the Taunggyi school as against 38 and 9 respectively at the end of the previous year. The educational record of the former school during the year was disappointing. Eight pupils were removed while 6 resigned and only 17 applications for admission were received to fill 15 notified vacancies. The educational qualification of the candidates showed no signs of improvement. No progress was made with the proposed better equipment of the school, but funds have been allotted and the work will be shortly taken in hand. There was an increase in the number of animals brought for treatment to the dispensary attached to the school. The average daily attendance was 19.7 as against 15.12 in the previous year. The work in the laboratory also increased, 2,119 specimens being sent in from the Districts for examination. The total expenditure on the department during the year rose slightly to Rs. 2.55 lakhs, of which Rs. 1.10 lakhs were met by Imperial and Local Funds.

Cattle
disease.

86. The total number of deaths of cattle from contagious diseases during the year fell from 34,215 to 24,876. In Lower Burma deaths increased from 12,148 to 17,149 but this increase of 5,000 is more than accounted for by the returns of two Districts, Mergui and Thaton, where rinderpest carried off 9,000 head of cattle. In Upper Burma the number of deaths fell from 22,067 to 7,527, thus showing a decrease of no less than 14,540 or 66 per cent. The decrease is appreciable in every kind of contagious disease, but particularly in the case of anthrax, deaths from which only amounted to 1,947 as against 5,385 in the previous year. With the exception of the Tenasserim Division, the season was generally a favourable one in Lower Burma. The Amherst, Mergui, Thaton and Tounghoo Districts suffered severely from rinderpest, but elsewhere the mortality was small. No serious outbreak of anthrax was recorded, the Thaton District reporting the greatest number of deaths, namely 591. Foot-and-mouth disease caused no trouble. In Upper Burma rinderpest was troublesome in two Districts, Katha and Bhamo. The reported deaths in the former amounted to 2,160 and in the latter to 1,031. Neither anthrax nor foot-and-mouth disease caused trouble. The health of the cattle both in the Northern and Southern Shan States was reported to be good, but small outbreaks of rinderpest continued to occur in widely separated areas in the Southern Shan States, proving the continued existence of infection. Statistics of disease among ponies and mules are not recorded; but a serious outbreak of surra among the mules brought in from China was reported from the Myitkyina District, and there was an outbreak of it also in the Lashio valley in the Northern Shan States.

Preventive inoculation was carried out in 13 Districts. The cattle of 119 villages, amounting to 11,907 animals, were injected, as against 8,946 belonging to 54 villages in 12 Districts in the previous year. There were no unsatisfactory results: 129 of the inoculated animals died, but the proportion of inoculated to uninoculated animals which succumbed in the outbreaks was 1 to 16. Results varied greatly in the different Districts, being as high as 1 to 6 in Amherst and 1 to 9 in Thaton, while in 6 Districts a total of 295 deaths included no inoculated

animal. The total number of animals treated by the veterinary staff for contagious diseases was 37,764 as against 40,301, and for non-contagious diseases 56,190 as against 50,973. The reported deaths from non-contagious diseases amounted to 63,057 in Lower Burma and to 17,050 in Upper Burma. Certain proposals for extending facilities for inoculation against rinderpest brought forward by the Government of India were under discussion during the year. It is hoped that some action may ultimately be possible through the medium of co-operative and cattle insurance societies. It is reported that the segregation rules are understood by the people and were generally well observed throughout the Province, though some outbreaks of disease occurred through a disregard of them. The use of segregation camps was further extended during the year, notably in the Pyawda and Ruby Mines Districts, and excellent results are reported to have been obtained from them.

CHAP. IV.—
PROTECTION AND
DISSEMINATION
OF SEEDS.

87. The growth in the numbers of agricultural stock was normal, fodder and water were everywhere sufficient and outbreaks of diseases were few; only in the Tenasserim Township of Mergui and in the Tigyain Township of Katha did rinderpest hamper agricultural operations. The number of bulls and bullocks rose to 2,095,795 and of cows to 1,520,691. Male and female buffaloes both showed an increase, the figures returned being 386,392 and 402,331 respectively. The stock both of calves and buffalo calves increased. Sheep are in insignificant numbers in the Province, and again show a slight decrease. Goats increased to 184,420, and horses and ponies by 13,425 to 93,806. Ploughs and carts numbered 579,809 and 635,369 respectively.

Stock.

88. The advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 9.61 lakhs bringing the aggregate sum loaned out up to Rs. 90.91 lakhs. The amount due for collection was Rs. 12.15 lakhs, of which Rs. 10.10 lakhs were collected within the year, being 83 per cent. of the amount due as against 75 per cent. in 1911-12. The increase is to be attributed to the good harvests of the year. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 1.22 lakhs; and the principal overdue at the end of the year was Rs. 1.26 lakhs, though almost the whole of this amount was collected by the end of the agricultural year in June 1913. The balance outstanding was Rs. 10.76 lakhs. In five Districts, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Magwe, Meiktila and Yamethin, it was found necessary to suspend the collection of large sums. In Magwe irrigation failed in the Taungdwingyi Subdivision, and in Meiktila and Yamethin cultivators were still suffering from the failure of former harvests. In Pegu collection was delayed and in Tharrawaddy great difficulty was experienced in collecting advances made four or five years ago. The issue of these advances is in great measure left to the discretion of the district officers. They are utilized by cultivators in the purchase of seed and cattle. The extension of co-operative credit societies will in process of time render the issue of these loans unnecessary.

Agricultural
loans.

The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act was Rs. 16,175, double the sum lent in 1911-12. The Districts which made an increased use of the facilities offered by the Act were Thaton, Thayetmyo and Myingyan; in the first named District the loans were utilized for the erection of bunds to keep out sea water and in the other two for purposes of irrigation.

The profit accruing to the Local Government from these loan operations, after repayment of principal and interest at 3½ per cent. to the Government of India amounted to Rs. 48,619.

89. Protection by embankments from inundation of lands suitable for cultivation is 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 along the Yayundy Stream in the Pegu 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

Protection
from floods.

Cost. IV.—
Production and
Distribution.

on the south-west to Pantanaw on the south-east. A short embankment on the east bank of the Irrawaddy runs from Sagagyi to Sangin. Further south the northern portions of the Ma-ubin and Thongwa Islands have been similarly embanked. The three embankments along the Sittang River are known as the Sittang, the Zwebat-Moyingyi and the Pegu embankments. For the Irrawaddy embankments proper, in which the Myanaung, the Henzada Island, the Sagagyi-Sangin and the Thongwa Island 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 and revenue accounts are kept was Rs. 39.37 lakhs. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 3.49 lakhs and receipts to Rs. 14.35 lakhs, thus showing a profit of Rs. 10.84 lakhs, or a return of 27.52 per cent. on the capital outlay. The area protected by these works is given in the departmental report at 482,923 acres. From embankments for which only revenue accounts are kept, a net revenue of Rs. 5.35 lakhs was derived; the area protected by them was 196,147 acres. All these figures compare favourably with the previous year, but the return on the embankments of the former description was slightly less owing to an increase in the working expenses.

The work of embanking the Yayundy Stream was practically completed during the year. The accounts show a deficit of Rs. 19,026 on the year's working. The area protected is given at 1,648 acres. The work of raising the Ma-ubin Island embankment was continued, and the expenditure on this work now amounts to Rs. 12,619 on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 16,182. An extension of the Sakangyi retirement of this embankment was completed at a cost of Rs. 21,362. A sum of Rs. 22,278 was spent during the year on the Ngawun branch of the Henzada section of the Irrawaddy embankment for the construction of a retirement and Rs. 11,782 on raising the embankment of the Henzada section. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was paid over to the Burma Railways as compensation for the damage done and the loss of traffic caused by the demolition of portion of the *Letpadan-Tharrawa Line* in 1907. This sum had been fixed by compromise. The work of constructing a retirement to protect the lower portion of Henzada Town which was begun in 1911-12 was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 17,199. The work of widening and deepening the Myagya creek in the Myaungmya District has begun.

Weather and Crops.

Character of
the season.

90. In contrast to the two preceding years, the agricultural year 1912-13 was marked by excellent harvests. Over Lower Burma the rainfall, though below the average in amount, was timely and evenly distributed, and floods were slight. In Upper Burma in the dry zone favourable early and late rains produced good crops on the uplands, while in irrigated areas the water-supply was ample throughout the year. On the islands and in riverine tracts a fair harvest was gathered, although the Irrawaddy did not reach so high a level as in 1911-12.

Outturn
and prices.

91. The Provincial rice outturn was estimated at 97 per cent. of normal and the exportable surplus was calculated to be 2,620,000 tons of cargo rice. In 1911-12 the final forecast figures were 2,425,000 tons, while the actual exports, excluding Bengal paddy, were 2,412,000 tons. Arrangements have now been made to obtain regular forecasts from certain Upper Burma Districts where the rice crop is important. Speculation based on a strong demand from the Straits, China and Japan forced the price of paddy as high as Rs. 220 at Rangoon in July. Such was the demand for rice for export that 80,000 tons of paddy were imported from Bengal to be milled here. Subsequently prices collapsed and at the end of November the price of paddy oscillated round Rs. 140. Early supplies of the new crop were marketed at this figure, but by the end of February prices had receded to Rs. 125. They rallied to Rs. 140 in April but fell away again, and at the close of the year stood about Rs. 130. A noteworthy

feature in the history of the year was that prices in the jungle for considerable periods stood higher than prices at Rangoon. This strength of stock holders, which brought about the price rally in April, is to be ascribed to the better godown accommodation now available in the Districts. Large stocks are reported to be still held back in the hope of higher prices.

The final cotton forecast for the year placed the Provincial yield at 45,000 bales. Export statistics, however, tend to show that the outturn was underestimated. The Provincial output of groundnut was estimated in the final forecast at 75,000 tons. In the absence of trustworthy estimates of local consumption it is impossible adequately to test this forecast. The outturn of white beans was higher, that of red beans lower, than in the preceding year. The yield of sesamum was much higher, and millet, maize and wheat outturns also were better.

The good rice harvest lessened the demand for millet and maize, and the price fell. Plentiful supplies also brought down the price of sesamum. But in spite of heavy crops the price of groundnut at harvest remained at last year's level, while the price of cotton at Myingyan was even a little higher. At the Allanmyo factories combination succeeded in reducing the price paid to the cultivator. The prices of beans varied with the acreages sown: white beans fetched a little less, red beans and *peyin* a little more than in 1911-12. Local supplies and local demand governed the fluctuations in the values of tobacco and chillies.

Co-operation.

92. The main features of the year's work were a moderate increase of Rural Societies in the Districts in which co-operation has already been established; the continued growth of the Upper Burma Central Bank; a large increase in the volume of debt liquidation and land redemption done through societies in the Mandalay, Kvaüksè and Sagaing Districts; and the progress of land settlement in the Môn Canal Tract. Other points that may attain importance later are the proposed establishment of a Central Cattle Re-insurance Society and the development of the co-operative sale of paddy, wheat, cotton and sleepers and of co-operative purchase of rice. The formation of a Provincial Post Office Co-operative Credit Society; the establishment of Co-operative Tenancy Societies in Lower Burma; the holding of two District Conferences in Sagaing and Kyaohob; and the adoption of technical and financial measures for the improvement of the silk industry in Amarapura are also worthy of notice. The number of Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 691 with 16,821 members to 976 with 23,731 members. These credit societies are of the *Luzatti* and *Raiffeisen* type. They lend at the rate of 15 per cent. and pay on deposits at the rate of 9 per cent. Their working capital was Rs. 28.10 lakhs as against Rs. 18.52 lakhs in 1911-12. Of this the societies found Rs. 7½ lakhs. in shares, deposits by members and Reserve Funds while Central Banks and non-members supplied Rs. 17½ lakhs. The share capital during the year rose from Rs. 2.79 lakhs to Rs. 4.48 lakhs, and the Reserve Funds from Rs. 74,243 to Rs. 1.52 lakhs. Loans and deposits from non-members and societies amounted to Rs. 16,058 and Rs. 17.40 lakhs, as against Rs. 25,151 and Rs. 11.76 lakhs respectively in 1911-12. Loans from Government increased from Rs. 1.84 lakhs to Rs. 2.92 lakhs, but of this Rs. 2.82 lakhs were advances to the societies in the Môn Canal Tract. Deposits of members decreased slightly from Rs. 34,304 to Rs. 31,680. The loans made to individuals and societies amounted to Rs. 19.97 lakhs and Rs. 6,715, as against Rs. 15.59 lakhs and *nil* respectively in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs. 33,254 as against Rs. 20,439. The total profit on the year's working was Rs. 1.29 lakhs as against Rs. 78,667 in the previous year. The total turnover was Rs. 59.60 lakhs, and the percentage of cost was 55. The percentage for Rural *Raiffeisen* Societies in Germany is only 18, and the large percentage in the Province is due chiefly to the rudimentary means of remittance of money, and to the practical absence of good communications over the greater part of the country.

Cash
Provision
District
tion.

Co-operative
Rural
Societies.

**CHAP. IV.—
PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION.**

While in Upper Burma the development of agricultural co-operation has proceeded apace, its progress in Lower Burma has been slow. This is accounted for by the different conditions obtaining in these two portions of the Province. The counterpart of the cultivator farming 10 or 12 acres in Upper Burma is in Lower Burma the man who farms 50 or 60 acres. The financial requirements of the latter cannot be so easily satisfied as those of the former, and to meet them adequately greater experience and ampler funds will be needed. At present, of the 976 agricultural credit societies, only 112 are in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma great strides were made with the Mōn Canal colonisation scheme. Credit societies in the tract increased from 61 to 85 and their members from 1,541 to 2,438. The total amount of Government loans issued in this tract since the beginning of the work in December 1911 is Rs. 3.73 lakhs, of which Rs. 2.82 lakhs were outstanding on the 30th June 1913. The results achieved are reported to be exceedingly satisfactory. Cheap capital has been introduced and has rendered it easy for cultivators to establish themselves on the land. The conditions prevailing in the early years of the Mandalay and Shwebo Canals, when the rates for money were from 60 to 300 per cent. have been rendered impossible.

**Unions and
Central
Banks.**

93. There were 67 unions in 13 Districts comprising 775 agricultural credit societies, as against 43 comprising 485 societies in 1911-12. Their funds with the previous year's closing balance amounted to Rs. 12,581. This was raised by a rate on working capital as in previous years. The expenditure on inspection was Rs. 8,209, and the closing balance was Rs. 4,571. Six Inspectors on Rs. 50 *per mensem* were maintained from the funds. These unions are merely controlling agencies.

There are now four Central Banks, the Sagu-Salin Central Bank being opened at Sagu in October 1912 to supply funds to societies in the Minbu District not entitled to agricultural advances under the colonisation scheme. The share capital was Rs. 17,950, deposits amounted to Rs. 31,863 and the balance sheet at the close of the year showed a profit of Rs. 900. The Pegu Central Bank established in the previous year remained a collecting agency only. The bulk of the requirements of agricultural credit societies are met by loans from the Upper Burma Central Bank, Mandalay, and the Pakōkku Central Bank. The management of the latter, after its reorganisation, improved, but it is reported that there is still room for further improvement. The share capital was Rs. 19,600, and the deposits amounted to Rs. 81,000 and the profit for the year was Rs. 3,700. The Upper Burma Central Bank, which is practically the Provincial Central Bank, continued to develop. The share capital on the 30th June 1913 was Rs. 1.63 lakhs held by 440 individual members and 760 societies. Deposits amounted to Rs. 15.25 lakhs. There was an overdraft of Rs. 85,000, at the National Bank of India at Mandalay and a loan of one lakh of rupees was taken from the same Bank during the year. Loans to societies stood at Rs. 16.95 lakhs. Investments amounted to Rs. 2.17 lakhs and the reserve fund to Rs. 13,800. The profit for the year was Rs. 41,200. After the payment of a dividend at 9 per cent. a sum of Rs. 12,800 was carried to reserve.

**Other
Societies.**

94. The number of societies registered as urban, that is non-agricultural, rose from 37 to 40. Of these 16 are societies of salary earners, the largest of which is the new Postal Society, organised during the year by the Postmaster-General. The report foreshadows the formation of Police Societies. There were seven silk weavers' Societies, and one cane-workers' Society. All of these are contained in the Amarapura Union. Good progress was made at the Societies' weaving school at Amarapura and the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 for the engagement of an expert from England or India. The total number of members in urban societies was 2,624. The working capital rose from Rs. 4.04 lakhs to Rs. 5.33 lakhs and the share capital from Rs. 1.54 lakhs to Rs. 2.24 lakhs. The profit on the year's working was Rs. 29,000. There is scope for co-operation in many local industries besides silk weaving, and the enquiry into the economics of local industries, it is hoped, will be resumed.

Nine co-operative sale-societies were working during the year and the results of their work were encouraging, though still largely experimental. Six sold members' paddy, the remainder wheat, cotton and railway sleepers. Three Rangoon firms bought paddy from them and the Supply and Transport Department paddy and wheat. The society for the extraction and sale of sleepers was formed in the north of the Shwabo District owing to the scarcity brought on by drought. A contract for 10,000 sleepers was obtained from the Railway and the work progressed smoothly.

CHAP. IV.—
FARMING
AND
DRAINAGE.

Cattle Insurance Societies increased from 23 to 57 within the short space of two and a half months. It was then thought desirable to make arrangements for re-insurance, especially as there was every indication that the number of cattle insurance societies would continue to increase largely. Pending the establishment therefore, of a Central Re-insurance Society, no new societies were registered after September. Proposals for the establishment of a central society are being examined. Under the present bye-laws the premium is Rs. 3—2 per cent. *per annum*. Deaths from rinderpest are excluded. Fifty-seven societies have Rs. 3,300 in hand. Rupees 141 were paid in indemnities on nine deaths. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 34. Two thousand and ninety-nine head of cattle were insured at the end of the year, the full value of which was Rs. 76,396. The possibility of the inclusion in the insurance of death from rinde pest is being considered.

An experiment was begun in Lower Burma with the establishment of two Co-partnership Tenancy Societies, one at Yebuwa in the Pyapôn District and the other at Thanatpin in the Pegu District. The object is to collect capital from tenants and others by shares and acquire land for cultivation by the tenant shareholders. The scheme is as yet in its infancy, but promises well.

Rules under the new Act II of 1912 were published during the year.

Horticulture.

95. There are two Agri-Horticultural Societies in the Province, *i.e.*, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma in Rangoon and the Tenasserim Agri-Horticultural Society in Moulmein. Horticultural Societies.

The former increased its membership by eight, and the financial results of the year were not unsatisfactory, the deficit at the close of the year being only Rs. 1,549-3-10, as against a deficit of Rs. 6,603-14-11 at the end of 1911, although a sum of Rs. 3,393 was written off as depreciation during the year. The income from all sources was Rs. 25,435-8-3, as against Rs. 25,258-7-3 in 1911. Of the income Government and the Rangoon Municipality contributed by grant Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

The Committee appointed under the bye-laws of the Society was enlarged by 12 members and representatives of the native communities were placed on it. This may tend to popularize and enlarge the sphere of influence of the Society. The Society has in view the undertaking of a new water scheme to cost Rs. 5,279. The question of funds with which to meet this work may be one of difficulty unless its expenditure is carefully watched. The annual exhibition of flowers, plants and fruits was held as usual with success during the year, but the industrial section was omitted owing to lack of funds. The demand for plants, etc., by the people continued good, and the Society was able to meet it successfully.

The Tenasserim Agri-Horticultural Society at Moulmein published no report of the year's work.

Forests.

96. The total area of forest reserves in the Province rose during the year from 26,136 to 27,023 square miles. An area of 854 square miles was notified as new reserves. Forty-two square miles thrown up by the Sittang river were added to the Kadonbaw and Alangon Reserves in the Tenasserim Circle. Four square miles were struck off on a recomputation of areas while 14 square miles Forest reserves, surveys, settlements and workings.

**CHAP. IV.—
FOREST
REVENUE AND
MANAGEMENT.**

were disafforested. The total area of unclassed forests at the close of the year was 106,592 square miles, a decrease of 4,626 square miles as compared with the previous year. Of this area 2,051 square miles were due to a correction of last year's figures bringing them in agreement with those of the Land Records Department. The area finally settled during the year was 843 square miles at a cost of Rs. 10,573. The total length of boundaries was 23,598 miles, a decrease of 136 miles on last year's figures. The decrease is due to 596 miles of internal boundaries hitherto shown as external boundaries being omitted. The total length of new boundaries demarcated was 1,041 miles. Three hundred and forty-two square miles of reserved forests and 266 linear miles of boundaries were surveyed by the topographical branch of the Survey of India. A special Forest Survey branch will be required to map the 12,776 square miles of reserves still awaiting survey.

Working-plans were sanctioned for 274 square miles of reserved forests during the year of which 106 square miles lay in the Bhamo Division, and 168 in the Ruby Mines Division. The working-plan reports for 1,737 square miles have been written but have not yet been submitted to the Local Government for sanction. The field work in connection with working-plans for another 574 square miles was taken in hand during the year. The revision of the sanctioned working-plans for 292 square miles was also undertaken. Working-plans are still required for 7,315 square miles of reserved and 436 square miles of unclassed forests.

**Preservation
of the
forests.**

97. Offences against Forest Rules increased from 4,228 to 4,765. Better work was done by the protective staff. The exhaustion of supplies of timber and fuel in unclassed forests in parts of the Pegu and Tenasserim Circles led to offences in reserved forests and an attempt was made to discourage large waste in conversion of timber by timber-traders, especially in the unclassed forests of the Northern and Southern Circles. The principal increase was again under the head of unauthorized fellings and occurred in all Circles.

Fire-protection was more successful than in the previous year. Protection was attempted over 4,040,247 acres and was successfully carried out over 3,842,479 acres, at a total cost of Rs. 239 lakhs. The unclassed forests are open to free grazing. The incidence of grazing in reserved forests is very low. Injury from cattle is reported only in some of the plains reserves in the Tharrawaddy, Zigon and Prome Divisions where all the unclassed forests have disappeared and no other place exists for cattle grazing.

**Improve-
ment of the
forests.**

98. The expenditure on new buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 70,253. Of this sum Rs. 23,838 were spent on quarters for subordinates, Rs. 28,055 on rest-houses and Rs. 17,923 on headquarter houses. The expenditure under the last head is lower as houses at headquarters have been built by the Public Works Department; Rs. 41,548 were spent on repairs to existing buildings. The expenditure on new roads and paths amounted to Rs. 50,949—of which cart roads took Rs. 19,222 and bridle paths Rs. 30,797—and on repairs to Rs. 27,262. The decreased expenditure on communications is due to lack of funds. Roads and buildings are both urgently required. The area of regular plantations was reduced by 381 acres on a recomputation of areas. Teak plantations on hillside clearings (*Taungyas*) were made during the year, but the total area of this class of plantation decreased by 1,623 acres chiefly on a recomputation of areas. Improvement fellings were made over 89,990 acres at a cost of Rs. 46,902.

**Exploitation
of teak and
other woods.**

99. The number of teak trees girdled during the year was 159,989, an increase of 14 per cent. on the figures for 1911-12. Over 41,000 tons of teak were extracted by Government Agency, and of this amount nearly 29,000 tons or 70 per cent. were extracted from the forests in the Pegu Circle. Purchasers extracted nearly 214,000 tons, an increase of 3 per cent. on the previous year's figures which however were low. The floating season was exceptionally good in Lower Burma, it was bad in the Northern Circle and normal in the Southern Circle, though conditions on the Shweli river were not good. The extraction of other timber

and fuel by purchasers showed an increase of 34 and 65 per cent. respectively over the figures of the previous year. The increased extraction of reserved timbers other than teak was most marked in the Tenasserim and Pegu Circles of Lower Burma. The timber extracted on free grants during the year amounted to nearly one and a half million cubic feet (of which 15 per cent. was teak) as compared with one million cubic feet in the previous year. The increase was almost entirely confined to the Bassein-Myaungmya Division of the Pegu Circle.

Gen. M.
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and
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1912.

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

Mines and Quarries.

101. Of the mines falling under the provisions of the Indian Mines Act, the galena mines in the Mandalay District were not worked during the year, and the steatite mines at Sanbawgyi on the confines of the Minbu and Kyaukpyu Districts were exempted from the operation of the Act. On the other hand, increased mining activity in Tavoy raised the number of mines in that District which come within the provisions of the Act to 31. No advisory boards have yet been constituted in the Province, but since the close of the year the mining public in Tavoy has constituted a Chamber of Mines. The health reports from the Mergui and Ruby Mines Districts where the Burma Development Syndicate and the Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, respectively work were good, but malaria is said to be prevalent in Tavoy. In the Ruby Mines the rate of wages for unskilled labour was 12 annas *per diem* and in Mergui from 12 annas to Re. 1, the Development Syndicate there providing the food supplies and debiting the cost against the wages due. In Tavoy a contractual system is in vogue in the wolfram mines, the actual worker being engaged by the gangman contractor. Women and children were employed in Tavoy; they are not entered in the returns and it is reported that they are employed only to a limited extent and in none but surface and alluvial workings. One fatal accident resulting in one death occurred at the Ruby Mines. In Tavoy nine fatal and one serious accidents caused fifteen deaths and one serious injury. The reporting of accidents in the past is said to have been defective, and an improvement in this respect is anticipated.

The Indian
Mines Act

102. The number of applications for prospecting and exploring licenses and for mining leases disposed of during 1912 was 956 and 12 respectively, as against 1,367 and 18 respectively during 1911. At the end of the year there were 265 applications for prospecting and exploring licenses and 36 applications for mining leases pending as against 610 and 23 respectively at the close of the previous year. These figures go to show that the prospecting fever abated somewhat during the year. The hopes of prospectors are still centred on the Tavoy and Mergui Districts. Of the 301 applications for licenses and leases pending at the end of the year no less than 158 were applications relating to these two Districts, wolfram in nearly every case being the mineral coveted. In the rest of Burma applications to prospect for petroliferous areas were most numerous. Gold and coal have a few devotees. Five mining leases were granted as compared with seven in 1911. Of these three were for mineral oil in PakOkku and Myingyan; one for iron ore in the Maymyo Township of the Mandalay District and one for lead and silver in the Southern Shan States.

New
mines

103. The output of petroleum in the Province during the year amounted to 245 million gallons, valued at Rs. 144 lakhs and exceeding the output of the previous year by 23 million gallons. The Districts that contributed to this output were Magwe with 179½ million gallons, Myingyan with 56½, PakOkku with nearly 5 and Minbu with close on 4. Smaller quantities were contributed by Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Thayetmyo. With the exception of Akyab, where the production fell from 19,000 to 15,000 gallons, every District shows an increased

Petroleum

CHAP. IV.—
PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

output. Magwe had an increase of 13 million gallons. Wells in the Yenangyaung oil-field have now been drilled to a depth of 2,400 feet, where new sands have been met with. The increase in the Myingyan District was six million gallons. Though applications to prospect on the Singu oil-field were numerous, no great development took place in this field during the year. It is held as a reserve field by the Burma Oil Company and the Rangoon Oil Company and increased production on it does not necessarily mean increased development. The increase in the Pakokku District where the Yenangyat oil-field is situated, was small, being some 40,000 gallons, but in Minbu the output rose from 632,000 gallons to no less than 3,896,000 gallons. In the Thayetmyo District, where one prospector won oil, the output rose from 1,355 to 53,450 gallons. In the Akyab and Kyaukpadaung Districts the production was practically stationary. In the Upper Chindwin District the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company commenced drilling operations at their field at Indaw in the Kindat Township.

Gold.

104. The output of gold in the Province fell during the year. In the Myittha District, where the Burma Gold Dredging Company, Limited, holds the right to dredge for gold in the bed of the Irrawaddy river, the output fell from 6,390 ozs. to 4,995 ozs. valued at Rs. 2·84 lakhs. Elsewhere, gold winning was carried on by native methods and on a totally insignificant scale. The Katha, Pakokku and Upper Chindwin Districts were the only Districts besides the Myittha District, to return figures, and the output between them was only 73 ozs.

Rubies.

105. The ruby mines in the Mogoke valley in the Ruby Mines District were worked during the year by the Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited. Rubies, sapphires and spinels to the value of Rs. 9·24 lakhs, Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 9,590 respectively were extracted, as against stones to the value of Rs. 9·65 lakhs, Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 10,500 in the previous year. The value of the Company's total output fell very slightly. The ruby market in Europe was bad, but the local market was good though prices ruled low. The sapphire market was good. The Company began to extend their operations into the neighbouring Katha and Bernardmyo valleys. The profit for the year ending the 28th February 1913 was £8,159. Of this £2,818 is payable to the Government of India as the tax on profits. The royalties collected from the native miners during the year ending the 30th June 1913 amounted to Rs. 2·87 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 1·81 lakhs for the year ending the 29th February 1912. These royalties are payable to Government, but 10 per cent. is retained by the Company as remuneration for the collection. The increase in these royalties is due to a rush to Bernardmyo consequent on a find of stone there at the beginning of the year. New finds of stones were also made at Kabaing, Gwebin and Sinkwa.

Other
minerals.

106. The production of wolfram fell to 8,026 cwts. valued at Rs. 4·99 lakhs. In Tavoy the fall was of some 12,500 cwts., but this is said to be due not to exhaustion, but to the closing down of some areas where boundary disputes had arisen. Mergui more than doubled its output and the Southern Shan States show a slight increase. Tin ore from the Mergui District fell to 1,026 cwts. valued at Rs. 82,488, but from the Mergui and Tavoy Districts tin was produced to the amount of 4,014 cwts. valued at Rs. 5·43 lakhs; 12,560 tons of iron ore valued at Rs. 4,318 were extracted in the Mandalay District, as against 20,995 tons in the previous year. In the Northern Shan States the production of lead slag and silver lead ore fell off slightly from 31,954 and 3,218 tons respectively to 22,563 tons valued at Rs. 8·96 lakhs and 2,950 tons valued at Rs. 61,415. Six hundred and twenty-four tons of copper ore were also produced. Jade weighing 806 cwts. valued at Rs. 24,299 was extracted in the Myittha District, as compared with 2,063 cwts. worth Rs. 1·72 lakhs extracted during the previous year. The disturbances in China affected the trade in this mineral detrimentally, but the outlook at the end of the year was brighter. Twenty-seven cwts. of amber valued at Rs. 2,680 were brought in from the Hukong valley, as against 13½ cwts. worth Rs. 2,000 in the previous year.

107. Large quantities of clay, sandstone, limestone, laterite, gravel and granite were extracted during the year for the requirements of the Public Works Department, the Burma Railways, and the Municipalities for building and road-making purposes. The largest quarries in the country are the quarry on the island of Kalagauk in the Amherst District and the quarry at Zingyaik opened during the year in the Thaton District, from both of which the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon derive their supplies of stone for their river training works.

CHAP. IV.—
Production and
Distribution.
Quarry
stones and
clay.

108. The receipts from fees, rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber amounted to Rs. 33·17 lakhs and were the highest yet recorded. Compared with the figures of the previous year the increase was Rs. 4·48 lakhs. In Magwe, fees, rents and royalties on petroleum increased by Rs. 2·53 lakhs. In the Minbu District rents and royalties more than doubled themselves. Thayetmvo showed a good increase while royalties on petroleum in Myingyan increased by Rs. 62,835. In the Myitkyina District the license to collect royalty on jade produced only Rs. 12,495, as against Rs. 44,133 in the previous year, but in the Ruby Mines District there was a substantial increase in the royalties on precious stones, the total receipts being Rs. 3·23 lakhs as against Rs. 1·68 lakhs. Fees, rents and royalties on other minerals show a decrease of Rs. 50,653, from Rs. 2·36 lakhs to Rs. 1·85 lakhs. The Tenasserim Division was responsible for 80 per cent. of this decrease, the total receipts there falling from Rs. 1·93 lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 1·52 lakhs. In the four Districts of this Division, Thaton, Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, surface rents paid under prospecting licenses declined, and royalties also declined, owing to the lowering of royalty rates on wolfram.

Revenue
from mines
and quarries.

Manufactures.

109. The Census Report of 1911 gives the percentage of the population of the Province engaged in industries as 6·70 only. The industries that have expanded largely and reached big dimensions are few in number. Rice-milling, saw-milling and the extraction and refining of petroleum are practically the only industries carried on on a large scale, though non-agricultural occupations, such as mining, and the transport services, such as the Railway and the Irrawaddy Flotilla Steamer Companies that partake of an industrial nature, support 13 and 3·27 per cent. respectively, of the population. The special industrial census of large industries undertaken at the same time as the census returned 29,872 persons employed in rice-milling, 9,833 persons in saw-milling and 11,150 engaged in chemical industries, of whom 10,747 were employed in the various operations of petroleum refining. For mines and petroleum well 9,006 workers were returned, while on transport construction 4,907 persons were engaged. The figures of the Provincial returns for the year of report indicate no great change in these industries. Cotton-mills, however, with a daily average of 3,307 workers now show a great advance. Apart from these industries that are largely controlled and guided by European agency, a few indigenous industries are to be found in the Province. The most important of these is the silk weaving industry at Amarapura near Mandalay and at Shwedaung in the Prome District. The industry was introduced into the former place by the Manipuris brought to Amarapura in the early part of the nineteenth century, and has been carried on ever since by their descendants and by the Burmese living in the neighbourhood. Of late years the industry has fallen on bad times and the high price of the raw material imported from China, together with foreign competition, has threatened to destroy it in both centres. An attempt is now being made to help it by the establishment of co-operative credit societies. Other indigenous industries, such as the manufacture of cigars, mats, pottery, shoes, umbrellas, carts, etc., are generally carried on as a subsidiary occupation, and do not call for any detailed comment.

Principal
industries.

110. The Indian Factories Act, 1911, came into force throughout the Province on the 1st July 1912, repealing the Indian Factories Act, 1881. District Magistrates remain Inspectors of Factories for their Districts, but Civil Surgeons

Factories.

Chart IV—
Proces-
sion and
Distri-
bution.

are heretofore concerned only with the certification of children in factories. Under the provisions of the Act factories in Upper Burma were for the first time brought on to the register as well as factories in Lower Burma, and the number of factories registered rose consequently from 307 to 438. The largest increases were in rice-mills from 165 to 245; and in saw-mills from 88 to 114. Cotton-mills rose from 2 to 13. The other increases are insignificant. The average daily number of operatives rose from 43,784 to 50,723, of whom 46,358 were males, 3,523 females and 842 children. Nineteen thousand four hundred and twenty-two of the operatives work in the Rangoon Town District and 8,566 in the Hanthawaddy (Syriam) District. The work done by the women and children is reported to be generally light and away from machinery. In Rangoon only one female child was employed as against 155 male children, but in the Myingyan District 290 female children were employed as against 137 male children. Adult male operatives were exceeded by adult female operatives in only two Districts—in the Meiktila District which returns 64 against 46 males and in the Myingyan District which returns 1,398 females against 998 males.

The rate of wages for unskilled labour remained more or less unchanged, the rate in Rangoon being put at from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 *per mensem* with quarters provided. It is pointed out however that the rate fluctuates largely owing to several factors. Among others the work in the mills is largely done by imported labour, and conditions in India regulate the supply. As the demand in Burma is constant, the conditions in India have an important bearing on the wage. For the more skilled trades there is no standard pay. A man's pay depends on the work he has to do.

An Inspector of Factories under the new Act was appointed from the 1st January 1913. During the year of report the health of the operatives was reported to be good, but the sanitary arrangements in factories are said to be defective, especially with regard to the water-supply and the ventilation in rice-mills. The fencing of the machinery and the mill-gearing is said to be generally unsatisfactory. Accidents reported fell from 385 to 349, but fatal accidents rose from 9 to 13. The proportion of non-fatal to fatal accidents reported during the last three years in Burma is 23 to 1, while the proportion in England for the last year for which figures are available is 124 to 1; hence the deduction that accidents in the past have not been fully reported. Serious accidents rose from 123 to 150. There was one prosecution under the new Act during the year.

Trade.

Maritime
trade: total
value and
revenue.

III. The year has been one of increasing activity. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Province amounted to Rs. 75.93 lakhs and exceeded that of the preceding year by $1\frac{1}{4}$ crores, or nearly 18 per cent. Leaving treasure and Government stores out of account, the value of private merchandise, imported and exported, amounting to Rs. 66.45 lakhs exceeded that of 1911-12 by Rs. 8,88.6 lakhs, or 15.4 per cent. The imports of gold fell from the high figure they reached in 1911-12, namely, Rs. 2,68.11 lakhs, to a normal level, the actual figure being Rs. 66.16 lakhs. Only 275,856 sovereigns were imported during the year as against 1,663,790 in 1911-12; it is presumed that some difficulty was experienced in the absorption of this latter amount. The decline in gold imports was counter-balanced to some extent by the imports of silver. These were high, the excess of imports over exports being Rs. 3,05.13 lakhs, a figure which was surpassed in 1907-08 but which has not been approached within a crore in any other year.

The total value of the private foreign trade was Rs. 43.26 lakhs, but as rice accounts for more than half of Burma's export trade and since it is largely a matter of accident in what proportions her supplies of this commodity are divided between Indian and foreign ports, a sounder basis of comparison is afforded by a consideration of this external trade as a whole, omitting the purely coasting trade between ports within the Province. On this basis the total value of the private foreign trade was Rs. 62.69 lakhs, the advance being marked both in exports and in imports. The total exports from Burma to foreign or Indian ports amounted to

Chart IV—
Rangoon
trade and
District
7900.

Rs. 38.5 crores in value, showing an improvement of 14 per cent. on the figures of 1911-12. As rice accounts for more than half of the export trade of the Province, the higher average price that ruled for it during the year—it was 5 per cent. above that of 1911-12—partly explains this increase in the total value. Even so rice accounts for only 52 per cent. of the total exports of the year as against 72 per cent. in the previous year; and notable increases took place in the exports of petroleum, timber, groundnuts, raw cotton and tobacco leaf. On the other hand, exports of lead, beans and cutch declined. Imports advanced by over 19 per cent. in the combined external trade. Their total value was Rs. 23.53 lakhs. Even after allowing for the general rise in prices throughout the world as evidenced by the British Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices being 5.2 per cent. higher than in 1911, the increase under certain articles is exceptional. The largest increases occurred in the imports of cotton and silk manufactures, liquors, sugar, biscuits and milk, hardware, paper, soap and matches. As against this the imports of salt and machinery declined, and excellent crops in the country reduced the imports of tobacco, groundnuts and sesamum from other parts of India. The value of the private coasting trade between Provincial ports rose from Rs. 4,10.75 lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 4,68.96 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 2,46.72 lakhs represent imports and Rs. 2,22.24 lakhs exports. It may be noticed that imports exceed exports, as in the former are included freight and shipper's profit. The bulk of the trade is between Rangoon and the ports on the Tenasserim coast.

The total value of the trade in private merchandise with Indian ports outside Burma rose from Rs. 16.44 lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 19.45 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn from India increased, while there was a conspicuous decline in importations of tobacco, groundnuts and sesamum. Exports of rice and padly continued small, being slightly larger than in 1911-12, but considerably less than in any of the preceding six years.

The advent in Indian waters of the Japanese steamship line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and its competition with the British lines, such as the British India Steam Navigation Company, led to something in the nature of a freight war. Imports from Japan, however, remained more or less stationary, while the exports to Japan increased by 65 per cent., mainly owing to the heavy business done in rice. The balance of trade in the combined external trade of the Province that is to say, the excess in value of exports over imports, amounted to Rs. 15 crores. Excluding the treasure the net balance was over Rs. 11 crores.

The net customs duty realized, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, was Rs. 2,04.05 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 20 lakhs over that of the previous year. There was an improvement of 10.6 per cent. in the gross collections. Imports and exports were 16.7 and 9.7 per cent. better, but under "salt" there was a shrinkage of 7.8 per cent. Under import duty "liquors" contributed Rs. 23.66 lakhs, "cotton piece-goods" Rs. 13.18 lakhs, "tobacco" Rs. 7.99 lakhs, "sugar" Rs. 3.55 lakhs, "silk piece-goods" Rs. 3.40 lakhs, "petroleum" Rs. 1.65 lakhs. Rangoon's share of the total gross revenue was Rs. 1,71.82 lakhs, and in addition a sum of Rs. 24.35 lakhs was collected on account of exports of rice from outports. The total revenue of the outports amounted to Rs. 34.81 lakhs, of which Rs. 32.81 lakhs represented export duty on rice. The collections at the various outports were—Bassein, Rs. 17.93 lakhs; Moulmein Rs. 8.85 lakhs; Akyab, Rs. 7.21 lakhs; Tavoy Rs. 5.7 lakh; Mergui, Rs. 20 lakh and Victoria Point Rs. 5.05 lakh.

112. The value of the total merchandise excluding treasure imported into Rangoon from foreign countries during the year was Rs. 13,56.63 lakhs as against Rs. 11,43.57 lakhs in 1911-12. The value of the articles and produce imported coastwise was Rs. 9,19.49 lakhs as against Rs. 7,65.62 lakhs. Exports from Rangoon to foreign countries again, excluding Government treasure, rose from Rs. 20,34.92 lakhs to Rs. 21,34.44 lakhs, and the value of the articles and produce exported coastwise from Rs. 7,98.94 lakhs to Rs. 9,33.66 lakhs.

Rangoon's share of the foreign trade declined from 85.92 per cent. in 1911-12 to 82.22 per cent. This decline is due to the diversion of part of its rice export trade to Bassein. The increasing port charges and the difficulties of shipment, no fewer than 231 vessels being compelled to finish their loading below the Hastings shoal, are the reasons alleged for this decline.

Rangoon
trade :
total
figures.

CHAP. IV.—
PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.
Rangoon
trade ;
foreign
imports.

113. The combined values of the foreign and coasting trade under *Textiles*—*Cotton* advanced 24 per cent. and represented 25 per cent. of the aggregate value of merchandise imported, the total value of the cotton goods imported reaching the figure of Rs. 5,75.60 lakhs as against Rs. 4,65.33 lakhs in 1911-12. The imports of *twist and yarn* were the highest on record, the combined foreign and Indian receipts being 18½ million pounds against the previous record of 15½ millions in 1908-09. *Yarns* from the United Kingdom rose by 76 per cent. in quantity and 69 per cent. in value. *Indian yarn* advanced by 80 per cent. in quantity and 77 per cent. in value, Calcutta's share being Rs. 40.19 lakhs and Bombay's Rs. 25.10 lakhs. The trade with Western China was dislocated during the year. In foreign imports of *piece-goods* there was a big advance of over 17 million yards valued at Rs. 39 lakhs. The United Kingdom's share of the total trade was 8½ per cent., followed by Holland with 11 per cent. The increase is attributed to the prosperity of the people. The imports of *piece-goods* in the coasting trade advanced by over three million yards and Rs. 5 lakhs. The direct imports from Bombay were valued at Rs. 27.16 lakhs and from Calcutta came goods valued at Rs. 25.59 lakhs, a large proportion of which was probably manufactured in Bombay. From Madras and Pondicherry goods worth Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 3.93 lakhs respectively were received. In other cotton manufactures, *blankets* represented Rs. 19.22 lakhs, of which Germany supplied Rs. 8.91 lakhs, Holland Rs. 6.23 lakhs, and Belgium Rs. 3.58 lakhs. *Handkerchiefs* and *shawls* advanced from Rs. 2.49 lakhs to Rs. 5.73 lakhs, chiefly from the United Kingdom. *Hosiery* fell from Rs. 18.17 lakhs to Rs. 16.73 lakhs. Japan dropped from Rs. 9.69 lakhs to Rs. 6.14 lakhs, while Germany increased her contributions from Rs. 5.65 lakhs to Rs. 8.31 lakhs. *Sewing thread*, mostly from the United Kingdom, advanced from Rs. 7.30 lakhs to Rs. 9.15 lakhs.

The total value of the silk imports under *Textiles*—*Silk* rose from Rs. 77.58 lakhs to Rs. 1,01.66 lakhs. The imports of *raw silk* both in quantity and value were the highest on record. The supplies were obtained from China and Indo-China, with a small quantity from Siam. The overland arrivals from Western China were approximately 161,280 lbs. worth Rs. 9.11 lakhs, as against 102,612 lbs. valued at Rs. 5.71 lakhs. In *piece-goods* (pure) Japan has a monopoly of the trade and supplied 97 per cent. of the total imports. The imports were the highest on record, amounting to the value of Rs. 64.08 lakhs. *Goods of silk mixed with other materials* increased by 94 per cent. in value, the bulk arriving from the United Kingdom. A good demand has lately sprung up for *piece-goods of cotton mixed with artificial silk*, and this promises to increase.

There has been a steady improvement in the woollen trade since 1909-10 and it has now settled down to normal conditions. The total value of imports was Rs. 38.59 lakhs as against Rs. 36.77 lakhs in 1911-12. *Piece-goods* fell by Rs. 5.37 lakhs, the fall being attributed to the competition of well imitated cotton tweeds and coating. Italy recovered her trade in *rugs* which was interfered with last year by the boycott. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade fell from Rs. 22.93 lakhs to Rs. 19.61 lakhs, whereas that of Germany advanced from Rs. 11.57 lakh to Rs. 13.51 lakhs.

Apparel (including *Drapery*, etc.) showed a decline which is only partially accounted for by the exclusion this year of *second-hand clothing* and the important item of *waterproofed clothing*. On the other hand *hats, caps and bonnets* advanced by Rs. 63 lakh to Rs. 3.55 lakhs. The *hat* trade is principally in the hands of the United Kingdom, but Italy has considerably strengthened her position. Part of the decline under *apparel* is due to a decrease in importation of *cotton pocket handkerchiefs* from Rs. 2.25 lakhs to Rs. 1.61 lakh. *Belts* remained stationary at Rs. 1.49 lakh. The share of the United Kingdom under this head is 69 per cent. as against 73 per cent. in the previous year.

There was a further improvement under *Haberdashery and Millinery* the total value recorded being Rs. 22.57 lakhs as against Rs. 17.91 lakhs, or an increase of 26 per cent. Japan's share fell from 32 to 27 per cent., but the share of the United Kingdom remained unchanged at 47 per cent. of the total.

Boots and shoes increased by Rs. 1·59 lakh: 91 per cent. came from the United Kingdom where the boot trade was in a flourishing condition in spite of the increased cost of raw material and labour.

There was a slight recovery in the trade of *Metals and ores* imports rising by 4 per cent. in volume and by 6 per cent. in value. *Brass and copper* continued to decrease. *Pig iron* showed further reduction, but imports from Bengal again advanced from 559 to 913 tons. More *tinned plates* were imported for the oil refineries.

There was a healthy expansion in *Hardware*. The value of the articles falling under this head rose from Rs. 39·46 lakhs to Rs. 45·09 lakhs, though it must be remembered that part of the increase is explained by the general rise in prices. The imports of *enamelled ironware* advanced in a remarkable manner; another interesting feature was the large number of *safes* imported, *vis.* 2,014, most of which, however, are reported to be neither fire nor burglar-proof. The United Kingdom contributed Rs. 21·82 lakhs to the total trade, Austria-Hungary following with Rs. 9·26 lakhs and Germany with Rs. 8·15 lakhs.

The imports of *Machinery and Millwork* declined from Rs. 43·89 lakhs to Rs. 31·31 lakhs, but the imports of *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock* advanced from Rs. 22·20 lakhs to Rs. 29·80 lakhs. Imports of *provisions* continued to increase, and the consumption of *oilman's stores* still grows in a remarkable manner. The total value of these stores imported during the year was Rs. 77·48 lakhs as against Rs. 58·25 lakhs in 1911-12. The increase is general under all items. Ten years ago the value of the imports of *condensed milk* and of *biscuits* was Rs. 1·71 and Rs. 1·33 lakh respectively, whereas to-day they each represent over Rs. 20 lakhs. Large quantities of canned and bottled provisions such as *jams, preserved fruit, sardines and other fish, farinaceous and patent foods, etc.*, are being consumed by the people, and the imports of condensed and preserved milk into the Province doubled those into the rest of India. The United Kingdom's share of the total trade was 52 per cent. Although the imports of *fish, unsalted and salted*, rose slightly from Rs. 21·30 lakhs to Rs. 21·99 lakhs, the trade has declined considerably during recent years and *cured fish* to the value of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs is now being yearly imported from India and foreign countries. Imports of "Provisions" coastwise advanced from Rs. 83·24 lakhs to Rs. 94·45 lakhs. Madras sent *fish dry unsalted* (Rs. 22·16 lakhs), Calcutta sent *phi* (Rs. 21·87 lakhs), *dry beef* (Rs. 20·22 lakhs), *fruits and vegetables* (Rs. 10·24 lakhs); Chittagong sent *eggs* (Rs. 7·52 lakhs) and Bombay *butter* (Rs. 3·35 lakhs). Large quantities of *goats, sheep and poultry* were also imported from Calcutta and Chittagong. The Shan States may in time compete in this trade of farm produce. A beginning has been made with *potatoes* and exports from Burma during the year were valued at about two lakhs of rupees.

There was a decline of 10 per cent. in the quantity of *Salt* imported, the figures being 65,529 tons valued at Rs. 14·61 lakhs, as against 72,627 tons valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in 1911. Prices were maintained at a higher level than last year, and the fishery season was an indifferent one. The imports of *refined sugar* were the highest on record, the increase over 1911-12 being 52 per cent. in quantity and 33 per cent. in value. They amounted to 619,342 cwts. valued at Rs. 62·05 lakhs. Java contributed 86 per cent. or 510,477 cwts. valued at Rs. 48·68 lakhs. About 52,000 cwts. consigned from the Straits Settlements were mostly Java sugar. Hongkong sent about 25,000 cwts. of *cane sugar*, and Austria-Hungary 6,000 cwts. of *beet sugar*. Java also sent 10,000 cwts. of *molasses* for use in spirit distilleries in place of *jaggery* from India. The consumption of *confectionery* from the United Kingdom continued to increase.

There was a general increase in the consumption of *Liquors*. Imports of malt liquor (*ale, beer and porter*) increased by 33 per cent. in quantity and 45 per cent. in value. The figures are the highest on record. The United Kingdom supplied 1,001,301 gallons and Germany 211,191 gallons. Germany's share of the trade was over 20 per cent. as against 10 per cent. in 1906-07. Imports of *spirits* improved by 33,046 gallons, and nearly equalled the figures for 1909-10, at the close of which year the present rates of duty were fixed. Clearances for consumption of *brandy, gin, rum and whisky* advanced from 175,840 proof gallons

CHAP. IV.—
PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

to 190,880 proof gallons, the most noticeable increase being under *brandy* and *rum*, which are largely consumed in the liquor shops. There was also an advance from 11,032 liquid gallons to 15,811 liquid gallons under *spirits, other sorts*, principally "*shamshoo*" from China. The increase in the consumption of patent medicines is indicated by an increase in the quantity of *spirit present in drugs, etc.* There was a slight fall of about 200 gallons in the quantity of *methyiated spirit* imported, but the quantity of *Java rum* denatured locally advanced from 6,640 gallons to 8,488 gallons. There has been a general improvement in the wine trade. *Claret* and *Vermouth* are the chief items, the consumption of the latter being on the increase.

Imports of *Tobacco* from foreign countries rose from Rs. 13.65 lakhs to Rs. 14.31 lakhs. *Cigarettes* from the United Kingdom were the main item under this head, accounting for Rs. 13.27 lakhs. Imports from India of *manufactured tobacco* and *cigars* fell, but the imports of *cigarettes* valued at Rs. 1.56 lakh more than doubled the previous year's figures. Under *Mineral Oils, fuel oils* were imported from Dutch Borneo to the value of Rs. 6.51 lakhs. This shows a decline of over one million gallons. Imports of *kerosene* from the United States again fell off, the quantity received being 862,620 gallons valued at Rs. 4.43 lakhs. *White oil*, a highly refined mineral oil used for the adulteration of vegetable oils, fell from about 400,000 gallons to 232,000 gallons. The total imports of *coal* advanced from 365,302 tons to 477,720 tons, of which 434,381 tons came from Bengal and 890 tons from other localities in India. Foreign imports increased from 14,892 tons to 42,449 tons, but of this 31,553 tons were Japanese coal used as ballast in steamers from Japan which, owing to the freight war, had more accommodation than cargo. Imports of British coal declined. *Cement* and *asphalte* advanced by Rs. 2½ lakhs, due to the reconstruction of roads in Rangoon. *Sulphuric acid* fell from 26,742 cwts. to 15,258 cwts., owing to the operations of a local firm. *Matches* rose by nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs to Rs. 17.39 lakhs. The cheap freights for shipment from Japan led to the supplies being sent direct from Japan instead of, as hitherto, from stocks in Straits ports. *Soap* advanced by over Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 17.15 lakhs, mainly from the United Kingdom. *Tea* from India rose from 342,000 lbs. to 1,024,490 lbs., while 214,807 lbs., mostly of an inferior quality, came from China. *Motor-cars* and *motor-cycles* rose in value by 66 per cent., the number of vehicles being 227. The popularity of the cheap American car led to the United States improving its share of the trade from 7 per cent. to 20 per cent. The imports of *cycles* were normal. *Sewing machines* advanced from 7,238 to 11,540. *Type-writers, talking machines* and *cinematograph films* improved. *Cutlery* from the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 1.15 lakh to Rs. 1.44 lakh, but Germany has now taken first place in the trade, sending Rs. 1.92 lakh as against Rs. .84 lakh in 1911-12. Nearly 600,000 *umbrellas* valued at Rs. 5.97 lakhs were imported from abroad, while over 900,000 with a value of Rs. 7.34 lakhs came from India. This latter article is ousting the former. *Gunny bags* from Bengal advanced from 33 to 37½ millions worth Rs. 124.81 lakhs.

Rangoon
trade:
foreign
exports.

114. The principal articles exported from Rangoon both coastwise and to foreign countries were in the order of value rice, husked and unhusked, mineral oils, wood and timber, cotton, raw and manufactured, rice bran, raw hides and skins, grain and pulse (excluding rice), tobacco, and metals. The total exports of rice and paddy from all ports in Burma rose from 2,174,588 tons valued at Rs. 22,57.51 lakhs to 2,327,990 tons valued at Rs. 25,63.20 lakhs. Rangoon's share of this was 67 per cent., or nearly 5 per cent. less than in the previous year. Prices in this trade rose to unprecedented heights in the early part of the year. A fear of shortage in the supplies, mistaken as subsequent events proved, a strong demand from Far Eastern countries, and the attempts of Chinese speculators to "bull" the market, all contributed to the rise, prices in the white rice market touching Rs. 555. These high prices led to importations of Bengal paddy, 55,000 tons being imported from Calcutta and 25,000 tons from Chittagong. A rapid decline in prices set in subsequently and continued till the end of the season. In the absence of factors favourable to a rise, the demand at the time of the new

crop was slacker, but stocks were held up in the Districts and this has tended to steady the market. Shipments to India were comparatively small; they were slightly larger than in 1911-12 but considerably less than in any of the preceding six years. Of the total exports of 260,000 tons, rice and paddy, 120,000 tons went to Bombay, which reshipped a considerable portion to East African ports. Shipments to the United Kingdom showed an increase of over 33,000 tons, but the biggest advance was in the trade with Japan, which took 100,000 tons more than in 1911-12. Of foreign countries of destination, the Straits were as usual the best market, followed by Germany, India and Japan. Foreign exports of *rice bran* declined by 6 per cent. from 223,730 tons to 210,266 tons, but owing to the high prices prevailing, the value showed an increase of Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 94.5 lakhs. The exports of *bran* from Rangoon declined, but those from Bassein show a remarkable increase from 3,380 tons in 1911-12 to 9,639 tons. The combined foreign and coasting exports of *teak wood* amounted to 192,721 cubic tons, of which 58,610 cubic tons went to foreign countries and 134,111 cubic tons to India. The United Kingdom was the best customer, taking 36,500 cubic tons, followed by Germany with 6,800 cubic tons. The exports from Rangoon amounting to 144,853 cubic tons valued at Rs. 1,62.20 lakhs were the highest on record, while Moulmein also exported 10,600 cubic tons more than in 1911-12. The prices of *teak wood* are steadily rising, and attention is being turned to timber *other than teak*, principally *In* and *Pyinkado*. The exports in all these woods from Rangoon amounted to 15,811 cubic tons valued at Rs. 11.25 lakhs, as against 5,279 cubic tons and Rs. 3.44 lakhs in 1911-12. Moulmein also supplied India with 17,000 tons of these woods valued at Rs. 10 lakhs. The oil industry continued to expand and exports were larger than ever. The total value of the exports of all *petroleum products* from Rangoon was Rs. 514.34 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 60 lakhs over the figures for 1911-12. Of these products India took Rs. 354.10 lakhs worth of *kerosene oil* as against Rs. 314.85 lakhs in the previous year. The foreign exports of *benzine, fuel oil* and *lubricating oil* rose by 45 per cent. in volume and 49 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity exported the United Kingdom absorbed 61 per cent. and Holland 21 per cent. Exports of *Paraffin wax* to India and foreign countries were 15 per cent. better in volume and 16 per cent. higher in value. The United Kingdom was the best customer, followed by the United States, Japan and Australasia. The output of *candles* increased. In the foreign and coasting trade exports were made of over 10½ million pounds valued at about Rs. 30 lakhs, in advance of one million pounds over the previous year. The best customers were India, China, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Australasia.

Hides and skins have done well during the year. Values advanced in the London market by at least 25 to 30 per cent. eclipsing the previous record of 1857. The total value of the exports was Rs. 64.53 lakhs as against Rs. 58.33 lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of these exports go to Italy, her share being one-fifth of the total. The market in Turkey in Asia was ruined by the war in the Balkans and the United Kingdom now takes second place. The area under cotton in the Province is expanding and the exports of *raw cotton*, exceeded the figures for 1911-12 by 39 per cent. in volume and 31 per cent. in value. The total value of the cotton exported was Rs. 87.67 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Japan shared the foreign exports and Calcutta absorbed the bulk of the coasting trade. The exports of *groundnut* amounted to 302,590 cwts., exceeding by 25 per cent. or more those of the best previous years, 1906-07, 1907-08 and 1909-10, and being five times the amount of 1911-12. The exports of the by-product, *groundnut oil-cake*, also improved very considerably, and local shipments of the *oil* to Provincial ports advanced. The trade in *beans* has relapsed and exports to foreign countries fell from 24,647 tons to 17,446 tons. The European market was poor and Japan took the largest amounts. Reports of the presence of prussic (cyan-hydric) acid in the beans has prejudiced the trade with European countries and the French Government have prohibited the sale for food of beans and peas from Burma, thus closing one of the trade's best markets. The exports of *beans* to Indian ports were normal. The exports of *rubber* show an advance, but those of *cutch* fell, amounting only to 4,547 tons with a value of Rs. 14.70 lakhs. Within the last

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PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

ten years this trade has declined considerably, being apparently unable to meet the competition of the synthetic article. The exports of *lac* increased slightly. The output of *pig-lead* further declined, but the exports of *wolfram* increased by 298 tons to 1,754 tons valued at Rs. 24.16 lakhs. Nearly two-thirds of the total shipments were made from Tavoy, and more than half the shipments as against only a quarter in 1911-12 went to Germany. The quantity of *jadestone* exported advanced from 944 cwt. to 1,754 cwt., but the average value per cwt. fell from Rs. 288 to Rs. 131. The trade is in the hands of the Chinese and with the exception of 35 cwt., sent to Germany, the raw-material went to China to be cut and made into ornaments.

Rangoon
trade :
British
share.

115. The United Kingdom's share of the trade of Rangoon was 56.47 per cent. of the imports and 17.03 of the exports. The British Empire supplied 64.84 per cent. of the imports and took 45.47 of the exports. The United Kingdom enjoyed 32.36 per cent. of the trade as compared with other countries, followed by Japan with 11.23 per cent. of the trade and by Germany with 10.36 per cent. The percentage of the trade enjoyed by the British Empire was 20.64. In the Empire the Straits Settlements were Burma's best customer, taking a share of 15.36 per cent. Including the United Kingdom the share of the British Empire was 53.00 per cent. as against 50.87 in 1911-12. The share of the United Kingdom rose by 2 per cent., that of the British Empire (with the United Kingdom) by 2.13 per cent., that of Japan by 2.83 per cent., and that of Germany by 1.24 per cent.

Rangoon :
coasting
trade.

116. Of the interportal trade Rangoon accounted for imports valued at Rs. 57.05 lakhs and for exports valued at Rs. 137.29 lakhs, out of totals of Rs. 232.65 lakhs and Rs. 207.73 lakhs respectively. Exports from Rangoon advanced by Rs. 13 lakhs and it would seem as if Rangoon on account of improved steamer services with Tavoy, Mergui and Victoria Point, is taking away some custom from Moulmein. Rangoon's total share in the foreign and coasting trade was 80.37 per cent. as against 82.34 per cent. in 1911-12.

Subordinate
ports.

117. Rangoon easily outdistances all the other ports in the Province, with its share of 80.37 per cent. of the foreign and coasting trade. The shares of the other ports are :—

Moulmein	...	...	6.51	Mergui	...	...	92
Bassein	...	...	5.61	Kyaukpadaung	...	...	10
Akyab	...	...	5.23	Victoria Point	...	...	09
Tavoy	...	...	1.12	Sandoway	...	...	05

Moulmein advanced from the second to the first place and Bassein from the third to the second, Akyab falling from the first to the third place. Moulmein exported 47,868 cubic tons of timber valued at Rs. 51.62 lakhs as against 37,276 cubic tons valued at Rs. 37.92 lakhs in 1911-12, showing an increase of 10,592 cubic tons. Its shipments of *timber* amounted to a quarter of the total of the amount exported from the Province. The exports of *rice* amounted to nearly 200,000 tons, this giving the port a share of 8 per cent. of the trade of the Province as against 5 per cent. in 1911-12. Imports, both foreign and coasting, also increased, the value of the foreign imports being the highest yet recorded. The importation of large quantities of *sugar* direct from foreign ports was the chief feature in this rise. Bassein has practically no sea-borne trade except exports of rice. It has been improving its relative position for the last few years, and in 1912-13 its share of the rice exports of the Province amounted to 14 per cent. as against 11 per cent. in 1911-12; its exports amounting to nearly 350,000 tons. Akyab has a considerable trade with India proper, but its chief importance is as an exporter of rice. Its exports of *rice*, however, during the year declined, but the drop was confined to shipments to India as India needed little help from Burma. The export trade of the ports of Tavoy, Mergui and Victoria Point is developing. Shipments of *wolfram*, *tin* and *rubber* have caused the export trade of these ports almost to double itself in five years, and the import trade has kept pace with this.

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PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.
Transfrontier trade :
total trade.

118. The total value of the transfrontier trade during 1918-19 was Rs. 742.65 lakhs, as against Rs. 647.81 lakhs in the previous year, the figures thus showing an increase of 15 per. cent. *Merchandise, timber and treasure* represented respectively 71, 5, and 24 per. cent. of the aggregate value. Total imports rose 12 per. cent. and total exports rose 17 per. cent. The total exports during the year exceeded the imports by Rs. 9.26 lakhs thus wiping out the adverse balance of Rs. 5.06 lakhs of the previous year. The return of confidence following the restoration of order in Yunnan induced great commercial activity in Western China. The unadministered Kachin country suffered from the closing down of the jade mines and, as its rubber trees are also nearing exhaustion, the purchasing power of the Kachin was impaired. This is seen in a decline of Rs. .51 lakh in the cattle exports from Burma, and in a fall of Rs. .35 lakh under treasure. The rice harvest in both the Northern and Southern Shan States was poor and trade with Siam was adversely affected by epidemics of small-pox and malaria along the frontier.

Western
China.

119. The total value of the trade with Western China was Rs. 128.19 lakhs as against Rs. 77.03 lakhs in 1911-12. The percentage of increase is 66. Imports increased from Rs. 34.07 lakhs to Rs. 89.09 lakhs, or 73 per. cent., and exports from Rs. 42.96 lakhs to Rs. 69.10 lakhs, or 61 per. cent. Trade was so brisk that it was carried on even during the rains. The import of *silver* to buy goods was Rs. 20.79 lakhs greater than in 1911-12. The corresponding export rise was mainly in *Indian yarn* (Rs. 18.42 lakhs) and in *European piece-goods* (Rs. 6.75 lakhs). The principal articles of import were in order of value—*silver, raw silk, hides of cattle, living animals, opium, pickled and other kinds of tea, orpiment, vegetables and rice*; and of export : *Indian twist and yarn, European piece-goods, silver, woollen piece-goods and wet salted fish (ngapi)*. The value of the *twist and yarn* was Rs. 33.20 lakhs, that of *European piece-goods* Rs. 19.26 lakhs, while *woollen piece-goods* and *salted fish* accounted for Rs. 3.28 lakhs and Rs. 1.62 lakh respectively. Of the imports, *silver* accounted for Rs. 36.73 lakhs, *raw silk* for Rs. 8.50 lakhs, *hides* for Rs. 3.58 lakhs and *living animals* for Rs. 3.10 lakhs.

The Northern
Shan
States.

120. The trade of the Northern Shan States being mainly a transport trade with Western China reflected the changed conditions in that country. There was a large expansion. Imports rose from Rs. 120.53 lakhs to Rs. 139.54 lakhs, and exports from Rs. 111.70 lakhs to Rs. 140.19 lakhs; the total increase in the trade amounted to 20 per. cent. Imports of *hides* increased by Rs. 1.05 lakh to Rs. 4.20 lakhs and of *silver* by Rs. 5.60 lakhs to Rs. 20.78 lakhs. Expanding cultivation in the States themselves resulted in larger imports into Burma of *sesamum, oranges, and potatoes*, while the imports of *black tea* were in consequence of the enhanced price over Rs. 11½ lakhs more valuable. The rice harvest however was poor and this explains a decrease in the exports of *European yarn* (Rs. 3.07 lakhs) and *piece-goods* (Rs. 2.98 lakhs). Imports of *lead* fell off owing to the difficulties experienced by the Burma Mines Company, while an increase of Rs. 21.48 lakhs under the head of *iron* is to be explained by the heavier requirements of the company. The chief articles of import into Burma from the States were *tea, black and pickled, silver, lead, oil-seeds, rice, timber, living animals, hides, oranges and potatoes*, while the chief articles received from Burma were : *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.

121. The rice harvest was much below normal in 1911-12 and to this must be attributed the slight fall of 2 per. cent. in the total trade of the Southern Shan States. The imports fell from Rs. 92.23 lakhs to Rs. 83.77 lakhs, but the exports increased from Rs. 104.49 lakhs to Rs. 109.74 lakhs. The imports of *silver* into Burma fell by over Rs. 10 lakhs but the large growth in the import of *cattle* Rs. 5.91 lakhs, the demand for which continued strong in Burma allowed a rise of Rs. 4½ lakhs in the export of *European piece-goods*. The increase in the export of *silver* probably represents money required by the railway contractors operating in the neighbourhood of Kalaw. At the close of the year the railhead

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PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

had almost reached the 24th mile. *Living animals, silver, cigar-wrappers (thanalpet), potatoes, hides, paints and colours, garlic, oranges and husked rice* continued to be the chief exports, into the States, while *cotton piece-goods, silver, petroleum and other sorts of oil, betel-nuts, silk piece-goods, apparel, dry fish, salt and ghee* were the main imports.

Siam and
Karenni.

122. The trade with Northern Siam remained practically stationary epidemics of small-pox and malaria hindering its expansion. Its total value was Rs. 69.37 lakhs as against Rs. 69.58 lakhs in 1911-12. The import of *treasure* declined, and the exports of *apparel, yarn and cotton and silk piece-goods* were two lakhs of rupees less in aggregate value. The import of *tea* was Rs. 1½ lakhs larger than in 1911-12. *Silver, teak, and cattle* were the only important articles of import into Burma while *silver, cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, silk piece-goods and apparel* were the chief exports.

The trade with Southern Siam received a check from rinderpest and a virulent outbreak of small-pox along the frontier, declining by 5 per cent. from a total value of Rs. 21.97 lakhs to Rs. 20.94 lakhs. The imports of *cattle and of silver* fell by Rs. 1½ lakhs and Rs. ½ lakh respectively, but the trade in the imported silk piece-goods known as *poilin* continued to expand. The fall in exports was under the head of *silver*. *Silver, cattle, manufactured silk piece-goods and precious stones* represent the import trade, the exports being *silver, manufactured silk piece-goods, iron, apparel and cotton piece-goods*. The trade with Karenni increased slightly by 5 per cent. the total value being Rs. 46.21 lakhs. The imports of *teak* were Rs. 6½ lakhs higher than in 1911-12, owing to the enhanced value of timber. The import of *elephants* fell by Rs. 3 lakhs, but the trade in these animals is regulated by the needs of Forest lessees in Burma. Exports of *silver* fell by Rs. 2 lakhs.

Public Works.

Administra-
tive and
general.

123. The formation of the new Insein District necessitated a few changes in the Public Works Department. A new Division designated the Twante Canal Division with headquarters at Rangoon was formed, comprising public works in the Insein District and the Twante Canal improvement works. The Hanthawaddy Division was renamed the Syriam Division with headquarters at Rangoon; it comprises all public works in the Hanthawaddy (Syriam) District and all buildings and roads in Rangoon which were previously under the Hanthawaddy Division. Excluding irrigation the total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 114.59 lakhs as against Rs. 116.07 lakhs in 1911-12. An earthquake in May 1912 caused damage in Maymyo and other places, and unforeseen repairs had to be carried out. In Maymyo the cost amounted to Rs. 90,050. A comprehensive scheme was framed during the year for the general development of communications throughout the Province. This scheme, together with the proposals for financing it, has been submitted to the Government of India.

(i) Roads and Buildings.

Communi-
cation.

124. The total length of metalled roads outside Municipal boundaries and maintained by the Public Works Department and the Local authorities was at the close of the year 2,006 miles and of unmetalled roads 10,440 miles. Of this Local authorities had the care of 6 miles of metalled and of 1,341 miles of unmetalled road. The remaining 2,000 miles of metalled and 9,099 miles of unmetalled road were maintained by the Department. The increase in the length of unmetalled roads as compared with 1911-12 is mainly due to new frontier bridle-roads opened during the year. The condition of communications throughout the Province is unsatisfactory. New roads are wanted and old roads need repairing and improving, especially in the case of their bridges which, built in the past of timber, are all showing signs of age. The expenditure on communication

during the year amounted to Rs. 11.60 lakhs, expended on original works and Rs. 30.67 lakhs on repairs. These figures show but little difference from those of the previous year. Of a special grant of Rs. 20 lakhs made by the Government of India for the improvement of the state of communications in Burma, Rs. 10½ lakhs were expended in the replacement throughout the country of timber bridges by permanent structures. The full amount of the grant was not utilized during the year, as the expansion of funds outran the supply of labour. In view of the development of the tin and wolfram mining industries and of the wide establishment of rubber plantations in the Districts of Mergui and Tavoy, extensive improvements to the Mergui-Kyaukpya, Tavoy-Pagayè and Tavoy Upper Yebyu roads were made during the year. Among other improvements and works being carried out the following may be mentioned: improvement and bridging of the Thazi-Taunggyi road: the erection of a steel truss bridge over the Thabyu *chaung* in the Thatôn District: the extension of the Seniku-Lauhkaung road to Nawchaungzup with a branch to Htawgaw and Hpimaw: the erection of a bridge over the Nayegan creek on the Akyab-Rathedaung road: and the completion of several sections of the Kyaukinè-Namhsam road in the Northern Shan States, together with a reinforced concrete bridge at Manpwin.

Class IV.—
Produce-
tion and
Distribution.

125. The expenditure on Civil Imperial works was Rs. 3.50 lakhs, as against Rs. 1.82 lakh in the previous year. Work was commenced on a new Customs House in Rangoon estimated to cost Rs. 5.35 lakhs. Good progress was made with the Post Office in course of erection at Mandalay. The expenditure on Civil Provincial buildings was Rs. 23.49 lakhs, or Rs. 3.07 lakhs less than in 1911-12. Rupees 8.03 lakhs went in repairs and Rs. 15.45 lakhs were spent on original works, as against Rs. 7.59 and Rs. 18.97 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The construction of the new buildings for the Government Press in Rangoon was completed during the year. The District Court House and the Record Room for the new Insein District were completed at a cost of Rs. 2.39 lakhs. The Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory at Rangoon costing Rs. 49,487 and equipped with the latest appliances all driven by electricity was also completed. The Burma Engineering Company's property at Dawbôn was finally acquired for Rs. 1.12 lakh for the repair of Government vessels. The erection of schools, commenced in the previous year at Toungoo, Kyaiklat, Thatôn, Letpadan, Shwegyin and Yamethin was completed, and several hostels were constructed. Additional accommodation was provided for the police in some Districts and improvements were carried out in some jails. A feature of the year was the large amount spent on acquisition of land. Land for the new Civil Station at Insein measuring 8.924 acres cost Rs. 78,661 and 300 acres of land for a new Lunatic Asylum near Rangoon, Rs. 1.70 lakh.

Buildings—
Imperial and
Provincial.

126. The construction of new roads in Ruthidaung Town was undertaken during the year. A stone masonry bridge was in course of erection over the Nampaw *chaung* in the town of Hsipaw. Town Lands Reclamation work in Rangoon was again hampered for want of funds. The reclamation work at Pyapôn was stopped as the dredging ground showed signs of exhaustion. The total expenditure incurred on the work in the civil station amounts to Rs. 48,634, and on the work in the town to Rs. 1.21 lakh. The work of protecting the foreshore at Kindat and of reclaiming the Ywathit and Nauklè quarters of Mergui Town was continued. Marine and sanitary works are mentioned elsewhere.

Miscellaneous
Public
Improvements
and
Sanitary
Works.

(ii) Railways and Tramways.

127. The railway system of the Province is managed by the Burma Railways Company, Limited. The total mileage of open line was 1,544.83 miles as against 1,528.78 in the previous year, 16.05 miles of line being opened on the Southern Shan States Railway now being built. No other line was in course of construction. The projected Ta Hapalai-Nampai Railway was further considered during the year, but no final decision was arrived at. The proposal to construct a railway from Myingyan to Natogyi was revived and the matter is under consideration. Negotiations were opened for the construction of a line from Kyaugm to Petyè.

Railways—
Construction
and surveys.

Chap. IV.—
Public
Works and
Development
Works.

In the Tenasserim Division the surveys of the projected lines from Ye to Yebya, from Ye to Three Pagodas, Moulmein to Three Pagodas and from Tavoy to Aungmye were completed and the projects are now under consideration. Proposals for the construction of a light railway from Moulmein to Victoria Point were set on foot. The survey was completed after the close of the year and the project is being examined. The question of railway communication between India and Assam was again brought forward during the year and at the instance of the Government of India the collection of information and statistics with reference to the alternative two routes *viâ* Manipur and *viâ* the Hukong valley was set on foot. Among other works the doubling of the line from Pegu to Pyuntaza and from Pyuntaza to Nyaunglebin was in progress during the year.

Interruption
and
accidents.

127. Minor breaches of the line caused by floods occurred on the Sagaing-Alon and the Henzada-Kyangin lines and in the Mu valley, but no great damage was done and communications were speedily restored. Four accidents during the year resulted in injury to human beings. In one case a train ran into a cart, killing the cartman, and in another the engine capsized and three carriages were derailed in a collision with a buffalo. The first fireman was severely injured and died a day later. In the other two cases only minor injuries were inflicted. Besides these cases there were several derailments and collisions, but none were of any great importance.

Traffic and
finance.

129. The number of passengers carried by the Company was 26,274,760 as against 23,966,266 in 1911-12, the figures again showing a large increase on those of the previous year. The gross earnings were Rs. 224.70 lakhs as against Rs. 211.76 lakhs and the gross working expenses Rs. 132.24 lakhs as against Rs. 130.47 lakhs. The net profits were thus Rs. 92.46 lakhs as against Rs. 81.29 in 1911-12.

On the main lines the net earnings rose by Rs. 9½ lakhs, and the percentage of expenses to earnings fell from 61.73 to 58.89. On the Pegu-Moulmein and Henzada-Kyangin extensions the percentage of expenses to earnings fell in the case of the former from 58.38 to 55.95 per cent. but rose in the case of the latter from 66.42 to 69.74. No surplus profits have yet been earned by either of these extensions. On the portion of the Southern Shan States Railway opened during the year the percentage of expenses to earnings was 31.52.

The capital outlay on the main line during the year was Rs. 39.51 lakhs and the capital outlay from the commencement of operations stood on the 31st March 1913 at Rs. 17,101.8 lakhs. The percentage of net receipts to capital outlay rose from 4.43 to 5.01. On the Pegu-Moulmein and Henzada-Kyangin extensions the capital outlay during the year was Rs. 3.22 lakhs and Rs. 52.457 respectively. The total capital outlays on these two extensions were on the 31st March 1913 Rs. 154.13 lakhs and Rs. 65.43 lakhs respectively. The percentage of net receipts to capital outlay was in the case of the former 3.98 as against 3.25 in 1911-12 and in the case of the latter 1.57 as against 1.50.

The capital outlay during the year on the Southern Shan States Railway amounted to Rs. 38.76 lakhs. This raised the total outlay up to the 31st March 1913 to Rs. 97.96 lakhs against the estimate of the total cost of construction of Rs. 160 lakhs, sanctioned for the whole length of 100 miles.

Tramways.

130. Very little progress was made during the year in the construction of the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Tramway. The cost of construction was revised and is now estimated to be Rs. 12½ lakhs for 18½ miles. The Buthidaung-Maungdaw Tramway Company was formed and incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, but failed to raise the full amount of capital required. It is proceeding with the work however and has applied for certain modifications in the terms of the guarantee granted by Government.

There was further delay in the construction of the Madaya-Mandalay Light Railway. Work on it is at a standstill. Eight miles of line have been constructed, but the Company is unable to complete the construction of the remaining eight. A committee appointed by Government has examined into the position of affairs, and its report is awaited.

The Rangoon Electric Tramways carried 10,849,992 passengers during the year, an increase of 1,039,703. The running mileage was 1,469,141 as against 1,454,097. The receipts increased from Rs. 8'38 lakhs to Rs. 9'06 lakhs. The Burma Electric Tramway and Lighting Company, Limited, at Mandalay worked 6½ miles of open line. The number of passengers carried rose slightly to 2,898,947. The mileage run was 505,009 and the traffic receipts Rs. 2'29 lakhs. Both these figures show a slight improvement.

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PASSENGER AND
FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

(iii) Canals.

131. The only canals in the Province maintained out of canal dues and used solely for navigation purposes are the Pegu-Sittang Canal in the Pegu District and the Sittang-Kyaikto Canal in the Thaton District. The former is 45½ miles long and the latter 14. Other canals are firstly, the Twante Canal which in connection with the Kanaungto and Twante creeks, forms a connecting link between the Rangoon branch and the China Bakir branch of the Irrawaddy River, and is the chief waterway between Rangoon and the Delta; and secondly, the Shwetachaung Canal in the Mandalay District, which, much used for local traffic between Mandalay and Madaya, is also an irrigation work. The revenue derived from the Pegu-Sittang Canal during the year amounted to Rs. 1'63 lakh, and the expenditure to Rs. 1'16 lakh, the profit being Rs. 47,275. These figures compare unfavourably with the figures of the previous year when receipts were Rs. 1'70 lakh, charges Rs. 1'03 lakh and the profit Rs. 67,064, but paddy was held up in expectation of a rise in price, which did not come and boats were not sent through the canal for some time during the year. The export of this paddy will swell the receipts of 1913-14. The floating weed known as the Missouri hyacinth (*Hesperoscordum lacteum*), continued its invasion of the canal and caused much trouble rendering traffic in parts impossible. On the main and branch canals over Rs. 6,000 were spent in attempts to clear them from it. At Myitkyo Rs. 19,557 were spent in a protective work to prevent the Sittang River from outflanking the canal lock. The Sittang-Kyaikto Canal continued to show a loss. The receipts were Rs. 6,736, and the charges Rs. 14,011, a loss of Rs. 7,230 resulting. The loss in the previous year was Rs. 5,626, the receipts then amounting to Rs. 5,420, and the charges to Rs. 11,045. The Shwetachaung Canal yielded Rs. 4,317 in navigation fees during the year. The scheme for the improvement of the Twante Canal was proceeded with. Sums of Rs. 4'26 lakhs were expended on the acquisition of land, of Rs. 1'24 lakh on dredging operations and of Rs. 31,768 on marginal embankments. Three dredgers were also purchased in England. The total expenditure on the scheme to the end of the year inclusive of the outlay on the dredging plant amounted to Rs. 38'45 lakhs. At the end of March 1913, a little over 12,700,000 cubic feet of earthwork had been excavated, the cost per thousand cubic feet, including all charges, amounting to Rs. 8'88.

Navigation
Canals

Irrigation.

132. The works classed as Major Irrigation Works by the Public Works Department are the Mandalay and Shwebo Canals in the Districts of that name, the Mon Canals in the Minbu District, and the Ye-u Canal in the Shwebo District. The Mon Canals system has been but recently constructed, and the Ye-u Canal is still under construction. A well distributed rainfall and the absence of floods led to good results being shown by the two former systems.

Major
Irrigation
Works

The area irrigated from the Mandalay Canal rose from 57,766 to 61,557 acres. The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 3'72 lakhs, and the working expenses to Rs. 1'01 lakh. The net revenue was thus Rs. 2'71 lakhs as against Rs. 2'59 lakhs in the previous year and represents a return of 5'08 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 53'39 lakhs. After payment of the year's interest the return is 1'66 per cent. Some improvements in the system were effected during the year and the area actually irrigated exceeded the area estimated as the maximum area irrigable from the canal, which had been placed at 59,115 acres.

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PROG-
RESS AND
Distribu-
tion.

The Shwebo Canal also increased the area irrigated from it. This rose from 123,110 to 153,056 acres, but scarcity of water in the Mu River somewhat delayed planting operations. Receipts rose from Rs. 7.16 lakhs to Rs. 7.49 lakhs, and working expenses correspondingly from Rs. 2.33 lakhs to Rs. 2.61 lakhs. The resulting net revenue was Rs. 4.88 lakhs as against Rs. 4.82 lakhs in 1911-12 thus representing a net return of 8.32 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 58.65 lakhs, or, if payment of the yearly interest be taken into account, a return of 4.92 per cent.

An area of 51,900 acres was irrigated from the Môn Canals (formally opened in 1911) as against 24,967 acres in 1911-12. Much of this land, however, being brought under cultivation for the first time was entitled to an initial remission of the full water rate and land revenue. The receipts amounted to Rs. 83,372, as against *nil* in the previous year, and there was a deficit on the year's working of Rs. 52,371, the working expenses being Rs. 1.36 lakh as against Rs. 72,586. The capital outlay at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 53.94 lakhs.

The Ye-u Canal was still under construction at the end of the year. The capital outlay then was Rs. 16.68 lakhs against an estimated cost of construction of Rs. 49.64 lakhs. The progress of the work was impeded during the year by scarcity of labour.

Minor
Irrigation
Works.

133. Minor Irrigation Works are chiefly dependent on the local rainfall for their supply of water and their fortunes therefore vary largely with the character of the seasons. The favourable conditions that obtained in the year of report produced happy results. The total area irrigated from these works amounted to 331,487 acres and thus exceeded the area irrigated in the previous year by 71,975 acres. The revenue increased in sympathy. The working expenses on the works amounted collectively to Rs. 7.77 lakhs as against Rs. 9.24 lakhs in 1911-12, the actual maintenance charges falling by over one lakh of rupees while the aggregate net revenue was Rs. 4.90 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.73 lakh in the previous year. The revenue was also aided by the fact that no large works chargeable to revenue were undertaken during the year. These Minor Irrigation Works are nearly all in the dry zone of Upper Burma. The most important are the Zawgyi and Panlaung river systems in the Kyaukse District, the Meiktila Lake and the Nyaungyan Tank in the Meiktila District, the Man and Salin Canals in the Minbu District and the Shwetachaung Canal in the Mandalay District. Of these the Zawgyi and Panlaung systems irrigated 87,427 and 59,750 acres respectively and show a combined increase of 11,092 acres over the area irrigated in the previous year. The Meiktila Lake irrigated no less than 45,938 acres as against 9,778 in 1911-12, this total constituting a record. The Nyaungyan Tank also had the best figures on record, 23,773 acres as against 3,531. On the other hand the Man Canal in the Minbu District showed a decrease in the area irrigated, this being given at only 15,949 acres as against 25,526 in the previous year. Out of this decrease 8,764 acres are being made over to the Môn Canals system, as being really irrigated from that system. The Man Canal system is said to need remodelling and the matter is receiving attention. The Salin Canal also showed a decrease in the area irrigated from 27,327 to 23,338 acres. From the Shwetachaung Canal an area of 17,229 acres was irrigated as against 13,592 acres. A great number of these minor works are protective rather than productive of revenue. Thus although the receipts from the works in the Kyaukse District were Rs. 6.68 lakhs, with a surplus of Rs. 4.36 lakhs as against one of Rs. 3.58 lakhs in 1911-12, and the Minbu and Meiktila Districts showed surpluses of Rs. 1.65 lakh and Rs. 73,113 respectively, several Districts showed deficits. The Mandalay District had a deficit of Rs. 45,855, the Shwebo District one of Rs. 47,616, and the Yamethin District one of Rs. 89,867. Some works and improvements were carried out during the year. A new fall was constructed for one of the weirs on the Nyaungyan Tank at a cost of Rs. 30,329. The remodelling of the Teinnyetkôn weir and canal in the Yamethin District was pushed on, and Rs. 59,438 were spent on it; the field work for the Yezin project in the Pyinmana Subdivision of the Yamethin District was also almost completed. On the Shwetachaung Canal a sum of Rs. 71,072 was spent and in the Shwebo District Rs. 29,301 were spent on the Mu Canal.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REFERENCES :—

- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1912.
Administration Report of the Irrigation Department, Burma, for the year 1912-13.
Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1912-13.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1912-13, Part I, Foreign Trade.
Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma during the year ended the 31st March 1913.
Report on the Administration of Salt Revenue in Burma during the year 1912.
Note on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma for the year 1912-13.
Note on the working of the Income-tax Act, II of 1886, in Burma for the year 1912-13.
Report on the Forest Administration in Burma for the year 1912-13.
Report on the working of the Rangoon Municipality for the year 1912-13.
Report on the Reclamation of Rangoon Town Lands for the year 1912-13.
Resolution reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Burma during the year 1912-13.
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.

134. The receipts and expenditure of the Province are divided into three classes, Imperial, Provincial and Local, and a Provincial Settlement under which the financial relations that exist between the Imperial and Provincial Governments are laid down, regulates their assignment. This Provincial Settlement was drawn up in 1907, but its terms were subsequently modified in 1911, with a view to converting large fixed assignments which the Province then received from Imperial Revenues into shares of growing revenue. The modifications were summarised in the General Administration Report of Burma for the year 1911-12, while the Provincial Settlement of 1907 itself will be found fully described in the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08. In the year of report the contributions from Imperial to Provincial Funds amounted to Rs. 98·18 lakhs as against Rs. 48·95 lakhs in the previous year, thus exceeding the net fixed contribution of Rs. 12·90 lakhs under the Settlement by Rs. 85·28 lakhs. These grants were made for the promotion of education and sanitation and the improvement of communications.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

135. The gross receipts of the Province during the year amounted to Rs. 1234·04 lakhs as against Rs. 1146·72 lakhs in 1911-12, and the gross expenditure to Rs. 853·68 lakhs as against Rs. 819·16 lakhs. Receipts classed as Imperial decreased by Rs. 10·27 lakhs from Rs. 384·41 lakhs to Rs. 374·13 lakhs; Provincial receipts rose by Rs. 92·08 lakhs to Rs. 608·32 lakhs. The receipts of District Funds decreased by Rs. 1·26 lakhs to Rs. 37·14 lakhs, but Municipal Funds show an increase of Rs. 11·96 lakhs in their receipts which amounted to Rs. 110·42 lakhs. The receipts of other funds were Rs. 104·02 lakhs, or a decrease of Rs. 5·18 lakhs. Imperial expenditure increased from Rs. 66·44 lakhs to Rs. 77·38 lakhs; Provincial fell from Rs. 528·84 lakhs to Rs. 519·58 lakhs. District Funds restricted their expenditure by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs from Rs. 35·49 lakhs to Rs. 33·50 lakhs, while Municipalities and other funds increased theirs by Rs. 15·84 lakhs and Rs. 19·01 lakhs to Rs. 106·40 lakhs and Rs. 116·83 lakhs respectively.

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REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.

These figures include the transactions of the Rangoon and Moulmein Municipalities, the Rangoon Port Trust, and the Rangoon Pilot Funds though they 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.]

Total
Imperial
figures
notable
variations.

136. Decreases and increases under various heads, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 38·01 lakhs and Rs. 27·74 lakhs account for the net decrease of Rs. 10·27 lakhs in Imperial receipts. The following important decreases fall under the decrease of Rs. 38·01 lakhs—Rs. 36·77 lakhs under Land Revenue, Rs. 88,700 under Salt and Rs. 31,780 under Stamps. Larger assignments from Imperial to Provincial Revenues are responsible for the decrease under Land Revenue. If the contributions of Rs. 48·95 lakhs in the previous and Rs. 98·18 lakhs in the present year were omitted from the receipts of both years, the revenue for the year of report 1912-13 would be Rs. 168·21 lakhs as against Rs. 155·64 lakhs in 1911-12. The chief increases were Rs. 21·50 lakhs from Customs, Rs. 4·10 lakhs from Excise, and Rs. 1·33 lakhs from Irrigation. The net increase of Rs. 10·94 lakhs in Imperial expenditure was mainly due to an increased expenditure of Rs. 8·36 lakhs incurred on Irrigation, of Rs. 1·68 lakhs on Civil Public Works and of Rs. 33,075 for the reorganization of the Excise establishment of the Province. Rupees 72,960 under Scientific and other Minor Departments was the only notable item under decrease of expenditure. The expenditure in this department in the previous year was abnormal owing to the Census.

Land Revenue.

Land
Revenue
receipts.

137. Under the Provincial Settlement of 1907 as modified in 1911, Imperial Funds are credited with three-eighths of the receipts classified under 'Land Revenue' and Provincial Funds with five-eighths. The figures for Land Revenue are given in the financial accounts for the financial year ending the 31st March while in the Land Revenue Administration Report they are given for the agricultural year ending on the 30th June, but the bulk of the revenue is collected before the 31st March and variations in the totals are therefore slight. The gross receipts under Land Revenue as up to the 31st March 1913 amounted to Rs. 451·60 lakhs, as against Rs. 417·35 lakhs in the previous year. After the adjustment of the contributions from Imperial to Provincial Funds, the amounts credited to Imperial and Provincial Funds were Rs. 70·03 lakhs and Rs. 381·56 lakhs respectively. In 1911-12 the amounts credited were respectively Rs. 106·69 lakhs and Rs. 310·66 lakhs. The expenditure under Land Revenue, which is borne entirely by Provincial Funds, amounted to Rs. 69·84 lakhs as against Rs. 68·24 lakhs. The head 'Land Revenue' includes several minor heads. Land Revenue proper will be found discussed in Chapter II. The actual collections for the year amounted to Rs. 279·80 lakhs and exceeded by some Rs. 26 lakhs the collections of the previous year. An excellent harvest combined with high prices rendered the work of collection easy. Under capitation-tax in Lower Burma collections show an increase of Rs. 80,593 from Rs. 54·47 lakhs to Rs. 55·27 lakhs. The number of persons assessed to the tax increased by some 21,000, and remissions were considerably less than in 1911-12. The work of collection was carried out without any abnormal difficulty, the effect of the prosperous agricultural year being felt in time to avert any trouble arising from the high price of rice. Most of the Districts show increases, especially the important rice-growing Districts, favourable conditions inducing migration to them. The number of households assessed to *thathameda* in Upper Burma increased by 10,670, and the total collections of the tax, showing an increase of Rs. 72,731, amounted to Rs. 37·69 lakhs. Some of the ground lost in the previous year was therefore recovered. The work of collection was easy and remissions and outstandings were both lower than in

the previous year. The tendency to treat this tax as a poll-tax where the rate is low was again noticeable. The fishery revenue increased from Rs. 20.40 lakhs to Rs. 30.54 lakhs, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1.24 lakhs. The increase however was not uniform, the four Districts of Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Mergui and Mandalay returning increases which alone more than equalled the increase for the Province. Remissions increased by some Rs. 9,700, but the amount outstanding at the end of the year was small.

The receipts under the head 'Miscellaneous Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 40.72 lakhs as against Rs. 36.04 lakhs in the previous year. These receipts are derived from rent of Town Lands not credited to Local Funds; from fees, rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade, amber and other minerals; from receipts under the Village Act; from survey fees for *pattas* and other miscellaneous land revenue. The revenue derived from petroleum amounting to Rs. 33.17 lakhs was markedly higher than any previously recorded.

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AND
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Canal (Navigation and Irrigation) Revenue.

138. 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.

139. Under the Provincial Settlement receipts and expenditure under Customs are classified as Imperial. The total gross receipts in the Province during the year amounted to Rs. 191.15 lakhs as against Rs. 169.65 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6.62 lakhs, an increase of some Rs. 11,000. The net revenue was thus Rs. 184.53 lakhs, and exceeded the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 21.39 lakhs. There was a rise in the receipts both from imports and from exports. In the case of imports it was Rs. 11.80 lakhs and of exports Rs. 9.55 lakhs.

The net customs revenue of the Rangoon Custom House was Rs. 165.25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 153.01 lakhs in the previous year, and of the subordinate ports in the Province Rs. 33.62 lakhs as against Rs. 26.04 lakhs.

140. The Local Government buys its supplies of opium from the Government of Bengal at Rs. 8-8-0 per seer. The purchase price paid to Bengal is credited to Imperial Revenues under the head 'Opium.' In the year of report the cost of purchases from Bengal amounted to Rs. 3.99 lakhs as against Rs. 3.95 lakhs in the previous year.

The opium thus purchased from Bengal is sold wholesale by the Local Government to the licensed vendors at rates fixed for the different Districts and ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 95. These revised rates were introduced with effect from the 1st April 1912. The profit made on these sales is treated as revenue under the head 'Excise' and the receipts and charges under this head are equally divided between Imperial and Provincial.

141. The Salt establishment was amalgamated with the permanent Excise establishment during the year and put under the control of the Excise Commissioner. Its strength was also increased. Under the new arrangements Sub-Inspectors will be placed in direct charge of groups of factories under the supervision of Inspectors. The net additional cost of the department amounts to Rs. 15,756 per annum. The total cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 36,273 as against Rs. 24,638 in 1911, the percentage to revenue rising from 6.86 to 9.39 per cent.

Salt—
General.

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REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.

The receipts and expenditure under the head "Salt" are wholly Imperial. The revenue is derived from the duty on the imports of foreign salt into the Province, and from the duty on the salt manufactured locally. In the latter case the duty is collected direct on the actual output in seven Districts, and elsewhere is assessed by means of a composition duty on the vessels used in the manufacture. The rates of duty remained unchanged during the year, but as it has been found that the local industry supported with ease the imposition of a duty of 10 annas per maund, it has been decided to raise the direct duty rate and the composition rates 20 per cent. in 1914. No change was made in the law affecting salt or in the methods of the collection of duty, but a new Salt Bill for Burma was drafted during the year.

Supplies of
Salt.

142. The total output of salt in the Province during the year amounted to 839,653 maunds as compared with 714,185 maunds in 1911. The Districts under direct taxation showed an increase of 130,030 maunds in which six of the seven Districts participated, while the Districts under composition duty showed a decrease of 4,562 maunds. In the former Districts higher prices and the higher taxation are said to have stimulated production, while gradual suppression and a wet season are given as reasons for the decrease in two of the latter Districts. Locally made salt supplied approximately two-sevenths of the demand of the year. Imports of foreign salt decreased by slightly over 17 per cent., the figures in maunds dropping from 2,102,895 in 1911 to 1,740,166 in 1912. The figures for 1911 were abnormal, the quantity of salt in bond at the beginning of that year being exceptionally small, and a truer basis of comparison would be afforded by an average figure taken for a number of years, as the annual variations of the figures are very considerable. Compared, for instance, with the returns for 1910, the figures for 1912 show an increase of 252,916 maunds. Imports of salt from the United Kingdom dropped from 347,160 maunds in 1911 to 241,310 maunds; those from Germany from 806,744 to 713,249, and those from other countries from 947,620 to 781,563. The figures for importation from the United Kingdom, though showing a decrease, compare favourably with those of the years 1909 and 1910. As usual German salt showed the largest consumption. The increase in consumption of Spanish salt noted in the previous year was not maintained. The quantity of foreign salt in bond at the end of the year was 204,736 maunds, or 2,076 maunds more than at the end of 1911.

The amount of duty realized from locally manufactured salt was Rs. 4·13 lakhs as against Rs. 3·93 lakhs, and from imported salt Rs. 16·87 lakhs as against Rs. 19·32 lakhs. The total revenue derived during the year from salt and salt fish was Rs. 21·61 lakhs, and of this amount locally manufactured salt accounted for 19·12 per cent. In 1911 the figures were Rs. 23·87 lakhs and 16·47 per cent. respectively.

Excise—
General.

143. The Excise administration during the year was generally satisfactory, except in Rangoon.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 85·21 lakhs as compared with Rs. 76·87 lakhs in 1911-12, thus showing an increase of Rs. 8·34 lakhs. Of this Rs. 1·39 lakhs proceeded from liquor and Rs. 6·94 lakhs from opium, even though the consumption of the latter commodity fell.

The excise, opium and salt establishments were reorganised with effect from the 1st June 1912. They were amalgamated and placed upon a permanent footing. The Government of India have agreed that 33 per cent. of the cost of the combined establishment should be debited to the head "Salt," the receipts under which are classed as Imperial. The full sanctioned outlay on the excise establishment was not worked up to during the year, but it is surmised that it will absorb 10 per cent. of the gross receipts. The actual charges during the year amounted to Rs. 14·94 lakhs as against Rs. 14·30 lakhs in the previous year. The net receipts for the year thus amounted to Rs. 70½ lakhs and show an increase of Rs. 7·7 lakhs.

The draft Excise Bill for Burma was again considered during the year, and its provisions are still under examination.

Genl. V.
Revenue
and
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1911-12

144. The receipts from opium amounted to Rs. 41.21 lakhs, as against Rs. 34.26 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is largely due to the 25 per cent. advance in the wholesale prices made at the end of the previous year, as the quantity of opium issued to the licensed shops fell in the year of report by 5,424 seers, or just over 10 per cent. from 53,120 seers to 47,696 seers. The falling off in issues was very marked in the four northern Districts of the Mandalay Division where Indian opium was substituted for non-Indian opium, the result being a decline of 1,579 seers, or nearly 28 per cent. as compared with the previous year. There were also large decreases in Akyab and Rangoon. The number of registered Burman opium consumers declined during the year by 2,969 from 14,049 to 11,080. The contraband trade in opium bulks large in the excise administration of the Province. There were 2,959 persons arrested and 2,481 convicted for offences under the Opium Act as compared with 3,116 arrests and 2,584 convictions in the previous year. Arrests and convictions in Rangoon rose slightly to 476 and 413. The percentage of convictions in the Province improved from 82.9 to 83.8. The total quantity of illicit opium seized fell from 1,713 seers to 1,523 seers—of which 793 seers were seized in Rangoon. The decline in the consumption of opium, however, synchronises with an increased illicit consumption of deleterious drugs, such as morphia and cocaine. The bulk of the contraband opium consumed in this Province is brought by sea from India—531 seers of opium were seized in Rangoon on board ships during the year,—and the possibility of taking adequate action against the smugglers and the crews of ships under the existing provisions of the Sea Customs Act is under consideration.

145. The total imports of spirit into Burma from foreign countries during the year amounted to 263,933 gallons as compared with 230,991 gallons in 1911-12, the increase thus being 32,942 gallons. The increase was general, though the largest increase was in brandy which rose by 13,155 gallons to a total of 94,248 gallons. The consumption of brandy, gin, rum and whisky combined advanced from 182,445 to 198,139 proof gallons. Imported malt liquors show an increase of 308,990 gallons, the consumption for the year being 1,227,397 gallons. These increased importations are held to indicate general prosperity, and the figures for beer the Burman's fondness for beer as a medicine and a tonic. Several changes and restrictions were introduced during the year in order to bring the retail trade in imported liquors under closer and more effective control than hitherto.

Foreign spirit was manufactured at the Mandalay, Moulmein and Toungoo Distilleries. Issues fell from 27,508 to 25,050 gallons. Beer manufactured locally increased by 6,615 gallons to 241,449 gallons. The locally manufactured products cannot vie in popularity with the imported articles. The contract distillery system was extended during the year and 24 new shops were opened for the sale of distillery-made spirit, in pursuance of the policy determined on in the previous year. This system was thus in force in twelve Districts, being introduced into the Rangoon Town District and the Bassein District. Issues in London proof gallons increased by 30,603 from 26,788 to 57,391 gallons. Retail licenses increased from 74 to 98 and outstills by 1 to 23, but the outstill system in the Kyaukpyu and Sandoway Districts of the Arakan Division was replaced by the contract distillery system at the close of the year. Shops for the sale of *tari* (country fermented liquor) were further reduced from 718 to 712, and licenses for country fermented liquor other than *tari* again fell by 2 to 386.

Receipts from all excisable liquors amounted to Rs. 42.94 lakhs, exceeding the previous year's total by Rs. 1.22 lakhs. The increase is held to arise from the displacement of illicit liquors. Rupees 19.28 lakhs were contributed by the country beer shops, the advance of a lakh of rupees over the previous year taking place in spite of a decrease of two in the number of shops open. The duty realised under the contract distillery system increased by Rs. 1.46 lakh, from Rs. 94,783 to Rs. 96,241 lakhs. Of this the new areas of Rangoon Town and Bassein account together for Rs. 90,407, and the new area of Moulmein for Rs. 31,010. There was a decline of Rs. 1.32 lakhs in the receipts from the sale of imported liquors and locally produced spirit excised at the tariff rates, ascribed

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AND
FINANCE.

to the ordinary recoil from high prices, such as ruled in 1911-12, and the apprehensions raised by the new and stringent regulations for retail sales, introduced during the year. Fees from *turi* shops fell slightly from Rs. 7'42 lakhs to Rs. 7'21 lakhs.

The number of convictions under the Excise Laws rose largely in the case of country beers from 1,609 to 1,938 and slightly in the case of *turi* from 1,019 to 1,050. In the case of country spirits convictions fell by 113 to 1,633, including a decrease of 33 to 770 in cases of illicit distillation.

Ganja,
Cocaine and
Morphia.

146. The use of *ganja* is entirely confined to the immigrant Indian population. Seizures of this drug rose from 1,271 to 1,912 seers, but this erroneously includes some 800 seers of the hemp plant (*cannabis sativa*) seized in the Tharrawaddy District where it was being grown in the hills. The net seizures of the drug approximate to the amount seized in the previous year.

The use of cocaine is said to have spread over a considerable area and to be still spreading. Its small bulk renders detection difficult, and an international agreement to restrict the supply is suggested as the only repressive measure likely to be effective. It has already acquired a footing in seventeen Districts, and has established itself firmly in the villages along railway lines and steamer routes in the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions. Seizures increased from 2,359 to 2,497 ounces, Rangoon claiming nearly 2,000, and convictions rose by 167 from 910 to 1,077 of which again 462 were in Rangoon. Cocaine licenses fell by one to 40. Of morphia the same tale is told. Its use is spreading and the morphia dens in Rangoon constitute a serious evil in the town. Morphia licenses fell by one to 39. In Rangoon Town 516 ounces were seized and two large seizures were made in the Pegu District.

Stamps.

147. The combined receipts under the Court-fees Act and the Stamp Act again show a decline. They amounted to Rs. 36'07 lakhs as against Rs. 36'71 lakhs in 1911-12, an increase of Rs. 94,318 under the Stamp Act being more than counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,57,979 under the Court-fees Act. The latter decrease was shared by nearly all the Districts of Lower Burma and by rather more than half the Districts of Upper Burma. The decrease in Rangoon Town was Rs. 60,841 or nearly 10 per cent. It is suggested that a good harvest facilitated the repayment of loans and thus tended to decrease litigation. The increase under the Stamp Act was contributed to by the majority of Districts in Lower Burma and by all but three Districts in Upper Burma. The total increase in Rangoon was Rs. 25,833. Depression in the money and stock markets consequent on the failures of 1911 still prevailed, but the external trade continued to expand, and land as an investment showed signs of regaining popularity, reflected in an increase of Rs. 30,962 under "impressed labels" and Rs. 9,926 under "impressed sheets." Outside Rangoon fluctuations were due to increased transactions in land, stimulated by the high price of rice during the year. But in the Magwe District the increase was caused by transactions and litigation over oil-wells.

The number of licensed vendors was raised by 35. Courts and Collectors dealt with 959 and 651 cases respectively in which documents were unstamped or insufficiently stamped as against 958 and 691 in the previous year. The amounts collected as duty and penalty on these documents was by Courts Rs. 11,067 as against Rs. 10,418, and by Collectors Rs. 38,783 as against Rs. 47,717. Fluctuations in such figures from year to year are largely accidental, windfalls appreciating or depreciating them greatly by their presence or absence. The number of prosecutions instituted again fell from 83 to 62. The number of cases in which valuations made in connection with applications for probate or letters of administration were enquired into was rather smaller than in 1911-12, and the amount of deficit Court-fees required was considerably less—the figures for Rangoon falling from Rs. 3,385 to Rs. 1,189. Fluctuations here also are accidental.

Charges on account of discount and establishment rose by Rs. 3,463 from Rs. 57,556 to Rs. 61,019.

148. The Income-tax Act throughout the year continued as hitherto to be completely operative only in Lower Burma and in Mandalay Town. It is applicable to the whole of Burma, but in Upper Burma the provisions of the Act are applied only to employers of industrial and commercial companies, who are resident but not permanently domiciled in Upper Burma, and to Government officials. The method of assessment and the agencies employed remained unchanged, but the agency employed for the assessment of Tamils, Gujaratis and Chinese in the various Districts of the Pegu, Irrawaddy and Tena serim Divisions is said to have become inadequate. No alterations were made in the Act or Rules, but a few minor alterations were made in the Directions and Forms under the Act. The question of assessment to income-tax of the value of rent free-houses granted by companies to their employees was considered during the year and caused considerable commotion in the commercial community. It has since been decided to exempt them. The net yield of the tax during the year was Rs. 19'69 lakhs as against Rs. 19'41 lakhs in 1911-12. All Districts except five shared in this increase. In Tavoy the yield has grown in three years from Rs. 5,405 to Rs. 27,094. Throughout the country the year was favourable for trade and the net collections were the highest recorded. In Rangoon however the figures fell from Rs. 10'83 lakhs to Rs. 10'19 lakhs. They suffered from the failure of the Bank of Burma and other companies and from the depression in the petroleum industry, four oil companies alone accounting for a decrease of nearly Rs. 1,00,000.

There was an increase of 273 assesseees or nearly 6 per cent. in the number of persons paying tax on salaries, pensions and gratuities paid by Government. The increase in the amount of the tax was however only 2 per cent., being Rs. 3'83 lakhs as against Rs. 3'76 lakhs in 1911-12. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,398 in the amount, Rs. 29,292, of the tax collected on interest on securities, although the amount of securities taxed increased by Rs. 24'71 lakhs. The phenomenon was due to the tax on the interest of a Port Trust loan being realized a day or two after the close of the year. The figures under salaries, pensions and gratuities paid by local authorities were the highest yet recorded, showing 1,028 assesseees and Rs. 50,298 as the amount of the tax collected. As compared with the figures of 1911-12—909 assesseees and Rs. 42,976—the increase are 13 per cent. and 17 per cent. respectively. The increase took place mainly in Rangoon Town owing to additions made to the staffs of the Municipality and the Port Trust. The figures for Rangoon Town were 668 assesseees and Rs. 39,148 as against 560 assesseees and Rs. 31,487 in 1911-12. The amount of the tax on salaries, etc., paid by companies and other private employers and the number of assesseees were Rs. 3'37 lakhs and 5,370 respectively as against Rs. 3'23 lakhs and 5,060 respectively in 1911-12. The increases amount to 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively. The most noteworthy increase occurred in Tavoy where owing to the influx of employees of mining companies the number of assesseees rose from 7 to 132 and the amount of the tax from Rs. 305 to Rs. 4,988. Considerable increases were also reported from Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Prome and Amherst. In Rangoon Town 130 firms collected the tax on behalf of their employees. The Burma Railways Company contributed under this head Rs. 54,344 levied from 855 assesseees. The tax was assessed on the profits of 69 companies as against 65 in the previous year, but the amount of the tax fell 26 per cent. from Rs. 4'02 lakhs to Rs. 2'96 lakhs. The clue to this fall is afforded by the figures for Rangoon Town. There during the year 178 companies were brought on to the register with an original demand of Rs. 2'88 lakhs as compared with 158 companies and Rs. 3'96 lakhs in the previous year. The failure of several firms and the shrinkage in the profits of the leading oil companies are chiefly responsible for the fall of Rs. 1'07 lakhs. Sixty-four companies were exempted on production of certificates of payment of the tax in India, 56 declared no assessable income and two on objection were granted remissions. The final net demand was Rs. 2'88 lakhs for realization from 58 companies as against Rs. 3'95 lakhs from 53 companies in 1911-12. Under other sources of income the number of assesseees was 13,706 as against 12,716 and the amount of the tax increased from Rs. 7'65 lakhs to Rs. 8'67 lakhs. The percentages of increase are approximately 8 and 13 per cent. respectively. These figures are the largest since 1903, when Rs. 1,000 was fixed as the

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minimum limit of taxable income. Trade flourished in the Districts throughout the year and eight Districts report a double-figure-percentage of increase in the amount of the tax levied and the number of assesseses. In Tavoy assesseses increased by 40 per cent. and the amount of tax by 151 per cent. The harvest was a good one and the mining industry continued to develop. In Prome the amount of the tax rose 55 per cent., owing, it is reported, to the high price of paddy prevailing in 1911-12 and at the beginning of 1912-13. There was on the other hand a decrease in Insein, attributed to the decline of the brick-making industry, but a comparison of the figures is difficult owing to the remodelling of the three Districts of Hanthawaddy, Pegu and Insein. Revision of assessments by Collectors and Commissioners caused the original demand of Rs. 10·33 lakhs payable by 15,457 assesseses to fall to Rs. 8·80 lakhs payable by 13,928 assesseses. Refunds rose from Rs. 10,771 to Rs. 17,515. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 11,942 or Rs. 5,826 less than the sum outstanding at the end of the previous year. The tax was collected without difficulty, the number of warrants issued in the whole Province increasing by 12 only.

The total expenditure incurred in the assessment and collection of the tax was Rs. 49,981, being an increase of Rs. 3,709 or 8 per cent. over the figures for 1911-12. Of this increase Rangoon was responsible for Rs. 3,213. The percentage of expenditure to total collections was 3·16 approximately as compared with 2·97 per cent. in the previous year. This percentage is the highest since the year 1903-04.

(B) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Receipts and Expenditure.

Provincial
receipts.

149. The net Provincial receipts rose by Rs. 92·08 lakhs to Rs. 608·30 lakhs. The gross increase in receipts was Rs. 92·53 lakhs, of which '*Land Revenue*' accounted for Rs. 71·02 lakhs, *Forests* for Rs. 10·40 lakhs, *Excise* for Rs. 4·10 lakhs, *Police* for Rs. 2·19 lakhs, *Irrigation (Minor Works and Navigation)* for Rs. 1·66 lakhs, and *Law and Justice (Courts of Law)* for Rs. 96,967. Other variations are unimportant, though mention might be made of Rs. 19,707 under *Assessed taxes*, Rs. 23,668 under *Registration*, Rs. 12,857 under *Ports and Pilotage*, Rs. 21,198 under *Education*, Rs. 9,814 under *Medical* and Rs. 45,123 under *Miscellaneous*. These increases and variations are discussed in the paragraphs of this Report pertaining to the subjects, but under *Land Revenue* may be noted the larger contributions from Imperial to Provincial Revenues that were made during the year amounting to Rs. 98·18 lakhs as against Rs. 48·95 lakhs in the previous year. It must be remembered that the amounts of the Provincial receipts given in this paragraph are the amounts arrived at after division, where division is necessary under the Provincial Settlement, between Imperial and Provincial Funds. The gross decrease in receipts was only Rs. 45,117 and of this *Stamps* accounted for Rs. 31,780.

The chief sources of revenue of the Province were thus the Land taxes, which produced Rs. 381·68 lakhs, or if the contributions from Imperial Funds be excluded, Rs. 283·50 lakhs; the Excise taxes yielding Rs. 40·58 lakhs, the Forests yielding Rs. 110·08 lakhs and Irrigation works yielding Rs. 14·41 lakhs.

Provincial
expenditure.

150. Provincial expenditure fell from Rs. 528·84 lakhs to Rs. 519·58 lakhs showing a net decrease of Rs. 9·26 lakhs. The gross decrease was Rs. 26·41 lakhs. Expenditure on *Public Works* fell by Rs. 19·04 lakhs, and on *Irrigation* by Rs. 1·41 lakhs. There was a saving of Rs. 3·94 lakhs on *General Administration* charges, and *Forests* took Rs. 1·00 lakh less. There was also a saving of about one lakh of rupees on *Miscellaneous* charges. On the other hand expenditure increased by Rs. 4·88 lakhs under the head '*Political*,' owing to operations on the North-Eastern frontier, while *Education*, *Police*, *Jails*, and *Land Revenue* took Rs. 3·23 lakhs, Rs. 2·48 lakhs, Rs. 2·06 lakhs and Rs. 1·60 lakhs more respectively. The increases under Land Revenue and Police however are the

corollary of the increase in the receipts under these heads. Substantial increases in expenditure are also shown under the heads of *Law and Justice (Courts of Law)*, *Ports and Pilotage*, *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions* and *Excise*. The total gross increase was Rs. 17.15 lakhs.

The most costly head of expenditure during the year was *Police*. The expenditure incurred on this department was Rs. 129.24 lakhs. *Civil Works (Public Works Department)* absorbed Rs. 82.98 lakhs, while *Medical Services* took Rs. 21.91 lakhs, and *Education* Rs. 23.45 lakhs. *Land Revenue* accounted for Rs. 69.84 lakhs and *Excise* for Rs. 12.59 lakhs. The expenditure under *Law and Justice (Courts of Law)* was Rs. 48.24 lakhs and *General Administration* charges amounted to Rs. 20.83 lakhs.

151. The Forest Department Report deals with the year ending on the 30th June 1913 and the figures of revenue and expenditure given in it differ therefore from those compiled in the Financial Department. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for the year ending June 1913 amounted to Rs. 115.76 lakhs or Rs. 21.46 lakhs more than in the previous year. The increase in revenue is accounted for principally by the increased quantity of forest produce removed by purchasers during the year. A sum of Rs. 6.83 lakhs was also received in payment of the instalments payable in 1911-12 and 1912-13 due on the sale of the lease of the Government Rubber plantations at Mergui. The expenditure during the year fell from Rs. 41.69 lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 40.47 lakhs, expenditure on conservancy and works being Rs. 2,36,003 less and on establishment Rs. 1,13,375 more than last year. The net revenue was Rs. 75.30 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 22.7 lakhs over the previous year's figures and the percentage of net to gross revenue rose during the year from 56 to 65, owing to the enforced curtailment of expenditure, brought about by the state of the Provincial finances.

Local Funds.

152. A District Cess Fund is maintained by each District in Lower Burma. One was opened during the year for the new Insein District. These funds derive their income from a 10 per cent. cess on the collection of ordinary Land Revenue, license-fees on ferries, slaughter-houses, and markets and from other receipts from rural areas. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 30.97 lakhs, as against Rs. 31.22 lakhs in 1911-12, the net decrease for the year being Rs. 25,136. The largest gross decrease, Rs. 1.99 lakhs, falls under the head *Miscellaneous*. This head includes contributions sanctioned by Government from one District Cess Fund to another to meet temporary overdrafts and their repayment. In the year of report the amount of these transactions, including a sum of Rs. 57,854 transferred from the Hanthawaddy (Syriam) and Pegu District Cess Funds to form the opening balance of the newly-created Insein District, amounted to Rs. 66,354 as against Rs. 2.84 lakhs in 1911-12. If both these figures were excluded from the totals of both years the revenue for 1912-13 would show a net increase of Rs. 1.93 lakhs. This increase is largely due to an increase of Rs. 1.49 lakhs in the receipts under *Provincial Rates* mainly due to the improvement in the cess on land revenue collected. There were further increases under *Education* due to larger contributions from Provincial Revenues, and the receipts from ferries, and slaughter-houses also improved. Expenditure decreased by Rs. 2.72 lakhs to Rs. 26.45 lakhs, but if, as already explained, the figures under *Miscellaneous* are excluded, the actual net decrease in expenditure would only be Rs. 53,807. Decreases occurred chiefly under *Miscellaneous*, and *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers* and *Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers*, but were counterbalanced by increases under *Education* and *Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Public Works Officers*. All these funds were solvent on the 31st March 1913, but the Hanthawaddy, Sandoway, Akyab, Insein and Amherst Districts temporarily overdrew the balances at their credit in these funds during the year.

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District
Funds.**

153. In Upper Burma each District maintains a District Fund, to which are credited the receipts from various local sources, such as markets, ferries and slaughter-houses. They are also supported by contributions from Provincial Revenues. They differ from the District Cess Funds of Lower Burma in that they do not derive any of their supplies from a cess on the collection of Land Revenue. Their total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6.17 lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 7.04 lakhs. The opening balance of the year amounted to Rs. 3.96 lakhs and the closing balance to Rs. 3.09 lakhs. Receipts decreased by Rs. 1.01 lakhs, but they were not swollen as in former years by a contribution of Rs. 1½ lakhs from Provincial Revenues towards Public Works. The net increase in expenditure was Rs. 72,156, the expenditure under Civil Works accounting for it. At the close of the year the Bhamo, Myitkyina and Magwe District Funds closed with deficit balances, but contributions to cover the overdrafts were subsequently sanctioned. All the other funds were solvent at the end of the year.

**Other
Funds.**

154. Other local funds comprise the Cantonment, Town, Port, Pilot, Educational Syndicate, Rangoon Police Reward and Steam-boiler Inspection Funds.

There were, as in the previous year, seven Cantonment Funds. Their total income, excluding debt accounts and opening balances, was Rs. 2.22 lakhs and the total expenditure Rs. 1.72 lakhs. Both income and expenditure show increases, but the increase in income amounting to Rs. 28,988 was considerably greater than the increase in expenditure which only amounted to Rs. 1,166. With the exception of Rangoon and Mandalay, the amounts in these funds are small. They were all solvent at the end of the year, but in the cases of Meiktila and Maymyo expenditure exceeded income—the excess being met from the opening balances.

The total number of Town Funds now stands at 18, Thöngwa lengthening the list during the year. The funds are all solvent. Excluding the new Thöngwa Town Fund their income and expenditure was almost stationary, receipts amounting to Rs. 5.87 lakhs, both in 1911-12 and 1912-13 and expenditure to Rs. 5.17 lakhs as against Rs. 5.12 lakhs.

Excluding the Rangoon Port Trust Fund there were six Port Funds. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4.36 lakhs as against Rs. 4.23 lakhs in the previous year and the total expenditure to Rs. 4.15 lakhs as against Rs. 4.31 lakhs. Moulmein, Tavoy and Bassein are indebted to Government, the total being Rs. 1.57 lakhs. All the funds are solvent. The four Pilot Funds of Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein showed credit balances at the end of the year. The Rangoon Police Reward Fund gives to one portion of the force for good conduct what it takes from another portion of the force for bad conduct. It received and distributed just over Rs. 500 during the year. The income of the Educational Syndicate Fund was Rs. 53,517, of which Rs. 5,500 and Rs. 500 were contributed by Government and the Rangoon Municipality, respectively, towards the maintenance of the Bernard Free Library. The balance was derived from examination fees. The closing balance fell by Rs. 3,888 to Rs. 21,296. The receipts of the Steam-boiler Inspection Fund rose from Rs. 67,000 to Rs. 77,844, and the expenditure from Rs. 47,332 to Rs. 52,914.

Road and Education Cesses.

155. In Lower Burma contributions to education and local public works are made by the District Cess Funds, already dealt with in paragraph 152. No special cesses for these purposes are levied in the Province.

Municipal Revenues.

**Rangoon
Municipality.**

156. The ordinary income of the Rangoon Municipality rose by nearly one lakh of rupees from Rs. 40,55,230 to Rs. 41,61,477, while the ordinary expenditure showed an increase of over Rs. 2½ lakhs on last year's total, the figures being respec-

tively Rs. 39.19 lakhs and Rs. 36.58 lakhs. The increase in income is due, under rates and taxes, to the revision of assessments on mills and factories and the assessment of new properties which yielded roughly Rs. 70,000 more than in 1911-12, and to the growth of revenue from miscellaneous sources, such as markets, pawnshops, wash-houses and investments of a growing sinking fund. The increase in expenditure is accounted for by several items. An increase of Rs. 97,000 under general administration charges was mainly due to a sum of Rs. 82,000 being debited to revenue, as a portion of the cost of the acquisition of land for the new Municipal Offices. Under water-supply the increase of Rs. 74,000 was due principally to the cost of the maintenance of the new pumping station at Yegu. Conservancy cost Rs. 87,000 more, owing to large purchases of stock and the entertainment of an increased establishment. Improvements to roads led to an increased expenditure of Rs. 1.28 lakhs, while drainage, markets, slaughter-houses, arboriculture, and public instruction were all responsible for increases more or less great. Including loans, advances and deposits but excluding the opening balance of Rs. 27.40 lakhs, the total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 60.37 lakhs, as compared with a gross income of Rs. 49.80 lakhs in the previous year. The gross expenditure for the year was Rs. 59.77 lakhs, as against Rs. 43.32 lakhs. Two loans amounting to Rs. 7.91 lakhs and bearing interest at 4 per cent. were raised during the year to finance the acquisition of land costing Rs. 5.66 lakhs for the new Municipal Offices, the extension of sewers in Strand Road and additions and improvements to bullock depôts. The average rate of the accepted tenders was 97.9 and 98.16 per cent. At the beginning of the year the total of the loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 191.34 lakhs, which included Rs. 60.50 lakhs on account of loans for reclamation works. At the end of the year the indebtedness of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 198.68 lakhs. The debt charges for the year amounted to Rs. 14.16 lakhs and formed no inconsiderable part of the expenditure. Securities in the various sinking funds on the 31st March 1913 amounted to Rs. 28.78 lakhs. The closing balance of the Municipality was Rs. 28.20 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 11.29 lakhs represented unexpended loans. The Reclamation Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 8.62 lakhs. The income during the year, including an advance from the Municipal Fund of Rs. 65,321, was Rs. 5.54 lakhs. The expenditure was mainly composed of Rs. 2.91 lakhs on works and Rs. 4.38 lakhs for loan charges, and amounted to Rs. 6.63 lakhs. The fund had a closing balance of Rs. 7.54 lakhs. The charges for the service of the loans almost swallow up all the receipts. The lighting-tax fund closed the year with a debit balance of Rs. 1.62 lakhs. The water-tax and the scavenging-tax funds also both had debit balances of Rs. 31.78 lakhs and Rs. 29.12 lakhs respectively. The Municipal assignment to the school fund for the year was Rs. 2.14 lakhs and the fund at the end of the year had a credit balance of Rs. 80,313.

157. Exclusive of opening balances amounting to Rs. 10.97 lakhs, the total income of Municipalities in the Province (excepting Rangoon) was Rs. 43.88 lakhs as compared with Rs. 40.64 lakhs in the previous year. The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 39.26 lakhs as against Rs. 40.52 lakhs, and the closing balance was Rs. 13.70 lakhs. Municipal rates and taxes produced Rs. 16.73 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 15.99 lakhs. The total revenue from other sources amounted to Rs. 18.55 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 17.57 lakhs in the previous year.

The total of grants and contributions from Government rose from Rs. 6.32 lakhs to Rs. 7.57 lakhs. Of the special non-recurring grant of Rs. 7 lakhs for urban sanitary improvements received from the Government of India in 1911, Rs. 2 lakhs more were expended during the year, leaving a balance still unspent of Rs. 3.49 lakhs. Rupees 50,000 were spent out of the similar non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs sanctioned in 1912, and Rs. 2.51 lakhs out of the recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for 1912-13. The balances of these grants carried forward to 1913-14 and thus available for future works amounted to Rs. 7.04 lakhs.

General Administration and collection charges rose from Rs. 3.70 lakhs to Rs. 3.98 lakhs. Expenditure on public safety rose from Rs. 2.49 lakhs to

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Rs. 2.58 lakhs. Conservancy cost Rs. 7.56 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7.44 lakhs, and hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 5.64 lakhs as against Rs. 6.03 lakhs in the preceding year. Markets and slaughter-houses account for Rs. 3.29 lakhs as against Rs. 3.98 lakhs, while Rs. 5.11 lakhs were expended on roads as against Rs. 4.03 lakhs. This outlay on roads represents nearly the whole of the expenditure on public works. Expenditure on Public Instruction increased slightly from Rs. 1.62 lakhs to Rs. 1.69 lakhs.

No loans were raised by any of the Municipalities during the year. Their indebtedness to Government on the 31st March 1913 stood at Rs. 10.47 lakhs as against Rs. 11.06 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The charges for the service of these loans amounted to Rs. 1.35 lakhs, being slightly in excess of the amount in 1911-12.

Other Funds.

158. There is one Trust Fund, that of the Official Assignee. There are four Educational Endowment Funds—the Jardire, 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.

159. The average total or gross circulation of notes in 1912-13 was Rs. 532.90 lakhs, an advance of Rs. 119.50 lakhs, or 28.9 per cent. over the previous year. At the end of April 1913 the gross circulation was Rs. 478.61 lakhs. It fell to a minimum of Rs. 434.09 lakhs in November 1912 and rose to a maximum of Rs. 684.07 lakhs at the end of February 1913.

To deter nine the active or net circulation, 10,000-rupee notes are excluded from the gross circulation. The average net circulation of notes for the year was Rs. 458.82 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 103.21 lakhs, or 29 per cent. over that of 1911-12. This large increase is due partly to the universalization of notes and partly to the popular appreciation of the advantage of a paper currency. This growth in circulation was almost wholly due to the increased circulation of notes of the denominations of 10 rupees and 100 rupees. The circulation of these notes increased approximately in value by Rs. 78.37 lakhs and Rs. 22.01 lakhs respectively and they supplied 51.61 and 44.31 per cent. of the total volume of currency. The circulation of the 10-rupee note outstripped for the first time the circulation of the 100-rupee note. The actual value of the circulation of the former in the year of report was 49.4 per cent. greater than in 1911-12; it shows an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year in the proportion it bears to the total circulation, while the proportion of the 100-rupee note decreased by 6½ per cent. This decline of the 100-rupee note, however, is merely comparative and not absolute, as the actual increase of over Rs. 22 lakhs in the value of this year's circulation of 100-rupee notes as compared with that of the previous year, shows.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

References:—

- Report on the Sanitary Administration of Burma for the year 1912.
- Notes and Statistics on Hospitals and Dispensaries of Burma for the year 1912.
- Report on the working of the Government Medical School, Rangoon, for the year 1910-12.
- Notes on the Lunatic Asylums in Burma for the year 1912.
- Notes and Statistics on Vaccination in Burma for the year 1910-12.
- Statistics of British India, Part V.

Births and Deaths.

160. The area under registration remained unchanged during the year of report. The revised figure is 111,657.55 square miles. The figures for the population returned as under registration in 1911 have been subjected to revision and a reduction made in the registered population of 22,740. The population subject to registration is now 9,855,853, consisting of 5,042,279 males and 4,813,574 females, of whom 8,758,056 occupy rural, and 1,097,797 urban, areas. The natural increase of this population by excess of births over deaths was 50,165. Births exceeded deaths in rural areas by 64,824, but in towns the deaths were 14,659 in excess of births.

161. The number of births recorded in the area under registration in 1912 was 316,654 as against 322,456 in 1911, a decrease of 5,802. The birth-rates *per mille* of population for the year were: for the whole Province 32.13, for Lower Burma 31.68 and for Upper Burma 32.96, as against 32.64, 31.44 and 34.85 respectively in 1911. The birth-rates for rural and urban areas were: Provincial, rural 32.92, urban 25.78; Lower Burma, rural 32.93, urban 22.95; and Upper Burma, rural 32.91, urban 33.44. The relatively high birth-rates for Upper Burma towns as contrasted with those for Lower Burma towns are partly due to the disparity of the sexes. In Lower Burma the larger towns are thronged with male coolies, many of whom are of alien birth and have left their womenkind in India or elsewhere, while in many respects social conditions in Upper Burma towns approximate to those obtaining in rural villages where the females are somewhat in excess of males. In some cases doubt has been thrown on the returns. There were 107 males born to every 100 females. The birth-rate for the whole Province is 5.09 *per mille* above the death-rate, exceeding the latter in all but the Rangoon Town, Prome, Mandalay, Minbu and Kyaukse Districts. In 1911 the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate was 7.57 *per mille*. The Provincial death-rate was 27.04, that for Lower Burma 26.00 and that for Upper Burma 28.95, as against 25.07, 23.79 and 27.07 *per mille* of population in 1911. The total deaths in the registered area amounted to 266,489 as against 247,682 in 1911. The actual increase in the number of deaths was 18,807 or 1.91 *per mille* of the census population—but if calculated on the estimated population for the middle of 1912, which allows for an increase of about 150,000 persons above the census figures, the increase of the death ratio is only 1.36 *per mille* over that of 1911. The rural death-rate for Lower Burma was 24.28 and for Upper Burma 27.54, and the urban death-rate 37.23 and 44.05, respectively. Infant deaths registered in 1912 amounted in the aggregate to 72,245, of which 40,219 were males and 32,026 females. The infantile death-rate for the whole Province was 228.15 as against 221.87 in 1911, or a rise of 6.28 *per mille* of infants born. The rural infantile death-rate for the whole Province was 217.79, and the urban 333.94. Both rural and urban infantile death-rates were lower in Lower than in Upper Burma. Taking the average for the year, the price of rice in 1912 was very much higher in all the Upper Burma Districts, and higher in all the Districts of Lower Burma with the exception of Kyaukpyu and Amherst than in 1911. But although the death-rate was higher generally in the Districts affected by scarcity of provisions no direct connection can be traced between the price of food and the death-rate. In the Districts where the death-rate was particularly high during the year, the rise

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was found to be due mainly to the prevalence of epidemic malaria as in Minbu or cholera and small-pox as in Prome.

162. The cause of death was recorded as under :—

	1912.	1911.
Cholera	7,186	4,191
Small-pox	7,959	6,204
Plague	3,014	6,060
Fevers	85,967	75,143
Dysentery and diarrhoea	11,711	10,619
Respiratory diseases	7,747	7,977
Suicide	198	149
Wounding or accident	1,622	1,571
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts	1,633	2,736
All other causes	139,499	133,306
Total	266,489	247,480

Deaths from cholera thus increased by close on 3,000. All the Districts of Lower Burma were affected with the exception of Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Tavoy and Mergui. The Lower Burma death-rate was '94 against '90, the average of the previous five years. Deaths from this cause occurred throughout the year. Upper Burma was more lightly affected, the death-rate being '34 against an average for the previous five years of '79.

The increase in the deaths from small-pox is nearly 2,000. Both Upper and Lower Burma suffered from epidemics of it throughout the year. Malarial fever is always a constant cause of death, but a particularly virulent outbreak of malarial fever occurred in the Minbu District during the year: consequent, it is surmised, on the development of an elaborate system of irrigation in that District. The abnormal mortality escaped notice for some time, and remedial measures were thus somewhat delayed. The situation, when realised, was vigorously dealt with and the outbreak stamped out. There was a welcome decrease in the mortality from plague in the Province. The death-rate fell from '61 in 1911 to '31—the average of the last five years being '84. The actual number of deaths fell by a little more than 50 per cent. Lower Burma returned 1,342 fewer deaths and Upper Burma 1,704. The death-rate from this disease fell in Upper Burma from '62 in 1911 to '13.

An important change of policy was decided on during the year. It was resolved to discontinue the rat drives which, though attended with good results, admittedly dislocated trade and caused inconvenience and loss to the public, and to combat plague directly by inoculation and evacuation and indirectly by raising the general level of sanitation. The Divisional Plague Scheme was therefore abandoned and the subordinate staff posted to general epidemic and sanitary duty in some Districts. Sanitation in the Province will no doubt improve as the education of the people improves; pressure can be brought to bear, if necessary, by action under the Village and Municipal Acts.

Issues of
quinine.

163. The issue of quinine sulphate for the manufacture of tablets containing five grains and one grain respectively was 1,696 lbs. against 3,847 lbs. in 1911. The total number of five-grain tablets manufactured was 1,586,250 against 3,762,854 and of one-grain tablets 6,783,966 against 8,466,440. The indents for quinine tablets received at the Rangoon Jail in 1912 were in excess of those received in 1911. Altogether 2,878,128 five-grain and 5,638,000 one-grain tablets were issued by the jail to District Treasuries and Political Officers and to the Burma Railways during the year. On the whole there are indications of the growth of a demand among the people of the Province for quinine, and greater efforts have been made by the administrative officers of most Districts to popularize its use.

Emigration and Immigration.

164. The number of immigrants recorded at the ports of Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui was 327,582 against 368,383 in 1911, a decrease of 40,801 persons. No records were maintained at the port of Bassein.

The total of emigrants from the Province was 331,580 against 311,574 in 1911, an increase of 19,946. The majority of these immigrants and emigrants passed through the port of Rangoon which returned 256,985 inward and 240,917 outward passengers for the year 1912, against 289,445 and 221,981 respectively in 1911.

Cases of
Viral
fever
and
Malaria
Singapore

Medical Relief.

165. Six new institutions were opened and five closed during the year 1912. At the end of the year the total number of hospitals and dispensaries was 265.

Hospitals
and dispens-
aries.

166. The total number of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries aggregated 1,567,009 as compared with 1,469,039 in 1911. The daily average attendance among out-door patients increased from 7,450 in 1911 to 8,047 in 1912. The chief diseases treated in the order of prevalence were:—(i) All other diseases of the digestive system, 321,614; (ii) Malaria, 239,939; (iii) Other diseases of the skin, 213,147; (iv) Ulcers, 174,478; (v) All diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs, 122,856; (vi) Injuries (General and Local), 120,001; (vii) Diseases of the eye, 109,900; (viii) Dyspepsia, 79,182; (ix) Rheumatic fever and rheumatism, 45,467; and (x) Diseases of the ear, 38,946. Four hundred cases of cholera, 264 of plague and 943 of small-pox were also treated at the hospitals, as against 246, 492 and 1,211 cases, respectively, in the previous year. An outbreak of cholera in Bassein accounted for 102 cases. There were 4,263 deaths among the in-door patients treated in the year. The mortality, which was 7.12 per cent. of the total treated, compared favourably with 7.42 per cent. in the previous year. The Provincial ratio percentage of the total treated in the case of the Burmese community has risen from 53.87 in 1911 to 54.03.

Attendance
and treat-
ment.

The Rangoon General Hospital is now very nearly fully equipped and furnished. The daily average number seeking out-door treatment at this hospital has reached 519, an increase of 86 over that of last year. In-door accommodation for patients is proving insufficient, and a public infirmary for chronic and incurable cases is needed.

There was a large increase among the Burmese women attending the hospital. The total number of operations performed was 46,618, showing an increase of 3,502 over that of the previous year. In Rangoon the most notable feature was an increase of 52 operations on the eye, while the number of abdominal operations alone rose to 446.

167. Medical expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 16,18,927 during the year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,62,904 over that of the previous year. This is accounted for by a general increase under all heads of expenditure, the construction of a new hospital at Syriam and of a dispensary at Kanaung and the revision of the Rangoon General Hospital Establishment.

General.

The cadre of the Indian Medical Service remained the same throughout the year. The number of Uncovenanted Officers, Military and Civil Assistant Surgeons in independent charge of Civil Stations remained at 22 as in the previous year. The revised rates of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons came into effect on the 1st March 1912. Sanction was accorded to the increase of the cadre of the Civil Assistant Surgeons from 29 to 44.

Steady progress was made at the Laboratory attached to the Rangoon General Hospital: 5,403 specimens and 1,033 post-mortem examinations were attended to during the year. Seventy more cases of a new infectious disease were found in post-mortem examinations, but as the disease has not yet been traced in the living individual the clinical side of the disease still remains unknown. Under the "Results-System Midwife Scheme" 12 nurses qualified and 11 others are under training.

The number of students at the Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, at the end of the year was 37 against 42 in the previous year. Ten students who passed their final examinations were sent to Madras for a course of practical training in midwifery.

Chol. Vi.
Viral Str.
Typhoid
Malaria
Sanitary
Lunatic
Asylums.

168. The number of inmates in the Rangoon and the Minbu Asylums at the end of the year fell from 619 in 1911 to 513. The daily average strength was 593.38 as against 629.67 in 1911. The decrease is attributable to an increased mortality, this rising from 72 in 1911 to 153 owing to the appearance of cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea in an epidemic form in the Rangoon Asylum. The total expenditure of both asylums amounted to Rs. 1,44,810, the average cost per head of average strength in Rangoon increasing from Rs. 170-14-6 in 1911 to Rs. 190-9-2; and in Minbu from Rs. 119-13-9 in 1911 to Rs. 125-12-11. The dairy and manufacture accounts show net profits of Rs. 253 and Rs. 22,016 respectively.

Some progress was made during the year with the question of the construction of a new asylum for Rangoon, and a site for it was selected and acquired. The water-supply in the Rangoon Asylum continued unsatisfactory. To remedy it, the provision of a new artesian well was sanctioned.

Sanitation.

Principal
works and
expenditure.

169. The Provincial Sanitary Board ceased to exist during the year, and its place was taken by Divisional Sanitary Boards. Meetings of these boards were held at Mandalay, Moulmein and Syriam, where various schemes were discussed and estimates considered. A special non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,00,000 was received from the Government of India during the year, two lakhs of rupees being earmarked for the establishment of a bacteriological institute and the remaining four lakhs of rupees for expenditure on urban sanitary works. From the latter sum Rs. 2 lakhs were allotted for the completion of the water-supply scheme at Pegu, while Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 were respectively allotted towards the erection of a new bazaar at Paungdè and towards extensions and improvements to the old bazaar at Toungoo. Good progress was made with the Pegu bazaar improvement and Mandalay drainage schemes, towards which Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively were provided from the Rs. 7 lakhs non-recurring grant received from the Government of India in 1911. But the Pegu water-supply scheme, towards which a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was made from the same source, was delayed for want of completed estimates. An experimental 6-inch diameter tube well was sunk at Insein at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Another tube of the same dimensions is being sunk at Paungdè. A contribution of Rs. 10,000 from the Rs. 3 lakhs annually recurring grant made by the Government of India was given to the Gyobingauk Municipal Committee to meet the cost of boring a deep well. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was granted to Mergui for a similar purpose. The proportion of the income derived from Municipal, Town and District, and District Cess Funds expended on sanitary works during 1911-12 was respectively 37.49, 32.25 and 5.77 as against 38.83, 25.85 and 4.19 in 1910-11. The total expenditure of the various municipal and local funds on sanitary works was Rs. 45.01 lakhs out of a total income of Rs. 167.89 lakhs; of this Rs. 14.01 lakhs were spent on water-supply, Rs. 6.48 lakhs on drainage, Rs. 13.63 lakhs on conservancy and Rs. 10.89 lakhs on other sanitary works.

Vaccination.

Establish-
ment.

170. The permanent establishment was increased by four vaccinators—two each in the Ma-ubin and Thaton Districts—making a total of 277 vaccinators and 49 Native Superintendents of Vaccination in the Province. Thirteen vaccinators were either removed or dismissed from the service for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or falsification of returns. Native Superintendents in the Katha, Pegu and Meiktila Districts were also dismissed for falsifying accounts, abetting inoculation and other misdemeanours.

Number of
operations.

171. The total number of operations performed in the Districts and towns excluding jails and dispensaries, was 533,647, of which 416,121 were primary

operations and 117,526 re-vaccinations. As compared with the previous year the total of primary operations was 614 less, and that of operations for re-vaccination 26,786 more, the total of all operations being 26,172 in excess of the previous year's return. In 44 Municipal towns there were 26,431 ~~successful~~ primary operations and 1,871 successful operations for re-vaccination, these figures showing a decrease of nearly 3,000 primary operations and an increase of over 8,000 re-vaccinations. The increase in the total number of operations for re-vaccination during the year amounting to 29.52 per cent. of all operations for re-vaccination performed in the previous year is to be attributed mainly, if not entirely, to the prevalence of small-pox in epidemic form in many Districts. The Districts which returned the largest increases under this head were Sagaing (11,065), Mandalay (11,284), Shwebo (4,155), Minbu (3,980), Magwe (3,695), Thayetmyo (2,198), Pegu (1,376) and Myingyan (1,064). The percentage of success of known cases was for the whole Province in primary vaccination 96.71 and in re-vaccination 68.12, against 96.61 and 72.77 respectively in the previous year. The total number of ~~successful~~ operations of both classes was 459,929 against a previous five years' average of 353,723, the ratios *per mille* of population vaccinated during the year being 37.96 against 31.81—the average of the previous five years—an advance of 6.15 *per mille*.

The total number of operations performed in dispensaries was 5,968 primary and 4,737 re-vaccination, with a success ratio of 95.47 and 55.79 respectively. The total operations performed in jails was 26,864 on an average population of 16,334 against 26,439 in the previous year. The percentage of success in primary vaccination (3,391) was 86.46 and in re-vaccination (23,473) 65.22. The number of infants vaccinated in Municipal towns was 19,161, showing an excess of 1,972 over the number of infants available. This is a constantly recurring phenomenon and is differently explained: it may be due to an influx of visitors into the towns bringing infants with them or it may be due simply to faulty registration.

The totals of operations verified by Civil Surgeons and Native Superintendents of Vaccination were 78,253 and 285,190, against 69,316 and 231,043 respectively in the previous year. The amount of verification work performed in the different Districts varied greatly, the percentages ranging from 71.61 per cent. and 3,779 primary operations in the case of the Civil Surgeon, Sandoway, to .48 per cent. and 47 operations in Prome and *nil* in Pyapôn. The average percentage of verification by Civil Surgeons was 16.45, and by Native Superintendents of Vaccination 53.23, in primary operations.

172 Four Native Superintendents of Vaccination and 32 apprentice vaccinators were trained at the Meiktila Training School. Excepting one apprentice vaccinator all of them qualified. The cost of the Vaccine Depot, Meiktila, was Rs. 14,005 as against Rs. 13,290 in the previous year. The increased expenditure was due to a slight increase under the head "Establishment," to the greater number of calves used, and to the increased rate of hire of these animals. Out of 477 calves inoculated with vaccine, 414 yielded lymph fit for issue. Seven hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and twenty-four doses of glycerinated vaccine were prepared, of which 757,518 doses were issued as against 693,913 doses in the previous year. The figures for lymph prepared and issued constitute a record for the second year in succession. A special grant of Rs. 50,000 has been allotted by the Local Government for the improvement of the Vaccine Depot.

173. Inoculation is still popular in the Districts. In the Thatôn, Pyapôn and Pegu Districts outbreaks of epidemic small-pox were directly traced to it. Inoculators were prosecuted and fined in the Pegu, Magwe and Myaungmya Districts and one was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Bassein District.

The total cost of the Vaccination Department for the year was Rs. 2,05,199 as against Rs. 2,00,604 in 1911-12. The average cost of each successful operation was for the Province Re. 0.73 as against Re. 0.75 in the previous year—the average for the different Districts ranging from Re. 0.28 in the Magwe District to Re. 1.98 in the Hanthawaddy (Syam) District.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Summary:—

Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1912-13.
Statistics of British India, Parts VI and VII.

General System of Public Instruction.

See paragraphs 253 to 280 of the *Report on the Administration of Burma* for the year 1911-12.

Education.

Educational
measures.

174. The question of endowing Burma with a University was advanced a step further during the year. A draft Bill was submitted to the Government of India and an assignment has been made from Imperial Funds to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 50,000 (recurring), in anticipation of sanction being accorded to the scheme.

An important change took place in the Anglo-Vernacular curriculum. The teaching of English reading and writing, which previously began in the fourth Standard, may now be started in the third Standard. The Arakan Division, which was formerly combined with the Irrawaddy Division, was made a separate charge under an officer of the Indian Educational Service during the year.

The special grants sanctioned by the Government of India enabled the Education Department to initiate schemes for the expansion of elementary education. It is recognized that for this purpose the number of teachers should be largely increased and with this object in view classes were opened for the training of elementary teachers. The number of Normal student ~~ships~~ was increased. A corps of Government vernacular teachers was formed. Further, in order to give greater assistance to existing schools and to encourage private schools to register, the old rates of results-grants which had been reduced in 1908-09 owing to financial stringency were gradually restored. The number of salary-grants to vernacular teachers and managers was increased. Building and equipment grants were made to enable managers to improve their buildings and equipment.

The subordinate inspecting staff was increased by the addition of 9 Deputy Inspectors and 4 Sub-Inspectors.

The final introduction of the maintenance grant, which will take the place of the present results-grants in vernacular schools, was postponed for a year. Meanwhile certain schools were selected in which the new form of grant will be given a trial.

Number of
schools and
scholars and
expenditure.

175. The number of educational institutions of all kinds was 23,590 and the attendance 459,593, of whom 83,784 were girls. The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school-going age was 40.52 per cent, and of female scholars to the female population 9.42 per cent. The numbers for the previous year were:—institutions 23,211, and attendance 445,255, of whom 79,416 were girls. Institutions increased by 1.5 per cent and the attendance by 3.2 per cent. Of the schools 6,662 were public, with an attendance of 282,433, and 16,928 private with 177,160 pupils.

The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 53,36,146 as compared with Rs. 47,36,641 in 1911-12, an increase of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. Funds to the amount shown were provided from the following sources: Provincial, Rs. 22,31,575; District Cess Funds, Rs. 4,43,890; Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,87,758; school

fees, Rs. 16,53,295; and private sources, Rs. 6,19,628. Income from fees alone shows an increase of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs. The total Provincial expenditure includes over Rs. 5½ lakhs spent during the year out of the Imperial grants noted below. In 1911-12 the amount so contributed and spent was Rs. 1'85 lakhs.

The special grants made by the Government of India during the last two years amounted to Rs. 19½ lakhs. Out of the recurring grant of Rs. 2,60,000 made in 1912-13 more than Rs. 91,000 was spent during the year. Of this Rs. 32,000 went in supplementary results-grants, and nearly Rs. 11,000 in providing additional Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools; Rs. 12,000 was spent on girls' education, in providing salary-grants, normal stipends, primary scholarships and building grants; Rs. 13,000 was spent on European education, chiefly in raising the pay of teachers, in building grants, and in providing a fund for the education of poor pupils. The special recurring grant of Rs. 40,000, which was made in 1912-13, was spent on the raising of the fixed grants in Anglo-Vernacular schools, and in providing small building and equipment grants. The non-recurring grant of Rs. 8 lakhs of which Rs. 4 lakhs was made in 1911-12, and the remaining Rs. 4 lakhs in 1912-13, was spent partly by the Education Department and partly by the Public Works. The Education Department expenditure included Rs. 21,000 spent on Industrial and Technical education,—of this Rs. 9,000 was given towards the cost of the site, building and equipment of a Craft School at Akyab. The education of girls accounted for Rs. 18,000, spent in building and equipment grants; about Rs. 75,600 was spent on European schools in supplying buildings and hostels. The total spent departmentally was nearly Rs. 1,20,000. To the Public Works Department Rs. 2,72,000 were made over for the construction of schools and hostels, and for work in connection with the science side of the Rangoon College. Anglo-Vernacular schools and hostels absorbed Rs. 1,50,000; Normal schools about Rs. 85,000; vernacular schools Rs. 25,000. Under the Rs. 1½ lakh grant made in 1912-13 the Public Works Department spent nearly Rs. 30,000 on the construction of schools and hostels.

The direct and indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 34'81 lakhs and Rs. 18'55 lakhs respectively, as against Rs. 31'19 lakhs and Rs. 16'17 lakhs in 1911-12. The expenditure on secondary education was slightly less in proportion to the total expenditure than it was last year, while that on primary education increased slightly. The average expenditure per head of population rose from Re. 0-6-3 to Re. 0-7-0. The average cost of educating each pupil in 'Arts Colleges' rose from Rs. 394-4-9 to Rs. 416-6-4, in secondary schools from Rs. 23-3-8 to Rs. 23-7-8 and in primary schools from Rs. 4-0-1 to Rs. 4-9-7.

176. The term 'primary school' includes European, Anglo-Vernacular and vernacular schools teaching up to the fourth standard and, for certain purposes, the primary department (Standards I to IV) of secondary schools. Public primary institutions increased from 5,316 in 1911-12 to 5,321. The increase was in the number of girls' schools. Boys' schools decreased by 31. The decrease was, however, not so great as in the previous year and this may be taken to indicate that the tide has turned and that the number of such schools will increase in future. The attendance in public primary institutions rose from 181,406 to 184,356. The expenditure on primary schools for boys including the cost of primary departments of secondary schools was Rs. 18,77,876 against Rs. 15,08,283. This cost was met as follows:—From Provincial Funds, Rs. 4,37,131; District Cess Funds, Rs. 3,38,158; Municipal Funds, Rs. 1,28,563; fees and other sources, Rs. 9,14,019.

The total cost of primary education for boys and girls was approximately Rs. 21½ lakhs. In 1911-12 the cost was about Rs. 18½ lakhs.

177. Schools having standards higher than the fourth are classed as secondary. European schools and girls' schools are dealt with in their respective paragraphs. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys rose from 104 to 110 and the attendance from 20,722 to 22,652. This includes the primary departments of these schools. The increase of attendance was in all four stages. Of the scholars attending Anglo-Vernacular schools 5 per cent. were in the

Chap. VIII.—
Education
1912-13

Primary
education.

Secondary
education.

Chap. VII.—
Instruction.
1913-14

high school stage, 35·4 in the middle stage, 38·2 in the upper primary and 31·4 in the lower primary. The proportion in the upper primary stage fell by 2·1 per cent., but that in the lower primary stage increased by 5 per cent.

The number of vernacular schools rose from 756 to 804 and the attendance from 54,795 to 59,648. There was in the high school stage an increase of one school and five pupils. Of the pupils attending vernacular secondary schools 70·5 per cent. are in the High School stage, 10·9 in the middle school, 21·1 in the upper primary and 67·9 in the lower primary. The results of the examinations in secondary schools were as follows:—

	1911-12.		1912-13.	
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.
Anglo-Vernacular High School (Final)	104	47	109	94
Calcutta University Matriculation	164	134 (14 girls)	275	225 (including 8 girls)
Anglo-Vernacular Standard VII	1,704	802	1,847	950
Vernacular Standard IX	87	16	60	29
Vernacular Standard VII	1,302	314	1,673	305

(These figures include girls attending boys' schools.)

The expenditure on secondary education rose from Rs. 19,97,383 in 1911-12 to Rs. 22,16,782. This expenditure was met as follows:—Provincial Funds, Rs. 6,73,402; District Cess Funds, Rs. 1,52,481; Municipal Funds, Rs. 2,76,295; fees, Rs. 9,20,990; private sources, Rs. 1,93,614.

Collegiate
education.

178. The number of college students continues to increase. In the Government College the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 293 to 311 and in the Baptist College from 41 to 52. The attendance in the Law Class at the Government College was 8 as compared with 10 in 1911-12. The Government College has now been affiliated up to the B. Sc. Standard. Burman Buddhists form the majority of the College students. The subjects taken up by the students remain the same as in 1911-12. The results of the two colleges at the University Examinations were as follows:—

Examination.	1911-12.			1912-13.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
B. A.	32	20	62·5	45	28	62·2
B. Sc.	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...
I. A.	139	60	49·6	113	75	66·4
I. Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	9	7	77·8

* Of these 7 obtained Second Class Honours in English, and 2 passed "with distinction."

In addition to the above, 1 private student passed the B.A. and 9 passed the I.A., against 1 and 4 respectively in the previous year.

During the year there were 10 Burma students at the Medical College, Calcutta, 3 being women; 32 students at the Royapuram Medical School, Madras; 37 at the Government Medical School, Rangoon; and 2 Government students at the Engineering College, Sibpur.

The expenditure on collegiate education rose from Rs. 1,31,695 to Rs. 1,46,988. This was met as follows:—Provincial Funds, Rs. 82,396; fees, Rs. 31,149; private sources, Rs. 33,443.

179. There were six technical institutions, with an attendance of 431 pupils. The number of institutions remained the same as in the previous year, but the attendance increased by 33. Besides these technical institutions there are 20 classes for manual hand and eye training attached to selected vernacular schools. School gardening is also becoming popular in several Anglo-Vernacular and vernacular schools. Class VII—Instruction. Technical education.

The Government School of Engineering still continues to be poorly attended, the number of students further falling from 35 in 1911-12 to 33. An officer lent by the Public Works Department was put in charge and proposals for improving the school and making it attractive for Burmans are under consideration.

180. The number of Normal schools remained the same as in the previous year, twelve: five under Government and seven aided. Of these four are vernacular schools, one Anglo-Vernacular, and seven for both vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular students. There are no training schools specially for teachers of European schools. The total number of students was 494 (337 men and 157 women) as compared with 456 in the previous year. The increase is entirely among the men students, due chiefly to the opening of two classes for the training of elementary teachers. The number of certificated or trained teachers in the Province is 1,776 vernacular, 880 Anglo-Vernacular, and 150 European. The revision of the Regulations for Normal Schools was during the year under the consideration of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Educational Syndicate. The expenditure on Normal schools rose from Rs. 1,79,635 to Rs. 1,80,372. Provincial Funds provided Rs. 1,67,362, the remainder came from fees and private sources. Training schools.

181. The number of European schools increased from 29 to 32. Of these one is an industrial school and is included among technical institutions. The attendance rose from 4,039 in 1911-12 to 4,416 (2,244 boys and 2,172 girls). This number includes 621 pupils who are not Europeans or Anglo-Indians. The actual number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians attending European and Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 4,142. European schools.

During the year 6 men and 3 women passed the B.A., 4 men and 10 women the I.A., 2 men the I.Sc., 4 boys the Matriculation, 13 boys and 18 girls the European High School, and 1 boy the Anglo-Vernacular High School Final.

The total expenditure on European education exclusive of boarding fees rose from Rs. 4,18,496 to Rs. 4,31,722. Of this amount Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 1,95,680 and the remainder came from fees and private sources.

182. There were 111 public and 233 private schools for Mahomedans as against 121 public and 210 private schools in 1911-12. The attendance both in public and private schools increased, in the former from 9,626 to 9,917, in the latter from 4,927 to 5,564. Of the 15,481 Mahomedan pupils only 10,605 or about two-thirds attend purely Mahomedan schools. The number of Mahomedan girls under instruction rose from 1,775 to 1,870 in public schools and from 1,229 to 1,345 in private schools. Four Mahomedans passed the I. A. Examination, seven the Matriculation and two the Anglo-Vernacular High School Final. A Committee of Mahomedan gentlemen is now engaged in drawing up proposals for the improvement of Mahomedan education in Burma. Education of Mahomedans.

Of schools for special classes there were 1,276 public schools, as against 1,229 in 1911-12. The attendance rose from 39,887 to 42,004, the increase being chiefly among the Karens, Talangs and Shans. About two-thirds of the total number are Karens. There are said to be 865 private schools for special classes with an attendance of 11,528, but these figures are only approximate. The two Government Vernacular Chin schools at Falan and Tiddim show an increased attendance. The same is the case with the Government Vernacular School for Kachins at Sinlunkaba (Bhamo District). The Shan Chiefs' school at Taunggyi closed with 73 boys as against 88 in the previous year.

183. The number of girls under instruction in public schools rose by 4,416 from 75,909 to 80,325. During the quinquennium ending in 1911-12 the average Female education.

CHAP. VII.
EDUCATION.
PART II.
SCHOOLS.

increase annually was 3,449. The number of girls in private schools fell from 3,507 to 3,459. There were 691 public girls' schools (13 high, 84 middle, and 594 primary and special schools): 60,686 girls or 74·8 per cent. were attending boys' schools (public). The percentage in 1911-12 was 75·5. The distribution of girls over the stages of instruction was as follows: college 8, high 148, middle 1,654, upper primary 8,503, lower primary 69,521, special schools 491. There was an increase in every stage except the college. The number that passed examinations was as follows: B. A. 3, I. A. 10, Matriculation 8, Anglo-Vernacular High School Final 1, European High School 19.

The total expenditure on the education of girls rose from Rs. 4,25,461 to Rs. 4,67,112. This represents 9 per cent. of the total expenditure on education. This amount was provided as under:—Provincial Funds, Rs. 1,66,636; District Cess, Rs. 33,780; Municip. l, Rs. 42,101; fees, Rs. 1,59,977; private sources, Rs. 64,618.

Insein Re-
formatory
School.

184. The number of boys in the Insein Reformatory School rose from 82 at the beginning of 1912-13 to 94 at the end of the year. Steady progress in work is reported but better buildings and a larger play-ground are needed. The transfer of the Reformatory to Thazi is still under discussion.

Literature and the Press.

Publications
registered.

185. The number of publications registered during the year was 338 as against 362 in 1911 and 373 in 1910. Of these 187 were in the Burmese language and 52 in Pāli, 41 in Pāli-Burmese, 22 in English and 14 in English and Burmese. The number of publications in any other language was insignificant. The Province is polyglot. The languages represented are 11 in number, but there were 19 in the previous year. One new language, Kachin, made its appearance in print. The original works numbered 309, of which religion claimed 117 and the drama 36.

The decrease in the number of publications was general and not confined to books on any particular subject. The total number of books on religion dropped heavily from 158 in 1911 to 130. This figure is, however, still respectable, and even a further drop would not cause apprehension. Of the 130 works, 117 are original works; and of these 39 are in Burmese and 48 in Pāli. Few works stand out, though a pamphlet in Burmese called the "Thadipè Hnozawsa," in which the author deals trenchantly with the atheistic tendencies and the ungodly ways of the modern Burman, attracted notice by the vigour of its denunciations, and a book in English entitled 'Buddha, Buddhism and Burma' by the Revd. J. McGuire and Mr. F. D. Phinney, stirred up controversy among Buddhists.

Under "drama" all the original works, 36 in number, were in the Burmese language as against 41 in 1911. The drama, if such a name can be applied to Burmese plays, is a national institution in this country and has a firm hold on the affections of the people. The plays all run on stereotyped lines; the plot deals with love and courtship. The literary value of the plays is slight.

With religion and drama the literature of the Province comes to an end and there is little enough to arrest attention in the remaining publications of the year. Works of fiction in the Burmese language increased. They numbered 12 during the year as against 2 in 1910 and 7 in 1911. There was the usual crop of grammars, readers, translations, commentaries, manuals and treatises. In the miscellaneous section a book containing letters of the Kinwun Mingyi written to his wife and to the Palace officials while he was in Europe, and which is partly the Kinwun Mingyi's own biography, might be of more than ephemeral interest. A large increase in the number of newspapers, chiefly English and Burmese, is reported, but the number of newspapers that have been withdrawn from publication is not known.

From
newspapers
and periodicals.

186. Apart from the three Government presses, which are mentioned elsewhere, there were at the end of the year 134 presses in Burma as against 123 in 1911-12. The majority of these presses are in Rangoon and Mandalay. In the former the number rose from 51 to 58 and in the latter from 24 to 28.

Moulmein, Prome and Akyab had 11, 8 and 5 respectively. Two new presses were opened in the Amherst District and one press in the Tharrawaddy District, while two presses were closed in the Hanthawaddy District and one press in Prome. There are 54 newspapers of which 8 appear daily, 3 being in English, 2 in Burmese, 1 in English and Burmese, and 1 each in Tamil and Chinese. A newspaper in Gujarati appears twice a week and 1 in Urdu weekly. There are also newspapers in Sgau-Karen and Pwo-Karen. Periodicals number 21 and are chiefly in English and in Burmese.

Library Societies.

See paragraph 294 of the *Report on the Administration of Burma* for the year 1911-12.

187. There are several literary societies in Rangoon. The Literary Society, which owns a library and reading-room made additions to its library during the year, of which 27.42 per cent. were works of general literature and 72.58 per cent. works of fiction. The Rangoon Teachers' Association is supported by voluntary contributions from the Rangoon colleges and schools and by an annual subsidy of Rs. 1,200 from the Local Government. It has a large library and visitors numbered 5,288. Lectures were delivered during the year in connection with educational work in Burma. The Bernard Free Library receives an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from Government, of Rs. 2,500 from the Educational Syndicate and of Rs. 500 from the Rangoon Municipality. The total number of books in the library at the end of the year was 9,472. There were 1,224 registered borrowers, and 7,195 books were lent out on loan. The Manuscript Department now contains 4,842 manuscripts. The copying of old and worn Talaing manuscripts for which a special assignment of Rs. 4,000 was made by Government in 1910 was continued, 56 *ingas* or palm-leaf manuscripts being transcribed. A further grant of Rs. 500 was received from Government during the year for the purpose of a search for and an inventory of Talaing manuscripts in Moulmein and the Amherst District. The risk of fire to which the library building is exposed is attracting attention. The institutes connected with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations continued their literary activities. The recently founded Burma Research Society was not idle.

Arts and Sciences.

188. The principal artistic industries in the Province are silve work carried on chiefly in Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Pegu and Mandalay; wood-carving in Mandalay, Rangoon and Bassein; lacquer-work at Nyaungu and Pagan in the Myingyan District; bronze-work in Pegu and Mandalay and brass-work and marble-carving in Mandalay. Burmese art is not prosperous, for the competition which cheap jewelry and fancy articles of European or cognate make have set up against the finished products of Burmese handicrafts is severe. The age is one of transition, and though an attempt is being made to stem the competition by combining art and utility in the articles produced, no very satisfactory results have as yet been achieved, as Burmese artisans lack as a rule sufficient technical knowledge to bring experiments to a successful issue. Meanwhile the system of State-aided apprenticeships introduced in 1910 under which selected apprentices are paid scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem is working not unsatisfactorily and the local reports indicate good progress on the part of the pupils.

Three exhibitions of Art Handicrafts were held during the year. These included local exhibitions at Bassein and Mandalay of which the latter is a new venture, as well as the Annual Provincial Exhibition in Rangoon. All three were successful. The Mandalay Exhibition should have good effects in encouraging the indigenous art of that city.

The exhibits in the Provincial Exhibition in Rangoon showed a general improvement in the work of the lower grades of artisans, more particularly in the classes for silversmiths and metal statuette workers.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Reference :—

Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, for the year 1912-13.

189. Good progress was made by the Archaeological Survey during the year 1912-13. The Provincial list of the more important monuments of antiquarian or archaeological interest in Burma approached completion. The letter-press in connection with the architectural survey of the Palace buildings at Mandalay was put in hand and will be completed during 1913-14. Guide books for the use of visitors to Pagan and the Palace at Mandalay are under preparation. The excavation round the Eastern Petleik and Shwe-san-daw Pagodas at Pagan was continued, a number of terracotta plaques being unearthed. A monograph on the plaques is being compiled. Further excavations at Hmawza led to the discovery of two more funeral urns with inscriptions in the Pyu language. Estampages and photographs of these inscriptions have been sent to England for decipherment, and some light may now be thrown on the forgotten Pyu race or people. At any rate, as some twelve epigraphs in the Pyu language are now available for study, the Pyus may expect to be more talked about in the future than hitherto.

Action was taken during the year under the provisions of sections 30 and 33 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, Pegu town and its environs being notified. Illicit excavations at Ava were detected and stopped, and the desecration of the tomb of King Mindōn, one of the monuments conserved by Government at Mandalay, led to the prosecution and conviction of the accused person.

The total expenditure on the archaeological survey during the year amounted to Rs. 25,072. A contribution of Rs. 6,000 was received from Imperial Funds, while a sum of Rs. 20,000 was granted out of Provincial Funds. A sum of Rs. 1,348 which had lapsed in 1911-12 out of the grant for archaeological works was re-granted.

The annual report emphasises the need of an epigraphist for the Province, and the necessity of an alteration in the terms of the archaeological scholarship to render it more attractive to Burmese students. It has been decided to carry on tentative explorations and excavations in the neighbourhood of Pegu during the cold weather of 1913-14. This area teems with ruins and is rich in relics of the Talaing epoch, and the work done this year should indicate on what lines the work should proceed in the following years.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

References:—

- Report of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Burma for the year 1912.
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 1913.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

See paragraphs 297 to 300 of the *Report on the Administration of Burma* for the year 1911-12.

Ecclesiastical.

190. The erection of the Burma Memoria Church at Maymyo was commenced during the year. The cost of the building is estimated at Rs. 67,000, towards which the Local Government has made a contribution of Rs. 7,940. The Cathedral at Rangoon was provided with a tower and spire at a cost of Rs. 36,000, privately subscribed.

Stationery.

191. 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. 72,311 and Rs. 2,72,738 respectively. As compared with the previous year the figures show decreases of Rs. 1,196 under General Departments and of Rs. 5,017 under Government Presses.

Office of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Burma.

192. One thousand five hundred and nineteen articles were examined in the medico-legal department as against 1,304 in the preceding year. The number of human poisoning cases examined increased by 62. The number of cases investigated for blood stains increased from 297 to 355 and the articles examined from 512 to 598. In stain cases the percentage of detection was 80.1 as against 56.83 in the previous year. In the general analytical department the number of articles examined increased from 28,135 in 1911 to 46,150. The increase was mainly due to the work done for the Excise Department under cocaine, morphia and ganja. Sixty-nine fewer samples of opium were received for examination. In the bacteriological department 821 articles were examined which, as compared with the work of last year, shows a falling off of 28 articles, accounted for by the small number of blood smears examined for the plague bacillus. Serological work and water examinations, however, increased considerably. One hundred and sixty-one samples of water and aerated waters were examined bacteriologically for purity and they were all condemned as unfit for drinking purposes. The preparation of vaccines was undertaken for the first time during the year. The new laboratory buildings were nearing completion at the close of the year.

Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing.

CHAP. IX.—
MISCELLANEOUS.

1913. The Government Presses in the Province are three in number, viz., 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 as shown in the books of the press amounted to Rs. 38,404 in the year of report against Rs. 34,008 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,89,935 against Rs. 3,94,298. Printing work to the value of about Rs. 21,000 was given out to private presses as compared with Rs. 24,000 in the preceding year. The value of the outturn of work from the Central Press was estimated at Rs. 2,99,651, from the Jail Press at Rs. 96,778 and from the Maymyo Branch Press at Rs. 13,918, in all Rs. 4,10,347. The corresponding total for 1911-12 was Rs. 4,22,862. The value of dead stock at the three presses, exclusive of land and buildings, is estimated at Rs. 6,95,196. The new Government Press buildings at Rangoon were occupied on the 1st January 1913.