

# 'RECORDAK' MICROFILM SERVICE

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Administration of British Burma 1883-84

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brought to trial. There has been some enhanced severity of the sentences passed on offenders. The attention of Judicial Officers was directed to the necessity of awarding adequate punishments to heinous criminals and particularly to habitual offenders. The result was that the number of sentences of transportation was much larger than in previous years and that there was a marked increase in the length of the terms of imprisonment awarded. As a consequence of the increase in the severity of punishments, the number of appellants increased. The proportion of appeals which were more or less successful decreased, the percentage being 27 per cent. as compared with 31 per cent. in 1882.

8. One of the immediate results of the more successful action of the police during the year and of the manner in which cases Jails. were dealt with by the Courts was a large increase

in the jail population. The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 6,247, nearly 1,400 more than at the beginning of the period of report; and the daily average population (5,824) was nearly 1,000 more than in 1882. To relieve the overcrowding, which was the inevitable result of this increase, arrangements have been made for the periodical deportation to India of a number of long-term convicts in addition to those who, under standing orders, are annually sent to Port Blair. Since the close of the year of report a proposal to build a new prison near Moulmein has been sanctioned. For the rest the facts of jail administration during the year were of the normal type. Owing to the orders of 1882 regarding jail industries, some difficulty was experienced in providing suitable employment for convicts. Every effort was made to carry out the instructions of the Government of India and forbidden industries were strictly prohibited. The circumstances of the province do not admit of the employment of convicts on large extramural works to any great extent. But on such works as were available gangs of convicts were employed. One of the results was that the number of escapes was much greater than in any recent year. The infliction of jail punishments was carefully watched; and in order to provide an additional incentive to good conduct the mark-system of rewards was introduced. The death-rate among prisoners was 29·11 per mille, or somewhat higher than in 1882; and serious outbreaks of cholera occurred at Akyab and Kyaukpyu. Elsewhere the health of prisoners was for the most part good. The Reformatory School at Paungdè for juvenile offenders continued to be successfully managed by the visiting committee, who take an active interest in the institution. Plans for providing extended accommodation at the school were submitted during the year and have since been carried out. Regarding the financial administration it may be noted that the average cost per head was 10s. 8*g.d.* less than in the previous year. The total cost of the jails was £37,112, or about £4,000 more than in 1882.

9. The subject of the administration of civil justice requires but brief notice in this summary. There was a slight increase in the number of civil suits instituted, and Civil justice.

the character of the litigation was of the usual type. In four-fifths of the total number of suits the value of the subject-matter was less than £10; and one-fourth of the suits were decided by Courts of Small Causes. During the year legislation was proposed for the purpose of removing doubts regarding the jurisdiction of the presiding officers of certain subordinate Courts; to afford relief to District Judges by taking power to transfer the appellate work wholly or in part

to Assistant Commissioners ; to declare the law regarding the proper disposal of cases concerning which the Judges of the Special Court differ in opinion ; and to enable the Chief Commissioner to prescribe the language to be used in the Court of Small Causes at Rangoon. An Act which provides for these matters was passed early in the current year. Further proposals regarding the constitution of a Chief Court were submitted during the year. The matter is still under consideration. The extension of legal knowledge among subordinate Judges engaged the attention of the Judicial Commissioner and the qualifications required of candidates for admission as advocates were raised.

10. The work of the registration offices was for the most part efficiently performed. But the increase in the number of documents registered was small. The effect of the steps

Registration.  
taken to spread a knowledge of the advantages of registration has scarcely begun to be apparent. Nearly half the business of the department was transacted at the four principal seaports. The number of compulsory registrations increased by 5·53 per cent., and there was a small decrease in the number of optional registrations. Under the latter head the decrease occurred in the cases of registration affecting moveable property, while in the cases of registration affecting immoveable property there was an increase. This is so far satisfactory. The financial results of the year were favourable.

11. No new departure in the matter of municipal administration was taken  
Municipal administration.

during the past year. The legislation required to place local self-government in towns on a satisfactory basis was under consideration and discussion, and, pending the settlement of the question of the form which that legislation should take, no occasion arose for the alteration of existing arrangements. Throughout the greater part of the year the administration of affairs in all the municipal towns, except Pegu (which was constituted a municipality towards the close of the period of report) and Prome, was controlled by elected committees. The results of the experiment of appointing Municipal Commissioners by election have justified the expectations with which the new system was introduced. The elected members have shown much zeal in the discharge of their duties. In regard to the details of municipal administration, it may be noted that the gross income of the eight municipal towns increased by 38 per cent., the increase being common to all the municipalities except Akyab and Henzada. The financial position of each municipality, with one exception, was satisfactory. To the committees is entrusted the entire control of all matters connected with education, sanitation, and medical establishments in the several towns. They have for the most part taken an enlightened interest in these matters. The expenditure on public instruction during the past year increased, but there is still room for further progress in respect of the measures to be taken for the extension of education. The liabilities connected with the maintenance of hospitals were faithfully discharged, but except in Rangoon and Prome, where the committee and their health officer have taken much interest in matters concerning the sanitation of the town, the committees have not been conspicuous in their attention to this branch of administration. The important step of extending the Vaccination Act to Akyab was taken during the year, and the Act was extended to Rangoon in April last. Among the most noticeable works carried on during the year may be mentioned the

waterworks at Rangoon which were completed, and the drainage and embankment scheme at Prome with which rapid progress was made. Besides the regular municipal towns, twenty-three other towns of more or less importance were under the management of committees nominated by the Chief Commissioner, with powers similar to those of the committees constituted under the Municipal Act. In several cases the President and all the members of these committees are Burmans, and it is satisfactory to be able to note that some of the committees so constituted have been conspicuous for the energetic and skilful conduct of the affairs of their towns. Since the close of the year the new Municipal Act has been passed. It is proposed to extend it to all existing municipalities from the 1st January 1885.

12. The garrison in the province was kept at its normal strength during the year. Funds and sanction for the armament of Military.

Monkey Point battery, for the due organization of submarine defences at Rangoon, and for the armament of the gun-boat *Irrawaddy* with machine guns and heavier ordnance have been received. All these works are being pushed on. Considerable interest was taken in the organization of the Volunteer Corps in the province. The reports of inspecting officers were satisfactory.

13. The chief efforts of the Agricultural Department were devoted to attempts to introduce the cultivation of new staples and to Agriculture.

induce the people to use improved implements for their ordinary tillage. Among other measures adopted for this purpose may be mentioned the experimental farms which were carried on at Paungdè, Kyauktan, and Ma-ubin. On these farms improved methods of cultivation are practised, and products which appear likely to yield a profitable return are tried. The distribution of American tobacco seed and the attempt to instruct the Burmans in the best methods of drying and curing tobacco particularly engaged the attention of the Director of Agriculture and his Assistant. Attempts were also made to induce people to take up the cultivation of jute with a view to its manufacture in the province. Up to the present these attempts have not met with success, but there is reason to hope that the Karens may take up this industry with good results. The experiments with wheat have established the conclusion that this product cannot be profitably substituted for rice on rice-growing land. Considerable attention was devoted to sugar-cultivation and the manufacture of sugar in the Shwe-gyin district. Advances were made to cultivators who were in danger of becoming hopelessly involved in debt, and improved sugar-crushing mills have recently been distributed. Experiments which were made at Ma-ubin have demonstrated that *kaing* grass cannot be profitably utilized as material for paper-making. Among the agricultural implements which were tried, only the Kaisar and Watt ploughs, especially the latter, seem likely to be adopted by the people. Besides the farms under the immediate superintendence of the Agricultural Department, experimental gardens were worked in various parts of the province, and in Toungoo and Tavoy the planting of tea, coffee, cinchona, and other products has been successfully carried on by private enterprise. Regarding the chief staple of the province, it may be noted that, owing to drought in October 1883 and storms in the following month, the rice crop of the past season was below the average.

14. The addition of 245·4 square miles of new reserves brought the total area of reserved forest at the end of the year of report to 3,346½ square miles. Proposals for the reservation of further areas in Tenasserim and in Pegu were under consideration when the year closed. The preservation of catch in Thayetmyo, which has long engaged the attention of the Forest and District Officers, is now to be attempted by means of the formation of village catch forests. The result of the experiment will be awaited with interest. The area of reserved forest which was successfully protected against fire was larger than in the previous year. In the Pegu circle the measures taken for the protection of reserves were particularly successful. The cultivation of teak in Karen clearings was continued in both circles and over 6,000 acres have now been cleared and planted. Teak girdling operations were suspended in the Tenasserim circle throughout the year, but in Pegu over 16,000 teak trees were girdled. There was a decrease of 7,878 tons in the quantity of teak brought out from the forests during the year. But the quantity of other kinds of timber increased by more than 20,000 tons. The financial results of the year were slightly better than in 1882-83.

15. Of late years much attention has been paid to attempts to develop the mineral resources of the province. During the year of report operations were carried on with a view to

Mining industries. ascertaining whether the coal-field which exists near Okpo in the Henzada district could be profitably worked. The unhealthiness of the locality rendered necessary the premature abandonment of the experiment. It is to be feared that, for many years to come, it will not be possible to bring this coal to market at a remunerative cost. Further exploration for coal was carried on near Thayetmyo by a private firm. There is a reasonable prospect that this coal may be profitably worked. The earth-oil works in the Kyankpyu district were carried on with indifferent success during the year. Besides Native workers, three companies are now engaged in extracting oil in this district. Up to the present time no large yield of oil has been obtained. In Tenasserim a lease for lead-mining has been granted to Mr. Law of Moulmein. As yet the success of this enterprise is not assured. Tin-mining in the Mergui district was carried on in the usual desultory manner chiefly by Chinese workers. It is proposed to make a thorough enquiry into the tin-mining industry in this part of the province with a view to its establishment on a more satisfactory footing.

16. Concerning the manufactures of the province but little need be said in this summary. A full account of all the manufactures.

Manufactures. of the province, as far as information relating to them could be obtained, was given in the Administration Report for 1882-83. The only indigenous manufactures in which any noticeable progress has recently been made are the art-handicrafts, especially gold and silver work. Considerable impetus was given to these industries by the Calcutta Exhibition, where they were well represented and where many Burmese artists won distinctions. Efforts are being made to raise the standard of Burmese art and at the same time to open a market for the art-wares of the province in India and Europe.

17. In spite of the large falling off in the exports of rice, the chief staple of Trade. the province, the total value of the seaborne and inland trade of the province amounted to £24,099,428

as compared with £23,762,533 in the preceding year. In the seaborne trade, which amounts to nearly 80 per cent. of the total trade, there was a decrease of 7 per cent., while in the land and riverborne trade there was an increase of over 10 per cent. In the private seaborne trade, which constitutes the most important part, 78 per cent. of the whole trade, the falling off only amounted to £9,459 out of a total of near 19 millions sterling. Exclusive of exports and imports in treasure, the private seaborne traffic, the value of which amounted to over 16 millions sterling, increased by nearly 3 per cent. The value of the private imports of merchandise by sea amounted to £7,818,451, nearly equally distributed between the foreign and coasting trade, and exceeded the value in 1882-83 by over £500,000. The value of the exports amounted to £8,720,256, of which more than three-fourths were taken by the foreign trade, and was less by £116,915 than the value in the previous year. Thus it will be seen that, as regards the seaborne trade, the only head under which there was a decrease in the year of report is that of foreign exports. This is due to the great falling off in the shipments of rice, the value of the exports of which to all countries decreased from £5,669,671 in 1882-83 to £5,264,819 in the past year. More than 70 per cent. of the whole trade of the province was transacted at Rangoon, the ports of Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein coming next in the order named. Among imports by sea the most important are cotton and silk goods, provisions, and tobacco. Besides rice, the only articles exported from the province in any large quantity are teak timber, cutch, cotton, and hides. There was a considerable decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, but in the number and tonnage of coasting vessels there was an increase. The river and land trade is carried on with Upper Burma, Karen, Chiengmai, and to a small extent with Siam and the Shan States. More than 71 per cent. of the total inland trade is with Upper Burma. The principal articles imported are timber, raw cotton, and cattle and ponies. The chief exports are provisions, principally *ngapi*, cotton and silk goods, and rice.

18. Exclusive of expenditure on State Railways, the outlay on public works  
amounted to £444,516, or £70,000 less than in  
Public works. 1882-83. Among military works undertaken during

the year the most important was the new station hospital at Rangoon. The new post and telegraph office at Rangoon was finished, additions were made to the public offices in the same place, and various court-houses, police-thanas, and other public buildings were constructed at out-stations. The expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads amounted to over £200,000. Good progress was made with the feeder roads in connection with the railway from Prome to Rangoon, and with similar roads joining the Rangoon and Toungoo line. Expenditure was also incurred on the group of roads in the country lying between Bassein and Henzada, which will become of great importance should the projected railway between those towns, which was under discussion during the year, be constructed. Among works connected with water-communications the Tunte canal and the Pegu Town branch canal, which were completed during the past year, and the measures taken to improve communications in the Shwegyin and Bassein districts are worthy of mention. The embankment at Ma-ubin was completed and the work of embanking the Sittang was begun during the year. The most important work of the year was the Sittang Valley Railway with which rapid progress was made. Before the close of the year the line was open for passenger traffic as far

as Pegu and for goods traffic as far as Nyaunglebin, 92 miles from Rangoon. The working of the railways has been financially successful. The net earnings of the Prome line for the first six months of 1884 were at the rate of 8·4 per cent. per annum, the net earnings during the first three months after opening from Rangoon to Pegu were at the rate of 5 per cent. on the cost of that section.

Proposals were submitted for constructing a State Railway between Bassein and Henzada, and for subsidizing a Burmese company who were ready to put down a cheap line in the Syriam subdivision. The Government of India have not yet seen their way to sanctioning either of these schemes.

19. The only noticeable incident connected with the working of the Telegraph and Post Office. graph Department was the construction of the line between Tavoy and the Siamese frontier and the opening of direct communication between Tavoy and Bangkok. The line had to be closed during the wet season. But operations for re-opening it under more favourable conditions are now in progress. Postal communications were improved by the opening of a number of new post offices; and there was a large increase in the number of covers which passed through the post. The Deputy Postmaster-General devoted much attention to the improvement of the district post and to the diffusion of knowledge concerning the post office system among the people. The use of the post office by the Burmans has of late years greatly increased.

20. There was a small increase, amounting to a little more than 1 per cent., in the revenue collections of the past year, the total Revenue. receipts amounting to £3,127,192. The increase is almost entirely due to the increased punctuality with which the land revenue was collected. It would have been much greater but for a serious falling off in the customs receipts, amounting to £110,000, caused by the decrease in the exports of rice. The increase was common to the realizations on account of land revenue and capitation-tax, while in the amount of fishery-tax realized there was a decrease. The latter circumstance is not to be regretted. Of late years the biddings at the auction sales held for the disposal of fishery leases have been often of a reckless and speculative kind, and it has been found necessary to devise measures for fixing a fair rental and granting leases to *bona fide* fishermen of means. The increase in the area of cultivated land assessed to land revenue amounted to 176,000 acres, and the land revenue demand was £25,000 more than in the previous year. Of the cultivated revenue-paying land nearly 90 per cent. is under rice-cultivation. Remissions of land revenue amounted to over £11,000. The capitation-tax demand amounted to £308,891, almost the whole of which was collected during the year. It is worthy of notice that revenue of all kinds is realized with little difficulty. Although the incidence of taxation is higher in this province than in other parts of the Empire, the revenue demand does not press heavily on the people. The number of coercive processes issued in comparison with the amount of the collections is very small. During the year the revision of the rules under the Land and Revenue Act was a subject of much discussion. A draft of the rules as finally revised has recently been submitted to the Government of India.

There was an increase of £6,208 in the stamp revenue receipts, an increase occurring in the sales of stamps of all kinds. In the excise receipts there was a decrease of 2·19 per cent., or £5,850. The amount realized by the sale of

licenses for the vend of opium decreased, but there was a more than corresponding increase in the amount realized by the sale of opium to the licensed vendors. The aggregate receipts under these two heads amounted to £151,019, or nearly 60 per cent. of the total excise revenue of the province. There was a large decrease in the realizations on account of spirits manufactured at the local distilleries, and a considerable falling off in the receipts from tari licenses. Under each of the heads of outstills, sale of country liquors other than tari, and imported liquors, there was an increase.

21. Under this head it may be noted that the new contract between the imperial and provincial Governments, to which reference was made in last year's report, was virtually

*Finance.* abandoned during the past year. As was foreshadowed in the remarks on the financial history of 1882-83, the new contract has been less favourable to British Burma than had been anticipated, and the amount allotted for provincial expenditure was inadequate to the needs of the province. The causes which led to the exhaustion of the provincial finances are now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. Pending final arrangements a contribution of £90,000 has been made to the province from the imperial exchequer, and the percentage of the land revenue and certain other collections which is credited to the province has been restored to the rate allowed in 1882-83. The principal items of receipts have been discussed in the preceding paragraphs. The gross receipts, under the heads of "imperial," "provincial," "local," and "municipal," for the whole province, during the year amounted to £3,202,784. The cost of civil administration, exclusive of public works and railways, during the past year amounted to £1,144,054, or nearly 7 per cent. more than in 1882-83. The increase, which amounted to £78,059, is chiefly due to the increase in the payments of commission on revenue collections, in the charges on account of survey and settlement operations, in the cost of the district post and of the police, and to the charges on account of the Currency Office, which was opened in August 1883. The surplus available for military charges, share of cost of the imperial administration, and other similar purposes amounted to £1,163,187, or £129,888 more than in the preceding year. The details of imperial and provincial receipts and expenditure are shown at length in the body of the report and require no further notice in this summary.

22. Schemes for improving the system of recording the vital statistics of the population have for many years engaged the attention

*Vital statistics.*

of the Administration and of local officers. At present

there can be no doubt that the statistics recorded are not even approximately correct. Recently the system has been revised, and it is hoped that the returns will gradually become more nearly in accordance with the facts. Regarding the general health of the people it may be noted that though during the past year cholera was epidemic in four districts, yet the number of deaths from that disease was less than one-third of the number in 1882. As usual the majority of the deaths which occurred are ascribed to fevers of various kinds, a circumstance which is probably due in great measure to defective registration. As far as can be judged from the imperfect statistics available, the state of public health in the year was normal.

23. The popularity of the dispensaries, which are maintained under the management of local committees, in most of the principal towns continued to increase. A few Burmese students are studying medicine at Madras and Calcutta; and proposals are now under consideration for encouraging Burmese women to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of studying midwifery at the Medical College. Strenuous efforts were made throughout the year not only by Government and municipal officers, but also by public-spirited private gentlemen to spread vaccination among the people. It is admitted that the Burmese have no rooted objection to vaccination, and that with energy and perseverance they may be induced to adopt it in place of their own practice of inoculation. There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of vaccinations performed, though a much larger increase is necessary before the population can be considered adequately protected.

24. The past year was the first in which through the whole year the management of all Government schools, with one or two exceptions, was in the hands of Municipal and

Education. Town Committees. The result of the experiment has been satisfactory. In most cases much interest has been taken in the encouragement of education, and in almost every town the expenditure on educational objects has considerably increased. The relief thus afforded to the Department of Public Instruction has enabled more attention to be given to the important work of inspection. The result has been that the number of schools under inspection increased by over 21 per cent. There was an increase of 42 per cent. in the number of pupils who succeeded in passing one or other of the departmental examinations, but the proportion of passes to the total number of pupils under instruction is still very small. The continued satisfactory working of the grant-in-aid rules and the increase in the amount of the grants earned are features in the record of the year. No steps were taken during the year for the extension of university education, but proposals for the establishment of a college under the control of the Educational Syndicate are under consideration. The branch of public instruction to which, in pursuance of a policy which is in accordance with the views expressed by the Education Commission, the most earnest attention has been directed is primary education. The means of imparting elementary instruction exist in numbers of indigenous schools, principally monastic, of which 4,021 were under inspection during the year. Of these the most successful as regards the earning of grants were those to which certificated assistants, for the most part trained in one of the Government normal schools, were attached. The training of teachers in the normal schools is a matter of the greatest importance. It is therefore subject for regret that, except at Rangoon, the normal schools were not successful during the year. The subject of female education has received much attention of late years, and separate schools for girls have recently been established by three Municipal Committees. The normal school for mistresses, under the American Baptist Mission at Rangoon, was successful in passing 12 candidates for teachers' certificates. The conduct of the provincial examinations was entrusted to the Educational Syndicate, from which body the Chief Commissioner has also from time to time received valuable counsel on matters connected with the subject of education.

RANGOON :  
The 15th December 1884. }

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**PART II.**

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**DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.**

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## I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

[*Note*.—In the Administration Report for 1882-83 the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference :—

	Pages.
Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples	8-5
Historical summary	5-6
Form of administration	6-8
Character of land tenures, system of survey settlement	8-11
Civil divisions of British territory	11-12
Details of last census	12-14
Legislative authority	22
General system of public instruction	144-147
Literary societies	155
Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	157

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, these chapters are not reproduced in this report.]

### *Changes in the Administration.*

MR. C. E. BERNARD, C.S.I., went on leave in February 1883, and MR. C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE acted as Chief Commissioner till after the close of the calendar year.

2. In January 1883 the Hanthawaddy district was divided into the two districts of Hanthawaddy and Pegu. Besides this no administrative changes of any importance were effected during the year.  
*Administrative changes.*

### *Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.*

3. The negotiations between the British and Burmese Government, which began at Simla in 1882 were concluded in the course of the year of report. The treaty which was proposed by the Burmese Court was rejected by the Government of India. With this exception scarcely any event of importance connected with the relations between the two countries occurred during the year. The frontier of the Thayetmyo and Toungoo districts was disturbed by dacoits, but in many cases the Burmese local officers showed a genuine desire to co-operate with the British authorities in maintaining order. Such requisitions as were made for the extradition of offenders who had sought asylum in Burmese territory were more promptly complied with than has been customary. Operations against the Shans, who have now for some years been in revolt against the King's authority, were continued. Disquieting rumours were current regarding the intentions of the Myingun Prince who, having escaped from English custody towards the close of 1882, took refuge in Chandernagore and, later, in Pondicherry. But no overt attempt was made by him to disturb the peace of the Kingdom of Ava.

Regarding the relations between Upper Burma and other Foreign Powers, the only event of any consequence which occurred during the year was the despatch of a mission to Europe. The declared object of the mission was not of a diplomatic nature; but it is understood that the envoys, who have made a long stay in Paris, have been negotiating a commercial treaty between France and Burma. The final result of the negotiations is not yet known.

4. Friendly relations were maintained with Siam and other States bordering on the province. The negotiations for a new treaty concerning Chiengmai and the adjacent provinces, which have long been pending, were at last brought to a close and a new treaty was concluded between the British and Siamese Governments. The treaty covers the same ground as that of 1874. It provides for the extradition of offenders and for the safety of British subjects in the Chiengmai States and of Siamese subjects in Burma. For the better protection of the interests of British subjects in these parts provision is made in the treaty for the establishment of a British Vice-Consulate at Chiengmai. The Vice-Consul has judicial powers in respect of British subjects. Mr. E. B. Gould, the first Vice-Consul, arrived at Chiengmai soon after the close of the year of report.  
*Relations with Siam.*

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REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA  
DURING 1883-84.

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IN THREE PARTS:

- PART I.—SUMMARY.  
" II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.  
" III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
- 



RANGOON :  
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—  
1884.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

### Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands.

#### SURVEYS.

5. Three Cadastral Survey parties and one Topographical Survey party were at work in the province during the year. The Surveyors during the year. Topographical party were engaged in mapping the forest reserves in order to facilitate the preparation of proper working plans of the State reserved forests. The work of this party cost £39 per square mile for a total outturn of 263 square miles. The outturn and cost of the Cadastral parties were as follows :—

Districts in which party worked.	TOTAL AREA CADASTRALLY SURVEYED.		Total cultivated area Included in foraging.	FIELDS CADAS- TRALLY SUR- VEYED.		Cost				Average total cost per square mile, being column 10 divided by column 2.
	Square miles.	Acre.		Number.	Average acre.	Of cadastral work.	Of advance survey.	Of revision survey.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hanthawaddy and Pegu	583	374,234	86,626	247,016	0.35	10,800	4,304	2,320	16,943	0.105
Bassein and Henzada ...	756	485,190	300,800	783,010	0.41	12,026	5,150	3,282	19,598	0.98
Prome and Akyab ...	406	250,986	909,713	642,051	0.32	8,824	5,464	1,912	16,900	1.24
Total for 1888-89 ...	1,745	1,118,910	597,105	1,619,377	0.37	31,480	14,818	6,973	58,671	0.113
Similar Total for 1888-89 ...	9,023	1,297,086	708,730	9,009,948	0.33	31,983	6,673	3,652	62,308	0.113

The outturn of work is less than and the cost per acre is about the same as in the preceding year. Some cost and some break of work were caused by the transfer of the Prome party to Akyab in the course of the year. The cost of the revision survey this year has been very heavy. The object of this revision work is to correct the cadastral records and maps up to the actual year of settlement. But the expense has proved so great that for the future it is proposed to require from cadastral parties revision work only for tracts or kwins (village areas) where alteration in holdings and extension of cultivation are known to be specially large.

6. The cadastral survey of the cultivated tracts General progress of the Survey. is now complete in five out of the 10 surplus rice districts, namely,—

Hanthawaddy.  
Pegu.

Tharrawaddy.  
Prome.

Bassein.

The cadastral survey will be finished next season in Henzada, and it is progressing in Akyab. Owing to the great reduction in provincial funds, there is at present no apparent hope of the cadastral survey being carried into the three remaining surplus rice districts, namely,—

Thóngwa.

Amherst.

Shwégyin.

Besides cadastral work the survey parties mapped 163 square miles of jungle country on the scale of two inches to the mile at a cost of £4 per square mile, and they prepared a map of a small detached tract of six square miles at a cost of £19 per square mile.

and mutual concessions regarding British subjects in Chiengmai and the adjoining States, and Siamese subjects in British Burma, was under discussion during the year and was ratified soon after its close.

4. A topographical survey party was engaged in mapping the forest reserves, and cadastral surveys preparatory to land Surveys and settlements. settlement were continued during the year. The

survey of Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Bassein is now complete, and the work is being carried on in Henzada and Akyab. Owing to the state of the provincial finances, it is feared that it will be impossible to extend the survey to the other rice-producing districts, Thongwa, Amherst, and Shwegyin; and arrangements have been made for bringing the work to a close everywhere, except at Akyab, by the end of next year. Settlement operations were carried on in the districts in which the survey parties were working, or which had been surveyed. Except in Prome, Akyab, and Henzada, the settlement of the surveyed districts is practically complete. The increase of revenue resulting from the settlement up to the present time amounts to only 3·9 per cent. But the advantage of having accurate statistics of cultivation and of tenures, and the benefit conferred on the people by the removal of all uncertainty concerning the amount of the revenue demand, are more important than the financial results of the settlement. In the wake of the regular survey and settlement comes the supplementary survey, which is designed to furnish an accurate record of all changes in the condition of the surveyed and settled area from year to year. This branch of the land revenue administration has been organized with conspicuous success in Bassein and is now in working order in that district and in Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Tharrawaddy. The supplementary survey will be established in every settled district. Without it the records of the regular survey and settlement would in the course of a year or two become obsolete and comparatively useless.

5. Besides the Acts which concern Burma in common with other parts of the Empire, several Acts applying only to this province were passed and drafts of others were submitted

Legislation. to the Government of India. The British Burma Labour Law, which hindered free immigration, was repealed. Provision was made for declaring the law in force in the Little Cocos and Preparis islands, which have recently been attached to the province. An Act was passed to provide for the regulation of the Pilot Service. Hitherto the rules for the control of this branch of the public service had been made without legislative sanction. The Rangoon Tramways Act, framed to enable the Municipal Committee to grant to a company the right of laying down tramways in Rangoon and of running tram-cars drawn by steam-engines through the principal streets was enacted. The Burma Local Self-government Bill was under discussion throughout the year and has lately been passed as the Burma Municipal Act. The evil effects of public gaming have long been admitted by the majority of officers serving in Burma and by a large section of the people. The existing law was found to be inadequate to deal with the evil, and an amending Act, which was under consideration during the year of report, has lately been passed. A Bill to remove certain doubts which had arisen regarding the civil jurisdiction of certain officers and for settling other matters connected with the working of the Courts was framed during the year and has since become law. The subject of the nature and extent