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1870-71

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RECORDAK DIVISION

LONDON

British Burma.  
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.  
(MISCELLANEOUS.)

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT,  
FOR  
1870-71.

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REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMA,  
FOR 1870-71.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND  
FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—*Physical Geography, including area, character of the*  
*surface and climate.*

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1. The following account of the Physical Geography of British Burma is merely a repetition of what appeared in last year's report, as obviously there can be little or no alteration in a chapter treating of the Physical features and Geographical position of a Province.

2. The Province of British Burma, which extends Geographical Division. along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of the Lower Provinces to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat., is geographically divided into four portions, Arakan stretching from the Naf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain; the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers; and on the west the Anonk-

pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range; the valley of the Salween; and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,530 square miles, lies between the Naf Estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length are more than 4,000 feet above the sea, the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyouk-phyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree.

Coast.

4. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers; the principal ones are the Naf Estuary on the extreme west, the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth, and extending more than 50 miles inland, and the Koladan or Arakan river rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in about 23° N. which is navigable for 40 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which close to its mouth is situated Akyab the head-quarter town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood; the whole coast line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan river is one which has to be approached with care by ships of heavy draught; the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs.

5. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bands placed across different valleys by the former Kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate.

pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range; the valley of the Salween; and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan.

3. Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,530 square miles, lies between the Naf Estuary and Cape Negrais, and is bounded on the south and west by the sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal extends from the south-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny river, and from about the 23rd parallel of North latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminishes both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese *Hmau-deng*. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue Mountain is supposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length are more than 4,000 feet above the sea, the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyouk-phyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide; the rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands, the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree.

Coast.

4. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers; the principal ones are the Naf Estuary on the extreme west, the Mroo river, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth, and extending more than 50 miles inland, and the Koladan or Arakan river rising somewhere near the Blue mountain in about 23° N. which is navigable for 40 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden, and on the right bank of which close to its mouth is situated Akyab the head-quarter town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng, navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Toung-goop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The whole of the rivers in the Akyab and Ramree districts anastomose by channels which, though dry in some instances during ebb tides, are all navigable for boats during the flood; the whole coast line is, in fact, a labyrinth of creeks and tidal nullahs which rise at the foot of the hills and receive the contribution of numerous small streams. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan river is one which has to be approached with care by ships of heavy draught; the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 3½ fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs.

5. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bands placed across different valleys by the former Kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown or grey clay slate.

and towards the southern portion basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone, there are no mineral productions of any value.

Valley of the  
Irrawaddy

6. The valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north, and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Pong-loung range, rising to a height of 7,000 feet, it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the King of Ava, and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "the ever visible peak," and running due east passes the Irrawaddy at its 50th mile, and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence, after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is there so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. Owing to the spurs thrown out by the Pegu Yoma range, the main valley is divided into several smaller ones, principally that of the Hleing river, which is almost identical with the main valley, that of the Pegu river, and that of the Poozoung river.

Sittoung valley.

7. The Sittoung valley in its northern portion resembles the valley of the Irrawaddy, and towards the south it gradually widens, leaving on the west a strip of country about 25 or 30 miles broad, covered with dense jungle, which stretches down as far south as Shwè-gyen; thence to the sea on the

western side is rice cultivation. On the eastern side there is a lower range of hills between the main range and the river to which they approach so close that there is hardly any plain; they gradually recede and leave a narrow strip for some distance below Shwè-gyen and at last end a short distance below Sittoung. From this point to the sea there is one immense plain stretching from Martaban to Cape Negrais and intersected only by rivers and tidal creeks.

8. The coast line, which is low and flat, runs in an easterly direction from Hmaudeng or Pagoda point to Baragon point, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the gulf of Martaban.

Coast line.

9. The main rivers are the Irrawaddy, the Hleing Rivers or Rangoon, the Pegu, the Sittoung and the Beeling. The Irrawaddy, rising in about Latitude 28° N. and Longitude 97° 30' E. flows for upwards of 600 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast, it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzada, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward, which, flowing past Bassein, receives the water of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 80 miles, that is as far as Bassein, which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzada it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The main river then divides and sub-divides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay, Dayaybhyoo, Pyenmaloo, Pyengazadoo, Dalla, Phyaon, Donyau, Thanateat and China Buckeer rivers, and the Irrawaddy, which is between the Pyengazadoo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September, when, or in October, they begin to fall, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for river steamers as far as

Bhamo, 600 miles beyond the British frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour.

*Hleing river.*

10. The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream, and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon river, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyoungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers flowing from the east and north-east. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal, formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide.

*Pegu and Poozoondoung rivers.*

11. The Pegu and the Poozoondoung rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range, about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom, conquered by the Burmese under Alompra, and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu river, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad; in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon river it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth a bore goes up it the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung river which empties itself into the Rangoon river at the same spot as the Pegu river is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance of 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the rivers inter-communicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu rivers are connected by many small streams; and the Rangoon river itself returns some of its waters to the western mouth of the Irrawaddy.

*Sittoung river.*

12. The Sittoung river rises far north of British territory, which it enters just above Toungoo; here it is narrow and navigable with difficulty for large

boats during the dry season. Below Shwè-gyen, where it receives the waters of the Shwè-gyen river from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward so as to form an inverted  $\Omega$ , and it at last flows into the gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this gulf of the tidal wave of the Indian ocean, from the south-west, and the currents long the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, a bore with a curling crest nine feet high sweeps up the Sittoung river, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung being felt at Shwè-gyen. The Beeling river rises in the Pongloun hills, and flows southward to the sea entering the gulf between the Salween and the Sittoung.

13. There is only one canal, which was constructed a few years ago, connecting the Pegu and Sittoung rivers. There always was a stream there, which was deepened and widened so as to allow of the passage of large boats, and a small river steamer once passed through it from Rangoon up the Pegu and Sittoung rivers to Toungoo. Of lakes there are but four, which are more properly lagoons, the Thoo lake in the Myanoung district on the west bank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arakan Hills, which is 8 or 9 miles round and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  across; the Lahgyin in a large low tract of ground on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandaugyee, or "large Royal lake," near Rangoon, about 3 miles round; and the lake of clear water in the Bassein district about 5 miles in circumference with a pretty uniform breadth of 280 to 300 yards and a depth of from 20 to 45 feet in the centre.

14. The valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyeen

river on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head-quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the Kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a south-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks: it is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

15. Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 10° N. Latitude along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, the chain of islands along the coast and 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the Tenasserim river. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high; its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide, whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands.

16. The Tenasserim which rises in about 15° N. Latitude flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward, when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim, which gives its name to the division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of

which is the easier navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the Cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

17. The total area of the Province of British Burma is 93,664 square miles, of which 18,530 are in Arakan; 28,404 in Pegu; and 46,730 in the Tenasserim division, which includes the valley of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween, *i. e.*, the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,664 square miles, 3,283 are cultivated. This is an increase over 1869-70 when 3,105 miles were under cultivation; but it is only 3.5 per cent, of the total area and 9.2 per cent of the culturable area, which is 35,588 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 13,315 square miles of culturable waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile perhaps as any in the world.

18. The communications throughout the Province are mainly by water. Steamers ply on the Irrawaddy between Thayetmyo, Prome, Myanong, Henzada and Rangoon, and a small steamer runs occasionally from Bassein to Rangoon. There is steam communication all round the coast from Calcutta to Akyab, and thence on to Rangoon and Maulmain, and a small steamer runs once a month from Maulmain south to Tavoy and Mergui. The only artificial water communication in the Province is that by the Pynekyun creek between the Pegu and Sittoung rivers, through which boats on their way from Rangoon to Sittoung can pass during the flood-tide.

19. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 709 miles of road altogether, of which 504 miles are returned as first class and 205 miles as second and third class. In the Akyab district there are only 17 miles of first class road; in Sandoway there are 8 miles of third class road; in Ramree 152 miles of third class road, that is, a road passing over the Aeng pass from Pegu

to Arakan, which was commenced in 1854, when a foot track was made, so that, according to the official report, a horseman could pass along the whole length of it at any pace; this road has never been completed and has been allowed to fall into a mere path for bullocks. The earth work of the road from Rangoon to Prome is completed, and much of the metal-ling is laid down, but the road is not yet bridged throughout its whole length. The road to Pegu branches off from the Rangoon and Prome road at the 21st mile and is nearly completed. A proposition to extend this road to the frontier station of Toungoo has been sanctioned and the work commenced.

20. The soil throughout Arakan is alluvial, mixed in places with sand; the islands are of volcanic formation, and though rocky are fertile. With the exception of iron and limestone, which are found in small quantities, the former in the island of Ramree, there are no mineral productions of any value in that Division.

21. The soil of the delta of the Irrawaddy is very rich and where cultivated gives a high return; owing to the sparseness of the population, however, there is but a comparatively small area cultivated. The Yoma range is composed mainly of brown or grey slate-clay, alternating with beds of argillaceous sandstone assuming at times a basaltic character. Overlying the slate-clay is a bed of laterite forming an undulating dry tract about 13 miles wide, which when on the surface, is always covered with trees or bamboos. The Arakan range abounds in limestone, and in some portions granite, greenstone and hornblende are met with, and further north granite or greenstone and gneiss; quartz nodules are common. Coal has been found in small quantities near Thayemyo, but after a careful examination by Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India, it was found to be worthless, both as regards quality and quantity. In 1854 the soil in the northern portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy was reported to be well

suitable for the growth of cotton, but rice is the principal cultivation. The soil of the upper portion of the Sittoung valley is clayey mixed with a good deal of sand, the sand gradually disappearing towards the south. The chief formation of the small hills is laterite, and but few rocks are met with in the low land to the west of the river. To the east of the Sittoung river large masses of rock (limestone) rise suddenly and perpendicularly out of the soil to a height of 400 or 500 feet, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, with sharp jagged ridges. These are apparently outcrops of a chain which runs N. W. and S. E. from the plains to the N. E. of Maulmain across the Salween and Younzaleen rivers, to the inner Pongloun range.

22. The soil of the northern portion of Tenasserim is alluvial, but not much cultivated except near the Gyne, though cultivation is spreading. Stratified sandstone is the prevailing rock in the north, intersected with veins of quartz, in which crystals of great beauty are sometimes discovered; vesicular ironstone or tufa or laterite is also prevalent, and bituminous shale is found below the rocks. At Amherst there is a granite reef which is uncovered at low tide only; and towards the south, granite, with white felspar becomes the main formation, with clay-slate and micaceous iron ore on the eastern slope of the hills. Still further south sandstone, grey wacke and conglomerate, in which latter there is much iron, prevail. Fifteen miles inland the secondary stratified formations predominate, and of these the old red sandstone is most common. Coal has been discovered in five distinct localities, and has been reported to be "well adapted for steamers, having a low specific gravity, burns with a brilliant white flame, and leaves but a very small proportion of ashes," but owing to the difficulty and expense of removing it the seams are not worked. Excellent tin also is found and copper ores, gold in small quantities, and ores of manganese and iron in abundance. Lead in the form of galena has lately been discovered in the hills beyond Toungoo about

Soil.  
Arakan.

Pegu.

24 miles south of the frontier, and on one of the Islands of the Mergui Archipelago. The ore is rich in metal, and a sample of that from Toungoo yielded on assay a produce of silver equivalent to 20 ozs. to the ton.

Climate.

23. The climate is warm, moist, and depressing; and in some of the forest tracts it is, during the monsoons and for some time after the cold weather has set in, deadly. On the coast, however, and on the frontier, it is not an unhealthy climate, the average mortality of the European troops in 1870 having been 27·84 per 1,000 against 14·81 during the year 1869, but during the past year the death rate was abnormally high from exceptional causes, *e. g.* out of a total of 47 deaths, 27 were from an epidemic of cholera and 8 from drowning. During the first five years that troops were stationed at Tavoy (since withdrawn) not a single death from disease took place amongst the 54 Europeans there stationed or their wives and children. The most prevalent complaints amongst Europeans are fever, dysentery and hepatic diseases, from which the Natives are by no means free. The rainfall varies considerably from 217·93 inches at Sandoway to 41·13 inches at Thayetmyo. The average temperature is greatly affected by the sea breeze; at Kyouk-phyoo, Maulmain, and Mergui it is 80. F. at 2 P. M., in July, and at Toungoo, to the extreme north 94 F. The rapid changes in temperature must have a great effect on the health of the inhabitants: in May the thermometer ranges from an average of 78° F. at sunrise to 87° F. at midday; in July from 77° to 84°; and in December from 68° to 83°: in Rangoon in the month of May the temperature ranges from 79° at sunrise to 93° at 2 P. M.

Rainfall temperature.

#### B.—Political Relations with Native States.

24. The general progress of political affairs in the territories of His Majesty the King of Ava during the year 1870-71, has been marked by few incidents worthy of special note. The friendly relations

Progress of Political Affairs in 1870-71.

between the British Government and the Court of Mandalay have been maintained undisturbed throughout the year; and the King of Ava has displayed confidence in his communications with the Political Agent, and has shown a desire to co-operate in all measures calculated to preserve the good understanding which exists between this Government and his Court.

25. The establishment of an Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, which was carried out towards the end of the previous official year for the purpose of resuscitating the trade which was formerly carried on between Burma and China, has brought about a friendly relationship between the British representative and the Chiefs of the neighbouring hills; and has given ground for a reasonable hope that if the war between the Chinese and Mussulmans could only be brought to a close, the old commercial route might soon be re-opened between the town of Bhamo and the Chinese city of Talifoo.

Favourable results of establishing Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

26. During the whole of 1870-71, Major McMahon officiated as Political Agent at Mandalay; whilst Captain St rover resided as Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

Political Agent at Mandalay.

27. The King has endeavoured within the limits of his power and comprehension to introduce some of the elements of western civilization into his own dominions. He has unquestionably been much occupied with endeavours to promote commerce. He has extended his patronage largely to European merchants; sometimes it is to be feared this has been done rashly and has met with an unbecoming return. In his desire to increase the trade of the country and please the European public, he has unfortunately been led into engaging himself largely in trade with unfortunate results. It is hoped however that he now sees that personal connection with trade on the part of a sovereign is attended with endless complications and does not meet the object in view. For the future His Majesty will probably content himself with more

The King's desire to introduce western civilization into his dominions.

legitimate and reliable means of promoting trade and industry. It is to be regretted that he did not earlier listen to disinterested advice.

Telegraph line in  
Ava territory.

28. His Majesty has also given great attention to the working of the English system of telegraphs, and has constructed a line from Mandalay nearly to the British frontier, and has succeeded in getting a large portion of it into working order. It is intended that the line should eventually be connected with the telegraphic system of British Burma and India, and if this is done, Mandalay will be brought into direct communication with the Indian system.

A Burmese Telegraph Code has been prepared by the Minister of the Interior at Mandalay, known as the Atwen Woon, and an English translation of this code has been prepared by Major McMahon.

Rebellion of the  
Kotha Prince.

29. The gravest event of the year, so far as Burma Proper is concerned, was the rebellion of the Kotha Prince in May 1870. It should be borne in mind that the Government of Ava is a pure despotism. There is no hereditary aristocracy of chiefs or nobles to rally round the throne in the event of an emergency; and the hierarchy, although numerous and influential in many respects, exercises no influence whatever in political affairs, or in things temporal. The only aristocracy, if such it may be called, consists of the numerous princes and princesses and families of the palace. To these may perhaps be added the higher officials; for the kingdom of Ava is covered with a network of officials, commencing with the heads of ten houses, and ascending through a regular ladder of Governors of villages, townships and districts, to the Hlot-dau, or Council of the King and Ministers at the capital. But this official body affords little permanent support to the throne, as its members are appointed or disgraced at the mere word of the King. The result is that there has been for at least a century a chronic tendency to rebellion, not on account of any oppression or injustice on the part of the Ava Government, but solely arising from the pretensions of one or other of the numerous prin-

ces to the throne, who is assisted by his own friends and retainers, whilst the general population look helplessly on.

30. The rebellion of 1870 was entirely of this character. The Kotha Prince, like the other sons of the King, was removed from the women's apartments when he had attained a certain age, and required to reside in a house in the city. There he was allowed only a few attendants, supposed to be faithful to the King; and was furnished with only sufficient funds to provide him with the common necessaries of life. Under such circumstances it was supposed that he could not possibly entertain any designs upon the throne. It appears however that the Prince was led astray by an astrologer, who assured him that a favourable moment was arriving for making an attempt. The mother of the Prince, who was naturally ambitious for her son, gave him all her valuables for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The plot was ripe for execution, when a man who had been thrown into prison on a charge of theft, disclosed the whole conspiracy in the hope of obtaining pardon. The Prince and his mother were at once arrested, together with forty of their followers; and the whole of them would have been barbarously executed but for the intercession of a Buddhist monk, or phoongyee. A Royal order to the effect that the Prince was saved by the intercession of the phoongyee was subsequently promulgated. It was a fortunate circumstance that nothing was known outside the palace of this rebellion until after it had been discovered and suppressed; and consequently it was followed by none of those raids and dacoities which took place after the rebellion of 1866. Since then nothing has occurred to disturb the public peace; and during the latter part of the year His Majesty has more than once left the palace to be present at the boat races, or some other amusement, an act of confidence which he had not previously displayed since 1866.

31. A contract was completed during the year <sup>Mail contract.</sup> by the Chief Commissioner, General Fyche, with

the Irrawaddy Steam Flotilla Company, under which a mail steamer has been dispatched once a week to Mandalay, and once a month to Bhamo. This measure has tended to the visible increase of trade at the different stations on the Irrawaddy; and it is hoped that gradually facility of communication will attract to the province of British Burma, where large tracts of reclaimed land are now lying uncultivated for want of population, some of the surplus population of the Shan states and the Chinese provinces bordering on them.) Already a few Shans have found their way down to British Burma and have settled in villages as agriculturalists.

Italian treaty.

32. In the beginning of 1871, Captain Racchia, in command of the war steamer "Principessa Clothilde," belonging to His Majesty the King of Italy, paid a visit to Rangoon; and subsequently proceeded to Mandalay on board a mail steamer, where he concluded a commercial treaty with the King on behalf of the Italian Government.

The Political Agent's Court.

33. The Court of the Political Agent at Mandalay appears to have given satisfaction during the past year; but the Mixed court for the adjudication of suits between British and Burmese subjects has not worked so satisfactorily. In this court a Judge appointed by the court of Mandalay sits upon the bench with the Political Agent. About November 1870, Mr. Manook, who had till then officiated as Burmese member of the court, was removed by the King, and a Burmese official was appointed in his room, to whom the dispensation of justice was apparently new. It is however believed that most of the difficulties arising from the change of Judge are now passing away.

Bhamo.

34. Captain Stover, the first Assistant Political Agent appointed to this station, arrived at Bhamo as far back as November 1869. His immediate object was to re-open the trade route, which formerly existed between Bhamo and the city of Talifoo in the province of Yunnan in Western China. This trade route had been altogether closed for the previous

sixteen or eighteen years in consequence of the successful rebellion of the Panthay Mussulmans in Yunnan, and the subsequent wars between the Mussulmans and the Chinese. Bhamo, it will be recollected, is the frontier town of Upper Burma on the Irrawaddy. Beyond it is the hilly region occupied by Kakhyen and Shan tribes, which separates Ava from the territory of the Panthay Mussulmans in Western China. Momein is the frontier town of the Panthay Government. The tribes of Kakhyens and Shans, who occupy this intermediate region between Bhamo on the left bank of the Irrawaddy and the table land of Momein to the north-east, are under the rule of barbarous and semi-independent Chiefs known as Tsaubwas. The ranges of hills which these people inhabit are pierced by three valleys, through which the traffic formerly ran between Bhamo and Momein. The northern valley is known as the Sanda route, and is formed by the Taeping river, which falls into the Irrawaddy just above Bhamo. The central valley is known as the Hotha route, and is formed by the Namsa river, which is a tributary of the Taeping. The southern valley is known as the Sawuddy route, and is formed by the Nam-wan river.

35. The city of Momein, was the limit reached by Major Sladen's expedition. It is still under the Government of Tah-sah-kon, the Panthay Governor who entertained Major Sladen; and this chieftain has succeeded in holding his own against the Chinese from that time to the present.

36. The real barriers which close the trade routes are the bands of Chinese marauders, who infest all the country round Momein, and control not only the route between Momein and Talifoo, but a considerable part of the country between Bhamo and Momein. They are commanded by two semi-bandit Chinese leaders, named Lee-seet-hai and Lee-quan-fan. These Chinese leaders have attained the position of military chiefs exercising independent authority. They carry on the war against the Panthays on a considerable scale, levy exactions on the

neighbouring Tsaubwas, and effectually stop all trade between Burma and China. Whether they are openly supported by the Chinese imperialists is questionable, although reports of the advance of the imperial troops are often current at Bhamo. There is however reason to believe that, notwithstanding their lawless character, they are more or less encouraged by the Chinese mandarins of the neighbouring provinces in carrying on their hostilities against the Panthays.

37. When Captain Stover arrived at Bhamo, he found that he had two difficulties to contend against, namely, the natural distrust of the local Burmese officials lest he should entertain designs beyond that of opening the trade route; and the fear lest he should be favouring either one of the hostile parties against the other. The first difficulty passed away in due course. Friendly intercourse brought about a good understanding, and the King went so far as to remove the Woon, or Governor of Bhamo, who made himself particularly obstructive, and appointed another official in his room. The other difficulty is in course of removal. The court of Mandalay however has endeavoured to keep on good terms with the Chinese; and this to all appearance is the traditional policy of Ava, as China has been her most powerful neighbour from time immemorial. Naturally under these circumstances the court of Mandalay regards the Panthay Mussulmans as rebels against the Chinese Emperor, notwithstanding the number of years during which the Panthays have succeeded in maintaining their independence.

38. The war between the Panthays and Chinese commenced about 1852, and ever since that date the trade that formerly existed at Bhamo has dwindled away to a mere shadow in comparison with what it had been prior to the outbreak of hostilities. This trade was chiefly confined to country produce and manufactures. The Chinese traders did occasionally manage to send cotton and piece goods as far as Mauwync, about half way to Momein, being no doubt furnished with special facilities by the two

Chinese chiefs; but such exportations were always attended with danger in consequence of the disordered state of the country, and no goods whatever could be sent beyond Mauwync.

39. The existing trade of Bhamo appears to be in a great measure conducted through the medium of the Royal brokers. Early in 1870 the Woon of Bhamo issued an order that people might sell their goods to whom they pleased; and this order seems to have been thoroughly understood by the Chinese and other regular traders. But Captain Stover was of opinion that the Kakhyens were still under the impression that they could only sell their goods to the brokers. It turned out however that a simple-minded ignorant people like the Kakhyens found the brokers a positive convenience. These middle-men were generally conversant with the languages of the hills. They always had supplies on hand of the articles which the Kakhyens more immediately required, namely, salt and dried fish. The commodities which the Kakhyens brought down from the hills consisted of hides, nuts, figs and ponies; and they found no difficulty in bartering them away to the brokers for their own simple requirements. In March 1870 the Taboung fair was held at Bhamo. As is usual in the East, these gatherings for trade and religious festival often take place at the same time. During the seven or eight days that the fair at Bhamo lasted, goods to a considerable amount appear to have been sold. The chief articles of sale were European piece goods, Mandalay goods, ironware and earthenware. Very little produce from the hills was to be seen at the fair. It was a noticeable fact that a large quantity of bad silver was passed on this occasion, of which the greater portion must have been manufactured for the purpose. The Shans from different parts of the Shan States were the leading operators. They coined spurious silver to represent the sissee, which is a small shell-shaped ingot of metal, weighing about two tickals, equivalent to about two rupees and half. The rupees which the King of Ava coins at Mandalay are never used in

Difficulties of the Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

Present state of commerce.

Trade of Bhamo since 1852.

the Shan States, nor were they used in Bhamo prior to the arrival of Captain Strover; but subsequently there was quite a demand for them, and especially for the smaller silver money which is also coined by the King. There is however, an absence of all rules or regulations at Bhamo as regards the price of silver currency, and consequently the traders procure good silver from China and alloy it as much as they pleased.

Captain Strover's tour

40. In May, Captain Strover made a tour in the hills, accompanied by Mr. Manook, one of the King's Ministers, and four Khakhyen Tsaubwas, with their respective followers. The villagers received the party in a friendly spirit, coming to the camp with the usual small presents and offerings of good-will. These hills appear to be much convulsed by the blood feuds, which are so remarkable amongst so many of the tribes to the south-east of Bengal, and which have led to so much trouble till lately, among the Garrows and Nagas. Much has been done by our officers among these latter tribes in the way of adjusting these long standing and deadly quarrels; and no doubt much could be done by our Agent at Bhamo towards the same course were these people more accessible to his influence. Unquestionably the continuance of the present state of things is much opposed to the re-opening of the trade routes. Some good was done by Captain Strover during his tour in the cases which came under his notice. He endeavoured, and with considerable success, to bring about a reconciliation between the hostile parties, which should not only settle the existing feud, but form a precedent for future accommodations.

Debt fund of the Lacoons.

41. The first case that came before Captain Strover was that of the Lagoon Tsaubwas. It appears that when Major Sladen returned from Momein in 1868, he was followed by thirty Kakhyen Tsaubwas to Bhamo, for the purpose of entering into an obligation by which they should individually and collectively bind themselves to protect all traders and travellers proceeding through their respective hill ranges. On the morning after their entering into this

agreement at Bhamo, a Lagoon Tsaubwa was missing. Since then the man has never been found, and the people of Lagoon have somehow connected his death with the English, as he was supposed to have been killed in the interests of the British, and whilst under British protection. On arriving at the village of the Lagoon tribe, Captain Strover was warned that the tribe intended to revenge the man's death, and strongly advised not to enter the place. Ultimately, however, one of the Chiefs visited Captain Strover's camp, and it turned out that he was a brother of the missing Chief. Matters were amicably explained to him, and he subsequently agreed to meet Captain Strover at Bhamo and adjust the account between them and the British Government. This he did, and commenced by making an extravagant demand for twelve thousand rupees, ten buffaloes, ten bullocks, ten gongs, ten slaves, ten pieces of broadcloth, ten turbans, ten muskets, and several other articles, for which the tribe were willing to eradicate the debt, and allow traders and travellers of all races to pass through their country. Captain Strover pointed out that such a demand was out of the question. It was impossible to say what had become of the missing Tsaubwa, and for himself he was merely mediating between the Lacoons and the Burmese, in order to become friends of both, and re-open a trade which would enrich them both. He concluded by offering them fifty rupees and bidding them to re-consider the matter. It would be needless to describe the interminable negotiations that followed. The Lacoons reduced their demand to about six hundred rupees, one bullock and one buffalo. Then they wanted to extinguish the debt only as far as the British were concerned, and to continue to harbour their debt as regards the Burmese; and this they were content to do provided Captain Strover gave them a small sum sufficient to bury the dead body of the missing Tsaubwa, or rather to bury him in spirit as his body could not be found, although his coffin still hung up in his house after the strange Kakhyen custom, together with the sword or dah.

wearing apparel, and other articles belonging to the missing man. At length, after many days and numerous conferences, the debt was entirely extinguished for two hundred rupees, a gun, and a Burmese dress. The affair was settled by a great ceremony on a day appointed. Promises of protection to all traders and travellers, whether Burmese or British, were solemnly made. Captain Strover exchanged daks with the missing man's brother; and then the Lacoons returned to their houses to bury their lost Tsaubwa in accordance with the rites and customs of their tribe.

Debt paid of the Lamiphans.

42. The second case of debt was of a somewhat different character and of much longer standing. Some twenty years previously, a Kakhyen Chief near the Taeping river, known as the Lamiphan Tsaubwa, had ridden into the Burmese village of Hintha on the same river with his shoes on, and had been severely beaten by the order of a Burmese official. The debt thus incurred had never been forgotten, and the man who was Lamiphan Chief at the time of Captain Strover's visit retaliated whenever he had the opportunity. Only three months previously he had inveigled two Shan residents of Hintha into the Lamiphan village and beaten them with sticks. The Burmese Woon of Bhamo ordered an influential Kakhyen Chief, known as the Matin Tsaubwa, to procure the release of the two Shans; and the Matin Tsaubwa had been compelled to pay a considerable ransom at his own expense to the Lamiphan Tsaubwa, before he could procure the surrender. The Burmese Woon had then seized some Kakhyens of the Kadan tribe and placed them in the stocks, on the ground that they were connected with the Lamiphan Tsaubwa. When Captain Strover arrived at the Taeping river, all the Lamiphan, Matin, and Kadan Tsaubwas paid a visit to his camp, and the question of the debt was discussed with the utmost deliberation from the date of its first commencement. Ultimately, after a long consultation, the Tsaubwas arrived at the decision that if the Burmese would pay twenty-five rupees to the Matin Tsaubwa, they would arrange all other

matters and extinguish the Lamiphan debt. Captain Strover guaranteed payment of the amount and the matter was settled, and two or three days afterwards Captain Strover returned to Bhamo.

43. Captain Strover continued to maintain the most friendly relations with the local Burmese officials during his stay at Bhamo, and in March 1871 was transferred to the post of Political Agent at Mandalay, his place at Bhamo being filled by Captain Spearman.

44. During the year, Captain Strover received one or two friendly communications from Tah-sah-kon, the Panthay Governor of Momein, which are of little consequence beyond showing an anxiety to procure material aid from the British Government, which of course was out of the question. Tah-sah-kon also forwarded some curious presents, consisting of a gold chain and seal, with connecting links, to which were attached figures of different animals cut out of jade and other stones; also a curious crown made of gold paper and pasteboard, which was supposed to represent the crown of the reigning Sultan of Yunan. A suitable present was sent in return to the Governor of Momein, and the chain and crown were forwarded, according to the established custom to the Foreign office at Calcutta, but by special permission were subsequently permitted to be kept in the Phayre Museum at Rangoon.

Political relations with Momein.

45. The King of Ava was during the year engaged in the construction of a curious ornament of gold and jewels, known as a Htee or umbrella, which His Majesty was desirous of presenting to the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon. Htees of different descriptions are placed at the summit of the pagodas in Burma as the insignia of sovereignty; for it must be borne in mind that Gotama Buddha was a Kshatriya and the son of a great Rajah. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon is famous throughout the whole world of Buddhism. Beneath it is said to be buried the eight hairs which Gotama Buddha gave to one of his disciples; and a pilgrimage to

Construction of the Htee.

this sacred place is almost as necessary to the Burmese as a pilgrimage to Benares is to the Hindoos, or a pilgrimage to Mecca is to the Mussulmans. The Htee on the summit of the great dome used formerly to be renewed from time to time by some pious sovereign. The last one was put up about a century ago by King Tsinbyoo Yen, a son of the famous Alompra, who founded the present dynasty of the Kings of Ava. From certain causes, unaccountable, perhaps, to those who are not familiar with the excitable and susceptible character of the Burman people, the rumour that the Htee was about to be sent from Mandalay to Rangoon led to the spread of alarming reports of the probability that dacoits and other troublesome characters would take advantage of the concourse of people assembling at Rangoon to perpetrate mischief. And probably, in the minds of many, some political significance was attached to the fact of the King of Burma placing a Htee on a pagoda in British territory; and no doubt much was made of this by mischievous and intriguing men. Hearing of the excitement, and afraid of being accused of being the cause of any disturbance which might take place, His Majesty wisely postponed sending down the Htee until the matter was better understood. It may be added that the Htee has since the close of the year under report been carried to Rangoon, and placed over the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, without causing either mischievous excitement or alarm.

46. Early in November, Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, was deputed by General Fyche, to pay a visit on duty to Mandalay and Bhamo. The journal of this trip has been published separately. Mr. Wheeler was received by the King in a friendly manner.

47. During the cold weather of 1870-71, a European commercial agent resided at Bhamo as a representative of the commercial community of the country. He carried with him a selected stock of European goods; and although the experiment could not be regarded as a commercial success, it

was attended with promising results, and especially appears to have furnished some useful data as regards the nature of the goods which are likely to be in demand in that quarter.

48. The trade with Upper Burma and the Shan States during 1870-71 showed a considerable improvement over that of the previous year; the increase in the exports having been upwards of 14 lakhs of rupees and in imports nearly eleven lakhs. With the improved means of communication on the Irrawaddy the trade *via* Thayetmyo is increasing year by year, whilst that *via* Youngoo, is falling off. The traders on the Youngoo side find it more to their advantage to purchase such articles as piece goods and salt on the Irrawaddy, and convey them across country to the Shan States than to buy in Rangoon and take the goods through the tedious and even dangerous navigation of the Pegu and Sittoung rivers.

Trade with Upper Burma, 1870-71.

49. The following statement shows the aggregate value of the frontier traffic during the last two years, the increase *via* Thayetmyo during the past year having been just 17½ lakhs of rupees, and the decrease through Youngoo, Rs. 2,30,000:—

Place	Years	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Thayetmyo	1869-70	1,21,00,000	81,00,000	2,02,00,000
	1870-71	1,38,95,000	90,80,000	2,29,75,000
Youngoo	1869-70	4,79,000	8,81,000	13,60,000
	1870-71	5,60,000	7,05,000	12,65,000

50. The only other foreign power whose territories border on British Burma is that of Siam; but all political relations with that Government are carried on by the Foreign office in London, through a Consul residing at Bangkok. This arrangement is somewhat inconvenient as regards this province, for the frontier on the Salween river faces that of Zim.

this sacred place is almost as necessary to the Burmese as a pilgrimage to Benares is to the Hindoos, or a pilgrimage to Mecca is to the Mussulmans. The Htee on the summit of the great dome used formerly to be renewed from time to time by some pious sovereign. The last one was put up about a century ago by King Tsinbyoo Yeu, a son of the famous Alompra, who founded the present dynasty of the Kings of Ava. From certain causes, unaccountable, perhaps, to those who are not familiar with the excitable and susceptible character of the Burman people, the rumours that the Htee was about to be sent from Mandalay to Rangoon led to the spread of alarming reports of the probability that dacoits and other troublesome characters would take advantage of the concourse of people assembling at Rangoon to perpetrate mischief. And probably, in the minds of many, some political significance was attached to the fact of the King of Burma placing a Htee on a pagoda in British territory; and no doubt much was made of this by mischievous and intriguing men. Hearing of the excitement, and afraid of being accused of being the cause of any disturbance which might take place, His Majesty wisely postponed sending down the Htee until the matter was better understood. It may be added that the Htee has since the close of the year under report been carried to Rangoon, and placed over the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, without causing either mischievous excitement or alarm.

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48. The trade with Upper Burma and the Shan States during 1870-71 showed a considerable improvement over that of the previous year; the increase in the exports having been upwards of 4½ lakhs of rupees and in imports nearly eleven lakhs. With the improved means of communication on the Irrawaddy the trade *via* Thayetmyo is increasing year by year, whilst that *via* Toungoo, is falling off. The traders on the Toungoo side find it more to their advantage to purchase such articles as piece goods and salt on the Irrawaddy, and convey them across country to the Shan States than to buy in Rangoon and take the goods through the tedious and even dangerous navigation of the Pegu and Sittoung rivers.

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Places	Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Thayetmyo	1869-70	1,21,250-10	81,08,630	8,23,14,980
	1870-71	1,26,95,502	95,80,225	8,29,75,120
Toungoo	1869-70	6,79,015	6,81,111	13,60,126
	1870-71	5,66,510	7,67,161	13,33,671

50. The only other foreign power whose territories border on British Burma is that of Siam; but all political relations with that Government are carried on by the Foreign office in London, through a Consul residing at Bangkok. This arrangement is somewhat inconvenient as regards this province, for the frontier on the Salween river faces that of Zim.

may, a feudatory Chief dependent upon the King of Siam. The Zimmay forests, which are largely resorted to by our foresters, are much exposed to the attacks of bands of men from Karennee, another feudatory Chief who is nominally under the suzerainty of Ava. There is a long standing dispute between the Karennee Chief and the Zimmay Chief in respect to the rights of forests in parts of the country which we have always looked upon as belonging to Zimmay. The Zimmay Chief was either unable or unwilling to afford protection to the foresters, and the result of these contentions was that the whole frontier was disturbed, and a severe injury done to the timber trade of the Upper Salween. Shortly before the close of the year, General Fytche sent Captain Lowndes of the Police on a special deputation to Zimmay in the hope of inducing the Chief to take measures for the better protection of his frontier and for the safety of foresters. This measure was not however attended with success, the Zimmay chief declares himself to be unable to act without orders from Bangkok.

51. During the year under review the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Arakan Hill Tracts has been the subject of much correspondence with the Government of India. A full description of the tribes occupying these hills will be found in the Administration Report for 1869-70; and it will be seen that the difficulty in the way of suppressing the intermittent raids, which were being made into British territory from those inaccessible and mountainous tracts, were of no ordinary character. (At the close of 1870-71, the question still remained undecided; but it may be added that since then the Officiating Chief Commissioner has paid a visit to Arakan, and after a consultation with the local authorities and other experienced officials, arrived at the conclusion that the adoption of the policy which had been pursued in the Chittagong hills, and in other hill districts of Bengal, was the course best adopted to meet the state of things existing in the Arakan frontier. This view has been accepted by the Government of India,

but a detail of the measures which have been carried out, and the degree of success which has attended them, naturally belongs to the Report on the administration of the current year.)

52. The state of affairs amongst the Karennee tribes on the Salween frontier during 1870-71 has also continued much in the same state. A description of this region, including the countries of the Red Karens and Zimmay Shans will be found in the Administration Report for 1869-70. The subject of the protection of the Salween frontier was fully discussed during the year under review in the correspondence between the Local Government and the Government of India, but without arriving at any definite result. Since then the Officiating Chief Commissioner has visited Maulmain, and thoroughly gone into the whole question with the local authorities. It appears that the cause of all the troubles arose from the hostile claims of both the Eastern Karennees and the Zimmay Shans to certain forest tracts on their mutual frontier, to which allusion has already been made. In addition to this evil, a state of anarchy existed immediately beyond our frontier, which led to marauding parties entering our territory sometimes to seek protection from the opposing faction, and sometimes to plunder our villages. The objects which have to be attained are two-fold, namely, to induce the Karennees and Zimmay Shans to come to an understanding as to their rights over the forests, and to define their boundaries; and to place our own frontier in a position to check the entry of marauding gangs.

53. The measures which have since been carried out, will naturally fall into the Administration Report of the current year. It may be mentioned, however, that the difficulty will mainly be found in inducing the Eastern Karennees to remain quiet. It seems almost certain that the aggressive share of the fighting is theirs, and the defensive that of the Zimmay Shans. The latter would only too gladly come to an arrangement with their troublesome neighbours

always been intolerant of any control, and will attempt to hold whatever forest tracts they can occupy, regardless of complaints from the Shans. There are also difficulties in the way of bringing the full influence of the Local Government to bear either upon the Karenees or upon the Chief of Zimway, who is now entirely dependent upon the Siamese Government, with whom all communication must be carried on under existing arrangements through a British Consul, who has no official relations with the Government of India.

*C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

54. The Province of British Burma consists of three divisions: Pegu, Arakan and Tenasserim, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner having his Head Quarters at the town of Rangoon. The divisions of Arakan and Tenasserim became British Territory after the first Burmese war in 1825, whereas Pegu was annexed by Lord Dalhousie after the second Burmese war in 1852. The Arakan division until the year 1862 was attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, while Pegu and Tenasserim were administered by Commissioners entirely independent of each other, and directly under the control of the Government of India. In January 1863, however, the three divisions were amalgamated and formed into a Chief Commissionership under Major General Sir Arthur Phayre.)

55. The Arakan division with its head-quarters at Akyab consisted of three districts, Akyab, Kamree and Sandoway, but since the close of the year under review a portion of the Akyab district has been definitely formed into a fourth district and placed under the charge of an officer who is termed the Superintendent of Hill Tracts. The area of the Arakan division is 18,530 square miles; it was erroneously given in last year's report as 23,529, the area of the Hill Tracts having been once in-

cluded in that of the Akyab district and also separately accounted for. It may however be remarked that the North-eastern boundary of the Arakan division is but indefinitely defined and surveyed, so that these figures must be accepted only as approximately correct. The population of the Arakan division during the year 1870-71, was 452,925 souls, or 24.4 persons to a square mile; the Land tax yielded £ 72,269, and the gross Revenue was £ 213,220.)

56. The Pegu division with its head-quarters at Rangoon consists of five districts, Rangoon, Bassein, Myanoung, Promo, and Thayet. On the 1st April 1870 the district of Toungoo was transferred to the Tenasserim division, and the Promo district was sub-divided into the districts of Prome and Thayet, as it was found to be too large to be properly controlled by one Deputy Commissioner. The existing Pegu division has an area of 28,404 square miles and a population of 1,467,894 souls, or 51.6 persons to the square mile. The Revenue from Land tax was £ 199,332, while the gross Revenue amounted to £ 727,908.

57. The Tenasserim division has its head-quarters at Maulmain and comprises the districts of Amherst, Shwe-gyén, Toungoo, Tavoy and Mergui, and has an area of 46,730 square miles with a population of 570,917 persons, or 12.2 persons to a square mile. The Land tax yielded £60,343, while the gross Revenue receipts amounted to £203,970.

58. The area of the whole Province is given at 93,664 square miles, and the population is found to be 2,491,736 souls, or 26.5 persons to a square mile.

To control this sparsely populated Province with an open frontier of upwards of 1,000 miles in length, a police force of only 5,932 men is maintained, giving an average of one policeman to every 420 persons, or to upwards of 16 square miles of country.

Further detailed information regarding each district will be found in the appendix.

Towns with  
10,000 souls.

59. The following are the principal towns in the Province having a population of upwards of 10,000 souls:—

Rangoon	...	...	...	93,163
Maulmain	...	...	...	62,337
Prome	...	...	...	23,915
Bassein	...	...	...	18,753
Akyab	...	...	...	16,785
Henzada	...	...	...	15,174
Tavoy	...	...	...	14,524
Shwe-doung	...	...	...	12,408

*D.—Population.*

Source from  
where statistics  
of population  
obtained

60. No regular census has ever been taken in this Province, the only source therefore whence the statistics of population can be gathered are the returns annually submitted to district officers by the Thoo-gyees, or revenue collectors; among these returns is a nominal roll of every individual, man, woman, and child residing within each revenue circle. As a Capitation tax is levied it may fairly be assumed that these returns are tolerably accurate, although too much must not be expected from returns prepared by men who in consequence of their multifarious duties, and in many instances on account of the extent of the circle placed under their charge have neither the leisure nor opportunity of personally testing the accuracy of the information supplied to them by the headmen of villages. A census is to be taken during the year 1872, but it is questionable whether as regards this Province any very advantageous results will be attained, and to obtain the necessary information regarding the Karens and Khyens and other wild tribes who reside in the forests and hills will be a matter of much difficulty.

Increase of popu-  
lation.

61. The population of the whole Province during the year 1870-71, numbered 2,491,736 souls against 2,463,484 during the previous year, showing an increase of 28,252 persons, or 1.13 per cent. This increase appears from the returns to be partly due to immigration, partly to a natural increase of population.

62. There were in the year 1870-71 only 1,122 masonry dwellings in the Province, while the number of inhabited houses of all kinds is given at 518,809. These figures when contrasted with those given in last year's report show an increase of 22 in masonry dwellings and 10,789, in the number of inhabited houses of all kinds. The proportion of masonry dwellings to other houses is only .21 per cent; this circumstance must be attributed to the fact that masonry houses are very expensive to construct, and are found not to be suited to the damp climate of Burma, where timber is very plentiful, and a house well raised from the ground is quickly and easily run up.

Classification of  
population.

63. Among the total population, consisting of 2,491,736 souls, there were 1,287,622 males and 1,204,114 females, while the adult population of both sexes numbered 1,468,589 persons, and the children under 12 years of age numbered 1,023,147. The greater part of the population are Buddhists, and from the detailed return in the appendix it would appear that they, together with those who are entered as "aborigines", numbered 2,337,244 persons, or 93.79 per cent of the whole population. There were exclusive of the troops, 1,256 Europeans and 3,550 Eurasians. The Hindoos and Mahomedans respectively numbered 69,159 and 54,731 souls, of whom nearly all are in the Arakan division.

Statistics of  
emigration and  
immigration.

64. From the statistics of emigration and immigration it will be observed that a very large number of the population are constantly moving about from place to place; the emigrants during the year 1870-71 numbered 78,271 persons; while the immigrants were 96,263 souls, or altogether a migratory population of 174,534 individuals. The greatest number of emigrants and immigrants were in the districts of Rangoon, Myanoung and Amherst; the seaports of Rangoon and Maulmain no doubt have a large floating population of natives of India who are attracted to the Province by the enormous wages which labour commands; but these men seldom remain, and as soon as they have accumulated a little money they return

to their homes. The Myanong district from its geographical position is the most populous district in the Province, and a considerable number of persons are constantly moving to and fro between it and Upper Burma, large gangs of men come down during the working season for labour on Public Works, but the immigrants however much they may feel disposed to settle, in British Territory, are unable to do so in consequence of the serious restriction placed on emigration by the authorities in Upper Burma who will not allow families to cross the frontier.

65. The population of the Arakan division was 452,925 souls during the year 1870-71, thus showing an increase of 4,968, over the previous year, but still nearly 400 souls less than in the year 1868-69. This increase during the year under review must be attributed entirely to natural causes, for the returns show that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by 161 persons, the respective numbers being 4,438 emigrants and 4,307 immigrants. The number of permanent immigrants to this division is insignificant, and the statistics of population clearly show that since the time the adjoining Province of Pegu came under British administration the influx of persons from Upper Burma to Arakan has almost ceased. No doubt large numbers of labourers come in from Chittagong but return after the harvest, and the working season are over. In the year 1826 the population of Arakan numbered 100,000 souls, in 1855 it had increased to 366,310 persons, or calculating by decades an increase of about 50 per cent in each decade. In 1865 the population was 428,012 souls, or an increase of about 16 per cent in the decade, while in the next five years the population has only increased by about 5.7 per cent. The people of the adjoining tract of Chittagong have no inducements to emigrate from their native country and settle in Arakan.

66. The great bulk of the people in this division are Arakanese, there were however during the year of review some 36,000 Hindus and 25,000 Mahomedans, the latter of whom differ but little from the Arakanese except in their religion. The Arakanese

are of the same family as the Burmese and Taliens although in appearance they are generally darker and the type of countenance is as much Aryan as Mongolian. In social habits and customs they are more like the natives of India than Burmese, and generally they are a violent tempered race. Besides the Arakanese, a people called the Mros reside in small numbers on the plains, but generally they are a Hill tribe, and the following races also reside in the hills:—Kwaymies, Khyongthas and Khyena. The number of houses increased during the year from 96,707 to 98,044, of these 42 are reported as masonry dwellings being an increase of one over the previous year. The average of population per square mile is 24.4, the prevailing languages spoken in the division are Bengalee, Hindustani and Burmese.

67. The population of the Pegu division is shown to have been 1,467,894 souls against 1,533,505 persons during the previous year, being a decrease of 65,610 souls. The area of the Pegu division was reduced at the commencement of the year of review by more than 8,000 square miles, the district of Toungoo having (as has been already stated) been transferred to the Tenasserim division; this district during 1869-70, had a population of 79,257 souls which is now shown in the Tenasserim division, consequently the above decrease is only apparent, and if the population of Toungoo be deducted, the figures will show an increase in favour of the Pegu division of nearly 14,000 souls during the year of review, this increase however is less than one per cent; while in the two previous years the rate was 3.5 and 4.3 per cent respectively. The bulk of the population in this division are Burmese; there are however a large number of Taliens and some Karens, Shans, Khengs and Yabaings; the two latter races reside chiefly in the forests and hills, and the Yabaings occupy themselves in rearing silkworms. The Khengs are easily recognised from the extraordinary practice which prevails amongst the women of tattooing their faces; it is said however that this custom is gradually falling into disuse. There are more than 16,000 Natives of India in this

division, and the immigration of Bengalees shows a marked increase during the year. The floating population of emigrants and immigrants numbered 106,788 souls, but the latter exceeded the former by more than 21,000 persons, while the actual increase of population was less than 14,000 souls; this appears to show that exclusive of immigrants the population had decreased during the year under review, but this cannot have been the case, and must be attributed to inaccuracy in the returns of the Rangoon district for the previous year, as it is in that district alone that any decrease occurred and then it is said to have been 11,125 souls. The returns show that there were 313,081 houses of all kinds in this division, of these 831 are said to be masonry dwellings. The population of this division is about 57 per square mile. The prevailing language is Burmese.

68. The population of the Tenasserim division during the year of review was 570,917 souls against 482,022 during 1869-70, showing an increase of 88,895 persons of whom 78,406 belong to the Toungoo district which was added to this division during the past year. The statistics of emigration show that 30,264 persons left the various districts in the division, while 37,891 are returned as immigrants. The great bulk of the people are Burmese and Taliens, but there are more than 33,000 Hindoos and Mahomedans in the Amherst district alone out of a total population of 255,747. The houses in the division numbered 107,684 of which 240 are masonry dwellings. A peculiar race called Selonese somewhat akin to Malays, reside in the Mergui Archipelago to the south of this division; their chief occupation is fishing. The average population is 12.21 per square mile, and the prevailing languages spoken are Burmese, Talien and Telugu.

69. The adult male population of the province has been given as 753,428 souls, of these 856,959, or 47 per cent are returned as agriculturists. These figures show that of the whole population including women and children 14 per cent are agriculturists.

## E.—Fiscal.

70. During the year of review no survey operations were carried out in this Province, the Revenue survey party employed for a considerable period in the Ramree district of the Arkan division having brought its operations to a close with the end of the year 1869-70. 3,887 miles only of the whole Province have been surveyed trigonometrically, but 34,773 miles have been surveyed topographically; the latter comprising the old division of Pegu which included the district of Toungoo, now transferred to the Tenasserim division.

All measures for the settlement and leasing of lands, except some limited operations by District officers, were held in abeyance throughout the year pending the orders of the Government of India on a new scheme of Revenue settlement for the Province, (founded on the system in force in the Bombay Presidency) which had been prepared by the Senior Revenue Settlement Officer, Captain FitzRoy. This scheme was supported by the then Chief Commissioner, General Fytche, but it did not commend itself to the general body of Revenue Officers in the Province, nor to the Supreme Government, and it has since been returned for revision. The whole question of the settlement of land revenue for British Burma is about to be considered by a Committee of the most experienced officers of the province. The small settlement establishment was employed on miscellaneous work and in the leasing of the Fisheries in the Rangoon district.

71. At the close of 1870-71, the area under settlement was 1,369 square miles, or 28 less than the area settled at the close of the preceding year. This decrease is due to leases falling in which have not been renewed.

In the area under cultivation however there was an increase of upwards of 150 square miles, the total area on which revenue was payable under tillage in 1869-70 having been 1,987,433 acres, and in the

Emigrants and Immigrants.

Tenasserim.

Large proportion of agriculturists.

Survey operations.

Area under settlement.

year of review 2,093,913 acres. This increment which took place chiefly in the Rangoon, Myanoung and Prome districts, is due to the great and increasing demand for rice both for export by sea and to Upper Burma. In the Prome and Thayet districts, where drought prevailed in 1869-70, a considerable quantity of land appears to have been brought under irrigation by private persons. From the last named district too, some applications have been received from the people for assistance, by *Tuccavee* advances, to bund small streams, with a view to irrigation. Of the area under assessment 1,760,018 acres were under rice cultivation, 120,274 acres were tilled as gardens and orchards, and 80,925 acres were under miscellaneous crops. The estimated area of *Toungya*, or hill cultivation, was 126,248 acres; and there were 6,448 acres granted under the waste land rules which had become liable to rent.

Amount of revenue derived.

72. The amount of revenue derived from cultivation of all descriptions was £331,945 in the year of report as against £316,491 in the previous year, the increase being £15,454 or 4.88 per cent.

In this Province with a sparse population, and a vast extent of country culturable but uncultivated, the rates of assessment range low and depend to a great extent on the quality of the soil and ready means of transport, or otherwise. In some parts of Thayet and Sandoway the rent is as low as 4 annas, or six pence per acre; whilst in Myanoung and Amherst, where rich alluvial land is obtainable and the facilities of transport are considerable, the highest rate levied is Rs. 3 or six shillings per acre. The light land tax however is supplemented by the capitation tax, which is peculiar to the province; and by the rice duty, which is a tax which falls from a variety of causes wholly upon the producer and is equivalent to a duty of 14 per cent. *ad valorem* on this article of export.

Landed proprietors.

73. No landed proprietors, known in India as Zemindars, exist in this Province. The holders of the land are with but few exceptions the cultivators,

and the extent of their holdings average a little over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The exceptions are where grants of waste land have been made to Europeans or Natives of India, but such grants are but little cultivated.

74. The following table shows the revenue demand of the Province during the year under review and that immediately preceding:—

Items of Revenue	Demand for 1869-70.	Demand for 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1 Land including Forest produce.....	216,691	251,945	35,254	..
2 Fisheries, Sea and Inland.....	61,900	60,964	4,935	..
3 Salt Excise.....	9,104	6,143	..	2,961
4 Capitation Tax.....	316,235	281,365	4,782	..
5 House Tax and Land assessment in lieu of Capitation Tax in Towns.....	13,291	19,890	699	..
6 Excise on Spirits, Opium, &c.....	25,440	20,625	3,210	..
7 Customs.....	207,000	224,003	77,003	..
8 Forest Revenue including Duties on Timber.....	98,467	61,212	..	15,675
9 Stamps, Revenue and Judicial.....	54,540	67,207	..	7,308
10 Postage and Telegraph Stamps.....	17,267	20,091	2,824	..
11 Certificate and Income Taxes.....	17,977	21,220	4,243	..
12 Gun Manufactures.....	15,291	11,512	..	3,779
13 Marine, including Coast Light dues.....	7,127	5,554	..	1,573
14 School Fees.....	400	400	..	..
15 All other Items.....	18,255	20,061	2,746	..
TOTAL.....	1,148,170	1,220,977	115,621	35,250
			Net increase £59,761.	

75. The source of revenue next in importance to the land assessment is that of Customs, the realizations from which in the year under report amounted to £284,803, being £77,704 in excess of the collections in the previous year. This great increase is due to the enhanced exports of rice to Europe and the eastern ports; the shipments to duty paying ports having increased to the extent of 148,284 tons. There is every reason to hope that the increase will continue steadily.

76. The demand of capitation tax, Land assessment in lieu thereof, and house tax amounted to £224,698, being £3,054 in excess of the sum assessed in 1869-70.

The first of these taxes is levied throughout the country, except in the principal towns, on all males between the ages of eighteen and sixty, generally at the rate of ten shillings for married men and five shillings for bachelors; but in some places where the

population is very sparse the rates are as low as four shillings for married men and two shillings for bachelors. Immigrants for the first five years of their residence, Religions teachers, School masters, Government servants, and those unable to obtain their own livelihood alone being exempted. The land tax in lieu of this tax is levied in the important towns, the rate on land covered by buildings being thirteen shillings six and half pence per 100 square feet, and on land, not so covered six shillings per acre.

Fisheries.

77. The fisheries in this Province are an important source of revenue. Creeks, small rivers and lakes are preserved and rented out to the principal inhabitants of the locality in which they may be situated, and a small tax is imposed upon nets employed in fishing in the large rivers and in the sea. The amount realized during the year of report was £66,084, against £61,999 in the preceding year, an increase of £4,085 which was almost entirely in the Pegu Division, the Rangoon and Bassein districts having contributed the largest proportion. The system under which the fisheries are leased is not satisfactory and leads to corruption among the subordinate officers and every description of intrigue. The whole subject of leasing fisheries is now under consideration.

Forests.

78. The revenue derived from the working of Forests within British territory, and as duty on the timber brought down the Salween from the Shan states showed a falling off in the year of review as compared with the previous year, but a small increase in comparison with the demand in 1868-69.

Full particulars regarding the working of this department will be found under the *Forest* section of this report.

Excise aggregate of Revenue—Imperial and Local.

79. The aggregate of the revenue demand in the Excise department during the year 1870-71 was £102,940, of which £98,625 were Imperial and £4,315 on account of Local funds, the latter amount being the fees collected on licenses for the sale of im-

ported European wines and spirits in the principal towns, which fees are credited to the respective Municipal funds. Compared with the realizations in the previous year, these amounts show an increase of £3,185 in the Imperial revenue and £230 in that of Local funds, a total of £3,415; but from this must be deducted a sum of £878, which remained unpaid at the end of the year, the chief portion of which is irrecoverable through the insolvency of the persons who farmed out certain of the monopolies in the Prome and Thayet districts. The increment is due to the establishment of opium, ganja, and arrack farms in the Myanong district in the year under review, whereby the excise revenue from that district was increased to the extent of £3,042; the profit on the sale of opium to the farmer having been £1,882, the amount paid for the privilege to sell this drug, £820, the license fee for the sale of ganja, £20, and that for the arrack farm, £320.

Increase of realizations in previous year.

New farms established in Myanong district.

80. There have not been any great fluctuations in the excise revenue during the year of review, except in the price realized for the Maulmain Arrack farm which again shows a falling-off to the extent of £1,690. This amount, however, has been more than made up by an increased vend of opium in the town of Rangoon, where there is a large and increasing population of Chinese and natives of India.

No great fluctuations.

81. The following figures show the progress of the revenue under the present system since the amalgamation of the three Provinces of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim in 1862, together with the estimated annual population during the same period:—

Progress of revenue and population during last 9 years.

	Revenue £.	Population.
1862-63	76,976	2,020,634
1863-64	72,280	2,092,051
1864-65	82,404	2,196,180
1865-66	83,906	2,273,049
1866-67	88,725	2,330,458
1867-68	94,964	2,392,312
1868-69	113,866	2,395,965
1869-70	99,529	2,465,484
1870-71	102,940	2,491,736

From the above it will be seen that during the past nine years the revenue has gradually and steadily increased, omitting the year 1868-69 when there was a violent fluctuation owing to competition in the town of Rangoon between two sects of Chinese for the opium and arrack farms, but that this increment has not been in a much greater ratio than the increase in the population, the incidence of excise taxation per head in 1862-63 having been 6 annas 1 pie, or a fraction more than 9 pence, and in 1870-71 6 annas 7 pie, or nearly 10 pence.

82. The following statement shows the details of the revenue during the last 5 years, and a comparison between the average of the 4 years preceding 1870-71 and the demand in that year:—

Comparative Statement of Revenue for last 5 years.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Average	1870-71.	In-crease.	De-crease.
<b>OPIMUM AND OTHER DRUGS.</b>								
Amount paid by farmers for privilege of sale	£ 19,065	£ 20,870	£ 24,521	£ 20,902	£ 20,784	£ 31,172	10,388	.....
Net profit, or difference between rate at which opium is received by Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and that at which it is sold to the farmer.....	24,352	26,155	26,021	24,709	25,319	26,503	1,184	.....
<b>GANJA.</b>								
Amount paid by farmers.....	2,023	2,100	2,300	2,109	2,157	2,282	125	.....
<b>ARRACK AND SPIRITS OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.</b>								
Amount paid for licenses.....	26,322	29,857	31,433	23,677	27,572	22,989	.....	4,583
<b>DISTILLERIES.</b>								
Licenses, fees and excise duty.....	4,243	2,829	2,149	2,500	2,930	2,500	.....	630
<b>TODDY.</b>								
Amount paid for privilege to sell in towns... Do. do. for licenses to sell in villages.....	7,556	7,396	8,206	8,329	8,094	8,095	.....	0
<b>LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF FOREIGN LIQUORS.</b>								
Wholesale.....	677	680	1,760	1,360	1,101	1,730	119	.....
Retail.....	625	1,117	2,313	2,218	1,863	2,082	217	.....
Auctioneers.....	5	5	30	.....	7	10	.....	.....
Taverns.....	500	278	600	500	460	500	.....	.....
<b>Less charges.</b>	89,790	87,040	115,930	90,579	90,900	105,530	14,630	.....
	50	65	70	50	57	.....	.....	.....
	89,740	86,975	115,860	90,529	90,843	105,530	14,630	.....

Here it will be observed that whilst the amount paid by the farmers for the privilege of selling opium, which really amounts to a license fee for the privilege of vend, has much increased, the consumption of the drug supplied from the stores of the Government, excepting the supply required for the new farm at Myanong, and the increase in the town of Rangoon, has somewhat decreased. In 1866-67, the number of seers sold was 14,703, and in 1870-71, omitting the increase in Rangoon and Myanong, 14,580, seers. This would be a gratifying result were it not an unquestionable fact that smuggling into the seaport towns from Madras and Bengal, and probably from Penang, takes place; so that, although the sales from the Government stores in this Province show a decrease it is to be feared that there has been no falling-off in the consumption of the drug. This must obviously be the case, for nothing but a large source of illegitimate profit could make it worth the while of the farmers to pay £31,172 in 1870-71 for the privilege of selling 17,226 seers of opium, when in 1866-67 they only paid £19,985 for the privilege of selling 14,703 seers. The decrease in the revenue derived from arrack in the year of review, as compared with the average of the 4 years preceding, amounts to over £5,000, a falling-off being shown both in fees from the retail vendors of the liquor, and in the realizations from distilleries. This is without doubt due to an abused and mistaken application of the central distillery system, which has thrown large profits into the hands of the licensed distillers at the expense of Government, and which has led to much illicit distillation in out-lying districts. The Chief Commissioner has had this question under consideration, and in consultation with the Revenue officers, has come to the conclusion to revise the system under the new Act. A considerable increase is shown in the amount derived from licenses to sell imported liquors, which is due to the rates of fees having been much enhanced at the commencement of 1868-69.

83. The following figures give the aggregate excise revenue of the several districts of the Province in 1866-67 and 1870-71 :—

DISTRICTS.	1866-67.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Akyab	£ 14,633	£ 8,666	£	£ 5,967
Ramree	2,903	2,207	2,614	1,396
Sandoway	2,045	1,314	1,109	
Rangoon	30,311	42,246	11,935	
Bassein	5,317	5,328		141
Myanong	713	4,031	3,318	
Prome and Thayet	6,017	7,637	1,620	
Amherst	27,112	23,418		3,694
Tavoy	1,003	751		252
Mergui	3,674	2,592		1,082
Shawngyen	605	418		187
Toungoo	2,002	3,781	1,779	
	86,735	102,940	21,671	7,156

The collections in Akyab have fallen off very considerably, but the decrease is more than covered by the increase in Ramree and Sandoway; previous to April 1868 there were no opium or arrack farms in the latter districts, the inhabitants of which had to draw their supplies from Akyab, and with the establishment of farms in those districts, as a matter of course, the revenue of the Akyab district decreased. The whole of the districts in the Pegu division show an increase of revenue with the exception of Bassein, where the falling-off is in the realizations on account of opium. Tenasserim on the other hand shows a large decrease with the exception of Toungoo. The decrease in Amherst and Mergui was in the license fees for the spirit farms, and in Tavoy on the opium farm.

84. The total quantity of this drug taken from Government throughout the Province during 1870-71 was 17,220, seers, which yielded a net profit of £28,500, and for the privilege of selling which the sum of £31,172 was realized. The aggregate of these two amounts, £59,672, is £4,941 in excess of the gross collections in 1869-70, when 14,893 seers of the drug were sold yielding £54,731, viz., as net profit on the quantity disposed of, £24,769, and as rents for the farming of the monopoly £29,962.

85. The vend in the Arakan division again shows an increase, the quantity sold in the year under review having been 3,180 seers against 2,986 seers in the previous year; and the total amount realized as profit on the drug and as rent from the farmers, £3,158 in the former year, and £7,630, in the latter, the increase being £558.

86. In the Pegu division, 9,420 seers of opium were supplied to the several farmers during 1870-71 against 6,741 seers in 1869-70, an increased sale of 2,679 seers, 1,500 seers additional were taken by the Rangoon farmer, and 60 by the farmer at Thayetmyo, both of which quantities were short delivered in 1869-70, the farmers having objected to take them; in the year of review however they not only took the stipulated monthly supply, but also the balance of that of the previous year. 1,140 seers were purchased for the new farm opened in the Myanong district. The falling-off in Bassein was 21 seers, that quantity of confiscated opium having been purchased by the lessee of the farm in the preceding year. The enhanced demand of revenue on opium in this division as compared with the previous year was £5,264, of which £4,144 were net profit on the increased sale, and £820 the rent for the new farm at Henzada.

87. The sales of opium in the Tenasserim division during the year under report aggregated 4,620 seers against 5,166 seers in the previous year, and realized £16,656, the collections in 1869-70 having been £17,536.

The liability to take a certain amount of opium from the Government stores not unnaturally gives rise to the idea that it is a part of the Excise system in Burma to force the sale of the drug. This however is not the case. The farmer being without competition, and it being no one's interest to inform against him, would use his license as a means of carrying on an enormous illicit trade in opium were he not compelled to take from the Government stores an amount which is calculated to equal the year's consumption. Under the farming system as it existed in Burma

Revenue realized in each district in 1866-67, and 1870-71.

Quantity of Opium sold

Arakan division

Pegu division

Tenasserim division

during 1870-71, no farmer can open a new shop without such shop being specially licensed. The shops in his circle are limited at the the time of granting the license.

88. That much smuggling of opium takes place there can be no doubt, there being many facilities for bringing the drug into the Province by means of the crews of the steamers continually trading to Rangoon and Maulmain. Some time ago a considerable quantity was seized in course of being landed from the Madras steamer, and it is believed that the lascars of the Calcutta steamers frequently smuggle small quantities. It is unquestionably the case that the consumption of opium and intoxicating drugs has an injurious effect upon the excitable, self-indulgent Burman, which it has not upon the Indian or Chinese. Opium eating is not a Burman habit and wherever its use has been adopted in this country, it has led to the immediate demoralization of the people. "Opium-eater" has become among the Burmese themselves a term synonymous with that of thief. When they have said that a man eats opium they think that nothing more is required to establish the proof of his belonging to the criminal classes.

89. The total demand of revenue from the sale of this narcotic was £2,292; but from this sum must be deducted £158, refunded to the lessee of the farm at Akyab, being the amount of duty paid by him on the article purchased in Chittagong, and £68, the loss which resulted from a re-sale of the farm at Thayetmyo on the defalcation of the farmer at the commencement of the year. The net proceeds of the monopolies to the Government were therefore £2,066, whilst the realizations in 1869-70 were £2,198, a decrease of £132. A new farm was established in the Myanoung district on the 1st of April 1870, and was rented for the year for £20. The use of ganja is at present happily little known to the people of the country: at the same time however there is every reason to fear that a taste for it may be spread among them by the people of India as in the case of opium.

90. The collections on account of this branch of the excise revenue during 1870-71 show a falling-off as compared with those of the previous year, the amounts being £24,999 and £25,977. Of these sums, £22,699 and £23,677, respectively, were received as license fees for the privilege of selling the liquor, and £2,300 in each year as fees for the distilleries, *viz.*, £300 at Akyab and £1,000 each at Rangoon and Maulmain.

91. There was a slight decrease of £5 in the price obtained for the farm in Akyab; for that at Kyonk Phyoo (Ramree) the same amount as that realized in the preceding year was received, *viz.*, £40. The farm at Sandoway was again disposed of, but it fetched only £15.

92. The price realized for the farm in the Rangoon district was the same as in 1869-70, *viz.*, £13,980; and for that at Bassein £320 in the year of review against £132 in the previous year. A new farm was established in the Myanoung district for which a rent of £300 was obtained. The fees at Prome and Thayetmyo were £350 and £480 respectively, the same as in the preceding year.

93. The farm in the station of Toungoo sold for £1,121 in the year under report against £867 in 1869-70, an increase of £254, due to excessive competition between the two sects of Chinamen. The rent received for the farm in the town of Maulmain (Amherst District) was considerably less, £1,690, in the year of review than that obtained in the previous year. The revenue derived from this farm has steadily decreased for several years past, owing no doubt to the farm having in previous years been sold for more than its actual worth consequent on competition among the Chinese; and to the depressed state of the trade in Maulmain which caused many of the lower classes of the people to leave the town and seek their living in the district and elsewhere. The small decrease in the realizations from the farm at Tavoy is merely a matter of account.

At Mergui the same amount was received for the farm in 1870-71, as in 1869-70, the difference of £17 being the amount paid by the farmer in the latter year for the privilege of distilling shamshoo for a short period, pending the receipt of a supply of rum from the so-called central distillery at Maulmain.

94. The system of excise on spirits in force in Burma has little or no resemblance to what is generally understood to be the central distillery system of India. Indeed it may with little exaggeration be said that a system of excise on native spirits which is what the central distillery system really is, has no existence in Burma whatever. There are no licensed or licit distilleries for the manufacture of spirits in the native fashion throughout the length and breadth of the Province. The only sources of supply for spirit available to the people of the country, are three distilleries in the chief seaport towns, which have a monopoly within the limits of the revenue division in which they are situated, for the supply of what is neither more nor less than strong rum manufactured on the European system for the farmers licensed to vend spirits. Obviously this places the supply of taxed, cheap, weak spirit altogether beyond the reach of the great body of consumers, and as a natural consequence illicit stills are established and worked without hindrance all over the country, and the people are supplied freely with the class of spirit they require with little risk and without payment of duty.

95. For the privilege of selling this liquor—which is procured from the Palmyra palm and is a favorite beverage among the Burmese—in the towns and principal villages throughout the Province, the sum of £11,660 was realized during the year, £8,085 for the town farms and £3,575 for village licenses. In 1869-70 the fees amounted to £8,528 and £4,060 respectively, together £12,588.

96. As rent for the farms and license fees in the Arakan division, the sum of £3,180 was received, being £843 less than the receipts in the previous

year, a decrease to the extent of £796 having taken place in the Akyab district.

97. The Pegu division yielded a revenue from toddy of £3,756 against £3,798 in 1869-70. In Rangoon, Bassein, Prome and Thayetnyo, the rents realized for the farms were the same as in the preceding year; but in Myanoung there was a decrease of £56, which however was made up by an increase of £56 in the receipts from village licenses.

98. The gross revenue derived from this source in the Tenasserim division during the year under report was £1,714,—viz., from farms £3,736, and from village licenses £977. The realizations in 1869-70 were £3,689 and £1,067 respectively, aggregating £4,757. In Youngoo through competition between the Chinamen and natives of India, the rent of the town farm was enhanced to the extent of £124, and the fees for village licenses £11.

99. The excise revenue on account of Local funds in the year under report was realized from 27 wholesale licenses, the fees on which amounted to £1,170; 55 retail licenses which yielded £2,675; 1 auctioneer's license £10; and ten tavern licenses £460; aggregating £4,315. In 1869-70 the receipts were as follows:—

36 wholesale licenses	£	1,340
52 retail	do.	2,355
9 tavern	do.	350
		<hr/>
Total	£	4,085

or £230 less than those of the subsequent year.

The excise system of this Province has had the serious attention of the Chief Commissioner, and with the introduction of the new Excise Act X of 1871, which comes into force on the 1st of April 1872, an entire change will be made in the working of the system. With regard to the present distillery arrangements the Chief Commissioner has already laid down

System of excise on spirits in force.

Pegu division

Tenasserim division

Local Revenue. Sale of Imported liquor.

Collections for privilege of selling Toddy.

Arakan division

the principle that in tracts where there is a considerable and compact population consuming spirits, central distilleries in which distillers can place their own stills for the preparation of native spirit should be established; and that in parts of the country but sparsely populated either the outstill or monthly tax system, which prevails in Bengal, should be introduced. The system of farms will be very much modified and eventually abolished.

100. The excise on salt locally manufactured again decreased very considerably, the revenue collected during the last three years having been as follows:—

1868-69	...	...	£11,082
1869-70	...	...	9,104
1870-71	...	...	5,143

The decrease was however covered by the increased duty realized on salt imported from Europe. These imports are now very large, and as the foreign article can be sold at a price much lower than that which will pay the people to manufacture in the Province, the local trade is gradually dying out. This is not to be regretted since there is ample employment for the people in other directions.

101. The falling off of £7,182 showed under the head of Revenue and Judicial Stamps is attributed partly to a decrease in litigation and partly to the introduction of the Court Fees' Act, which reduced the rate on plaints to 7½ per cent; whilst the increase under Postage and Telegraph stamps is owing to a much greater use of the telegraph line. The increment in the amount derived from the Income tax is due to the enhanced rate of assessment. The decrease in Jail manufactures to a falling off in the demand for furniture, &c., and to a reduction in the rate of charges made for Government printing.

102. The whole of the revenue for the year under review shown in the foregoing statement was realized with the exception of about £8,000, which sum is irrecoverable owing to the destruction of crops by in-

undation and drought and to remissions on account of the capitation and income taxes.

103. The revenue derived from direct taxation is collected by a class of men known as "Thoogyees," or head persons, who are placed in charge of circles, and are not only collectors of revenue, but are to a certain extent held responsible for the state of that part of the country over which they are placed. They are men of influence and position, generally chosen from among the inhabitants of the respective circles. Under the Burmese rule these appointments were considered hereditary, and in many instances now the claims of family are entertained, and the son succeeds the father provided that he is competent to carry out the duties of the office.

## II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

### A.—Legislative.

104. The administration of this Province has no legislative powers, and during the year 1870 no Bills were submitted to the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, consequently the tabular statement in the appendix is blank; but during the year it was found necessary to ask the Government of India to pass an Act to legalize the levying of certain duties on foreign timber imported into Maulmain by the river Salween, and the application was met by the enactment of Act XXV of 1870, whereby these duties were rendered legal, and all persons were indemnified for what had been done before the passing of the Act. During the first three months of the year 1871, three Bills were submitted to the Legislative Council by the then Chief Commissioner, namely (1) a Bill for the survey of steam vessels plying in British Burma, (2) a Municipal Bill and (3) a Bill for regulating the leasing of fisheries in British Burma. The first of these Bills has been enacted as Act XVI of 1871, but the other two were returned for revision, and as both relate to subjects involved with many difficulties they were still under consideration at the close of the year.

Decrease in the  
excise on salt,

Decrease in  
Revenue and  
Judicial Stamps.

Income Tax.  
Jail.

No legislative  
powers.

An Act to legal-  
ize the duties  
levied in Foreign  
timber.

Three Bills sub-  
mitted

Acts applicable to the Province

105. In addition to the Act above mentioned the following Acts passed during the year relate to British Burma :—

- Act I.—Quarantine Act.
- Act VII.—Court Fees' Act.
- Act X.—Land Acquisition Act.
- Act XI.—Indian weights and measures Act.
- Act XII.—Native Passengers ships Act.
- Act XIV.—Repealing Act.
- Act XVI.—Income Tax Act.
- Act XVII.—Indian Customs duties Act.
- Act XVIII.—To enable the Government of India to exempt goods from Customs duties.
- Act XX.—To correct clerical errors in Court Fees' Act.
- Act XXVI.—Prisons' Act.
- Act XXVII.—An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code.

Acts required

106. An Act for consolidating all the existing rules relating to revenue, and also an Act for declaring what is actually the law in force in the Province are much required.

*B.—Judicial Tribunals.*

Number of offences compared with the previous year.

107. CRIMINAL.—There are shewn to have been 27,084 offences reported during the year 1870, as compared with 26,257 reported in 1869. The prescribed statements do not distinguish between bailable and non-bailable offences, and hence it is not easy to discover readily whether this increase of 827 offences was in serious crime, or in petty complaints of assault and the like. But the district reports shew that in some parts of the Province there was a marked increase in heinous crime, especially in murder by dacoits, and in dacoities. This was especially the case in Akyab and Bassein, but the

number of dacoities in the Myanoung district decreased from 52 to 18.

108. The figures given below, however, show that the increase in the number of offences may be due as much to an increase in the number of petty complaints as to a real increase in crime:—

	No. of offences.	No. of persons acquitted.	No. convicted.
1869	4,045	4,548	1,952
1870	4,449	5,066	1,807
1869	4,103	4,025	1,614
1870	4,270	4,393	1,356

Thus there was an increase of 571 in the number of complaints of criminal force and intimidation.

The increase in the number of offences reported seems, principally due to the increased number of prosecutions for nuisances under the Penal Code or municipal rules, which were only 497 in 1869 and amounted to 1,603 in 1870.

109. The number of persons brought to trial during 1870 is entered in the statement in the appendix at 43,323, as compared with 41,754 in 1869.

110. The proportion between offences reported and persons brought to trial is very different from that which prevails in other parts of India. The total shews 43,323 persons brought to trial as compared with 27,084 offences; this contains offences under the Gambling Act, breaches of municipal rules, riots, affrays, and other crimes where detection is easy and the number of persons concerned is likely to be large. But even in regard to offences where detection is more difficult, the proportion still remains very high. Thus :—

Class of Crime.	No. of offences.	Persons brought to trial.
Dacoity	103	408
Robbery	153	214
House-breaking in order to commit theft	405	229
Theft of cattle	681	627
Theft, ordinary	6,355	5,022

Proportion of offences reported to persons brought to trial.

Proportion between offences reported and persons convicted.

111. If the number of offences reported represents at all nearly the number of offences actually committed the proportion would indicate greater activity on the part of the Police than exists elsewhere.

The following statement shows that the proportions of convictions for these serious offences are not at all unfavorable:—

Class of Crime.	No. of offences.	No. of persons convicted.
Dacoity	103	112
Robbery	153	107
House-breaking to commit theft	405	142
Theft of cattle	681	582
Theft, ordinary	6,356	3,412

Nationality of the criminal population of Rangoon.

112. The following table compiled from the reports of the Town and Cantonment Magistrates at Rangoon shows the nationality of the criminal population of the town:—

Burmese, ... ..	2,707
Chinese, ... ..	326
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	194
Natives of India, ... ..	4,984

The large proportion of Madrassesees is noticeable. Out of 7,432 persons brought up on trial before the Town Magistrate, 3,042 were Madrassesees.

Number of persons tried in Courts of Chief Magistrates of districts.

113. Of the 43,573 persons shown in statement No. 3 as on trial before the Magisterial Courts 4,965 were before the Courts of the Chief Magistrates of the districts, who take a larger share than is usual in India in the disposal of criminal work. This is due to the peculiar jurisdiction exercised by them under Section 445 A, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Comparison between number of persons convicted, and number brought before the Magistrate.

114. The number of persons convicted in the Magistrates' Courts was 21,810, as compared with 20,922 discharged without trial or acquitted. The proportion of convictions cannot be considered good, but it would appear to be due rather to the number of groundless

complaints of petty offences, than to failures of prosecutions in serious cases. The number of persons discharged without trial, viz. 6,527, was large. The Chief Commissioner had occasion to point out that it is a manifest evil that so many persons should have been brought up before a Criminal Court, against whom the evidence was so weak that it was not even necessary to subject them to formal trial.

115. The state of the files at the end of the year was generally good. The total number of persons awaiting trial before the Magistrates at the close of the year was 274. In the Magistrates' Courts of the Arakan division, there were only 18 cases left pending: in those of the Tenasserim and Pegu divisions the files were not so clear, and the general result is an improvement upon the return for 1869, which shewed 479 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year.

State of the files at the end of the year generally good.

116. The average duration of cases was very short. Thus the average duration in the Courts of the Arakan division is entered at 3 days. In the Pegu division the largest average duration appears to be in the Court of the Rangoon district, and this is only 9 days. In Tenasserim the average duration is only 5 days.

Duration of cases.

117. The presented returns do not shew the period of the detention of witnesses. It appears however from the district returns that there was some delay in this matter in certain Courts. As a rule, no witness should be detained over three days, and of course even this detention should be exceptional. But in Akyab 80 witnesses were detained over 3 days; in Myanong witnesses were detained from 9 to 15 days; but here the exceptional cause was the removal of the headquarters of the district. In Prome, although the Deputy Commissioner detained no witnesses over three days, 233 witnesses in other Courts were kept longer than 3 days. In Thayetmyo 40 witnesses were detained beyond 3 days, and the same number in Toungoo.

Detention of witnesses.

Comparison of various punishments inflicted during past two years.

118. The following statement shews the various punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts throughout the year 1870, as compared with 1869:—

	1869.	1870.
Persons sentenced to transportation	...	8
Rigorous imprisonment	4,327	4,671
Simple do.	528	337
Fine...	15,118	14,986
Whipping	162	278
Gave recognizance of security	777	1,204
Total	20,912	21,473

Increase in number of persons ordered to give security.

119. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons ordered to give security. The authority entrusted to Magistrates by the provisions of Chapter XIX of the Code should always be exercised with great caution; and the proceedings of the Police in sending in bad characters should be carefully watched. Thus the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab reports that of 86 persons brought before the Court, only 43 per cent were directed to give security, and that the action of the Police at the commencement of the year was somewhat reckless in this respect.

120. There was an increase of 116 in the number of persons flogged.

Increase in the number of persons flogged.

Amount realized of fines imposed.

121. Out of Rupees 2,81,307 imposed as fines, a sum of Rupees 1,62,923 was realized; in some districts sufficient pains do not appear to have been taken to apportion the fines imposed to the means of the offender. Thus, in Sandoway, only rupees 1,222, or 24 per cent., were realized out of rupees 4,984 imposed; and, this decrease in the amount realized is accompanied with an increase in the average amount of fines.

Small proportion of appeals from convictions by subordinate Magistrates.

122. The number of persons convicted by the Subordinate Magistrates was 11,317; while the number

of appellants from those convictions to the Magistrates of districts was only 434, or not 4 per cent. The exceedingly small proportion of appeals is very remarkable, the more so because the appeals when made were as often as not successful. The fact may be regarded as a striking instance of the estimation in which the Subordinate Magistrates are held by the people. But it may be worthy of consideration whether other causes, such as difficulty of communication, may not have contributed to the result.

123. The decision of appeals was not so favourable. In the whole Province out of 434 appeals, in 216, or about 50 per cent, the orders appealed against were set aside. Decision of appeals unfavourable.

124. The number of appeals to the Court of Sessions was as follows:— Appeals in the Court of Sessions

In Arakan,	53 cases,	76 persons.
In Pegu,	1,290 do.	221 do.
In Tenasserim,	...	63 do.

The Commissioner and Sessions Judge of Arakan confirmed the sentences appealed against in 32 cases; the Sessions Judge of Pegu in 791 cases; and the Sessions Judge of Tenasserim in the cases of 36 persons.

125. The following table shews the work of the Sessions' Courts of the Commissioners:— Work of the Sessions Courts.

	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Average duration.	Pending.
Arakan	37	59	30	81	6
Pegu	99	226	127	43	7
Tenasserim	0	108	66	37	28

The Sessions work of the Pegu division was considerably the heaviest. There was a large increase in the number of persons brought before the Courts of Sessions, as compared with the number tried in 1869; but this was partly due to a temporary suspension of the special powers vested in Deputy Com-

missioners under Section 445 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

126. There is a lamentable increase in the number of capital sentences passed, which, including sentences passed by the Recorders, were 14 in 1869 and 33 in 1870.

127. The other penalties awarded by the Courts of Sessions, as compared with 1869, were as follows:—

	1869.	1870.
Transportation	persons 42	persons 49
Imprisonment	do. 118	do. 204
Fined	do. 7	do. 11
Amount of fines levied	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 4,100

128. CIVIL.—Exclusive of the Courts of the two Recorders and three Courts of Small Causes, which had jurisdiction only in the seaport towns of Rangoon and Maulmain, there were during the year under review 126 Courts of Civil original jurisdiction in the Province and 17 Courts of Appellate jurisdiction. The 13 Deputy Commissioners, however, took up very few original cases; so the original litigation of the country may be said to have been conducted before 113 Courts, 88 of which were presided over by Native Judges.

129. The number of regular suits instituted, in the Recorder's and Small Cause Courts as compared with the number instituted during the previous year, is shown in the annexed tables:—

Name of Court.	1869	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Recorders' Courts	910	889	..	21
Small Cause Courts	6,287	6,731	2,144	..

130. The increase in the number of cases instituted in the Courts of Small Causes is large, and appears to be the result of the establishment of a separate Small Cause Court at Rangoon.

131. The number of suits instituted in the other Civil Courts in the Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of District.	1869	1870	Increase.	Decrease.
Akyab	2,750	2,441	..	309
Bamree	694	682	..	12
Sandoway	200	236	..	..
Northern Arakan	15	37	22	..
<b>Total Arakan</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>263</b>
Rangoon	2,285	2,624	339	..
Bassein	2,136	2,147	11	..
Myanong	2,068	2,019	..	49
Prome	2,229	2,347	118	..
Thayetmyo	..	801	801	..
<b>Total Pegu</b>	<b>11,600</b>	<b>11,335</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>265</b>
Amherst	917	859	..	58
Shwe-gyon	200	260	60	..
Tavoy	507	500	..	7
Mergui	654	777	123	..
Toungoo	1,123	1,194	71	..
<b>Total Tanintharyi</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total British Burma</b>	<b>19,611</b>	<b>19,108</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>503</b>

There is thus shown to be a decrease of 413 in the number of suits instituted throughout the district and subordinate Courts of the Province.

132. The litigation may be said to have consisted principally of suits to recover money debts. There were about 1,500 suits only relating to immoveable property, and 1,178 for dissolution of marriage, and 182 for restitution of conjugal rights. The number of suits for divorce has not materially altered for the whole Province from the number shown for 1869; but the Deputy Commissioner of Myanong notices a yearly and considerable decrease in the number of suits of this nature in his district, not that divorces have become less frequent, but that they are "ratified by the village elders" without the intervention of our Courts. It has been suggested by the Commissioner of Pegu that a divorce law should be enacted which would require a certain amount of form and time before the issue of the order of divorce, and that the man and wife leisurely

increase in the number of capital sentences.

Comparative statement of penalties awarded by Courts of Sessions

Number of Courts of Justice.

Regular suits in Recorders and Small Cause Courts

Increase in number of suits instituted in Small Cause Court

Number of suits in the other Civil Courts.

Nature of litigation.

for consideration and repentance. The present custom is said to be a fertile source of unhappiness and crime.

Value of suits.

133. The bulk of the litigation consisted of suits valued at between 20 and 100 Rupee. Thus, in round numbers, out of 19,000 suits instituted in the district and subordinate Courts, 14,000 were suits of that value; 2,300 were suits valued at Rs. 5 or less, and the same number was valued at over Rs. 100. Only 180 suits exceeded Rs. 500 in value, and only 70 exceeded Rs. 1,000. Almost the whole of the litigation therefore came within the jurisdiction of the lowest Courts which have power to hear suit where the value does not exceed Rs. 500; and the original Civil work of the Deputy Commissioners' Courts was almost nominal. The Deputy Commissioner will under the new Act have power to direct the business in the subordinate Courts to be distributed as he thinks fit, as well as to call up to his own file any particular suit. Every suit must be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it. But no doubt the Deputy Commissioner will so make use of these provisions of the law as to ensure the hearing of difficult and important suits by the more educated Court.

Nature and conclusion of Civil Courts.

134. The annexed table will show the manner in which suits were disposed of, and the number left pending before the district and subordinate courts:—

District.	No. of suits for disposal.	Decided on merits after contest in courts.	Otherwise disposed of.	No. left pending.
Akyab	2,475	1,128	1,350	0
Ramree	692	331	361	0
Bandoway	338	171	164	3
Northern Arakan	37	16	11	1
Rangoon	2,498	1,266	1,167	65
Bassein	3,174	1,439	1,739	1
Myanounng	2,906	1,316	1,595	1
Prome	2,415	1,033	1,382	0
Thayetmyo	518	371	147	0
Amherst	1,018	437	581	0
Shwe-gyen	937	404	533	0
Tavoy	564	266	298	0
Mergui	379	216	163	0
Toungoo	1,192	746	446	0

The state of the files appears generally to have been satisfactory at the close of the year, especially in Akyab, Bassein and Myanounng, where, though the number of suits for disposal was comparatively large, only 8, 5 and 1 suits respectively were left pending.

In Ramree no suits were left pending. Generally in the Arakan division the files were left almost clear at the close of the year, and it is satisfactory also to note that only two cases had been pending over two months in the courts of this division.

135. The general statement in the appendix shows that out of 289 suits left pending in the district and subordinate courts, only 11 had been pending over four months. Pending suits.

136. A small number of cases only have been referred to arbitration. There appears no reason to regret this. The Code only contemplates this mode of procedure, when the parties to the suit are desirous that the matters in difference between them shall be referred to the decision of arbitrators, and if suitors seldom express this desire, the fact may be regarded as shewing confidence in the judgment of the tribunals established by Government. Certainly the formation of a class of arbitrators, hanging about the courts in the hope of employment, is by every means to be discouraged. Small number of cases referred to arbitration.

137. The average duration of suits in the ordinary courts appears satisfactory. In the subordinate courts of the Akyab division, it only amounted to 11 days, and in those of the Pegu division, the highest average is that in the Prome courts which in contested cases amounted to 17 days. The decision of cases in some of the Deputy Commissioners' courts was not so prompt, but the delay is generally explained by the issue of commissions to other courts. The average duration in the court of Small Causes at Rangoon was 28 days, and appears to be due to the practice of allowing cases to lie on a "dormant file." But it has been pointed out to the Judge that where there is neglect on the part of the plaintiff, cases should be struck off the files of the court. This file it appears was only examined twice in the year. It is indeed not apparent what is the cause of the existence of a "dormant file." The Code provides for the calling up of cases on fixed days, and also proper remedies where there are lapses on the part of the plaintiff. Duration of suits.

There is however every reason to be satisfied with the general procedure of the court, as the Judge reports that cases are ordinarily decided within a week of their institution.

Miscellaneous Civil Suits.

138. The Judicial statement No. 10 shews that out of 5,128, applications for execution of decree in the district and subordinate courts, 3,240, or a proportion of 63 per cent were completely executed; 1,708 were partially executed, and 179 applications were left pending. The proportion of decrees completely executed is exceptionally good, and if the return is correctly prepared it appears that no cases were struck off the file without some kind of execution, that no applications were allowed to drop owing to the insolvency of the judgment debtors, or adjustment out of court, or default of the applicant for execution. The result is so strange that it can hardly be doubted that the return has not been understood.

Imprisonment in execution of decrees.

139. The process of imprisonment seems to have been extensively used in execution of decree; thus in the district and the subordinate courts there were 542 such processes, and in the courts of Small Causes 868.

Sales of immoveable property.

140. Sales of immoveable property in execution of decree have diminished in number from 842 in 1869, to 514 in 1870.

Work of the district appellate Courts.

141. The work of the district appellate courts is shewn in the annexed table:—

District.	No. of appeals for disposal.	No. pending at close of the year	Average duration.
Akyab ... ..	143	8	33
Ramree ... ..	48	2	16
Sandoway ... ..	42	...	20
Northern Arakan ... ..	...	...	...
Rangoon ... ..	82	11	43
Bassein ... ..	100	6	26
Myanong ... ..	146	...	14
Prome ... ..	222	2	30
Thayetmyo ... ..	31	3	30
Amherst ... ..	116	5	18
Shwe-gyen ... ..	101	2	18
Tavoy ... ..	152	4	12
Mergui ... ..	71	...	18
Toungoo ... ..	106	...	2

142. The proportion of appeals, compared with the number of original suits decided, was by no means large. In Rangoon the number was very small, only 82 appeals to 2,420 original suits disposed of by the subordinate courts, or a proportion of 3 per cent. In Prome on the other hand the number of appeals was 222, or a proportion of nearly 10 per cent. The highest proportion of cases appealed to original suits decided was in Tavoy, where the original suits decided by the subordinate courts amounted only to 484, and the number of appeals was 129. But no where can the appellate work be said to have been heavy.

Proportion of appeals compared with number of original suits.

143. The files of the district appellate courts were generally left in a satisfactory state at the close of the year; and the average duration is nowhere excessive. The average duration of appeals before the district court of Myanong was 102 days in 1869; that the return for 1870 only shews 11 days is very creditable to the Deputy Commissioner.

Files of the district appellate courts in a satisfactory state.

144. The proportion of cases in which the decisions of the lower court were upheld is shewn in the following table:—

Proportion of cases in which the decision of lower courts were upheld.

Akyab ... ..	58 per cent.
Ramree ... ..	75 "
Sandoway ... ..	42 "
Rangoon ... ..	39 "
Bassein ... ..	66 "
Myanong ... ..	67 "
Prome ... ..	60 "
Thayetmyo ... ..	66 "
Amherst ... ..	52 "
Shwe-gyen ... ..	50 "
Tavoy ... ..	72 "
Mergui ... ..	66 "
Toungoo ... ..	50 "

The proportion was generally favourable, being 60 per cent for the whole Province, which is a considerable improvement upon the returns for 1869, when the general proportion was 44 per cent.

145. The work of the divisional appellate courts is shewn below:—

Work of the divisional appellate courts.

Division.	No. of regular appeals.	No. of second appeals.	Left pending.	Average duration.
Arakan ... ..	3	13	...	days. 32
Pegu ... ..	6	46	14	{ 68 Regular. 57 Second.
Tenasserim... ..	...	35	3	28

Under the provisions of the Bill now before the Legislative Council, Commissioners will be relieved from hearing second appeals, which will be received by the Judicial Commissioner. The appellate work therefore of the divisional courts will be very light.

Proportion in which decisions of Deputy Commissioners on appeal were upheld.

146. The proportion in which the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners were upheld in appeal was as follows :—

Division.	No. of appeals heard.	No. of decisions confirmed.
Arakan ... ..	16	8
Pegu ... ..	38	27
Tenasserim ... ..	32	26

The result was not unfavorable to the judgments of the Deputy Commissioners.

C.—Prisons.

Number of Prisons.

147. The number of Prisons still remained the same as in the previous year. There are two Central Jails, at Rangoon and Maulmain; one 1st class District Jail at Akyah; five 2nd class District Jails at Kyouk-phyoo, Sandoway, Bassein, Thayemyo and Toungoo; and seven Lock-ups at Henzada, Myanoung, Prome, Sittoung, Shwe-gyen, Tavoy, and Mergui.

Daily average number of Prisoners.

148. In 1869, the daily average number of prisoners was 4,106 males and 61 females; in 1870, it was 4,536 males and 50 females; the daily average

strength of the prison population in the latter year was therefore 419 in excess of the previous year. At the close of the year 1870 there were 4,336 males and 59 females, or 332 persons more than on the corresponding date in previous year.

149. The number of transfers was very great, and represents a great waste in time, cost of guards, and carriage. No less than 427 prisoners were transferred to Rangoon from the distant Lock-up of Myanoung, and 227 from Henzada. To remedy this it is proposed to build a new Jail at Henzada.

Number of transfers.

150. Of the total number of prisoners confined in the Jails during the year, there were only 205 who had followed any handicraft previous to sentence; while there were 5,714 agriculturists and 2,534 labourers. This no doubt does create a difficulty in the way of the rapid introduction of Jail manufacture.

Classification of prisoners as regards occupation.

151. Of the prison population only 754 were sentenced to periods of imprisonment of less than one month; 3,107 not exceeding six months; 2,149 between that and a year; 4,806 between one year and five years; 431 between five and ten years; and 336 above ten years.

Classification of prisoners according to sentence of imprisonment.

152. Those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment were 10,538 to 1,228 sentenced to simple imprisonment; from a prison point of view it is very satisfactory to find that there has been a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in sentences of simple imprisonment. It is a flaw in the law that the class of criminal vagabonds sent to Jail on suspicion of belonging to the criminal classes, and having no ostensible means of livelihood should only be liable to simple confinement and be able to pass the period of their detention in ease and comfort at the expense of the tax-payers of the country. This evil however will in all probability be very shortly remedied.

Larger proportion of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment compared with those sentenced to simple imprisonment.

153. Of 11,766 prisoners, only 1,482 had been previously convicted. It is no doubt the case that

Number of prisoners previously convicted.

though there are some confirmed thieves and cattle-stealers, the bulk of the prison population is confined for casual crime, committed under exceptional circumstances and is not recruited from a regular class of confirmed criminals.

154. There were 133 escaped convicts uncaptured at the end of the year of whom 37 escaped during the year. It is to be feared that these men as a rule fly to Upper Burma, and join the bands of robbers which harass the frontier, being able by their knowledge of the country and the system of our Police to render material assistance to the foreign gangs. The serious attention of the Inspector General of Police was drawn to the subject of the frequency of escapes which is a great blot on the prison administration, reflects discredit on the guards, and is most disheartening to the District Police; while at the same time it seriously retards the detection of crime, by making the people unwilling to incur the risk of giving evidence against one who may at any time re-appear among them, and revenge himself upon those through whose instrumentality he has been convicted.

155. There were 912 prisoners summarily punished for petty breaches of Jail discipline, a very small portion it is to be feared of those who rendered themselves liable to punishment.

156. The convict warder system has been extended. The Inspector General of Prisons was instructed that it is a most useful system if carefully watched and controlled; but it is one which is open to great abuses if it is left entirely in the hands of the Jailers to select and degrade warders, as is too often the case.

157. It is a curious feature of Burmese society that 80 per cent of the convicts who entered the prisons during the year knew how to read and write; while 2,216 out of 7,699 could read and write well. This is the result of the teaching of the monastic schools; it is remarkable however, that this education is en-

tirely confined to the males, few of the females could read or write.

158. The total cost of the Jails during the year as given in the report was Rs. 2,53,244-11-7, or an average cost of each inmate estimated on the daily average strength, of Rs. 51-2-6, calculated on rations, establishments, police guards, hospital charges, extra establishments, clothing, and contingencies.

159. This calculation however does not appear to the Chief Commissioner to have been made on correct principles, and according to his view of the proper mode of adjusting the accounts the actual cost of the jails was Rs. 2,20,625-12-9, and the net cost to the state of each inmate was Rs. 45-5-10.

160. The labour of the prisoners produced Rs. 1,15,128-10-4; but to judge of the actual work performed by the prisoners, it will be further necessary to bear in mind that jail labour was employed for prison use to the extent of Rs. 52,488.

161. The average cost of rations has been considerably decreased; this is partly due possibly to increased supervision and check over the expenditure of the various jails; it is however mainly due to the possibility of getting men to come forward and contract at low fixed rates for the supply of the larger jails, which they would not do when the jails were smaller. The jail gardens during the two years have come into full bearing, and there is a large saving from the supply of vegetables. There is reason to fear from all that is said by officers in charge of the jails that some of the decreased expenditure is due to excessive economy, and to an unauthorized change in the dietary scale by the Officiating Inspector General, by which the diet prescribed by authority had been lessened to the detriment of the health of the prisoners.

162. The Chief Commissioner draw the attention of the Jail Department to the great waste of money which had occurred by the extent to which the Lock-up system has been carried out; it is not only that there

Number of escaped convicts and escapes during the year.

Number of prisoners summarily punished.

Convict warder system.

Large proportion of prison population able to read and write.

are no means of employing the prisoners, but the proportionate cost of establishment over a small number of prisoners is very great. The gross cost of each prisoner in the petty jails and Lock-ups at Myanong, Sandoway, Prome and Tavoy varied from Rs. 87 to 95, while in Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, Maulmain and Thayetmyo, it was Rs. 40, 46, 47, 51, 52 respectively. There is a great discrepancy in the contingent charges of the various jails, which requires attention. While the contingent charges in Maulmain were only 12 annas and 3 pie per prisoner, they were in Myanong Rs. 37-3-9, Prome Rs. 28-0-4, and Henzada Rs. 17-8-6.

163. During 1870, Rs. 27,574-9-3 were spent on buildings and repairs. The Akyab jail however requires almost re-building, the Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway jails are in very bad repair, and a new jail is required at Henzada.

164. At the beginning of the year, new civil and female prisons were opened at Rangoon whereby room for 148 prisoners was set free in the main jail, but even with this the men's wards were still somewhat overcrowded. The jails at Akyab, and Thayetmyo, and the Lock-ups at Henzada, Shwe-gyen and Myanong also contained a number of prisoners in excess of that for which proper accommodation was available.

165. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital throughout the year was 3,777 males and 9 females against 3,531 of the former and 19 of the latter in 1869, ; whilst the daily average number of sick was 174 in 1870 and 173 in the previous year. 211 deaths took place, or 1.57 to each hundred of the convict population, the percentage of the preceding year having been 1.54. Cholera made its appearance in a fatal form at Rangoon, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Prome, Myanong and Thayetmyo, 118 cases occurred of which 69 ended fatally, the most fatal outbreak having been in the Akyab jail where 33 deaths took place.

166. Of insane prisoners there was a daily average of 73 males and 8 females. A new lunatic asylum

was opened at Rangoon during the year into which prisoners were removed.

167. The conduct of the ticket-of-leave prisoners was reported to be very good. This class is chiefly composed of Natives of India who were transported to this Province many years ago.

*D.—Police.*

168. The Province of British Burma has an area of 94,000 square miles, and its population is two millions and a half. The increase of population during the year 1870 has been a little over one per cent.

169. The aggregate offences of all kinds brought up by the Police, or on summons by the Magistracy during the past two years stand thus :—

	1869.
Non-bailable.....	9,264
Bailable.....	16,993
	<hr/>
Total.....	26,257
	<hr/>
	1870.
Cognizable.....	13,959
Non-cognizable.....	13,004
	<hr/>
Total.....	26,963
	<hr/>

170. These figures show the increase of crime of all sorts during the year to have been 2.68 per cent. Owing to the classification of offences having been changed in the returns for 1870 the foregoing figures scarcely admit of satisfactory comparison of the main heads of crime ; but on examining the returns it appears there were 9,264 non-bailable offences in 1869, and 9,347 in the year under review. The increase is fractional.

171. The following table gives in a convenient form the aggregate number of the more prominent crimes during the past three years :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
<b>ARAKAN DIVISION.</b>			
Murder .. .. .	9	15	13
Dacoity .. .. .	29	12	19
Robbery .. .. .	18	14	25
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property ..	896	732	864
Total .. .. .	892	773	901
<b>PEGO DIVISION.</b>			
Murder .. .. .	41	50	20
Dacoity .. .. .	135	81	73
Robbery .. .. .	175	142	92
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property ..	4,580	6,451	5,571
Total .. .. .	4,881	6,724	6,156
<b>TENASSERIM DIVISION.</b>			
Murder .. .. .	13	15	17
Dacoity .. .. .	52	24	25
Robbery .. .. .	13	17	51
House-breaking, theft, and receipt of stolen property ..	1,443	1,292	1,733
Total .. .. .	1,494	1,348	1,826
Grand Total .. .. .	7,259	8,975	8,912

The results almost identical during the two years.

172. Again it is found that taking one division with another the results are almost identical in both the past years. On examining the increase or decrease of individual crimes, it appears that murder has decreased from 80 to 79 ; dacoity has increased from 117 to 157 ; while robbery has fallen from 173 to 168 cases. The amalgamated crimes of house-breaking, theft and receiving stolen property are as nearly as possible the same in both years, viz. 8,505 cases in 1869 and 8,508 cases in 1870.

Murder

173. The crime of murder is almost identical in numbers during the past two years. But the number rated on population is high, and shows a marked homicidal tendency on the part of the Burmese race. Thirteen cases of murder were by criminal lunatics ; fifteen cases were from jealousy in connection with women ; twenty-one cases were for plunder ; and the remainder from malice or unknown causes.

Dacoity

174. In the crime of dacoity the increase has been serious, from 117 cases (including eleven with murder) to 157 cases (including twenty-four with murder), a net increase of 40 cases, of which there was an increase in the Amherst district of 21, and Toungoo district of 9 cases. In the other districts there are smaller fluctuations. In Bassein this crime has increased.

In Myanoung, Prome and Thayetmyo although the decreases are not great in each case, still they follow very great reductions on previous years.

175. In the Rangoon district there has been a decrease of two cases, which is, in a measure satisfactory ; but the figures quoted in the margin show that the condition of the district as regards crime from 1862 to 1867, dacoity was well restrained ; but during and since 1868, the character of the district in this respect has changed.

Dacoity in Rangoon District.

Year	Cases
1860	28
1861	14
1862	8
1863	7
1864	9
1865	2
1866	2
1867	2
1868	21
1869	28
1870	26

in a measure satisfactory ; but the figures quoted in the margin show that the condition of the district as regards crime from 1862 to 1867, dacoity was well restrained ; but during and since 1868, the character of the district in this respect has changed.

176. In the Akyab district there was a burst of dacoity of a virulent type ; more than half the cases were attended with murder. Of these cases, however, a large proportion were brought to conviction.

Akyab district

177. In the Amherst district dacoity and robbery have more than doubled during the year under review ; some of these, but not many, have been committed by foreign gangs. The bulk of them have been committed by the predatory classes of our own subjects. There is a long and disturbed frontier, and the population of the district is made up of a mixed people of many nationalities, Shans, Young-thoos, Karens, Karennees, Burmans and 'Taliens, and in the towns a large number of Indians.

Amherst district

178. In Toungoo the increase in the crime of dacoity is due to foreign bands from Upper Burma ; these raids have since ceased.

Toungoo

179. In the Shwe-gyen district the number of dacoities have not increased, of the ten cases that occurred, seven were by marauding gangs from the east bank of the Salween. The whole question of the future administration of this portion of the district, and its preservation from foreign inroads has been specially dealt with by the Chief Commissioner ; and a scheme for bringing these wild and lawless tracts under more efficient control is now before the Government of India.

Shwe-gyen

Robbery.

180. As regards the crime of robbery, the returns show that on the whole there has been a decrease; but the increase in some of the districts is unsatisfactory, viz: in Amherst 14 cases, Akyab district 4 and Akyab town 6 cases, Bassein district 6 cases, Maulmain 3 cases, Shwe-gyen 4 cases. On the other hand there has been a most marked reduction of the crime in the Prome and Thayetmyo districts by 22, and in the Myanoung district by 23 cases.

House-breaking, theft, &c.

181. In the crimes of house-breaking theft and receiving stolen property, the fluctuations in individual districts do not require detailed notice; but in Shwe-gyen, Akyab and Ramree, the increase is considerable; while a decrease is observable in Bassein and Amherst, and a large reduction of 354 cases in the Myanoung district.

Action of the Police as regards crime.

182. Now as to the action of the police against crime of the classes already alluded to, it appears that as regards those of murder, dacoity and theft, detection has been more successful in 1870 than in 1869. In house-breaking the results in each year are the same, and in robbery there has been a falling off. Then classing the non-bailable, or heinous crimes together for both years, it appears that for 9,264 such crimes in 1869, 4,671 persons were convicted; and for 9,347 cases in 1870 5,389 were convicted; that is while the aggregate of the heinous crime of the Province increased by only 83 cases, the increase in the number of persons convicted for these offences was 718.

Average cases of dacoity in ten years.

183. As regards the crime of dacoity especially, the following table gives the unsatisfactory result that taking an average of 10 years the number of cases of dacoities remain almost the same:—

1860 236		1865 125	
1861 161		1866 159	
1862 129	= 824 ÷ 5 = 165	1867 229	= 817 ÷ 5 = 163
1863 152		1868 187	
1864 146		1869 117	
	1870	157.....	157.

The average for the five years 1860—1864 was 165, the average of the next five years was 163, and the number for last year 157.

184. Unfortunately one of the great elements of crime in the Province is to be found in the foreign marauders who live on the frontier and commit offences on both sides of the borders. The returns for the year under review are not prepared in such a manner as to show readily the extent to which the total of violent crime has been affected by these external causes. It is of great importance that the extent of this class of crime should be distinctly and prominently shown, as manifestly it largely affects the working of the police, and is comparatively unknown in other Provinces. Though the exact figures cannot be traced in the returns the detailed reports of cases show that in Toungoo the dacoities were largely committed by frontier gangs. In Shwe-gyen out of ten cases seven were by frontier marauders. In Amherst there were similar cases. In Mergui two murders out of four were by men who slipped across the frontier, committed the deed and returned to Siamese territory at once. It appears to the Chief Commissioner not fair to the police of the Province that cases of this sort should be classed with the crimes committed in our own territory by our own subjects, and for the repression of which they are partly responsible; but no doubt it is at the same time necessary to take precautions against too much being made by the police of this general conclusion that foreign crime largely affects the returns. For the future therefore all crimes committed by persons, or gangs from foreign territory who return at once after commission of the offence to their own country, will be entered in a separate return, though of course these offences must also be entered as usual in the regular returns. It will be then possible at once to take the crime at its proper value.

Frontier marauding cases.

Strength of Police force.

185. The sanctioned strength (5,932) was somewhat higher than during 1869 when it stood at 5,663. The number of men who left the force during 1867

at their own request, was 1,410; in 1868, it fell to 1,303; in 1869, to 1,138; and in 1870 to 962. These results shew a progressive and satisfactory stability in the establishment, the result probably of the late increase of pay to all ranks: still the figures shew that 16 per cent of the establishment during 1870 took their voluntary discharge. A proportion of voluntary discharges abnormally above the average occurred in the following districts—Shwe-gyen, 38 per cent; Amherst, 34 per cent; Myanong, 25 per cent. In the case of the former two districts the cause of this is the necessary entertainment of Shans, Karens and Toungthoos,—a class of men who will not give continuous service. No doubt some still further inducement is required to attract and retain in the higher grades men of education and training.

Number of men  
discharged

186. The number of men discharged from the force for misconduct was 468 in 1869, and 473 in 1870: the proportion to the force being 7 per cent. The following districts shew a proportion above the average of the province,—Rangoon (Town) 38 per cent; Akyab district, 15 per cent; and Sandoway, 14 per cent. The number discharged from change of stations and other causes not involving misconduct was 213 in 1869, and 277 in 1870. Thus the total number who left the force for the above three main reasons was 1,819 (or 32 per cent.) in 1869, and 1,712 (or 28 per cent.) in 1870. These follow similar improving proportions during previous years. In 1867, the number who left the force was 36 per cent, and in 1868, 34 per cent.

Number of men  
punished

187. The number of men punished by the Magistracy has considerably increased viz., under the Police Act, 101 against 58 in 1869; and under the Indian Penal Code, 166 against 126. These increases are mainly due to the returns from the Myanong district, where the number punished by the Magistrate rose from 26 to 64, and in Bassein where the number rose from 10 to 44; except in those cases, the proportion Magisterially punished is not high, and there is

ground for believing that the increase has arisen more from greater strictness on the part of Magistrates than from increased misconduct.

188. The maintenance of Police schools has not been attended with any great success. It is always a difficulty where the men have so many calls upon their time to be able to give this training to the force; at Toungoo a good deal has been done in this direction.

189. The buildings of the Police are gradually getting into a proper condition, and as the work is done under the superintendence of the police, it is believed to be good and economical. It has not been found necessary to call in the assistance of the Public Works Department.

190. It is a very good feature in the police returns that so large a number of the police are indigenous. In police work proper, except in the large towns, no aliens, nor Europeans should ever be employed in the lower grades. It is necessary to have them for large seaport towns, and for Jail guards and escort work.

#### F.—Marine.

191. The paddle steamers *Undaunted* and *Nemo* were under the orders of the Chief Commissioner during the year, the former for about nine months and the latter for the remainder of the period. They were employed on Light-house duty principally, but the *Undaunted* had frequently to tow the *Cearwitch* to sea with Commissariat stores for Port Blair, and to assist in carrying out the relief of the detachments of European and Native Infantry stationed at that Settlement.

192. On the first of January 1871, a regular weekly mail service between Rangoon and Mandalay, and a monthly service between the latter city and Bhamo, were established under contract with the Irrawaddy

No alteration in other services.

Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company for a term of three years. No alteration has taken place in the arrangements for the conveyance of the Mails between Calcutta, the principal Ports of the Province and Singapore, between Rangoon and Madras, nor in that for the service between Moulmein and the southern stations of the Tenasserim Division.

Light-houses.

193. The Light-houses on the coast of this Province which have been erected from Imperial Funds, are the "Alguada" on the reef of that name, off the mouth of the Bassein River, the "Cocos" on Table Island, the most northerly of the "Cocos" group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal, and the "Krishna" on a shoal so named which forms the most southerly portion of the Barag a flat, Gulf of Martaban, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Rangoon river. The Light-houses, the cost of which has been debited to Port Funds are, one on Double Island, off Amberst, at the entrance to the Moulmein river; one off the Port of Akyab; and two off the Port of Rangoon, one of which is at the mouth of the river of that name; and the other about 3 miles north-east of the China Buckeer, branch of the river Irrawaddy.

Coast Light dues.

194. The Coast light dues collected during the year amounted to £4,875, and harbour light dues to £4,620. In the previous year the realizations were £6,101, and £4,189 respectively.

### III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

#### A.—Finance.

Gross receipts of revenue.

195. The gross receipts of revenue from all sources during the year under report were £1,311,021, of which £1,204,927 were on account of the Imperial Government, and £106,094 Local Funds. As compared with the collections in 1869-70, these amounts show an increase in imperial revenue of £18,578 but a decrease in local funds of £15,910, a net decrease of £2,332, the aggregate collections in this year hav-

ing been £1,313,354, of which £1,191,348 were imperial and £122,005 local.

196. This revenue may be considered very satisfactory, seeing that the country although large in extent, has a population of only 26 persons to the square mile. The population of British Burma in 1870-71 numbered 2,491,736 souls, and 2,463,484 in 1869-70, so that these receipts give an incidence in the former year of 10s. 6½d. per head, 9s. 8d. being imperial and 10½d. local; and in the latter year of 10s. 8d. per head, of which 9s. 8d. were imperial and 1s. local.

Incidence per head.

197. The expenditure on the civil administration of the Province, including refunds and drawbacks, charges of collection under certain heads, and the cost of opium, during the year of review aggregated £493,084; whilst that of the previous year amounted to £542,225. Deducting these sums from the imperial receipts for the two years, balances of £711,843 and £649,123 respectively remained available for Military and Public Works expenditure, and for contributions to the Post Office, Electric Telegraph and a share of the cost of the Central Government. But after allowing liberally for all these heads a considerable surplus was available for expenditure in India. The Local Funds disbursements in 1870-71 amounted to £102,802, and in the year preceding to £98,233, an increase of £4,569.

Total expenditure.

The principal sources of income and items of expenditure will be reviewed in detail.

198. *Land Revenue.*—The realizations from land tax, capitation tax, land assessment in lieu of capitation tax and fisheries aggregated £597,620 in 1870-71, against £638,957, in the year preceding, thus showing a falling off of £41,337. This decrease however is purely accidental, and is explained by the fact that a considerable amount of revenue which properly belonged to the year under review, was collected in the month of March 1870, and included in the receipts for the year 1869-70. In the "demand" for 1870-71, as will be seen from

Receipts Land Revenue.

RECEIPTS,  
LAND REVENUE.

the *Fiscal* section of this report, there was an important comparative increase. The following figures give the collections and assessments under this head during the last four years:—

Years.		Collections.	Demand.
		£	£
1867-68 ...	...	585,448	583,752
1868-69 ...	...	568,539	596,492
1869-70 ...	...	638,957	609,051
1870-71 ...	...	597,620	633,621

It will be observed that whilst there has been a steady increase in the amount assessed, from which however certain sums remitted annually must be deducted, the collections have varied considerably year by year. This will always be the case, as the receipts of each year depend much upon the harvests and upon the rapidity with which the *Thooгыces* realize the revenue.

Forests.

199. *Forests.*—The revenue derived from timber &c. sold, and from the frontier tax levied at Kadoe amounted to £81,812 in 1870-71, and £98,477 in 1869-70, showing a decrease in the year under report of £16,665. This decrease is attributed to the depressed state of the market which precluded sales being made at remunerative prices, and not to any falling off in the produce of the forests.

Excise.

200. *Excise.*—The receipts under this head showed an increase in the year of report as compared with the year preceding, the amounts realized having been £110,618 and £106,145 respectively. This improvement is owing to a larger sale of opium in Rangoon, and to the opening of new farms for the vend of opium, ganja and arrack in the Mya oung district.

Assessed Taxes.

201. From *Assessed Taxes* a larger sum was realized in 1870-71, than in 1869-70; the collections in the former year amounted to £25,157 and in the latter to £14,978. The increase of £10,179 is due to the enhanced rate of income tax levied in the year under report.

RECEIPTS,  
CUSTOMS DUES.

202. Owing to a great improvement in the rice trade in 1870-71, the collections on account of *Customs dues* amounted to £277,265, the receipts in the previous year having been only £203,388. At Akyab the revenue from this source was quite double that realized in 1869-70; whilst at Rangoon and Maulmain it was greatly increased owing to the large shipments of grain to foreign ports.

203. *Salt.*—There was a slight falling off in the amount collected on imported salt and that manufactured locally during 1870-71, as compared with the collections in the previous year, the sums having been £12,053 and £12,832 respectively. The excise duty on this article is decreasing year by year, as the local manufacture is giving way before the importations of foreign salt on which a duty of three annas per maimd is collected through the Customs department.

204. *Stamps.*—During the year of report, the realizations on account of Judicial stamps were credited to Law and Justice instead of under this head, and consequently there is an apparent decrease in the revenue. The value of stamps, excluding Judicial, sold during 1870-71 was £48,074; whilst the value, including Judicial, sold in the previous year was £54,095.

205. The revenue realized and credited under the head *Law and Justice* aggregated £24,186 in 1870-71, the amount so credited in 1869-70, having been £26,706; the decrease was therefore £2,520, and this notwithstanding that the value of Judicial stamps sold during the former year was included in the receipts under this head. The decrease is due to a marked diminution in the number of suits, and in the rates of fees levied under the Court Fees Act; to a falling off in Jail manufactures; and to a reduction in fines inflicted.

206. The receipts on account of *Police* decreased by £4,103, the realizations in 1869-70 having been £25,063 and in 1870-71 £20,960; this falling off is, however, more a matter of account than an actual diminution in the revenue under this head, as in 1869-70 a considerable sum at the credit

Receipts of the Police portion of the five per cent cess fund was transferred from the local to the imperial account.

Marine. 207. *Marine*.—In the aggregate receipts under this head, a considerable decrease took place, the amount realized in 1869-70 having been £7,107, and in 1870-71, £5,584. The principal item is Coast light dues, in which there was a small increase of £75. In the miscellaneous collections however, a falling off of £299 occurred. The difference of £1,299 is accounted for by an extraordinary credit in 1869-70, which consisted of Coast light dues collected at Calcutta in 1867-68, and 1868-69.

Educational 208. There was a decrease in the *Educational* receipts due to a smaller amount having been realized on account of school fees. The rates of fees were raised during the year and a withdrawal of scholars took place, especially at Akyab. The realizations were £446 in 1870-71, and £464 in 1869-70.

Local Funds 209. The revenue derived from *Local Funds* showed a large decrease in the year of report as compared with the previous year, the amounts for the two years being £106,094 and £122,005 respectively. This decrease however, is purely a matter of account, the actual receipts from the several local funds throughout the Province having considerably increased. In March 1870, the Government of India resolved to liquidate the balances at the debit of the Maulmain and Bassein Port funds amounting to £22,188, and accordingly this sum was transferred from the imperial to the local account by a book entry.

Other heads of account. 210. The following heads of account appertain to other Governments :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Postal Department. . . . .	12,882	10,939	...	1,943
Electric Telegraph do. . . . .	10,962	15,580	4,618	...
Money Order do. . . . .	45,501	44,545	...	956
Military do. . . . .	76,850	73,374	...	3,476
Public Works do. . . . .	51,209	51,054	...	155
India and other Governments	94,374	93,030	...	1,344
Gifts of do. . . . .	27,223	32,836	5,613	...

Receipts. Decrease in other heads of account. 211. The decrease in the Military department is on account of a smaller quantity of stores having been supplied from Madras; that under India and other Governments mainly to the fact that in 1869-70 the balance at the credit of the Police superannuation fund of this Province amounting to £31,756, was transferred to the imperial revenues, on the police being admitted to the privilege of receiving pensions from the Government of India.

Cash Balances. 212. The opening cash balances of the last two years showed an increase in 1870-71 of more than £85,000, owing chiefly to the collections of revenue at the close of the year 1869-70 having been considerably larger than in 1868-69, and to the available balance at the Akyab Treasury not having been withdrawn to Calcutta as in previous years:—

Details.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	£.	£.
Notes . . . . .	30,870	25,859
Gold . . . . .	...	2
Silver . . . . .	249,968	338,346
Copper . . . . .	10,912	13,051
Total.....	291,750	377,258

Disbursements. Land Revenue. 213. The charges of collection and the amount of refunds under the head *Land Revenue* aggregated in the year of report £95,540 against £99,510 in the previous year. The decrease is in a measure due to a less amount of revenue having been collected during 1870-71, whereby a diminution took place in the amount of commission disbursed.

Forests. 214. In the year under report the expenditure on account of the *Forest* department amounted to £40,085 or £2,125 less than the disbursements in the preceding year. This decrease is more apparent than real, however, as the charges in 1870-71 were actually in excess of those in 1869-70; but a

**Disbursements** considerable sum was debited in the latter year which should have been adjusted in 1868-69.

**Excise.** 215. *Excise.*—The cost of and charges on Opium received in 1870-71, amounted to £10,774 against £17,253 in the previous year, a decrease of £6,479. This is also due to an adjustment of the cost of a much larger quantity of Opium in 1869-70 than was actually used within that year.

**Various accounts.** 216. The cost of Establishments employed in the collection of the *Income Tax, Customs duty and Salt duty* in the year of report was £342, £16,086 and £478 respectively; whilst the cost in the preceding year was £297, £16,038 and £818 respectively. The refunds under these heads aggregated in 1870-71 £1,334 and in 1869-70 £2,600. Under the heads *Stamps, Law and Justice and Miscellaneous* the refunds during the two years were £2,958 and £4,777 respectively, and the charges on *Stamps* £1,232 and £1,425.

**Civil and Political Establishments.** 217. The disbursements on account of *Civil and Political Establishments* amounted in 1870-71, to £14,925 and in 1869-70 to £43,291. This increase of £1,634 is due mainly to the enhanced expenditure necessary in the Political department consequent on the appointment of an Assistant Political Agent to Bhamo. In *Civil Contingencies* however, there was a considerable decrease, the expenditure during 1870-71 having been £2,994 and 1869-70, £5,355.

**Law and Justice.** 218. The expenditure on *Law and Justice* aggregated in the year of review £84,687, of which £56,222 were disbursements for Court Establishments of all kinds, and £28,465 the charges incurred on account of the Prisons throughout the Province. The expenditure in the previous year was, on Courts &c. £53,228 and on Prisons £26,529, the increase on the former having been £2,996 and on the latter £1,936. On account of the Court department, increased disbursements to the extent of £1,580 took place consequent on the formation of the new district of Thayet, which was separated from that of Prome at the commencement of the

year under review. An increase of upwards of £700 was also disbursed on account of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon; whilst a similar enhanced expenditure was necessary to meet the additional pay of Town and Cantonment Magistrates. The increase in the Prison department was owing chiefly to the increased Jail population, and to larger expenditure on the purchase of raw materials for manufacturing purposes.

219. The expenditure in the *Police department* showed a decrease of £4,904, the disbursements in 1870-71 having been £134,581, and in the previous year £139,485. This falling off was consequent on a reduction in the strict executive force and in the force employed by municipalities.

220. In the *Marine* disbursements there was a very large decrease, £33,897, a heavy expenditure having been incurred in 1869-70 for repairs to the "Nemesis" and for the hire of the "Court Hey" and "Alexandra" steamers, which were employed whilst the former vessel was undergoing repairs. The book transfer of £22,188 from this head to the credit of Local funds in liquidation of the balances at the debit of the Moulinein and Bassein Port funds, was also made in 1869-70.

221. An increase of £1,091 took place in *Superannuation and other pensions* owing to the retirement of several officials who had attained the age of 55 years.

222. The *Educational* charges in 1870-71, amounted to £7,367, and in 1869-70 to £8,190, a decrease of £823, which is attributed to a reduction in the number of schools to which grants-in-aid were made.

223. The payments on account of the *Ecclesiastical* department also showed a decrease, the amount for the year under review having been £4,280 and for the preceding year £5,189, a diminished expenditure of £909, due to the Chaplains' duties having in some instances been performed by ministers of the S. P. G., who receive a comparatively small allowance from the Government.

Disbursements  
Medical.

224. In the *Medical* department a large increased expenditure was found necessary, the disbursements for the two years having been £14,529 and £10,987 respectively. More than one-half of the increase however was due to the adjustment in the year of report of the cost of medical stores supplied to the dispensaries throughout the Province by the military department in the years 1868-69 and 1869-70. The salary of the Sanitary Commissioner and the charges pertaining to his office also were for the first time entered under this head.

Miscellaneous.

225. In *Miscellaneous* disbursements there was an increase of £2,573, owing to increased payments for travelling allowances, and to an adjustment of an old account with the settlement of Port Blair.

Local funds.

226. *Local funds*.—Under this head there were increased payments to the extent of £4,569 caused by large expenditure by Civil Officers on roads, drains and other works of public utility in the principal towns of the Province.

Remittances to  
India, &c.

227. The following statement shows the disbursements within the Province during the last two years on various accounts other than the Civil Administration; also the remittances to India, which were £221,706 more in the year 1870-71 than in 1869-70. At the same time the Public Works expenditure was reduced to the extent of £42,919.

Heads of account.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Postal Department ... ..	9,330	9,066	...	264
Electric telegraph Department	19,324	20,371	1,047	...
Money Order do. ...	9,107	5,541	...	3,566
Public Works do. ...	229,792	186,803	...	42,919
Military do. ...	296,364	294,131	...	2,233
India and other Governments	263,098	484,804	221,706	...
Bills of other do. ...	27,159	21,438	...	5,721

Balances.

228. The closing cash balances of the two years were higher than in former years, owing chiefly to the

available balance at the Akyab treasury not having been drawn away to Calcutta by the Comptroller General.

Details.	1869-70.	1870-71
	£.	£.
Notes ... ..	25,859	38,572
Gold ... ..	2	12
Silver ... ..	388,346	328,049
Copper ... ..	13,051	12,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>377,258</b>	<b>379,130</b>

*B.—Public Works.*

229. The Budget grants for the year were originally fixed as follows:—

Imperial.....Rs.	18,25,000
Local....."	3,81,920
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>22,06,920</b>

The Imperial grant remained unchanged, but the Local grant was modified during the year, and at its close the two stood as under:—

Imperial.....Rs.	18,25,000
Local....."	4,80,865
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>23,05,865</b>

230. The total expenditure against the grants has been:—

Imperial.....Rs.	14,35,835
Local....."	3,70,967
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>18,06,802</b>

exhibiting a short outlay of Rs. 496,043 as follows:—

On Imperial.....Rs. 3,86,145  
Local.....,, 1,09,898

Total Rs. 4,96,043

Details of expenditure.

231. The following are the details of expenditure under the different heads of service:—

Imperial Outlay.

Imperial.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Unspent balance of Grant.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Military.</i>				
Original Works.. .. .	2,64,000	2,40,974	23,026	
Repairs.. .. .	86,000	80,517		5,483
	5,50,000	3,29,891	22,109	
<i>Agricultural.</i>				
Original Works.. .. .	1,79,000	3,237	1,50,763	
Repairs.. .. .	20,000	19,282	6,718	
	1,85,000	22,519	1,62,481	
<i>Other Services.</i>				
Civil Buildings .. .. .	2,08,000	1,70,320	28,680	
Repairs.. .. .		89,000	83,615	5,385
Communications .. .. .	4,61,000	3,70,032	81,968	
Repairs.. .. .		1,87,000	1,17,523	69,477
Mis. Public Improvements	28,000	16,532	10,468	
Repairs.. .. .		8,000	1,243	3,757
Establishment .. .. .	3,97,000	3,20,712	76,288	
Tools and Plant.. .. .	15,000	7,802	7,198	
Profit and Loss .. .. .		7,023		7,023
Increase to Stock .. .. .		23,621		23,621
	12,90,000	10,86,142	2,03,858	
<b>TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.....</b>	<b>18,25,000</b>	<b>14,58,522</b>	<b>3,66,478</b>	

Local outlay.

Local.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Military.</i>			
Original Works.. .. .	4,707	2,721	
Repairs.. .. .	8,543	2,980	
	10,250	5,701	4,549
<i>Other Services.</i>			
Communications.....	78,717	16,045	
{ Original Works.. .. .	2,000	929	
{ Repairs .. .. .	1,306,904	2,26,500	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements .. .. .	35,670	33,139	
{ Original Works.. .. .	58,200	81,303	
{ Repairs .. .. .		4,042	
Establishment .. .. .	3,71,581	3,05,202	
Tools and Plant .. .. .	98,915		
Add. additional grant .. .. .			
	4,70,526	3,05,203	1,65,324
<b>TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE..</b>	<b>4,50,805</b>	<b>3,70,967</b>	<b>1,00,898</b>

232. The main points to be noticed with reference to Imperial works are the very large lapses of grants under the heads, Agricultural and Communications, amounting respectively to Rs. 1,55,763 and Rs. 81,948. The causes that led to these large differences between the allotments and outlay are hereafter explained; a great part of the lapse under the head of Agricultural was unavoidable, the sanction of the Government of India to the prosecution of work, not having been received. The short outlay under the head of Communications, the most crying want of this Province, is much to be regretted, the more so as it is probable that greater progress might have been effected had timely arrangements been made for overcoming the difficulties complained of.

233. The large saving on the cost of Establishment, Imperial, viz., Rs. 76,288 is satisfactory, but the arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India, under which the Local funds have had to bear a rateable charge on this account calculated upon the total outlay on Works and Repairs, appears to have pressed very unfairly on these funds, as the large amount of lapses on Imperial Works and Repairs, has caused an increase in the general rate thus

struck of 4 per cent. The heavy charge on Local funds is the subject of great complaint from all the district officers, and the objections urged against the present mode of adjustment appear not unreasonable.

Local expenditure.

234. The expenditure on Local account differed but little from the original Budget grant, but the details show that an extra charge was made for establishments of over Rs. 26,000. The differences between the modified allotments for works and actual outlay are hereafter accounted for.

Rangoon Pagoda Defence.

235. MILITARY WORKS.—The Pagoda Defence Works are nearly completed. They have progressed favorably so far as they have been sanctioned, and have been well carried out; the construction of the parapets of the bastions, the raising and sloping off of the East and West glacis, together with a portion of the North glacis remain for completion during the ensuing year. The A Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, was employed on portions of the work, the value of work executed by them being Rs. 5,681-3-4. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 84,000.

Harbour Defence.

236. Nothing was done on the Rangoon Harbour Defence Works, owing to non-receipt of the needful orders. During the year intimation was received that sixteen 12 ton rifled Armstrong guns had been received in Calcutta from England for the Pagoda and Harbour Works. They were not, however, sent on to Rangoon owing to want of proper accommodation and to the non-settlement of the description of carriages they should be mounted on.

Eastern approach to Pagoda.

237. A new road leading from the North-west corner of the Royal Lake to the Eastern face of the Great Pagoda was commenced and completed for a sum of Rs. 2,300.

Reservoirs.

238. The Reservoirs east of the Barracks were completed, the maximum depth of water in the main reservoir during the monsoon being 14½ feet. The depth at the close of the year was 8 feet, the dimin-

tion by evaporation being about equal to that measured in the Royal Lake. The total cost of this work was Rs. 22,000, of which Rs. 8,300 were spent in 1870-71.

239. The project submitted in 1869-70 for new barracks for the European Infantry was returned by the Government of India, and on the orders communicated therewith, a revised plan was prepared and submitted in January 1871. The further orders of the Government have not as yet been communicated to this Administration.

New European Infantry barracks.

240. The foundations for the new Ordnance Magazine had been excavated in the previous year, and during this year, 3 feet in depth of concrete filling has been laid, on which a plinth (3 feet high) of rubble masonry and 7 feet in height of brick walling superstructure have been constructed. The completion of the work may be hoped for in 1871-72. The quarters for the accommodation of the Staff Serjeants and Conductors were completed, the total outlay from the commencement being Rs. 79,000, of which Rs. 16,000 were spent in the year under review.

Ordnance buildings.

241. A tank for the use of the Royal Artillery was commenced and virtually completed at a cost of Rs. 3,700. Its capacity is about 5,000,000 cubic feet or 81,000,000 gallons.

Artillery tank.

242. The Military Iron Wharf (Letter Street) was completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 8,300. The total expenditure on this wharf was only Rs. 84,000 against an estimated cost of Rs. 1,40,000. This saving is mainly attributable to the substitution of teak planked flooring for the buckled iron plates and asphalted concrete platform contemplated in the design, the balance being due to small savings on the items.

Military Wharf.

243. The Expense Magazine, commenced in the previous year, was completed.

Thayetown Expense Magazine.

Royal Artillery buildings.

244. The Expense Magazine was completed in these lines also. Nothing was done on the Male and Female Hospital beyond levelling the site.

Allanmye. Temporary accommodation of troops.

245. The Native Infantry Rifle Range was completed. On the Sanitary Camp road, Rs. 2,500 was expended; the road was completed to the foot of the hills and then abandoned, the site of the camp having been pronounced unfit for the purpose. During the year the European troops were visited by a very severe attack of cholera which necessitated their being moved across the river to the vicinity of the village of Allanmye. Arrangements had consequently to be made for housing them in temporary barracks which were run up in an extremely short time by the Executive Engineer, Major Twynan. The outlay on the temporary barracks was nearly Rs. 24,000, and for this sum accommodation was provided for about 250 men and 10 officers.

Thayetmye. European Infantry and Artillery buildings.

246. The Quarter Guard and Cells were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 38,000 of which Rs. 13,000 were expended during the year. On paving the basements of the Barracks of these lines and of the Royal Artillery, and improving the drainage, Rs. 9,500 were spent. Three wells were lined with masonry, and a parade ground raised at a cost of Rs. 3,300.

Conductor's quarters.

247. Quarters for the permanent Conductor were completed, costing Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 4,700 were spent during the current year.

Toungoo. Church.

248. The Church at Toungoo was also finished, the outlay from first to last being Rs. 10,700, and for the year Rs. 8,700 from the Military allotment.

Drainage of Cantonment and province for protection of forests.

249. A masonry outfall to conduct the drainage of the Cantonment into the Sittang was commenced and completed for Rs. 4,600. Two groynes in addition to those constructed in 1869-70 were also commenced and finished for Rs. 8,000. These have all been reported as successful in reducing the erosion of the river bank. A project for placing the Royal Artillery

and Commissariat in the Redoubt at Toungoo was submitted to the Government of India in accordance with a suggestion made by Colonel Fraser early in 1870. Another scheme was also laid before the Government for putting the Fort at Thayetmye into a thoroughly defensible condition.

250. A sum of Rs. 2,725 from Local funds was spent in the Rangoon Cantonment on improvement to a tank, the construction of dry earth latrines for the bazaar and other petty works.

251. The necessary buildings for the accommodation of troops and the various Military departments throughout the Province, appear to have made good progress, and existing accommodation to have been maintained in an efficient state.

252. CIVIL BUILDINGS.—The Bassein Church was put in hand and very nearly completed. The outlay was Rs. 5,000.

253. The Court-house at Prome is entirely finished, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,000. So also is the Court-house at Toungoo, the expenditure in the year being Rs. 4,300. The total outlay on the former building was Rs. 47,500, and on the latter Rs. 68,000. On the Extra Assistant Commissioners' Court-houses in the Akyab district, seven in number, Rs. 8,000 were spent and the buildings are reported complete. Three Courts of this description were also completed in the Rangoon and Prome districts for a total sum of Rs. 6,700. The Court-house at Ngathing-gyoung was shingled and oiled for Rs. 2,000. On the new Public Offices at Akyab Rs. 38,000 were expended. The superstructure, up to wall plates, is finished, and all materials for the roof and rest of the building are at site. The sandstone found on the coast has been freely used in the crosswalls, though all the main walls have been built of brick. The completion of the building in 1871-72 may be expected. The third and last instalment of Rs. 75,000 due on account of the purchase in Ran-

goon of a building for the combined Secretariats and Chief Commissioner's Court was paid. For the sum of 2½ lakhs of Rupees, an exceedingly commodious building has been obtained which contains, in addition to the above offices, the offices of the Inspector General of Police, the Conservator of Forests and the Controller of P. W. Accounts.

**Jails.** 254. The Jail at Toungoo is now quite complete, the outlay during the year being Rs. 4,000. The additions to the Rangoon Central Jail, referred to last year, have all been completed, the outlay being about Rs. 3,500. These additions consist of a Work-yard, Female ward and a Male debtor's ward and by their construction much space is set free within the original enclosure. At the present time there are upwards of 2,000 prisoners in the Jail, although it was originally planned for 1,200 only. The total outlay on the above additions is about Rs. 67,000.

**Lunatic Asylum and Lock Hospital.** 255. The Lunatic Asylum at Rangoon was completed during the year; the total cost being Rs. 72,000. A Lock Hospital was constructed in Rangoon for Rs. 12,000 and another at Moulmein for Rs. 2,800. The former is of a more permanent nature than the latter, and provides greater accommodation, hence the difference of cost between the two. A temporary building for the same purpose at Bassein was constructed for a little under Rs. 1,000. One set of servants quarters for the official residence of the Chief Commissioner was finished for Rs. 3,000.

**Progress in Civil Buildings fair.** 256. The above detailed account shows that the progress on buildings for the various Civil departments has been fair, but it is to be regretted that measures were not taken to utilize the unexpended balance of Rs. 34,000, by providing Court houses for the Subordinate Judicial officers at outstations, or making the much needed additions to the Jail accommodation in the Province.

**Embankments.** 257. AGRICULTURAL.—The main embankment works were entirely held in abeyance, pending the

orders of Government upon certain projects submitted for approval, but it appears likely that many minor works might have been carried out with advantage during the year from the reserve allotment, the greater part of which was allowed to lapse.

258. Surveys were in progress on the following <sup>lines</sup> ~~lines~~:—Between Zaloon and Donabyoo at a cost of Rs. 1,400; between Laymyethna and Nga-theinyoung and between Loodazoo and Nouk-mye, on both of which about Rs. 900 were spent. The foregoing are lines of proposed embankment on the West bank of the river. In addition, a sum of Rs. 600 was spent on the detailed survey of the contemplated line on the East bank between Tarokmau and Mangyee.

259. COMMUNICATIONS.—The progress on the Rangoon and Prome road, on the 2nd section of the Yeh road and the Hline Boay road, cannot be considered to have been at all satisfactory, and has already been alluded above in the paragraph in which the short outlay has been commented on. The other roads in the Province have been fairly pushed forward. <sup>Progress on some roads not satisfactory, other fairly pushed forward.</sup>

260. Rs. 86,000 were expended on the earthwork <sup>Rangoon and Prome road.</sup> and metalling of this line, in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th sections of the Rangoon and Prome road as far as Pongday. The work done was laying down 127,170 cubic feet of metalling which is now nearly completed to the 40th mile from Rangoon, and the preparation and collection at road side of 732,000 cubic feet of brick slag and laterite, sufficient for an additional length of 30 miles. Low portions of the road were also raised and the berms cleared of useless trees and jungle; three temporary accommodation bungalows and some temporary bridges were constructed. On the branch line from Pongday to Tahpoon a sum of Rs. 4,500 was spent, but the earthwork is not quite completed and no more metalling has been laid down.

261. In bridging only Rs. 39,000 were spent on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th sections against an original

allotment of Rs. 1,10,000. Six masonry culverts were completed, the rest of the expenditure representing chiefly the cost of preparation of materials for timber bridges, consisting of over 30,000 lineal feet of teak piles and 30,000 cubic feet of teak timber for framing. On the 5th or Prome section, an iron bridge of 90 feet span over the Wetpouk Chyong was practically completed at an outlay of Rs. 13,000, the total cost to close of the year being Rs. 29,000. About Rs. 1,000 were also spent on the parapets and wing walls of the Engma bridge.

Prome and Meaday road.

262. On the Prome and Meaday road a little over Rs. 71,000 were expended on the realignment of 13½ miles, for which the earthwork and jungle clearing are reported to be finished, and the bridging well in hand, the total outlay being Rs. 55,000 against an estimate of Rs. 70,000. Two second class bungalows were completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,000, the outlay for the year being about Rs. 4,000.

Rangoon and Pegu road.

263. The Rangoon and Pegu road is very nearly completed, with the exception of the metalling, the greater part of which is at site; during July and August 1871 the floods have been so excessive, that some portions of this road will have to be raised still higher than the calculations for the high flood of 1868 shewed to be necessary. The outlay during the year has been Rs. 52,000, and up to date Rs. 2,47,000 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,75,000. All the smaller bridges and culverts have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 72,000; the expenditure for the year being Rs. 33,500. On the construction of 40 brick culverts from 2 to 12 feet span aggregating 140 lineal feet of waterway and 6 iron bridges on masonry abutments with 121 lineal feet of waterway. Six large timber bridges with an aggregate waterway of 745 lineal feet were commenced and completed at a total cost of nearly Rs. 52,000. The rate per foot run of the permanent style of bridging is therefore Rs. 128 and of the timber bridging Rs. 48, shewing that the cost of adopting the latter method is only one-third that of the former, when

only a simple style of construction is required and the spans are moderate. All the piles for the large timber bridge over the Pegu river, for which an estimate was in course of preparation, were collected at site.

264. Only a small beginning could be made on the first section of the Pegu and Toungoo road, consequent on sanction for its construction having been received so late in the year. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was however spent in forming the first seven miles out of Pegu, and putting up two temporary bungalows. The survey of the remainder of the line to Toungoo was in progress and cost Rs. 2,500.

Pegu and Toungoo road.

265. The sanction for bridging and improving the first section of the Moulmein and Yeh road was received late in the year, and consequently very little work could be done as there was a scarcity both of bricks and water; the outlay during the year was Rs. 12,500. The second section on which a small expenditure of about Rs. 2,000 was incurred could not be completed, owing to delay in procuring the necessary iron work for the piers of one of the large bridges from Calcutta, and the necessity of deferring until the rains, the spreading and rolling of the laterite required to complete the metalling. The survey of the 3rd and 4th section were completed.

Moulmein and Yeh road.

266. On the Moulmein and Hlineboay road only Rs. 5,000 have been expended. This is said to be due to the failure of the contractor to carry out the work required, but the excuse is hardly tenable, although no doubt the Executive Engineer was much hindered by the litigation that went on. The Toungoo and Tantabeen road is now completed at a total cost of Rs. 97,000, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 19,000. A large timber bridge over the Kahbong river on this line constructed under a separate sanction, was half finished at an outlay of Rs. 6,000.

Moulmein and Hlineboay road.

267. The portion of the Toungoo Frontier road leading to the Sanitary Camp has been completed at a cost of Rs. 39,000, the expenditure during the year

Toungoo Frontier road.

being Rs. 5,000; its extension towards the frontier was carried on by the Deputy Commissioner from District funds, and a third of the work completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,000.

Rangoon.  
Latter street  
completed.

268. Latter Street in the town of Rangoon leading to the new Military wharf was completed and metalled at a total cost of Rs. 21,000. The outlay during the year being about 8,000. Sixteen miles of the crest of the Main embankment near Myanong and 6 miles of the same near Henzada were lowered and widened to form roads for cart traffic at a cost of Rs. 11,000.

District Roads.

269. In the Martaban sub-division the road between Thatone and Zimaithway was bridged and completed, but not metalled; the total outlay being Rs. 14,000 and expenditure for the year Rs. 1,500.

The Moun yne road at Akyab was half metalled at a cost of Rs. 4,500, and two miles of the Kokein road near Rangoon re-metalled and reformed for Rs. 2,000. The whole outlay on these roads was from Local Funds.

Boat house and  
jetties.

270. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Under this head on Imperial account, has only to be recorded the completion of the Boat house at Diamond Island near Bassein, and the construction of approaches to the two boat jetties at Monkey Point, Rangoon.

The progress made in the construction of new bazaars and on Municipal improvements in the various towns of the Province, appears to have been satisfactory on the whole; very little however was done in improving or extending local lines of communication, although allotments were granted for the purpose.

Local Funds  
works.

271. A short resumé of the works executed from Local funds is given below, arranged according to districts.

272. A new lantern and light apparatus were <sup>Akyab.</sup> supplied for the Savage light-house at a cost of nearly Rs. 15,000; the light is an admirable one. The bazaar in the Shony Bya quarter was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,500, the expenditure during the year being about Rs. 5,000.

273. A small outlay was incurred in the com- <sup>Bassein.</sup> pletion of three bazaars in this district, viz., at Yay-gyee Pandau, Kyoon Pyau and Ngathcing-kyoung, the total cost of which was about Rs. 26,500. A few minor works of municipal improvements, in the town of Bassein cost Rs. 2,500.

274. A large new bazaar in the town of Henza- <sup>Myanong.</sup> da was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,000, and Rs. 10,000 were spent in the formation of roads and streets. A new bazaar at Donabyoo was completed, costing Rs. 5,300 and a Police guard-house at Zaloon was erected for Rs. 1,500.

275. A good deal of progress was made on raising <sup>Prome</sup> and draining the site of the town of Prome, Rs. 1,12,000 having been expended on the works of which Rs. 35,000 formed the outlay of the current year. A very considerable additional outlay, however, will have to be incurred before the large area of this important town can be thoroughly reclaimed from inundation. A further addition to the already extensive bazaar in this town was in progress, and a new bazaar at Pounghday was completed for Rs. 18,000, the expenditure on these works during the year being respectively Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 7,500.

276. A large bazaar in the town of Allanmyo was <sup>Thayetmyo.</sup> nearly half completed at a cost of Rs. 22,000, and about Rs. 4,000 were spent on the formation of roads and drains in the towns of Thayetmyo and Allanmyo.

277. The outlay on works of improvement was <sup>Rangoon.</sup> confined almost entirely to the town and suburbs of Rangoon and amounted approximately to Rs. 75,000; of this sum Rs. 32,000 were spent on masonry drains,

Rs. 22,500 on raising and metalling streets and roads, and Rs. 10,000 in improving the water supply by sinking 20 new wells and providing them with covers and pumps. A new boat wharf was constructed at the end of Keighly street at an outlay of Rs. 6,500, and a new slaughter-house costing Rs. 4,000.

Toungoo.

278. Rs. 5,000 were expended on improvements to the Toungoo bazaar and some minor works in the town.

Amherst.

279. A small outlay of Rs. 1,500 was incurred in the completion of the subsidiary buildings for the Double Island Light-house; no other works of improvement were carried on by the agency of this Department in the Tenasserim division.

Rangoon and  
Promo Railway.

280. RAILWAY.—A detailed project for a Railway between Rangoon and Promo was submitted to the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner looks upon the work as one which is likely to be attended with the most important results to the Province, and ventures to hope that it will be favorably considered.

The Province, 90,000 square miles in extent, is now divided into six Executive charges, and it seems hardly possible to effect any further reductions in strength.

Short outlay in  
works.

281. Owing to the short outlay during the past year, the percentage of cost of establishments has been very high, *viz.*, 22·3 per cent of the total outlay; so long as the expenditure is limited on Imperial and Local works to 20 lakhs annually, the charges for the present establishment must amount to about 20 per cent of the expenditure for works, and 10 per cent on the total outlay. To ensure even this limit, the budget allotments must be thoroughly utilized.

Services of  
Officers.

282. The operations of the department were ably controlled by Colonel A. Fraser, C. B. E., as Chief Engineer, who was transferred shortly after the close of the year under review to the North-West Provinces.

## Forests.

283. In the work of demarcation, a matter of great importance, fair progress has been made and the boundaries of the following tracts containing an area of nearly 49,000 acres or 76·5 square miles have been finally demarcated as "State" or "Reserved Forests":—

Demarcation of  
State forests  
completed.

## PROME DIVISION.

	Acres.
Upper Khyoungzouk ... ..	3,456
Nyoungben Tsway ... ..	3,072
Middle Khyoungzouk ... ..	2,880
Gway Cho ... ..	6,720
Bwet ... ..	2,887
Shaboung ... ..	2,220
Daulay ... ..	1,760
Padet-myoung ... ..	4,160
Kyounkkee Toung... ..	2,560

## THARRAWADDY OR MYANOUNG DIVISION.

Upper Padingben ... ..	560
Lower do. ... ..	241
Upper Tapan ... ..	1,015
Lower do. ... ..	675
Nyanlay ... ..	5,840
Pazinjay ... ..	1,280
Kannee ... ..	768
Upper Payagyee ... ..	1,041
Lower do. ... ..	572
Thitcho ... ..	1,414
Kangyee ... ..	3,801
Gwaydoug Tean ... ..	1,306
Choungwah ... ..	744

Total ... 48,981 acres.

284. The demarcation of the following Forests having an area of 33,000 acres or 57·6 square miles has been commenced and will it is hoped be shortly completed:—

Demarcation of  
reserved forests  
commenced.

## PROME DIVISION.

	Acres.
Oopaulangyee ... ..	1,302
Oopaulangalay ... ..	515
Yeytha ... ..	403
Shwaykyeon Dan... ..	233

THARRAWADDY DIVISION.

Toungnyo hill ... ..	3,520
Mokkha ... ..	7,200
Beeling ... ..	6,830

SALWEEN DIVISION.

Yoonzaleen District.

Tsinsway ... ..	8,960
Moochoung ... ..	2,200
Wahmoochoung ... ..	1,760

Total ... 33,038

Selection of tracts abounding in valuable woods other than teak.

285. The work of selection and preliminary demarcation was confined to the Prome Division where *toungya* or *joom* cultivation is making rapid strides. In addition to teak, tracts abounding in valuable woods, such as

Kokoh	<i>Albizzia Lebbeck.</i>
Padouk	<i>Pterocarpus dalbergioides.</i>
Cutch	<i>Acacia catechu.</i>
Pynkadoe	<i>Xylia dolabriformis.</i>

were also examined. In this work several officers were employed to ensure its completion in one season, and it has resulted in the position and resources of the teak and other rich tracts being ascertained and their boundaries surveyed.

Preliminary demarcation of tracts suitable for fuel.

286. An examination of tracts suitable for fuel blocks was carried out during the year, and about 40 square miles of suitable wooded land found to be available between the 40th and 30th miles of the Rangoon and Prome road; and in the Rangoon Division, 8,379 acres, or 13.09 square miles have been preliminarily demarcated. Whether the railway be constructed or not the demarcation of such tracts will always be of value having regard to the natural increase in population and consequent extension of cultivation under a wasteful system. With such reserves under proper control an additional source of

revenue is opened up to the Forest department and it is always open to the Government to surrender them if in the course of time it is found that they are not required.

287. Girdling was carried on in all the five forest divisions this season. The following are the results of the work in 1870-71, and that commenced late in 1869-70, which however could not be completed till the beginning of 1870-71:—

		Trees.
RANGOON	Bawnee ... ..	4,000
	Pounglin ... ..	2,000
THARRAWADDY	Shaboung ... ..	3,029
	Menhla ... ..	4,025
PROME	Boalay ... ..	2,000
	North Naweng ... ..	1,000
SITTANG	Gwaythay ... ..	1,015
	Bimbyai ... ..	1,014
	Moong ... ..	1,200
SALWEEN	Padah ... ..	1,150
	Yoonzaleen ... ..	1,000
	Beeling ... ..	2,000

288. It has been determined to concentrate fresh plantations as much as possible in the neighbourhood of Rangoon and operations have during the year been mainly confined to that division. At Kyet-pyoogan, two blocks embracing 356 acres have been planted in extension of the former area. No extension has taken place in the plantations of the Tharrawaddy and Prome divisions. In all plantations, clearing and other protective operations were carried out.

289. This work is now carried on at Plumado and Thantoungyee. The *Cinchona* plants of 1866 at Bogalay now average 9' 10" in height and those of 1868 at Plumado 5' 10". In the Thantoungyee plantation, upwards of 563 cuttings have been fairly established and 300 seedlings raised. The plants of the older plantation are healthy and indicate rapid growth.

290. The yield from British forests may be stated as follows:—

Girdling operations.

Teak plantations.

*Cinchona* plantations.

Yield of timber from British Forests.

Brought out by Government agency 26,130 logs and sleepers, measuring 22,765·4 tons :—

THARRAWADDY ...	} Logs ...	...	...	19,897
AND				
RANGOON ...	} Sleepers ...	...	...	2,712
				22,549
Obtained from the seashore, drift and miscellaneous sources ...				3,581
<b>Total ...</b>				<b>26,130</b>

Brought out by permit-holders 46,830 logs, measuring 34,321·3 tons :—

Prome, East and West ...	11,676
Rangoon ...	895
Sittang ...	18,726
Salween ...	15,583
<b>Total ... 46,830</b>	

A new system of assessing the timber on the running foot principle has been introduced in all fresh permits by which it is expected that the revenue will be increased to some extent in future years.

Timber imported from beyond the frontier.

291. Timber imported from beyond the frontier was as follows :—

	Logs.	Pieces.
Sittang ...	9,944	1,441
Irrawaddy ...	2,708	14,687
Salween ...	92,007	.....
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>104,654 16,128</b>

Out-turn of timber unusually large.

292. The out-turn has been unusually large and beyond expectation. The out-turn by the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers is small and does not indicate expansion, but the yield of the Forests, both within and beyond British territory, appears very satisfactory when compared with former years.

Comparative statement of the out-turn of timber during the past five years.

293. The following figures show the quantities in tons rendered available during the five years ending with 1870-71 :—

	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1866-67	31,549	55,867	87,416
1867-68	33,104	73,703	106,807
1868-69	52,258	62,509	114,767
1869-70	39,843	44,184	84,027
1870-71	57,086	65,482	122,568

294. The following revenue has been obtained during the year :—

Revenue obtained during the year.

HEADS.	Kadoc.	Home or Forests.	Total.
I.—Sale of timber at Depots	...	3,51,923 12 6	3,51,923 12 6
II.—Sale of timber removed by purchasers.	...	2,61,467 7	2,61,467 7
III.—Duty on foreign timber	1,40,956 9	...	1,40,956 9 6
IV.—Permit Fees	...	16,831 14 6	16,831 14
VII.—Sale of confiscated, drift and waif timber	...	9,973 4	9,973 4
VIII.—Fines and forfeitures	...	1,434 14	1,434 14
IX.—Miscellaneous Receipts.	...	20,846 7	20,846 7
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>1,40,956 9</b>	<b>6,68,167 16 6</b>	<b>8,18,124 9 6</b>

295. The charges may be thus classified :—

Charges.

Home or Forests ...	Rs. 3,85,431 5 1
Kadoc or Foreign ...	" 14,717 8 0
<b>Total Rs.... 4,90,148 13 1</b>	

296. The surplus or net revenue in favor of the Forest department may be thus exhibited :—

Net revenue in favor of the department.

Home or Forests ...	Rs. 2,82,736 5 3
Kadoc or Foreign ...	" 1,35,230 1 0
<b>Total Rs.... 4,17,975 6 3</b>	

or Rs. 88,393 in excess of the budget estimate.

297. The gross revenues for five years (1866-67—1870-71) were as follows :—

Comparative statement of gross revenues during the past five years.

	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	2,98,498	1,25,555	4,24,053
1867-68	4,61,836	1,85,755	6,47,591
1868-69	6,03,908	2,14,004	8,17,912
1869-70	8,46,327	1,38,549	9,84,876
1870-71	6,68,157	1,49,967	8,18,124

Net receipts during the past five years.

298. The net receipts during the five years were :—

1866-67 ... ..	1,38,917
1867-68 .....	3,19,204
1868-69 ... ..	3,94,788
1869-70 .....	5,65,268
1870-71 ... ..	4,17,975

Cause of the falling off in the year as compared with the previous year.

299. These figures show a falling off of about 1½ lakhs of rupees both in the gross and net revenues when compared with the year 1869-70. The decrease is attributable to the following cause, viz., at the close of 1868-69 there was an unusually large stock of timber on hand at the Government Timber Depot and as the demand was excessively good for first class timber in the rains of 1869 and subsequently, a very large quantity of timber was disposed of at very remunerative prices, thereby considerably enhancing the revenue anticipated for 1869-70. During the year 1870-71 however the stock of the timber on hand at the commencement of the year was not so large, nor was the market sufficiently brisk to warrant sales being held for several months at the close of the year. Towards the very end of the year there was a slight improvement in the tone of the market which enabled the Government to dispose of a small quantity of timber and thereby bring up the revenue to the minimum noted in the Budget estimate.

Items to be added to existing surplus to show actual transactions in favour of the department.

300. To the existing surplus must be added the following to exhibit actual transactions in favor of the department :—

Value of Timber, sold by auction, not realized	Rs.	2,756	0	0
Permit revenue due on timber worked out	Rs.	45,000	8	0

Value of 25 elephants in excess of 1870-71	...	...	...	Rs.	12,500	0	0
Difference of value of stock	...	...	...	„	1,12,335	0	0

Total Rs. 1,72,571 8 0

D.—Agriculture.

301. During the past year there were 1,733,815 <sup>Rice cultivation.</sup> acres of land under rice cultivation against 1,712,030 during the previous year, thus showing a favorable increase of 21,785 acres, which from the returns appears to have occurred principally in the Rangoon district. The area shown under cultivation, under the headings of “products of Toungya cultivation” <sup>Toungya cultivation, mixed fruit trees and others.</sup> “mixed fruit trees” and “all others” amounted in the aggregate to 222,166 acres against 124,688 acres during the previous year; this increase of 97,478 acres in favour of 1870-71 may doubtless be attributed to inaccuracy in the returns for 1869-70, and further when Toungya or Joom cultivation has to be considered it should be borne in mind that such cultivation is never measured, but is shown by the Thoogyee in his returns at what he estimates to be the approximate area of each holding, and what may be a very small error and hardly appreciable when describing a single holding becomes to a very great extent multiplied when considering the area of Toungya cultivations in a district or division. This system of cultivation is discouraged as much as possible, but it is the only means which the people inhabiting out of the way parts of the country have of obtaining their food, so that the cutting of Toungyas cannot be entirely prohibited; this system of cultivation is very wasteful as the ground after being once planted is left fallow for at least five years.

302. The returns show that there is a small area of <sup>wheat.</sup> three acres only under wheat cultivation and that is

in the Thayet district; there is generally too much rain and moisture in the province to cultivate the dry cereals, and it is therefore only quite on the frontier bordering on the territory of the King of Burma that wheat is grown; but to the northward large quantities of dry crops are grown, and the products chiefly find a market in British Burma. There were 20,944 acres under *sessamum* cultivation during the year compared with 10,239 acres during 1869-70; the cultivation of oil-seed has been found most profitable in consequence of the large demand for exportation, hence the increased area under cultivation, which it may be observed is more than double what it was during the previous year. The Myanoung and Prome districts are the principal localities in which this cultivation is carried on.

Sessamum.

303. The area of sugar-cane cultivation is given at 3,586 acres against 3,521 acres during the previous year; this small increase occurs in the Arakan division where apparently more than two-thirds of the whole area of sugar-cane cultivation in the Province is to be found. The plant is usually consumed in the raw state and it is seldom that any sugar is extracted from it, that generally used by the people is a coarse kind of molasses extracted from the palm tree.

Sugar-cane.

304. The area of cotton cultivation has increased during the year from 6,896 acres to 7,999 acres, or by nearly 1,400 acres. These figures do not give the true area of ground which is used for producing cotton, in fact it is almost entirely grown in the Toungyas or hill clearings, and as has been already remarked these hill clearings are not measured so that much of the cotton producing area is entered in the returns under the head of "products of Toungya cultivation." There were no experiments made with any description of foreign cotton during the year: the attempt to introduce Hingunghat cotton during the previous year proved a complete failure. The area of indigo cultivation has slightly decreased, while that of "fibres" shows a small increase.

Cotton.

Indigo.

305. The area of land under tobacco cultivation is entered at 11,536 acres against 10,318 during the previous year, thus exhibiting a small increase of 1,218 acres; tobacco is altogether produced for home consumption and it is of a very inferior quality except in the Northern parts of Arakan, where the hill tribes have succeeded in cultivating and producing a much superior kind of tobacco. It is to be regretted that the cultivation of this plant is not more general as the people consume it in great quantities and to provide for their requirements tobacco is shipped from the eastern ports of India immediately to the south of Orissa. The area of vegetable cultivation is shown in the returns at 27,513 acres against 20,255 during 1869-70, thus showing an increase of 7,258 acres in favor of the year of report. The increase is chiefly in the Rangoon, Thayet and Toungoo districts. The area of dhunnee cultivation was 20,339 acres against 20,296 during the previous year showing a small increase of 42 acres. This plant is the dwarf palm, the leaves of which are extensively used for thatching purposes.

Tobacco cultivation.

Vegetable cultivation.

Dhunnee.

306. It is satisfactory to find that hemp has been slightly cultivated during the past year; the returns show 113 acres as planted with this valuable fibre in the Akyab district. The climate appears to be peculiarly suited for the cultivation of hemp, and there can be no doubt that the want of labor is what has prevented enterprising firms from attempting on a large scale the cultivation of jute, of which very large quantities would be consumed in the shape of gunny bags for the rice which is exported from the Province in large quantities.

Hemp.

307. In the Southern portion of the Tenasserim division, the mangosteen and doorian are cultivated; both these fruits are it is said peculiar to the Malacca peninsula and are much liked by the people, especially the doorian, of which large quantities are annually imported and sent up to Man-

Mangosteen and Doorian.

delay to the King of Burma. This fruit has a fetid smell which prevents many foreigners from tasting it, but the Burmese will pay large prices for it.

Number of Cows and Bullocks.

308. The number of cows and bullocks have increased from 475,391 to 521,424, the increase has been general throughout every district, and there was happily no murrain or cattle disease during the year. The importation of cattle from Upper Burma is strictly forbidden by the King though occasionally the authorities find that it answers their purpose to become somewhat lax in enforcing this order. There is a small decrease in the number of horses and ponies which probably is attributable to the inaccuracy of the returns in the large towns.

Sheep and goats.

309. The number of sheep and goats exhibit a small increase of from 14,699 to 14,819 animals, while the number of pigs have increased from 81,701 to 89,017.

Carts and ploughs.

310. The number of carts during the two years were respectively 134,891 and 140,368, while the number of ploughs have decreased from 254,760 to 235,207 during the year of report. The number of buffaloes have increased from 439,928 to 469,689, or nearly 30,000 animals: this may be regarded as very satisfactory as it materially tends to increase cultivation. A proposition for establishing buffaloe breeding farms is now occupying the Chief Commissioner's attention and there can be no doubt that if properly supervised such a farm ought to prove of great advantage to the people.

Average rent of land per acre.

311. The average rent per acre for land suited for rice, varies from about one to six shillings, while land on which inferior grains can be cultivated will not fetch a higher rent than 3s. or 3s. 6d. per acre. The average yield of rice per acre is 1,393 lbs, but in the Prome and Myanoung districts the average yield is 2,500 lbs; while in the Thayet and Tavoy districts, it is about 850 lbs only.

*Prices of Produce and Labour.*

312. The price of rice per maund of 80lbs. has varied during the year, from 2s. 6d. in the Sandoway district, to 5s. 1½d. in Rangoon. The average price during the year throughout the Province having been 4s. 3d. against 4s. 5d. during the previous year. The price of indigenous cotton varied very considerably in the several districts, the average price was 14s. 9d. against 18s. 5d. during the previous year. The price of tobacco varied from £2 10s. in the Ramree district, to 11s. 4d. in Th yetmyo. The price of salt varied from 6s. 3d. in Mergui to 1s. per maund of 80lbs in the adjoining district of Tavoy. The average price of a bullock is £5 4s. and of a buffaloe £6, but the prices vary very considerably; in Sandoway, a bullock can be purchased for £2 4s. and a buffaloe for £3 10s., while in the comparatively populous district of Myanoung a bullock will cost £8 and a buffaloe £9. The value of teak timber at Moulmein, averages about £5 per ton, while Rangoon first class timber realizes as much as £7. The price of skilled labour varies from 1s. 6d. to 4s. a day, while unskilled labour varies from 6d. to 1s. 6d, the usual rate paid is a shilling a day. During the busy season however, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labourers, the wages of an ordinary coolie are as much as 2s. and 3s. per day.

*P.—Mines and Quarries.*

313. The principal mines in the Province are the tin mines to the south of the Tenasserim division in the Mergui district, which are at present entirely worked by the Chinese and of which there are six, but besides these there are many places in the district where tin-ore is found and collected. The out-turn from these six mines during the year was 1,755 maunds valued at £6,438. The richest of the tin producing mines, those at Maleroon, were leased to a Chinaman at an annual rent of £65 for a period of ten years commencing from the 30th June 1860. The leases paid for other privileges con-

connected with the Malewoun district a sum of £207 annually, so that the Government realized a yearly revenue of £272 from this source. The lease expired in June 1870, and as it is in every way desirable that the lessee's connection with that part of the country should cease, his lease has not been renewed, but he is permitted to hold on from month to month pending the decision of the Government of India as regards the future administration of this part of the country. The tract is being surveyed by a Mining Engineer and since the close of the year applications have been received from European firms for permission to work these mines: these applications have been forwarded to the Government of India and orders are awaited on the subject.

Mineral resources of the Shwé-gyen district.

314. The Shwé-gyen district contains various kinds of minerals; but the geological features of the country render the development of its mineral wealth a matter of difficulty. Iron was formerly obtained at a spot on the Toungoo road 10 miles north of Shwé-gyen; but the mines are not worked as the imported metal is found to be cheaper than that obtained from the mines. The people work for gold in the Shwé-gyen river and its tributaries, and it was supposed that the metals might exist in sufficient quantities to remunerate European labourers; but experiments were made in 1867 by an enterprising Australian gold digger and though he was assisted by Government and worked earnestly, he found nothing to repay him.

Limestone quarries.

315. Valuable limestone quarries are worked in the Tenasserim and Prome districts and in the Arakan division, but the demand is limited.

#### G.—Manufactures.

Principal manufactures.

316. The principal manufactures of the Province are silk and cotton goods, which are manufactured chiefly for home use, and in small hand looms. The articles generally woven are, waist cloths for men,

petticoats for women, and cotton quilts for use as coverlets at nights.

317. Weaving is carried on to a great extent in the Prome district of the Pegu Division, where the ordinary cotton clothing of a household is manufactured by the women of the family. In the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions, silks are woven in considerable quantities, also in the towns of Prome and Shwédoung, on the banks of the Irrawaddy, there are a great number of persons whose sole occupation is that of weaving.

318. In the Prome district, the substance called *cutch* is manufactured in large quantities for exportation to Europe. *Cutch* is an extract of the *acacia catechu* or *mimosa catechu*, and is used for dyeing purposes. It is prepared in the following manner:—As soon as the trees have been felled the whole of the exterior white wood is carefully removed, and the interior coloured portion cut into fragments. These are placed in iron cauldrons, or large earthen pots, and water added in sufficient quantity to cover them. Heat is then applied and maintained until the decoction is about half evaporated, when the pieces of wood are removed, and the boiling is continued until the substance attains a sufficient consistency. It is then spread out on leaves in a wooden frame, where it is completely dried by exposure to the air, and afterwards cut into pieces for the market.

319. In the Prome district very good lacquered ware is manufactured, fine cane and bamboo work being covered with a red and black, or yellow and black lacquer; the markets for these articles are mainly in Arakan, Tenasserim, and the Straits settlements.

#### Trade.

320. During the year 1870-71 the trade of this Province recovered to a certain extent the falling-off shewn in the statistics of the previous year, the gross

Trade recovered to a great extent.

increase being £730,897, to which the seaborne exports contributed £291,195, the seaborne imports, £287,590, the exports to Ava, £42,651 and the imports from that country, £109,461. The grand total of the trade by sea and land in 1869-70 was £9,408,150 and in 1870-71 £10,139,048, of which the following are the details:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	De-crease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Goods exported by sea.....	3,029,991	3,413,437	383,446	...
Treasure Do.....	574,708	481,457	..	93,251
	3,604,699	3,894,894	Net Inc. 291,195	...
Goods imported by sea.....	2,731,258	2,760,239	28,981	...
Treasure Do.....	884,297	1,142,908	258,609	...
	3,615,555	3,903,145	287,590	...
			Net Inc. 678,765	..
Total seaborne..	7,219,254	7,798,039		
Exports to Upper Burma and Shan States.	1,283,589	1,326,240	42,651	..
Imports from Do. do. ..	905,308	1,014,769	109,461	..
Total inland..	2,188,897	2,341,009	152,112	..
			Net Inc. 730,897	...
Grand total sea and land..	9,408,151	10,139,048		

Of course much of the produce imported and exported by land is also shown as imported and exported by sea.

Fluctuations in trade due to shipment of rice.

321. The violent fluctuations shown in the trade of British Burma from official year to official year, are almost entirely due to the greater or lesser quantity of rice shipped within January, February and March in each year. Various causes affect these shipments—a lateness of crop, a paucity of tonnage, an expected reduction of duty. This latter cause interfered in a large degree with the shipments towards the close of the financial year 1869-70, as explained in the report for that year; for had it not been anticipated that on the bringing in of the budget for 1870-71 the duty on grain would have been reduced or abolished altogether, many shipments which took place in April 1870 would have been made in the previous month, and the returns for 1869-70 would have exhibited a much more

satisfactory result than they did, but at the expense of those for the year under report.

The increased shipments of rice in the latter year were 110,360 tons, the gross tonnage having been 440,001, or only 6,108 tons less than that of 1868-69, which was considered an extraordinarily good year.

322. The increment in the seaborne imports was caused almost entirely by the demand for treasure, consequent on the increased trade in rice. The transactions in specie are another cause of fluctuation, as they vary much year by year. The following have been the imports and exports during the last five years:—

Increase in seaborne imports.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
1866-67.....	838,032	908,057	1,746,089
1867-68.....	1,035,143	803,742	1,838,885
1868-69.....	946,457	780,996	1,727,453
1869-70.....	884,297	674,708	1,559,005
1870-71.....	1,142,908	461,450	1,604,358

323. In timber, the staple second in importance in the exports of the Province, there was again a diminished trade, the shipments having been about equal to those in 1867-68, but far below those in 1868-69 and the following year. The falling-off was still in the Tenasserim division, from whence the exports were less by about 11,000 tons than in 1869-70. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the continued disturbed state of the Salween and Thoungyeen frontiers as explained in the report for last year, and also to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the interior of Zimmé. Grave complaints have been made by the foresters of the bad faith of the Chief of that country, and his subordinates, in the matter of advances for timber, and of the unsatisfactory state of the law administered there. The country is to a great extent, controlled from Bangkok, and

Diminished trade in timber.

the teak forests are transferred from one Chief to another by the Court of Siam without notice, and without arrangements as regards confirming permits which may have been granted to Thitgounga.

Export of sawn timber to Europe.

324. Now that an export to Europe of sawn timber has commenced, the Chief Commissioner has hope that the timber trade will to some extent recover, as logs not worth exporting for themselves will when sawn, meet the requirements of the home market.

Trade in Cotton, twist and yarn and cotton piece goods.

325. The trade in cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods, the two most important articles of import, again showed an upward tendency in the year under review, an increase to the extent of 20.68 per cent having taken place in the quantity of twist and yarn imported, and of 20.24 in that of cotton piece-goods. In silk piece-goods, there was a slight falling off in value, but an increase in quantity; and in woollens a decrease of nearly two lakhs of Rupees in value, but a large increase in quantity.

Increase in customs dues.

326. The increased shipments of grain as a matter of course, added to the amount of Customs dues collected, which aggregated in the year under report £281,198, or £77,479 in excess of the amount received in the previous year, and only some £6,000 less than the sum received in 1868-69, when the largest collections ever made in any one year were realized. A portion of the increment in 1870-71 is also probably due to a greater proportion of twist and yarn, and piece-goods having been imported direct from Great Britain, whereby duty became chargeable here instead of at Calcutta. On the other hand, the quantity of this description of goods cleared through the Custom House in Rangoon for exportation to Ava, under the terms of the treaty of 1867, at one per cent duty only, has enormously increased with a corresponding loss of duty, as under ordinary circumstances a duty of from 3½ to 7½ per cent would be levied. During the year several private bonded Warehouses were licensed in Rangoon.

327. Since the first of January 1871, a regular weekly steamer service has been established between Rangoon and Mandalay, with a monthly continuation from the latter place to Bhamo, by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company under contract with the Local Administration. The India General Steam Navigation Company from Calcutta have also placed two steamers on the Rangoon and Mandalay line. This improved communication has tended to foster trade between British and Upper Burma, especially in grain. The increase in the traffic *via* Thayctayo in 1870-71, over the previous year was £175,000. But on the Sittoung there was a decrease of £23,000. The monthly communication with Bhamo is also improving the trade prospects in that direction, large quantities of piece-goods, cotton, salt, &c., being now conveyed to that town from Mandalay and other stations on the river. This trade, is however, in a great degree in the hands of Chinese and Burmese.

328. The following is a summary of the Seaborne trade of the province during the year of report and that immediately preceding:—

## EXPORTS BY SEA.

	Home Ports.		Foreign Ports.		British Burma Ports.		Grand Total.	
	Value in £.		Value in £.		Value in £.		Value in £.	
Merchandise.....	1869-70..	809,443	1,783,856	575,891	3,029,990			
	1870-71..	597,229	2,420,834	333,577	3,412,497			
Customs.....	1869-70..	361,888	0,900	308,914	671,702			
	1870-71..	261,616	16,054	323,737	481,457			
Grand Total.....	1869-70..	1,531,311	1,795,756	874,805	3,901,872			
	1870-71..	858,845	2,436,888	657,314	3,953,047			
	Decrease	672,466	Decrease	358,968	Decrease	223,125	Decrease	248,125

## IMPORTS BY SEA.

Merchandise.....	1869-70..	1,819,127	1,007,521	374,619	3,791,267
	1870-71..	1,862,230	1,083,648	414,359	3,760,237
Treasure.....	1869-70..	694,297	38,063	152,077	884,437
	1870-71..	584,949	52,127	205,889	1,142,965
Grand Total.....	1869-70..	2,513,424	1,045,584	526,696	4,675,704
	1870-71..	2,447,179	1,135,775	620,248	4,603,144
Increase..		133,845	80,191	93,552	172,560

Export trade.

329. The aggregate value of the export trade during the year of review was £3,894,894, whilst that of 1869-70 amounted to £3,603,698; the former year therefore shows an improvement of £291,196, the increase in merchandize having been £384,446 and the decrease in treasure £93,250. Of these totals the Arakan division contributed in 1870-71, £639,943 and in the previous year £407,395 the increase being £232,548. The exports of merchandize in this division increased to the extent of £287,896, the falling off in treasure having been £55,348. From the Pegu division the exports in 1869-70 were of the value of £2,479,924 and in 1870-71 £2,565,722, an increase in the year of report of £85,797. Merchandize showed an improvement of £95,340 and treasure a decrease of £9,542. Tenasserim is the only division in which a decrease in the aggregate of the export trade took place, the value in 1869-70 having been £716,379 and in 1870-71 £689,228, a falling off of £27,151. This decrease was in specie however, the merchandize showing an increase to the extent of £1,209.

Exports to Home Ports.

330. The exports to the Home or Indian ports showed a decrease of no less than £372,489 of which upwards of £100,000 were specie. The falling off in merchandize was, in catch £27,500, rice £115,000, timber £167,500, precious stones £10,000 and miscellaneous articles £7,500; but the value of cotton

exported to those ports increased to the extent of £53,333, and tin, sticklac, and petroleum to the extent of £3,333. To Foreign ports the increase in the value of merchandize exported amounted to over £642,500—the shipments of rice increased in value to the extent of £635,000, timber £85,000, and jade stones nearly £20,000; but on the other hand cotton decreased £27,500, catch over £40,000, hides slightly over £7,500 and miscellaneous articles £22,500. The export trade between the ports of the province increased slightly, the principal fluctuations having been in catch, petroleum, timber, tobacco, and miscellaneous.

331. In the import trade the increase in value in the year under report over the previous one is about the same as that in the exports, the aggregate amount of imports in 1870-71 having been £3,903,144, and in 1869-70 £3,615,554, a difference of £287,590. This increase is however, unlike that in the exports, almost entirely in treasure, the increased importations of which amounted to £258,609. An increase of £28,980 only took place in the value of merchandize, but of several articles larger quantities were imported with a diminution in value. By far the largest proportion of the increased imports occurred in the Arakan division, the aggregate in 1869-70 having been £456,236, and in 1870-71 £701,662, or an increase of £245,426. But of this amount, £208,432 were in specie. The imports into Pegu aggregated in the year of review £2,518,548, and in the previous year £2,498,078, the former showing an increase of £20,469, of which £19,299 were in treasure. An increase of £21,694 also took place in the gross import trade of Tenasserim, the amounts for the two years being £682,933 and £661,239 respectively. The increase in the import of specie into this division considerably exceeded the increment on the total trade, a diminution in the value of merchandize imported to the extent of £8,773 having taken place.

Imports from  
Home Ports.

332. The increase in the value of imports from the *Home* or *Indian* ports in 1870-71 over 1869-70 was £133,845, the decrease in merchandize having been £56,896, and the increase in treasure £190,741. In merchandize the decrease in betel-nut, twist, cutery and gunnies aggregated £27,500, tobacco a similar sum, and miscellaneous goods about £17,500; whilst in piece-goods there was an increase of £15,000.

Foreign Ports.

The *Foreign* trade in imports increased in the year under report to the extent of just £60,000, of which £45,000 were in merchandize and £15,000, in specie. A large increase took place in the importations of twist and yarn, piece-goods and silk from *Foreign* ports, *viz.*, to the extent of £115,000 which was no doubt due to the increased direct communication with Europe. In miscellaneous goods there was a falling-off of £56,500; in spirituous liquors, wines and beer of about £8,500; in hardware £3,900. The import

Provincial Ports.

trade between the *Provincial* ports showed an increase of £93,552, £39,748 being in merchandize, and £53,803 in treasure. Of the former, twist, piece-goods and silk increased by £15,000, gunny-bags and tobacco a little over £10,000, and miscellaneous £15,000.

The following particulars regarding the principal articles of export and import may be found interesting.

Raw cotton.

333. Raw cotton again showed a large increase, the exports having been maunds 98,163 and maunds 81,862 respectively, but the increase in value is not in a proportionate ratio. During the American war the value of cotton exported from this Province was of course far in excess of present exports, but the quantity shipped during the year of report was within a few hundred maunds of the largest exports during the war in question.

Cutch

334. A considerable decrease took place in the exports of Cutch in 1870-71 as compared with the shipments of the preceding year, the quanti-

ties being 226,609 and 301,889 maunds respectively, but the falling off reduced the quantity to but little below the exports of 1868-69. There was also a large comparative diminution in price owing to the depressed state of the trade in the Home markets.

335. This decrease in price had a considerable influence on the manufacture in Upper Burma, which resulted in a decreased import from that country of over 45,000 maunds. The out-turn within British territory also decreased to the extent of nearly 30,000 maunds. The exports to India were less by some 42,000 maunds, and to Europe, the Straits, &c., by about 26,000 maunds; whilst the transactions between the Provincial Ports were less by upwards of 7,000 maunds.

336. The shipments of Rice the staple product of the Province, showed an enormous increase in 1870-71 as compared with 1869-70, and were almost equal to those of 1868-69, when the largest exports of any year, with one exception, that of 1864-65 when there was an exceedingly large demand for China through the failure of the crops in that country—were made. The quantity of this grain sent out of the Province during the year of review was 440,001 tons, and of this no less than 415,664 tons were sent to *Foreign* ports, the exports to the *Indian* Ports having been only 23,755 tons against 56,417 tons in the previous year, and the trade with inter-provincial ports 582 tons. Almost the whole of the grain exported was therefore duty-paying, and shows that notwithstanding all that has been said with regard to the rice of Saigon displacing that of this Province in the European markets, and the injurious effect the enhanced duty would have on the trade, the grain of Burma still holds its own, and that in fact the shipment have increased greatly since the increased duty of 3 annas per maund was imposed in March 1867. The shipments of rice from this Province since the amal-

gamation of Arakan, Pegu and Tenasserim into a Chief Commissionership have been as follows:—

Year.	Arakan.	Rangoon.	Bassia.	Tenasserim.	Total British Burma.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1862-63 .. ..	115,175	108,913	23,639	21,561	269,288
1863-64 .. ..	152,686	170,077	30,366	16,113	379,242
1864-65 .. ..	121,077	250,270	64,223	26,046	461,616
1865-66 .. ..	120,472	202,125	62,619	40,951	426,167
1866-67 .. ..	81,591	107,853	26,890	32,162	248,496
1867-68 .. ..	97,876	103,142	37,260	27,735	266,013
1868-69 .. ..	111,192	244,510	60,540	20,838	446,100
1869-70 .. ..	69,185	191,064	51,063	27,429	338,741
1870-71 .. ..	133,571	220,101	44,291	42,038	440,001

Large shipments in 1864-65 and 1865-66 due to famine in China.

337. The large shipments in 1864-65 and 1865-66 were due to the famine in China, when upwards of 100,000 tons of grain were forwarded in each year to the Chinese ports. 1866-67 comprised the trade of eleven months only, owing to the commencement of the official year having been altered from 1st May to 1st April.

Large increase in the export to foreign ports during last 4 years.

338. During the last four years also—i. e., since the enhancement of the duty,—there has been a very large increase in the export to foreign ports, the quantities so shipped being as follows:—

	Tons.
1867-68 .. ..	268,802
1868-69 .. ..	400,619
1869-70 .. ..	272,380
1870-71 .. ..	415,664

which give an average of duty paying cargoes of 339,366 tons per annum, most of which went to Europe, the shipments to the Straits and China having been nominal.

These figures are fully borne out by the following statistics for calendar years, of the shipments

from Rangoon, taken from the trade circular of one of the chief rice exporting firms at that port:—

	Tons
1867 .. ..	153,937
1868 .. ..	170,546
1869 .. ..	179,046
1870 .. ..	184,488
1871 .. ..	242,514

339. It has been fully established that the rice duty falls entirely upon the producer, and if it were taken off to-morrow the shipper would not pay one anna less for the rice than he pays now. The rice duty must be looked upon as a supplement to a light land tax, and from this point of view is not open to objection. So long as competition among purchasers is as keen as it is at present, the duty will continue to fall upon the cultivator, who may be considered to pay this portion of his land tax indirectly instead of directly. New mills are being erected and no doubt the trade will continue to increase, and it seems probable that with canal steamers and improved machinery a large quantity of rice will in a few years be shipped in a more advanced state of preparation than that in which it is now shipped, in which case it will probably be shipped to countries which now get their supply elsewhere.

340. Of the quantity shipped in the year of report, Arakan supplied 133,571 tons, Pegu 264,392 tons and Tenasserim 42,038 tons; whilst in 1869-70 the export from Arakan was 69,185 tons, from Pegu 233,027 tons, and from Tenasserim 27,429 tons. The trade of Arakan in 1870-71 was, it will be observed, nearly double that in the preceding year. This was due in a great measure to the holding over of shipments in March 1870 in anticipation of a reduction of duty, but partly also to increased cultivation. Tenasserim also showed a considerable improvement which is said to be owing to the rice from Moulmein again having found favor in the European markets, from which it has been shut out for a considerable period. The increased trade at that port has led to

the erection of three or four rice mills, which will no doubt largely increase the exports.

341. Timber again showed a large decrease, the export in 1869-70 having been 93,127 tons of the value of £575,079, and in 1870-71 81,029 tons of the value of £484,219. The quantity shipped from Arakan in the latter year was only 269 tons against 1,152 tons in the previous year; from Pegu 26,468 tons against 26,839 tons; and from Tenasserim 54,292 tons against 65,136 tons. The trade with the Home ports showed a decrease; 47,197 tons only having been exported to those ports, whilst 70,272 tons were so shipped in 1869-70, chiefly for reclamation works in Bombay and railway purposes; but the trade with Foreign ports experienced a considerable improvement, the shipments having been 32,832 tons against 20,600 tons.

342. The trade in Cotton twist and yarn greatly improved in the year under review, and not only equalled that of 1868-69, but considerably exceeded it. The quantity brought into the Province during the year reached the figure of 3,545,943 lbs., thus exceeding the imports of any previous year by 134,153 lbs. The declared value however was not equal to that registered in 1867-68, and the year following.

343. The undermentioned figures show the imports and value during the last four years:—

	lbs.	£.
1867-68 ...	3,293,412	387,590
1868-69 ...	3,411,790	375,557
1869-70 ...	2,938,096	309,348
1870-71 ...	3,545,943	364,911

344. Of the imports in the year last named 220,528 lbs. were taken by Arakan; 2,987,440 lbs. by Pegu of which 2,019,036 lbs. were exported to Upper Burma; and 337,975 lbs. by Tenasserim. In the year immediately preceding the requirements of Arakan were 187,000 lbs.; of Pegu 2,463,600 lbs., 1,000,700 lbs. having been sent to the countries beyond the

frontier; and of Tenasserim 287,496 lbs. Each division of the Province therefore showed an improved demand as compared with 1869-70, whilst Pegu took 80,000 lbs. and Tenasserim 68,000 lbs. more than in 1868-69, Arakan having required 14,000 lbs. less than in that year. The quantity received from the Home ports in 1870-71 showed a considerable decrease as compared with the imports from those ports in 1869-70, and the year preceding, but the quantity brought in from Foreign ports—i. e., direct from Europe—greatly exceeded that of any previous year.

345. Piece goods.—In these staples there was a considerable increase in the quantity of each kind imported, but a falling off in value in silk and woollen goods. The markets throughout the year were not on the whole favorable.

346. The following statement gives the statistics of the trade in cotton manufactured goods during the last two years:—

DIVISIONS.	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.	
	Pieces.	Value £.	Pieces.	Value £.	Pieces.	Value £.
Arakan ..	79,996	57,394	155,250	79,150	75,259	21,855
Pegu ..	1,107,037	548,893	1,256,793	429,643	149,710	81,509
Tenasserim ..	222,191	66,107	294,506	99,200	69,314	2,000
Total..	1,409,184	492,742	1,694,549	599,202	295,393	106,456

The trade in Arakan, it will be observed, showed a very large increase in quantity, but not such an important increment in value, the percentage being 91.68 and 38.14 respectively. In Pegu and Tenasserim there was also a considerable improvement, the number of pieces imported into the former having increased 13.52 per cent and value 23.40 per cent; and into the latter 28.04 per cent and value 2.37 per cent. The improved state of the trade in this staple in each division is no doubt to be attributed

Cotton, twist and yarn.

Imports and value during last four years.

Imports into each division.

Statistics of trade in cotton manufactured goods.

to the enhanced exports of rice. This is specially marked in Arakan from whence the shipments were nearly double those in the previous year.

Silks.

347. The imports of silk goods were in 1869-70, 347,035 pieces valued at £227,940 and in 1870-71, 358,630 pieces of the value of £226,302, the increase in the number of pieces having been 11,645 and the decrease in value £1,638.

Woollens.

348. In woollens there was a considerable increase in quantity, but a falling off in value, the figures for the two years being as follows:—

	Pieces.	£.
1869-70 ... ..	34,562	94,878
1870-71 ... ..	42,241	75,862
Increase	<u>7,679</u>	Dec. <u>19,016</u>

Divisional trade in Silks and Woollens.

349. The trade in both silk and woollen goods considerably increased in Arakan, the number of pieces for the last two years having been, of the former 11,451 and 13,363, and of the latter 266 and 2,451 respectively. In Pegu the imports of silk goods showed a decrease—276,504 pieces against 264,009—but in woollens there was a marked increase—24,157 pieces against 32,359. In Tenasserim on the contrary the number of pieces of silks imported increased from 59,080 in 1869-70 to 81,308 in the year under review, whilst the number of pieces of woollen goods decreased from 10,139 to 7,431.

Liquors.

350. The traffic in spirituous liquors during the year of report, showed, contrary to the transactions of the previous year, an increase in quantity but a diminution in value; whilst that in wines, beer, &c., also showed, as in the year preceding, a large increment in quantity and a falling off in value. The quantity of the latter imported during 1870-71 was in excess of that in any previous year; and it is noteworthy that while the quantity imported had increased from 287,070 gallons in 1868-69 to 394,560 gallons in the year of report, the value has decreased

from £86,631 to £75,396. The following statement shows the statistics of the trade in liquors of all kinds during the last two years:—

Years.	Spirituous Liquors.		Wines, Beer, &c.	
	Gallons.	£.	Gallons.	£.
1869-70	69,010	51,380	388,931	75,651
1870-71	71,064	49,653	394,560	75,396
	Increase 2,054	Dec. 2,821	Incr. 55,929	Dec. 354

351. Of spirituous liquors the requirements of Arakan were in 1869-70, 5,269 gallons, and in 1870-71, 8,593 gallons; and of wines, beer, &c., 10,050 and 12,547 gallons respectively: Pegu took in those years 54,217 and 56,059 gallons of spirits, and 308,569 and 367,663 gallons of wines, &c.; whilst the importations into Tenasserim were 9,524 and 7,312 gallons of the former, and 20,660 and 14,650 gallons of the latter in the respective years. A large quantity of very inferior spirit is imported from Singapore and Penang, to which ports, being free ports, it is presumed they are shipped on speculation, and from which too it is believed, much smuggling takes place into this Province.

Imports into each Division.

352. The statements here-under given show the number of vessels with their tonnage, which entered the principal ports of the Province during the last two years; also the particulars of the shipping which cleared from those ports. It will be observed that the average tonnage of each vessel was considerably more in 1870-71 than in the previous year:—

Tonnage.

Entered.

Ports.	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
Akyab	236	105,380	200	141,515	15	35,933	..	..
Rangoon	608	298,732	608	313,903	..	15,266	9	993
Bassora	70	37,830	58	32,264	..	..	12	..
Moulmein	430	141,263	559	144,574	15	3,312	..	..
Total	1,474	573,205	1,475	632,252	23	54,551	21	1093

## Cleared.

Ports.	1869-70.		1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels		Tonnage	
Akyab	283	96,257	289	149,918	6	53,661	..	..
Rangoon	709	307,669	719	329,081	10	21,412	..	..
Bassein	83	41,515	69	33,633	..	..	14	7,882
Moulmein	535	139,261	518	141,539	..	2,319	17	..
TOTAL	1,600	584,642	1,595	659,852	66	77,092	31	7,882

Treaty goods.

353. The value of goods passed through the Rangoon Custom House for export to Upper Burma during the year of report was nearly double the value of goods so cleared in 1869-70 as will be seen from the following table:—

Descriptions.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Cotton Piece Goods	£.	£.	£.	£.
Silk, Do	..	24,459	44,549	66,569
Woollen Do	2,060	9,134	9,036	26,461
Raw Silk	24	475	7,941	16,311
Cotton Twist and yarn	..	5,709	19,744	23,909
Spirits	..	6,289	49,282	64,224
Wines	600	497	1,400	1,600
Salt, Europe	23	32	21	..
Metals, exclusive of Machinery	..	63	..	..
Sundries	..	432	1,414	1,609
TOTAL	2,883	63	6,785	11,913

Rate of duty thereon.

354. This merchandize pays duty at the rate of one per cent only, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty entered into between the British and Burmese Governments in 1867. It is to be feared that much of it finds its way back again across the frontier.

Inland Trade.

355. The trade with the countries beyond the frontier of Pegu during the year aggregated £2,341,009, of which £1,326,240 were the value of the exports and £1,014,769 the value of the imports. The increase in the former compared with the trade of the previous year, was £42,651, and in the latter £109,461; the traffic *via* Thayetmyo having improved to the extent

of about £175,000, whilst that through Toungoo decreased by £23,000. Of the principal articles of export, Betel-nut showed an increase of £13,746, Cotton twist and Yarn £3,422, Crockery-ware £7,747, Woollen piece goods £8,006, Rice £115,432, and Raw silk £23,339; whilst Fish decreased to the extent of £1,358, Cotton and silk piece goods £26,973, Salt £11,150 and Miscellaneous £89,562. Of the imports the following were the most important—Raw cotton an increase of £39,675, Cutch a decrease of £17,748, Gram and wheat £21,095, Lacque ed-ware £9,956, Silk piece goods an increase of £19,396, Jade stone £4,404, Sessamum Oil £3,638, Stick-lac £4,965, Tea a decrease of £5,442, and Miscellaneous an increase to the extent of £87,217. The increase in the quantity of cotton imported was due to the encouragement given by the Burmese officials to its cultivation, whilst the decrease in cutch was attributed to their interference with its manufacture, and that in gram and wheat to a diminished cultivation in Ava.

356. On the Irrawaddy a great development of steam traffic took place during the year, and although the number of boats slightly decreased, the gross tonnage of those employed was considerably greater. In 1869-70 the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., made 33 trips up and the same number down the river; in 1870-71, 44 trips were made upwards, and 42 downwards. During a portion of the latter year also the steamers of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company made 8 trips up and 7 down. The King of Burma's Steamers also made 8 voyages up, 7 down.

Steam traffic on the Irrawaddy.

357. Of the number of boats which passed the frontier station of Thayetmyo during 1870-71 there were employed in the export trade 12,641 of an aggregate tonnage of 123,122, in the import trade 11,814 carrying 133,340 tons, a total of 24,455 boats and 256,462 tons. In the previous year 966 boats more were employed, but the tonnage was less by 14,813, or 6.6 per cent.

No. of boats passed through Thayetmyo.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Number of Dispensaries.

358. The Charitable Institutions of the Province, are the Dispensaries which are 14 in number, and which have been established at the principal large Towns.

How maintained.

359. These Dispensaries all receive aid from Government, and are principally dependent on such aid. The Native community are not able to contribute much towards their support; they appear to have but little confidence in the prescriptions of European physicians, though they put trust in surgical treatment.

Number of persons treated.

360. During the year under review there were 50,304 persons treated at the 14 Dispensaries above mentioned; the number during the previous year was 38,564; these figures therefore show an increase of 11,740 in the number of patients; this may be regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as it is a sign that these institutions are more appreciated, and that their influence is extending, though but very gradually.

Lock Hospital.

361. The necessity for Lock Hospitals at the Military stations and large Seaport towns having been admitted, new buildings were sanctioned, and those at Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein have been completed, although not occupied until after the close of the year under report.

At the Military station of Thayetmyo, which is garrisoned by European and Native troops, a Lock-Hospital was in operation during the year. It was first established in June 1869 when there were 35 prostitutes registered, but this number had dwindled down to 13 in 1870, in consequence it is said of many of the women having left the station to go to other towns, particularly Prome, where the Contagious Diseases Act was not then in force, but to which the Act has been recently extended. The institution however, has had a beneficial effect on the health of the troops. The number of admissions into hospital on account of venereal diseases having decreased from 111 in 1868 to 88 in 1869 and 25 in 1870.

The cost of maintaining this institution in question during the year 1870, amounted to Rs. 1,072.

362. There is one measure which it appeared to the Chief Commissioner that it was most desirable to introduce into this Province, and which would help more than in any other way to popularize the European system of medicine, that is the establishment of a Medical College where a knowledge of the elements of Medical science might be made attainable to Natives of the country. At present the entire staff of the several Dispensaries is composed of Natives of India, and with a difference in caste, creed and language, it is impossible to expect that the benefits of scientific medicine will be demonstrated and brought home to the people in the way that they would be if administered by means of Native agency. There is every reason to believe that with Burmese who are entirely free from all caste feelings and prejudices, the profession of medicine would be both taking and popular, the subject is still under consideration.

363. The most prevalent diseases treated were fevers, derangement of the digestive organs, ulcers and abscesses, rheumatic and syphilitic affections; injuries also form a large portion of the cases for which out-door patients seek relief. Nearly one half of the total number of cases of injuries were treated at the Rangoon dispensary.

364. The following statement exhibits the Financial results of the year of report:—

Income.	1870-71.	Expenditure.	1870-71.
	£		£
Balance to credit .. .. .	2,470	Cost of Establishments ..	2,272
From Government on account of Establishments .. .. .	1,900	Repairs to buildings ..	300
Special allowances .. .. .	322	Dieting European patients..	522
Subscriptions and donations from Europeans .. .. .	490	Do. Native Do. ....	428
Do. Do. from Natives ..	169	Cost of Bazaar Medicines ..	38
Amount received from European paying patients .. .. .	861	Contingencies .. .. .	872
Do. Do. Native patients ..	39	Balance in hand at close of the year .. .. .	2,700
Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .	774		
Total.....	6,543	Total....	6,542

*Electric Telegraph.*Number of  
Divisions.

365. The Province of British Burma for the purposes of this department is divided into two divisions, which are termed respectively the Arakan division, and the British Burma division which includes the Civil divisions of Pegu and Tenasserim; the latter alone has been reported on for many years past, but this omission will be rectified in future reports.

In the British Burma division during the year no new offices have been opened.

The signaller stationed at Myanoung was removed for a short time, but replaced towards the end of November. The fees on messages from this station during the last four months of the year have averaged upwards of Rs. 100 a month, and should this income be found permanent, it is very desirable that the office should be re-opened formally.

Improvement  
in the line be-  
tween Moulmein  
and Toungoo.

366. Considerable improvement has been made to the line between Moulmein and Toungoo by removing it to the vicinity of the roads over the Sittoung hills, between Sittoung and Thayethamen, and between Bogalah and Moug on the Shwègyen-Toungoo section.

Improvements  
in contem-  
plation.

367. Similar improvements are in contemplation in the Prome sub-division. South of Prome the line to My noung and Henzada, if not dismantled on the completion of the new Rangoon and Prome line, will probably be removed either to the Irrawaddy embankment or a better line of country. It is, however, a question whether an entirely new line between Prome and My noung, by a second wire as far as Pongday from Prome, on the same supports as the new Prome line, and a single line thence to Myanoung, distant about 25 miles, would not be much less expensive in the long run.

New line  
between  
Rangoon and  
Prome.

368. The construction of a new line between Rangoon and Prome, along the Prome road, has also been commenced, but has been greatly delayed by the

failure of the contractors in supplying posts. Up to the end of the year only 1,300 Pingado, Iron wood, posts were ready out of 3,200 contracted for; 900 teak posts were procured at Rangoon and have been distributed and erected.

369. Estimates have been submitted to the head of this department for the re-construction of the Rangoon to Pegu section, providing for a second wire on the same posts as the new Prome line, from Rangoon to Thoukyan, 21½ miles, whence the road to Pegu branches, and continuing it along the latter road.

Re-construction  
of the Rangoon  
and Pegu section.

370. Estimates have also been submitted to the head of the department, for a line from Thayetmyo to the British Frontier, to connect the Upper Burma system with that of British Burma. It is understood that the lines in Upper Burma are completed from Mandalay to Menhla, about 40 miles from the British Frontier; and as materials are available, the completion of this portion may be looked for at an early date.

Line to connect  
Upper Burma.

The temporary mat cable houses at Yoonzike, a short distance below Thayetmyo, are being replaced by corrugated iron houses, now in course of erection, and almost completed.

During the year, the Telegraph Master of Thayetmyo absconded, leaving a deficiency in stamps and cash of Rs. 238-8, and further defalcations by unstamped messages of Rs. 123.

371. During the year the establishment has been reduced considerably, and a large saving in the working expenses effected thereby. On the other hand, a considerable increase is apparent in the receipts. Last year these were reported to be in round numbers Rs. 90,000. This year, the amount is upwards of Rs. 1,23,000. A great portion of this is of course due to other lines, such as the Indo-European, Penang and Singapore Submarine Companies, &c. The system of accounts in the Telegraph department does not admit of giving accurate information on

Reduction in  
Establishment.

this point; but it may be estimated that about Rs. 80,000 is the Indian share, or about one-third more than last year.

This increase is chiefly in the Rangoon office where the collections have risen from Rs. 64,000 last year to Rs. 96,000 this year, or an increase of 50 per cent. In Toungoo an increase of about 22 per cent. is apparent, and in Thayetmyo about 25 per cent.

372. The total period of interruptions in this division during the year, was 61 days 2 hours, being 5 days 1 hour less than last year divided as follows:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Rangoon—Henzada	11-24	10-1
Henzada—Padoung	7-15	7-11
Padoung—Prome	- 4	- 5
Prome to Thayetmyo	- 0	-18
Rangoon to Shwè-gyen	20-23	14-14
Shwè-gyen—Toungoo	10-10	14-5
Shwè-gyen—Moulmein	15-4	13-20
Total	66-3	61-2

One long interruption between Henzada and Padoung, in August, lasting five days, was caused by one of the masts carrying the wire over the Bassein creek being broken in a gale. Great difficulty was experienced in repairing it, as the country was inundated and the coolies had to work in 3 and 4 feet of water.

The interruptions on the Rangoon and Shwè-gyen line were caused in every instance by wild elephants which infest the country between Thayethamen and Pegu.

On the Shwè-gyen and Toungoo line the interruptions have been more numerous than usual. This line is carried from Shwè-gyen to Tantabon, seven miles from Toungoo, through a thickly-wooded country the whole distance; and the only way to keep the line continually open would be to clear away every tree for a hundred feet on both sides of

it; this would be a matter of great expense. The removal however of several sections of the line to the cart track will allow of more rapid travelling along it, so that there should be very little delay in executing repairs.

The posts on the line from Shwè-gyen to Moulmein have now been standing ten years, and as they were not in the first instance cut from large well-grown trees, a considerable portion of them are decaying more or less rapidly, and are more liable every year to destruction from jungle fires; consequently interruptions are likely to be more numerous than hitherto, but now that the line has been removed to the roadside from Shwè-gyen to Sittoung, it is hoped there will be less delay in repairing faults.

373. Reading classes were established in all the offices in the division during the year, and no doubt they will prove of great benefit to the Signallers and Telegraph Masters, all of whom are reported by the Superintendent to be sadly deficient in knowledge of electricity and magnetism.

374. Towards the close of the year the Military authorities requested that arrangements might be made for the instruction of soldiers in army telegraphy. Two classes were formed at Rangoon, and instructions have been sent to the Telegraph Masters of Toungoo and Thayetmyo to open a class at each of those stations.

#### Post Office.

375. The Mail between Calcutta and this Province is carried by the steamers of the B. I. S. N., Company under contract with Government. There is a weekly line of steamers between Calcutta and Moulmein, calling at Rangoon, and every alternate week at Akyab; the steamers of this line, once every four weeks run on from Moulmein to the Straits Settlements; there is a fortnightly steamer between Calcutta and Akyab calling in at Chittagong, and there is a steamer once a month between Moulmein and the southern ports of Tavoy and Mergui.

Steam communication established along the Arakan coast.

376. Since the close of the year steam communication has been established along the Arakan coast between Akyab, the head-quarters of the division, and the southern stations of Kyonk-phyoo and Sandoway. This line was much needed as the postal communication along that coast in boats in the S. W. monsoon is both dangerous and irregular.

Communication between Rangoon and Madras.

377. A line of steamers from Rangoon to Madras runs once every four weeks, chiefly for the convenience of the Military department, as the Province is garrisoned by Madras troops.

Communication with stations on the Irrawaddy, Mandalay, and Bhamo.

378. The steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, under contract with the local administration, run weekly from Rangoon to Mandalay, calling at the intermediate stations of Henzada, Myanong, Prome and Thayetmyo, and once every fourth week with an extension up to Bhamo. The postal communication in the interior of the Province is principally carried on in boats; and only a few land dak lines have yet been established.

Postal statistics.

379. The number of covers of all descriptions received in the Post Offices of this Province during the year under review was 743,564, against 717,832 in 1869-70, an increase of 25,732. The number despatched increased from 717,056 to 725,872, or by 8,816. The total number of covers that passed through the Post Offices during the year 1870-71, was 1,469,436 against 1,434,888 during the previous year, showing an increase of 34,548 in favour of the year of report. Of the receipts in 1870-71 there were brought into Pegu, 355,769 letters of every description, and 134,370, books, parcels and newspapers; into Tenasserim 99,424 and 33,543 respectively; and into Arakan 57,140 and 27,636. The receipts in 1869-70 were, in Pegu 349,797, and 123,139; in Tenasserim, 100,835, and 32,405; and in Arakan 35,894 and 25,958 respectively. Of the covers despatched, Pegu contributed 380,723 letters of every description, and 91,553 parcels, books, and newspapers; Tenasserim 97,715 and 8,761 respectively; and Arakan 91,688, and 26,680. At the Post Office at Mandalay which was opened during the previous year, there were

15,419 covers received and despatched, against 9,249 during 1869-70, showing an increase of 6,170 covers of all descriptions.

#### IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

##### A.—Ecclesiastical.

380. There are two Anglican Churches in Rangoon, one in the Town and one in the Cantonment, to each of which there is a Chaplain of the Bengal Presidency attached. At Moulmein, Toungoo, and Thayetmyo there are generally Anglican Chaplains, but during 1870-71 the Chaplain at Thayetmyo left his station and was replaced by a Clergyman belonging to the S. P. G., who receive for this duty a small monthly stipend. The Chaplain of Moulmein has occasionally to visit the southern districts of Tavoy and Mergui, while the Chaplain at Toungoo visits Shwè-gyen, and the Chaplain of the Cantonment of Rangoon visits Bassein once in six months. The stations on the Irrawaddy were formerly visited by the Chaplain at Thayetmyo, but this duty is now performed by one of the Ministers of the S. P. G., at Rangoon. At Akyab there was for a portion of the year a Minister of the Church Missionary Society who received from Government a small remuneration.

Anglican Churches.

381. The American Baptist Missionaries have spread almost all over the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions and have made several converts among the Karens, though they have met with but very partial success among the Burmese who are more astute and suspicious than the simple-minded Karens, of whom it may be said that they have no religion of their own.

American Baptist.

382. The Roman Catholic Church have a large number of Missionaries employed throughout the Province presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet.

Roman Catholics.

##### B.—Education.

383. There has been a large decrease during the past year in the schools under Government supervision.

Government schools.

sion in Burma. In 1869-70 there were 182 schools having 6,347 pupils; but in 1870-71 there were only 81 schools and 2,418 pupils.

Causes of falling off.

384. This falling off does not, however, indicate a decrease in the number of schools existing in the province, but arises from the fact that last year grants-in-aid were withdrawn from the Karen Primary schools under different Missionary bodies, as it was ruled by Government in 1869, that such schools were not eligible for grants from the Educational Cess. This rule has been subsequently modified, and grants may now be made from the local Educational Cess in districts which are chiefly inhabited by Christians.

Receipts and Expenditure.

385. The imperial grant for 1870-71 was £10,997, and the receipts from school fees amounted to £402, but the expenditure in consequence chiefly of the large savings under grants-in-aid, was only £7,239.

Statistics.

386. The usual statistics are shewn in the tabular form below:—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.				PUPILS ATTENDING.				
	Government.	PRIVATE.		Total.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			Total.	
		Missionary.	Others.		Government School.	Missionary.	Others.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARAKAN.									
	1	..	2	3	157	..	..	157	157
	1	..	..	12	86	..	..	86	86
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEGU.									
	1	3	12	18	34	762	54	830	830
	1	..	27	39	..	231	..	231	231
	..	2	..	4	..	168	..	168	168
	1	..	..	3	63	26	..	89	89
	..	..	..	1	..	30	..	30	30
TELLERAM.									
	1	3	13	17	297	280	117	694	694
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	1	30	..	..	30	30
	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	..	154	..	154	154
TOTAL.....	7	11	53	81	360	1,208	254	2,418	2,418

From this statement it will be seen that three Government institutions have been added to the list, and that the number of Missionary and other Private schools under Government supervision has decreased from 178 to 71. The principal reduction has been explained above. More than half the expenditure has been in grants-in-aid notwithstanding the large withdrawals from Karen Primary schools. The expenditure of Missionary bodies and others on the same aided institutions amounted during the past year to £7,889, thus making a total expenditure of £15,178 upon the education of the Province.

Educational funds less cess.

387. The Educational funds of the Province are in a great measure expended through Missionary bodies. Though the people have not the same objection to Missionary schools in Burma, which they have in other parts of India, the Chief Commissioner had to express his apprehension that from possibly unavoidable circumstances on the first introduction of an educational system into Burma, the real object and scope of the system of grants-in-aid were lost sight of, and grants were claimed as a matter of course by every existing Missionary educational school, and thus while the funds of the Missionary bodies were relieved, very few schools were maintained that would not have been equally maintained without any Government grant whatever. The system it was observed required to be carefully watched, and it certainly seemed that too much money was expended in grants to the various Missionary schools concentrated in our large towns, though the Chief Commissioner readily admitted that, so far as he had been able to judge, these schools, as a rule, were well and ably conducted.

Disposal of the Cess Fund.

388. The disposal of the accumulated Cess Fund was finally carried out during the past year. This balance amounted to £12,000, of which rather more than £8,000 was devoted to the establishment and maintenance for five years of the new Training school at Rangoon; whilst the remainder was reserved for expenditure on buildings for Primary schools.

Reason for large proportion of expenditure on Training school.

389. The reason for expending so large a proportion of the accumulated balance of a cess, collected from all parts of the Province on the Training school at Rangoon, may be justified on the ground that the preparation of efficient school masters would ultimately prove a direct benefit to every district in British Burma. The reason, again, for providing for the maintenance of the Training school for five years after its establishment out of the accumulated balance, rather than from out of the current revenue, is, that there will be large demands upon the current revenue during these 5 years for the preparation and supply of school books, as well as for the trial of the new experimental system of issuing grants to aided schools according to their educational results. Before the expiration of the five years, these charges will have largely diminished, but new demands will be made upon the cess for the maintenance of the newly-trained school-masters in those districts where they are most required, and possibly in establishment of new Primary schools.

Inspections.

390. All inspections and all examinations have hitherto been conducted either by the Director himself or by the Local school authorities. The only assistance he had beyond that of an office clerk was that of four circuit teachers on a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem each.

Local Committees.

391. It has been recently attempted to concentrate the powers of the Local Committees by directing that a limited number of schools in each district should be selected by the Local Committees for supervision and yearly examination, and that these examinations should be conducted by a person deputed by the Local Committee and paid by special fee. The appointment of four Deputy Inspectors for the four large districts of Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab, on salaries of Rs. 100 per mensem, and Rs. 50 per mensem for travelling expenses has been sanctioned since the close of the year, the whole to be paid out of the Educational Cess Fund of the respective districts. The work of these Deputy Inspec-

tors will at the on-set be chiefly, if not entirely, confined to the Monastery schools. Each one will according to this scheme distribute grants of school-books under the general control of the Local Committee of the district; he will be constant in his visits to the monastery, and will occasionally take a class, and by every means in his power will endeavour to stimulate the Phoongyees to teach from our school-books, and adopt a more improved system of education. At the same time the four circuit teachers employed in visiting and teaching Monastic schools have been abolished, and they have been practically useless.

392. But it was decided that even if the question of inspection as regards the Primary schools may for the present be left to the Local Committees, assisted by the four Deputy Inspectors, further inspection is certainly necessary for the Higher and Middle Class schools, which are either supported by Government or assisted by grants-in-aid. It was hoped that when the Local Committees were originally formed they would be able to share some of the responsibilities of the Director of Public Instruction in the inspection and examination of these institutions. But the Government of India have demurred at the extensive powers which are thus conferred upon the Local Committees as regards the Higher and Middle Class schools, and have stated that the annual examinations especially should be carried on by the officers of the Education department. In Burma, however, there is this difficulty that there are as yet no officers of the Education department, except the Director of Public Instruction; and the question therefore remains for consideration whether it is not essential for the efficiency of the Government and Aided schools that the Director should not be further assisted by more inspection agency.

393. The Government schools during the year were seven in number, namely, Rangoon Training school, Akyab and Moulmein Higher class schools, Kyouk Phyou, Promo, Mergui, and Shwè-gyen Mid-

middle class schools. Previously all these schools were of the Middle class, and there were no Higher schools in Burma. The Government schools at Akyab and Moulmein have however, been selected for the preparation of students for entrance to the Calcutta University. The establishment has been revised, a curriculum of studies has been laid down for the first time, books have been prescribed, and rules for the internal management have been introduced. Steps have been taken during the current year to place them on a more efficient footing by a change of masters; but it will be sometime before pupils so ill-disciplined and ill-taught can be brought into form. The schools at Mergui and Shwé-gyen were not opened until nearly the close of the official year.

394. All the Middle class schools have been re-organised during 1870-71, and rules and standards of instruction have been laid down as in the Higher schools. These measures are of considerable importance; no uniform system of discipline and course of study had before been introduced into the Government schools in Burma. A rate of one rupee is now levied in the Middle class schools, whilst the fee in the Higher schools has been raised to two rupees per mensem.

395. The Rangoon Training school for vernacular school masters was opened during 1870-71. The male department provides for the training of ten senior students as vernacular masters for Higher and Middle class schools, and a hundred students for masterclasses in Primary schools. Since the close of the year a female department has been formed. Though it will have to face great discouragements and difficulties, it is hoped that they may be successfully overcome with patience and tact on the part of those engaged in carrying out the experiment.

396. Of the Higher and Middle class schools it may be observed that the Town school at Moulmein continues to be extremely well managed, and the

Diocesan school at Rangoon is improving under its new master. Both schools are named High schools, but during the past year furnished no candidates for the entrance examination. It is to be hoped that they may hereafter prove more successful.

397. The Middle class aided schools, fourteen in number, call for no remark. Five Normal schools for Training Karen teachers received Government aid, but have not been inspected. The returns from the Female aided schools have not been received.

398. It has been already stated that the work of general supervision of Primary schools, and especially those connected with the Monasteries, which are known by the name of Kyoungs has been made over to the Local Committees. A beginning has been made in the inspection of the Monastic schools in Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein, and the report of Mr. Savage, the second school master of the Akyab Government school, after visiting twenty-eight Kyoungs is not without hope.

#### C.—Scientific and Literary.

399. The only Literary Institution in the Province is the "Rangoon Literary Society." It receives an annual grant of £30. Its income from public subscriptions amounted in 1870-71 to £72; while in the previous year the receipts from the same source were only £48: this large increase is satisfactory and shows that the institution is advancing and is better appreciated by the community. The institution has an excellent lending library attached to it, and the class of works which it contains are far higher than would be supposed. Newspapers and periodicals are also received by the Society, and it is of much use in encouraging a taste for sound literature.

#### 2.—The Press.

400. There were three daily, three bi-weekly and five weekly newspapers published in the

Middle class schools.

Rangoon Training school opened in 1870-71.

Town school at Moulmein and Diocesan school at Rangoon.

Normal schools.

Primary schools.

Rangoon Literary Society.

newspapers.

Province: of the latter three are in the Burmese language and the remainder are in English. They are mostly all published for circulation in British Burma, and they treat principally of subjects relating to this Province. Some of the vernacular papers have a small circulation in Upper Burma.

Number of books published.

401. The number of books published is inconsiderable. They are nearly all reprints or translations, are chiefly of a religious nature and are generally published for Missionary purposes.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

Vaccination.

Vaccination operations.

402. Vaccination was carried out during the year by a department constituted in the same manner as in the previous year, that is under a General Superintendent with two special Native Superintendents and forty vaccinators; the various Civil Medical officers being *Ex-officio* Superintendents of Vaccination within their own districts.

Results.

403. The results of the working of the department during the year 1870-71, as compared with previous years, may be seen from the following statement:—

OPERATIONS.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Total number of people vaccinated .....	10,594	9,390	23,144
Number of successful cases .....	8,327	7,373	18,226
Number of unsuccessful cases .....	2,267	2,017	4,918
Number of doubtful cases .....	..	..	501
Percentage of successful cases on total number of operations .....	78.60	77.78	78.80

This gives the percentage of successful operations as 78.68, while in the previous year it was 77.78, and in 1868-69, 78.60. The number of persons vaccinated in 1869-70 was 9,390, and in the year of report 23,144 were vaccinated by the department. In addition to these persons are said to have been vaccinated by other persons, but these figures cannot be relied on

and have therefore not been included. Of the total number of cases vaccinated by the department 22,625 were primary, and 579 secondary operations, of the former 7,929 were successful, and of the latter 3,564. The increase in the latter from 196 in the previous year to 519 in the year of report is satisfactory as indicating a feeling of confidence on the part of the people in the benefits of vaccination. Out of the total numbers of primary vaccination, 13,482 were males and 9,143 were females—the sex of those who were re-vaccinated is not stated in the returns—and as regards age 2,579 were under, and 2,046 above one year old.

405. The outlay for the year was £736-9 against £691-9 during the previous year, showing an increase of £45 in the expenditure on account of the department, but as the number vaccinated during the year was so much in excess of the number in the year 1869-70 the cost per successful case was 7½d. or 1s 4½d. less than in the previous year.

406. The deaths from small pox among the town population amounted to 188, a fact which speaks somewhat in favor of the system of inoculation pursued by the Burmese. The small number of infants under the age of one year, who have been vaccinated indicates a disinclination on the part of the people to have them vaccinated when very young, and they no doubt prefer to have the operation performed when the children are about two or three years of age.

Deaths from small pox.

407. It is very difficult among a sparse and scattered population like that of Burma to ensure a careful system of vaccination and a reliable testing of the working of the vaccination. The foregoing figures have been carefully tested and it is believed are tolerably correct.

Difficulty to ensure a careful system of Vaccination.

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**APPENDIX.**

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1870-71

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FOR 1870-71.

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1.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL,  
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A.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the Civil  
and Political control of the Administration of the  
Chief Commissioner, British Burma.

Vide Section 1 of Report.

A. 1—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WARES IN ACRES.			COMMUNICATIONS—MILES OF				
	Waste.		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year.	Water distinguishing Navigable Rivers and Canals.		Made Public in 1881.		From Bangkok to Proms has been surveyed and projected but not yet commenced.
	Culturable.	Unculturable.					1	2	3	4	
<b>ARAKAN</b>	657	6,000	14,755	271,467	1,797	27,470	1,000	17	1	1	1
<b>CHINA</b>	141	2,021	4,000	100,797	641	106,320	204	..	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	20	2,411	2,607	23,229	291	29,379	120	..	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	121	7,212	8,000	5,028,494	7,219	5,019,918	1,000	20	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	211	7,021	8,004	602,219	2,045	600,177	887	..	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	607	2,500	4,116	1,000,000	6,776	1,000,000	201	60	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	200	721	1,115	601,150	639	600,150	40	158	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	200	573	1,273	622,243	665	622,779	125	46	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	55	2,653	6,555	2,072,016	6,176	2,070,000	600	7	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	157	6,719	10,573	4,219,000	264	4,219,679	220	130	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	227	4,000	16,164	2,165,627	1,175	2,164,713	660	64	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	55	2,243	7,200	2,277,167	216	2,276,222	100	..	..	..	..
<b>INDO-CHINA</b>	60	2,000	7,700	1,919,310	41	1,920,076	170	..	..	..	..
<b>Total...</b>	3,202	25,103	64,661	21,600,000	21,134	21,702,674	6,100	600	4	16	100

A 2—Character of the Surface.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	<b>AKYAS DISTRICT.</b>			
		Area.		
	Mountains and elevated tract ...	5,419,267	} British.	Paddy the main produce. In the elevated tracts, cotton grows, and tobacco on the sides of the streams. The soil alluvial with much sand mixed in many places; the rocks are of a sand stone formation; there are no mineral products save a slight appearance of earth oil at one or two spots on the southern extremities of the coast. Iron wood trees are to be found in different parts of the districts but not in large quantities. Jarrol wood is common.
	Plains ...	571,863		
	Forests ...	497,948		
	Rivers ...	396,840		
Lakes ...	37,300			
Marshes ...	12,000			

These figures include the Hill Tracts as the Survey map included them and no separate Survey has been made for this district.

A 2.—(Continued.)

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	<b>RAMREE DISTRICT.</b>			
	Mountains and elevated tracts ...	1,253 square miles, of which 205 square miles are suitable to <i>youngya</i> (cotton, sesamum, paddy mixed) cultivation. 39 square miles suitable for tea.	} British.	The islands are of volcanic formation; soil in the vicinity of sea sandy. In interior rich loam. Mineral, iron in small quantities, petroleum, and lime stone. Product—Rice, tobacco, sugar, cotton, sesamum.
	Plains ...	307 square miles, of which 191 square miles are suited for rice and miscellaneous cultivation. From the latter figure 141 square miles are actually under cultivation and 65 cultivable, leaving uncultivable 166 square miles.		
	Forests ...	942 square miles contain iron and other useful wood; no teak.		
	Rivers ...	364 square miles; the numerous islands are intersected with them.		
	Lakes ...	Nil.		
Marshes ...	724 square miles (all water swamps).			

Division	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
ARAKAN	<b>SANDOWAY DISTRICT.</b>			
		Square miles.		
	Mountains and elevated tracts	...		
	Plains	208	} British.	Soil light; alluvial on the banks of the rivers and plains. No minerals. Products of the soil, rice, sesamum, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, vegetables, a little silk, and indigo.
	Forests	3,461		
	Rivers	...		
Lakes	...			
Marshes	...			

APPENDIX.

Division	Nature of different tracts.	Names, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
ARAKAN	Mountains and elevated tracts	There are two ranges. The western-most is that called in the Treaty of Yandabo the Anouk-phet Tsong-myung and separates Arakan from Pegu. The Eastern range is generally called the Yoma or backbones of Pegu. This forms the watershed between the rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang.	} British	Rocks.—Granite, Limestone, Sandstone and Lignite. Vegetables.—Cotton, Sesamum and Rice, also Teak and Cutch. Soils.—Alluvial deposit, Loam, Clay, Sand.
	Plains	Commencing from Pyaw on the east side of the Irrawaddy, a splendid tract of alluvial country runs northward the whole way down to the Rangoon district through the sub-division (formerly district) of Tharavaddy. On the western side a similar range of plains extends from Anouk-toung to the Bassein district, continued of the delta of the Irrawaddy may be said to be one vast plain adapted where it is not unsuitable to the raising of rice crops. Much of this land, however, is subject to inundation from the overflow of the large rivers, and it is to the prevention of this that Government is directing its attention in carrying out a system of bunding which promises to do much for the improvement of the country.		Minerals.—Iron (in places), Earth-oil, coal surface (scarce.) Vegetable.—Rice, Cotton, Sesamum, Tobacco, Cutch, Palm Fruit trees of sorts.
	Forests	These are chiefly to be found on the ranges above named. In the Myancong and Promé districts, there are several valuable Teak forests which are worked under the Forest Conservancy Department. Abundance of iron wood can be had in Bassein in the Anouk-phet Arakan range of hills, while the Engkong or Eng trees (a species of <i>deptero carpus</i> ) are to be found in any direction through the division.		Teak, Cutch, Eng, Iron, Wood, &c.
	Rivers	The main rivers are—1 the Irrawaddy and 2 the Hlone which receives the greater portion of the drainage of the country comprised between the Arakan hills and the Yoma Yoma, and 3 the Pegu river. Besides the above there is a vast number of salt water creeks in the Rangoon and Bassein districts forming the delta of the Irrawaddy, many of which are of noble size such as 1 the Nga Wom or Bassein river, 2 the Pymalew, 3 the Daggá, 4 the Dala or Kyatoung river, 5 the Phayon river, 6 the river known to sailors as the Chien Salow or Salow, 7 the Bassein creek. These two last are the usual routes for river steamers going up-country in the dry season, 8 the Rangoon river (by which the Capital of British Burma is approached), 9 the Panlyne creek, 10 the Bawley river, besides a variety of other creeks, many of which are navigable by large country boats, and several tributary streams such as Hinaw-roon in the Bassein township, the Nga Mo Yelt or Panawong creek, the Mahton, the Mollay and the Narsing rivers in Pyaw.		Fish.
	Lakes	Rangoon town, the Kankawgye. Bassein district, the Shaggy-gyee and the Engyay-gyee. Myancong, the Htoo and the Dwoya. Promé two lakes in the Shwe-doung township.		Fish.
	Marshes	None of note, except in the Promé district, where there are the Deedok in Padoung and the Ngama which gives its name to a township adjoining Ponglay.		

APPENDIX.

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical description of each tract.	Where situated in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.			
TERRITORY.	<b>TOUNGGOO DISTRICT.</b>						
	Mountains and elevated tracts	.. The Pegu Yomas, the Fong Loung and the great watershed ..	British	Laterite and Granite. Paddy, Cotton and Tobacco. Teak.			
	Plains	.. Valley of the Sitoung, about 300 square miles. ..					
	Forests	.. 12 in number, comprising an area of 3,000 miles. ..					
	Rivers	.. The Sitoung with its affluents.. ..					
	Lakes	.. None .. ..					
	Marshes	.. None .. ..					
	<b>SHWE-GYEN DISTRICT.</b>						
	Mountains and elevated tracts	.. 5,185 square miles .. ..			The prevailing soils are alluvial deposits composed of loam, clay and sand. The products are Paddy, Cotton, Betel-nut. The minerals being Iron, Copper, Coal, Galena, Antimony, and Tin ores.		
	Plains	.. 1,088 do. .. ..					
	Forests	.. 3,718 do. .. ..					
	Rivers	.. 260 do. .. ..					
Lakes	.. 8 do. .. ..						
Marshes	.. 75 do. .. ..						
<b>AMHERST DISTRICT.</b>							
Mountains and elevated tracts	<p>The area of mountains is roughly estimated to be about 6,300 square miles covering the Zingyke, Zwaikaben, Toung Ngyo, Wagroo, Donna Range, and a great number of smaller Hills which do not call for any particular remarks.</p> <p>Zin Gyke Hills cover about 33 square miles, running Northward from Martaban Town; about 10 miles it has a very high peak of more than 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, opposite to the circle of Fong.</p> <p>Saichaban covers about 16 square miles, its length being about 8 miles running northward from the village of Donyeen; this hill has also a very high peak of nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea.</p> <p>The Toung Ngyo Range runs southward from the Town of Maulmain and at 30 miles it joins the Wagroo Range which runs to the end of the District at Yea Lamyno Township and joins the Malway Doung; the total area of these 3 Range of Hills is about 312 square miles.</p> <p>The Donna Range covers about 1,265 square miles, its length being 251 miles, with an average breadth of 5 miles; it runs 304 miles south from the mouth of the Thongyee river, forming 3 very high peaks called the Moolat, Moolant and the Mooladote Toung. The height of these peaks is 4,800, 5,200, and 5,000 feet, respectively, above the level of the sea. From Yain Doung, the Range runs westward about 25 miles and then again turns to the south about 32 miles, where it joins the Malway Doung.</p>		Loam, laterite and gravel. Minerals, none worked; resources not thoroughly explored. Products.—Paddy, Teak, Timber, Cocoanuts, fruits, &c.				
<b>TAVOY DISTRICT.</b>							
Plains	<p>There are only 3 large plains worthy of note, covering an area of about 260 square miles. The Kharne Quin, Thaton Quin, and the Doung-yee Quin, the area of the 1st is about 100 square miles and is situated in the Gyne Atizara Township; the 2nd about 70 square miles and is in the Thaton Township; and the 3rd measures about 90 square miles and is situated in the Gyne Salween Township; all these plains being very low in the middle are flooded during the rainy season, and not culturable except along the edges.</p>			British.			
Forests	<p>On the Eastern slope of Donna Range along the Thongyee River, and along the Zamee and Wingen Rivers lie the Teak Forests of this District; they are under the conservancy of the Forest Department; in many other places Pyoma and Pyee Ka-doe wood can be obtained in large quantity; the Padouk, Teinga, Toung Baing, Lagyin and Kyoung Mee are also obtained in the Forests of this District.</p>						
Rivers	<p>The principal river is the Salween which runs from South to North through the District; it is navigable as far as Thongyee, a distance of about 100 miles beyond Maulmain, for boats of ordinary size. The Attaran River takes its rise at Tala Doung and flows into the Salween; it extends about 90 miles to the South-east; it is not navigable for large boats but ordinary sized boats can proceed up it about 70 miles throughout the year.</p> <p>The Gyne River rises in the Yehai-Doung Hills beyond British Territory and discharges itself into the Salween river; it extends about 130 miles South-east.</p> <p>This river is navigable for boats of ordinary size only 80 miles from its mouth throughout the year.</p> <p>The Thongyee river rises in Moolant Hills and flows into the Salween river. This river runs South-west about 150 miles on account of the rapids. Boats can proceed up it only a few miles.</p>						
Lakes	<p>There are only 2 Lakes in this district worthy of note. The curved lake which is in the Teak Township; it is about 1½ miles long and ¾ broad. The other lake is the Wetain Res in Soolongyoon Township; it is 1½ miles long and ¾ broad; besides the above none other call for remark.</p>						
Marshes	<p>There are a number of marshes about the district, but none of any importance requiring remark.</p>						
Mountains and elevated tracts	<p>There are three mountain ranges running North and South of the district. The highest and most famous range, of which Moolat Hill is the culminating point; latitude unknown, is distant about 50 miles from Tavoy and</p>				Do. ..		
<b>TAVOY DISTRICT.</b>							
Beneath the vegetable mould covering the surface of the valley of the Tavoy river the subsoil presents many varied characters, such as soft beds							

Division.	Nature of different tracts.	Names, Area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.
TANZANIN	Mountains and elevated tracts ..	<p>separates the district from the kingdom of Siam. It is a spur of the Himalayas about 150 miles in length and 10 broad, running down as far as the centre of the Malayan peninsula. The Nwa-la-lbo range, taking its name (ox hump) from its loftiest peak 5,000 feet, forms the watershed of the Tenasserim and Tavoy valleys. It is distant about 15 miles eastward from the Tavoy river, and is about 120 miles long by 7 broad. The Shin Maw range taking its name from the promontory at the mouth of the Tavoy river skirts the sea coast for about 60 miles. It so where rises above 2,000 feet, the height of the Lct-kat-toung.</p> <p>None of these ranges offer any building sites.</p>	British.	<p>of sand or clay, compact sandstones, often not hard, soft shales and marls, and coarse sandstone conglomerate, and as specimens of a fossil marine crab (or poda) similar to those species now living in the sandy shores of this coast, have been discovered in the banks of the Pa-woot choung. The formations in the valley of the Tavoy river may, it is believed, be classed as "Tertiary" and are probably of marine origin. The mountain ranges are of a metamorphic and crystalline character, presenting variety both in their mineral constituents and crystalline structure. In some localities they are much dislocated. They yield the following fine timber trees, and gums and oils:—</p> <p>Pyinkadoo .. Iron wood .. Inga Xylocarpa.                  Eng-yea .. Eaul .. Shorea robusta.                  Thin-gan .. .. .. Hopea odorata.                  Pyeen ma .. .. .. Lagerstromia regina.                  Padouk .. .. .. Pterocarpus dalbergioides.                  Kawyin .. wood oil .. Dipterocarpus turbinatus.                  Shah See .. .. .. Acacia catechu (scarce.)                  Thit See .. .. .. Melanorrhoea.                  Kyet poung .. .. .. Echites.</p> <p>Soils. Alumina is the chief ingredient of the lower soils, diminishing in proportion as the uplands are reached where sand and gravel predominate. Minerals. A lode of magnetite or magnetic iron, one yielding 44 per cent of iron 85-6 per cent, 60-36 per cent metal, exists about 3 miles to the N. W. of the Town of Tavoy on the right bank of the river. Galena, the common lead ore or sulphuret of lead, tin and even gold are to be found in the district. The clays are of ochraceous and of various colours.</p>
	Plains	<p>The area of the plains is estimated at 2,700 square miles, of which about 80 are under paddy cultivation. These rise lands lie chiefly in the Southern portion of the district or either side of the river between it and the hills. They are low and flat and subject to inundation from the numerous creeks with which they are crossed. The Northern portion is high, mountainous in parts, and ill adapted for paddy cultivation.</p>		
	Rivers	<p>There are two rivers, the Tenasserim and Faron, so called after the towns of those names. The Tenasserim to the Eastward is said to be very dangerous for navigation on account of the rapids. The Tavoy river has its source in Malou-hong, the northern boundary hill, and empties</p>		

APPENDIX

TANZANIN	Lakes and Marshes	<p>Itself into the sea passing through the district from North to South; it is interspersed with many islands, and with its numerous smaller tributaries affording easy and rapid communication over the country, its length is about 90 miles and the breadth 3 mile, but owing to numerous shoals and banks it is navigable for small vessels drawing 6 feet of water for about 70 miles only from the mouth. Of the numerous tributaries, the largest are the Toung Syouk creek, 30 miles long. The Pook-tine and Fann-va creeks 15 miles long; they are navigable for small boats and canoes, all coming from the eastward.</p> <p>There are no lakes or ponds of any size in this district; small artificial tanks are constructed. There is a great deal of marshy land, sometimes about 100 acres in extent. It is usually covered by water during the rains, and partially so during hot weather.</p>	British.	<p>Prevailing soils consist of strong clay and sandy near the shore. Tin, Lime, and Coal are found in the Tenasserim and Lonyu valleys. Rice is the great staple, but Sugar-cane and Sesamum are also cultivated.</p>
	Mountains and elevated tracts ..	<p><b>MERGUI DISTRICT.</b></p> <p>Yoma range runs through between Mergui district and the Siamese territory from N. W. to S. W., comprising an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. On this range different kinds of wild animals, such as Elephants, Rhinoceros and Bison are found, besides various kinds of feathered game.</p> <p>The highest peaks are estimated at 6 or 700 feet above the level of the sea. On the sides of the range there is valuable sappan wood which is exported to Calcutta for dyeing purposes annually from Mergui. Thingan wood also grows to a great extent, but the quality of the same is very little known to European merchants, hence there is no demand for it in foreign markets. There are two kinds of Thingan, small and big leaves; the former is considered to be the best.</p> <p>There are many plains in this district; the area of them is computed at 2,800 square miles, of these one at the village of Hingoung in the township of Palaw, comprising an area of 800 acres, is worth mentioning; the soil is excellent but subject to inundation; it was drained with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner about 3 years ago, and is now under cultivation. Besides the above there are large plains in the Tenasserim, Lonyu, and Malawoon townships, well adapted for any tropical cultivation.</p>		
	Rivers	<p>Tenasserim is the chief river in this district, the river from the village of Mawton 30 miles or thereabouts from Mergui is shallow during the months of March and April; the river is unnavigable even for small boats.</p> <p>In the river there are turtle banks, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 1,000 this year. Karens are the chief races living along the banks. Karens and Siamese cultivate Teengya, plantain gardens and Sesamum, while the Chinese cultivate sugar-cane and manufacture sugar. The other rivers in the District are Lonyu, Palaw, Talook and Palchay, but all are shallow and unnavigable.</p>		

APPENDIX.



## C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief Authority in the Province of British Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 312, dated 31st January 1862. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, three Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, fifteen Deputy Commissioners and twenty three Assistant Commissioners, four Collectors of Sea Customs, two Recorders, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, a Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector General of Police, an Inspector General of Prisons, a Sanitary Commissioner and a Conservator of Forests. The usual Staff of Officers in the Public Works Department is also attached to the Province. A Political Agent is established at the Court of Mandalay and an Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner exercises the power of a Local Government under the law when such powers have been specially delegated to him by the Governor General in Council; in all other respects, Political, Judicial and Fiscal, he is the Chief Executive of the Local Government, and under the Government of India.

*The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue sub-divisions of the Territory.*

Name of District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	No. of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.			Maximum distance in miles of villages from Court.	Average of do.	No. of Police.	Total cost of officials of all kinds.	REVENUE.	
													Land.	Gross.
ARAKAN	Akyab ..	9	5,944	263,112	Akyab .. 16,785 Mying .. 2,009	1,855	13	12	40	20	399	2,61,355	5,61,570	17,00,770
	Ramree ..	4	4,389	120,204	Kyauk Phya .. 2,092 Ramree .. 4,009 Aeng .. 1,500 Chedaba .. 1,100	586	5	5	40	10	339	82,500	1,20,500	3,00,322
	Sandoway ..	3	2,687	48,467	Sandoway .. 1,523 .. 1,679	406	4	4	147	31	230	84,228	49,940	1,15,690
	Northern Arakan ..	1	4,389	7,042	Not given ..	177	3	3	..	..	110	84,100	708	2,810
BURMA	Bhamo ..	15	6,900	350,312	Bhamo .. 63,163 .. 4,804 .. 3,120	1,529	20	19	44	20	674	2,00,915	9,20,800	41,68,400
	Burhoo ..	15	6,904	304,653	Burhoo .. 19,763 .. 4,933 .. 2,364 .. 4,303 .. 3,100 .. 1,400 .. 1,416 .. 1,400 .. 1,400 .. 1,212 .. 632	1,561	13	13	70	24	400	1,23,855	9,68,764	11,86,726
	Myingone ..	15	4,150	438,823	Myingone .. 5,790 .. 4,673 .. 20,174 .. 2,000 .. 2,000	2,354	14	14	20	20	624	1,52,400	4,66,600	10,66,500
	Pyaw ..	20	2,285	281,400	Pyaw .. 12,500 .. 12,500 .. 12,500	1,600	9	9	20	20	457	1,00,000	2,29,061	5,67,710
	Thabeik ..				Thabeik .. 1,121 .. 1,121 .. 1,121									
Thabeik ..	15	3,275	125,121	Thabeik .. 1,121 .. 1,121 .. 1,121	700	7	7	80	20	340	66,700	60,945	2,00,300	
TERRITORIES	Frontier ..	5	6,354	72,696	Frontier .. 1,110	624	6	6	60	10	200	30,570	31,945	2,00,100
	South ..	8	10,372	331,500	South .. 7,110	700	7	7	60	12	400	90,007	56,000	2,72,391
	Assam ..	12	15,144	329,747	Assam .. 14,827	555	5	5	60	9	537	1,07,000	3,00,070	11,58,357
	Cherry ..	5	7,380	79,699	Cherry .. 9,241	194	5	5	60	10	200	37,670	91,275	1,92,120
Mergal ..	6	7,700	66,762	Mergal .. 9,241	179	5	5	10	2	231	70,400	84,500	1,20,730	
<b>Total..</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>92,004</b>	<b>2,621,700</b>	<b>22,126</b>	<b>12,420</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>10,02,207</b>	<b>33,19,465</b>	<b>*114,50,000</b>	

\* Note.— This does not include Forest Revenue, Receipts from Local Manufactures, &c.

D.  
Population

for 1870.

Name of Division.	DISTRICT.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPULATION.					Number per square mile.
		Number of Masonry Dwelling.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	
							Male.	Female.		
ARAKAN.	Akyah	42	59,333	59,375	51,311	77,233	66,660	49,503	368,112	69.20
	Northern Arakan	...	2,009	2,009	2,393	2,291	1,472	966	7,002	1.00
	Bassrae	...	25,005	26,005	45,076	44,577	20,271	19,360	129,294	51.68
	Sandoway	...	16,655	16,655	14,047	13,116	11,397	9,907	48,467	13.22
	Total..	42	93,002	98,044	142,827	137,133	83,300	79,766	492,923	94.37
PROV.	Rangoon	576	77,543	78,121	111,098	92,564	77,669	68,066	330,312	29.75
	Bassain	38	64,667	64,705	86,271	66,773	71,114	60,523	304,638	24.62
	Myanong	7	82,576	82,583	140,107	142,356	78,093	74,768	435,833	164.96
	Prome	172	55,454	56,626	72,514	75,379	52,639	50,792	251,453	62.61
	Thayet	36	29,016	29,046	37,453	36,327	26,873	25,663	125,121	62.61
	Total..	831	312,256	313,081	447,533	435,395	306,417	289,540	1,467,366	27.23
TERRITORY.	Toungoo	11	19,975	19,986	22,287	21,297	17,631	16,741	75,400	15.18
	Shwé-goo	...	28,018	28,018	34,716	25,268	33,349	30,379	141,500	19.93
	Amherst	236	27,836	28,072	75,167	54,832	54,275	51,655	235,747	15.62
	Tavoy	1	12,553	12,556	16,160	21,060	16,581	14,719	78,490	9.12
	Mergui	1	8,151	8,159	12,708	12,264	10,500	9,260	44,792	5.76
	Total..	340	107,433	107,981	163,663	144,930	134,577	123,657	672,912	12.19
Grand Total of British Burma..		1,122	517,687	516,966	733,423	715,119	514,194	492,903	2,641,163	47.23

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.										OCCUPATION.		Prevaling language.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.				
Christians.					Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.							
Europeans.	British Indian and other classes.	Natives.	Total.	Number per square mile.														
184	91	17	36,024	20,310	..	199,182	21,334	34,046	47,371	Burmes.	2,343 2,306	48 128	1,514 1,129	556 730	4,458 4,397	* The male adult population only are classified under the heads "Agriculturists" and "Non-Agriculturists."		
1	...	..	57	7	..	1,374	5,633	563	1,829	Burmes.	18,008 14,700	2,635 2,619	18,712 25,853	4,523 6,100	2,071 4,799		43,549 54,085	
3	28	..	218	3,283	..	117,315	8,433	26,397	13,760	Burmes.	76,800 63,908	63,908 76,109	21,408	11,620	23,327		14,129	
5	7	1	70	1,935	..	41,939	4,510	7,647	6,400	Burmes.	1,172,748	345,501	213,939	233,369	..		..	5,519 5,703
100	125	18	26,300	25,540	..	350,780	39,899	63,559	74,268	Burmes.	76,800	7,639	14,667	..	..		..	14 174
795	1,339	1,519	7,164	6,775	170	209,212	63,058	41,175	69,318	Burmes.	146,370	19,574	16,160	..	..		..	24,159 25,230
56	100	12,778	723	2,119	12	167,266	31,568	34,233	53,933	Burmes.	199,668	37,640	47,357	..	..		..	247 329
26	110	1,992	1,050	852	6	303,628	63,650	63,908	76,109	Burmes.	68,400	12,127	6,069	..	..		..	194 230
26	84	182	2,543	952	9	234,141	13,574	31,200	21,408	Burmes.	68,500	7,590	5,205	..	..		..	..
7	15	36	304	822	6	113,561	11,620	23,327	14,129	Burmes.	1,172,748	345,501	213,939	233,369	..		..	..
910	1,017	22,557	11,844	11,829	187	1,172,748	345,501	213,939	233,369	Burmes.	76,800	7,639	14,667	..	..		..	5,519 5,703
5	10	198	483	1,194	7	..	76,800	7,639	14,667	Burmes.	146,370	19,574	16,160	..	..		..	14 174
7	25	..	978	99	1	..	146,370	19,574	16,160	Burmes.	199,668	37,640	47,357	..	..		..	24,159 25,230
139	1,293	1,822	19,537	14,946	6	..	199,668	37,640	47,357	Burmes.	68,400	12,127	6,069	..	..		..	247 329
4	60	..	620	500	..	..	68,400	12,127	6,069	Burmes.	68,500	7,590	5,205	..	..		..	194 230
7	119	..	59	2,199	..	..	68,500	7,590	5,205	Burmes.	1,172,748	345,501	213,939	233,369	..	..	..	
120	1,507	2,019	20,348	15,971	12	..	233,369	74,621	69,025	Burmes.	76,800	7,639	14,667	..	..	..	5,519 5,703	
1,210	2,250	25,230	22,120	24,721	231	..	1,209,539	333,715	264,989	Burmes.	68,500	7,590	5,205	..	..	..	194 230	

E.—Fiscal.

1.—The Survey and Settlement.  
Survey.

Area previously surveyed in miles.		Revenue.		Cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By Villages.	By Fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrically.
3,887	34,773°	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Captain Fitz Roy's Pega Survey.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity ...	..	..	..	A fixed yearly rate based on the extent of cultivation on date of settlement.
.. for 30 years or upwards.	..	..	..	
.. for 10 years and under 30	1,267	2,67,274	From 1871 to 1880.	
.. under 10 years				
.. in progress..	..	..	..	
<b>Total..</b>	<b>1,267-61</b>	<b>2,67,274</b>		
Settlements previously made including full record of rights.	149-79	1,40,030	1875-80	
Ditto without such record ..	1,311-67	1,38,190		
Settlements during the year ..	Detailed Summary 30-33	81,200		

2—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed area in Acres.

DISTRICT.	CULTIVATED.		Grating lands.	UNCULTIVATED.		Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Assessment.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Culturable.	Unculturable waste.			Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
Alwar	396,047	298,342	..	275,840	6,326,900	298,001	5,51,575	12 As.	Average Rs. 1-8
Bikaner	91,724	91,724	..	195,256	2,232,840	91,724	1,20,540	2 As.	2 As.
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	36,570	49,000	2 As.	8 As. to Rs. 1-10
Breach Candy	..	..	..	..	..	104	700,12 As.	13 As.	.....
Bundelkhand	..	..	..	Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	468,665	468,665	..	4,015,918	755,000	468,665	9,20,935	8 As. to Rs. 2-8	8 As. to Rs. 2-8
Bombay	225,731	225,731	..	5,095,177	5,095,177	225,731	3,06,794	8 As. to Rs. 2-6	8 As. to Rs. 2-6
Bombay	290,359	290,359	..	1,891,768	498,000	290,359	4,06,889	4 As. to Rs. 3	4 As. to Rs. 3
Bombay	160,885	160,885	..	488,526	775,000	160,885	2,29,081	4 As. to Rs. 1-8	4 As. to Rs. 1-8
Bombay	1,763	1,763	..	622,778	1,342,000	1,763	69,936	4 As. to Rs. 1-4	4 As. to Rs. 1-4
Bombay	..	..	..	2,077,440	1,059,920	21,266	21,900	4 As. to Rs. 1-8	8 As. to Rs. 2-8
Bombay	..	..	..	4,219,290	2,178,440	50,655	66,000	8 As. to Rs. 1	8 As. to Rs. 1
Bombay	..	..	..	3,131,120	6,341,760	216,151	9,09,070	8 As. to Rs. 2	8 As. to Rs. 2
Bombay	..	..	..	2,280,320	2,266,890	60,904	61,878	8 As. to Rs. 2-5	8 As. to Rs. 2-5
Bombay	..	..	..	1,920,000	2,004,100	20,252	24,000	6 As. to Rs. 2-5	6 As. to Rs. 2-5
<b>Total</b>	<b>296,047</b>	<b>298,342</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>27,731,670</b>	<b>28,796,000</b>	<b>2,002,913</b>	<b>28,19,455</b>	<b>8 As.</b>	<b>8 As. to Rs. 2-8</b>
	<b>91,724</b>	<b>91,724</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>22,731,670</b>	<b>28,796,000</b>	<b>2,002,913</b>	<b>28,19,455</b>	<b>2 As.</b>	<b>8 As. to Rs. 1</b>
	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 As.</b>	<b>8 As. to Rs. 2-8</b>
	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2 As.</b>	<b>8 As. to Rs. 2-8</b>

3.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area, in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Estimated net profit per acre.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under ordinary law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities	4	4	4	1,105	276.25	361 Rs. A. P. 13 1	..	..
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common	84	322	85	..	..	*475-8.10 As. 1 P. to Rs. 1-14-3	..	..
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rupees 100	429,940	18,000	500,871	2,083,585	4.09	Rs. 14-3	From 5 As. to Rs. 5	From 5 to 10 Rs.
Holders of Hereditary free tenures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landholders who have redeemed the Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchasers of waste lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	429,944	18,000	500,870	2,083,585	..	..	..	..

\* Average .. .. .

4.—Fiscal.

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

This form must always remain blank in the Administration Reports of British Burma. There are no Zemindaree rights in the Provinces, and no lands are cultivated excepting those which are held direct from the British Government.

5.—Fiscal

Register of Transfers.

Nature of tenure transferred.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS REGISTERED.			AVERAGE AREA, IN ACRES, OF EACH HOLDING TRANSFERRED.			REMARKS.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zemindaries, complete	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Large Zemindaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Zemindaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Villages owned by cultivating communities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shares in ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate holdings of a quasi-hereditary character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holdings of ryots as fixed rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue free tenures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grants	7	3	6	782	673	633	..

**6. Fiscal.**  
**Land Revenue.**

Description of Revenue.	REVENUE, LAST YEAR.		REVENUE, THIS YEAR.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year	14,53,514		14,66,200							Increase due to extension of fallow-land cultivation of previous year, and to land exempted in previous years having become taxable.
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year	18,908		25							
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year	34		2,78,683							
Collections from Government estates	1,07,510	27,26,948	1,70,644	26,00,049	4,58,871	81,73,673	4,78,905	..		
Revenue from sale of Government estates	..		..							
Unproductive Land Revenue not included in above	22,48,520		27,44,901							
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,39,514</b>	<b>27,26,948</b>	<b>26,24,802</b>	<b>26,20,049</b>	<b>4,58,871</b>	<b>81,73,673</b>	<b>4,78,905</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	

**II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.**

**A—Legislative.**

1.—*Statements of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Burma in the year 1870 and sanctioned as required by Law.*

NONE.

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislatures of the Province of British Burma in the year 1870.*

NONE.

3.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative Authority of the Province of British Burma, for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1870.*

NONE.

**B.—Judicial**  
**SHOWING the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing**

Class of tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid judges.	No. of Judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	No. of tribunals.	Composition of tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal and Civil powers. } Paid.. 1	1	1 do. ..	Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,000 under Acts I and XXIV of 1863.			
Do. do. do. exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers. } Paid.. 96	96	1 do. ..	Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, Civil original jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 2,000 under Act I of 1862. Revenue powers as prescribed in the Revenue rules of the Province.			
Small Cause Courts (confined to proper functions.) } 8	8	1 Judge.—The Recorder of Moulmein is also judge of the Court of Small Causes in Moulmein. These Courts were constituted under Act XXI of 1862.	Civil original jurisdiction in Civil suits up to Rs. 1,000. The Small Cause Court of the Government of Rangoon has Civil original jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 only.			
Recorders' Courts. .. 2	2	1 Judge.—Jurors employed in Criminal trials only.	Civil original, Sessions and Criminal appeal.			
Magistrates of full powers, exercising only Criminal powers. 2	2	1 Judge ..	Magistrate of full powers under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861.			
Do. do. exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers. 2	2	1 do. ..	Do. do. do. Civil original jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1862.			
Do. do. exercising Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers, as also powers under Section 44 A, of Act VIII of 1869. 14	14	1 do. ..	Civil original jurisdiction from Rs. 5,000 and upwards without limit under Act I of 1862. Appellate Civil powers over all the Courts in their division. Also Revenue original and appellate powers as in the Revenue rules of the Province.			
Sessions Courts .. 8	8	1 do. with Assessors in Sessions trials.	Power of Court of Sessions under Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861. Appellate jurisdiction. Chief Courts of Districts in their division. The Sessions Courts are constituted as follows:—			
Chief Court of the Province. 1	1	1 Judge ..	The Judge of the Chief Court exercises Criminal and Civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 10,000. In Criminal cases he has power to sentence and to order the trial of death.			

- 1 Chief Commissioner
- 2 Commissioners
- 3 Secretaries
- 4 Deputy Secretaries
- 5 Additional Secretaries
- 6 Assistants
- 7 Clerks
- 8 Peons

**Statement I.**  
**is the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1870.**

Rescribed qualification of judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions entrusted by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.					
	Covenanted.	European.		Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.		
		Commissioned Military officers.	Uncovenanted.														
.. .. 2	1	..	6,000	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. 1	3	2	6,000	4,000	14,478	364	..	..	..	5,100	1,075	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. 5	4	60	6,000	1,740	235,977	97,202	..	..	..	16,11,700	16,240	2,350	..	..	..	..	..
} Barrier of 5 years' standing.	..	3	..	9,150	..	14,310	48,940	..	..	7	..	10,162	..	..	..	..	..
	do. ..	2	..	20,000	..	69,020	78,500	Sessions Judge.	..	14	65	2,370	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. 2	1	..	14,000	..	24,000	945	..	..	..	79	5,025	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. 4	3	..	7,350	..	77,000	2,100	..	..	..	2	1,020	470	394	..	..	..	..
.. .. 4	0	..	12,440	..	204,200	10,472	..	..	..	18	1,400	671	2,200	340	..	..	..
.. .. 2	..	..	20,000	..	102,000	7,200	..	..	..	14	100	15	20	120	..	..	..
.. .. 1	..	..	20,000	..	20,000	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

- 1 Extra Ass. Commissioner in Charge of District.
- 2 Extra Ass. Commissioners in Charge of Districts.
- 3 Extra Ass. Commissioners in Charge of Districts.
- 4 Extra Ass. Commissioners in Charge of Districts.
- 5 Extra Ass. Commissioners in Charge of Districts.
- 6 Extra Ass. Commissioners in Charge of Districts.
- 7 Extra Ass. Commissioners in Charge of Districts.
- 8 Extra Ass. Commissioners in Charge of Districts.

Judicial Statement 2.

STATEMENT of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence in the Province of British Burma, for the year 1870.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Dead, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
<b>CLASS I.</b>							
<i>Offences against the State, the Public, and Justice.</i>							
<i>Against the State.</i>							
Waging war against the Queen .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	
War or depredation on allied powers.. ..	1	12	..	..	8	9	
<i>Relating to Coins, Stamps, Weights and Measures.</i>							
Counterfeiting Coin .. .. .	6	9	8	6	..	..	
Diminishing or altering coin .. .. .	2	4	4	..	..	..	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ..	24	29	12	16	1	..	1 Committed.
Using as genuine counterfeit Stamps, or effacing or altering same. .. .. .	6	6	5	..	..	..	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures .. .. .	8	25	5	20	..	..	
<i>Against Public Justice.</i>							
Personating Public servants or soldier ..	28	59	25	34	..	..	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information .. .. .	66	110	24	83	2	1	
Causing disappearance of evidence .. .. .	6	7	2	6	..	..	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist Public servant .. .. .	37	98	51	47	..	..	
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury .. .. .	155	520	141	384	1	..	
Intentional insult, or interruption in judicial proceeding .. .. .	81	125	14	111	..	..	
Harboring an offender .. .. .	77	123	40	75	4	2	
Taking gift to screen offender .. .. .	17	26	17	7	..	..	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue .. .. .	110	154	20	132	1	..	1 do
Escape from lawful custody or transportation .. .. .	24	36	8	28	..	..	
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign..	508	799	351	442	..	6	
<i>By Public Servants.</i>							
Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public servants .. .. .	47	33	60	43	..	..	
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person .. .. .	14	8	2	1	..	..	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture .. .. .	6	8	8	6	..	..	
Public servant willfully making order or decision contrary to law .. .. .	9	22	12	8	..	..	1 do
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape .. ..	25	32	8	29	..	..	
Public servant negligently suffering escape..	57	67	12	55	..	..	
Breach of Police Act by Police officers ..	101	132	14	119	..	..	
<i>False evidence, False complaints or claims, and Forgery.</i>							
Giving false evidence .. .. .	46	57	26	22	2	2	4 do
Fabricating false evidence .. .. .	9	19	2	2	..	5	do.
Making, testing, or using false statement or certificate .. .. .	6	9	6	3	..	..	
False personation in judicial proceeding ..	6	9	4	5	..	..	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree .. .. .	11	15	11	4	..	..	
False claim in court of justice .. .. .	1	3	..	3	..	..	
False charge of offence .. .. .	15	21	11	8	..	..	1 do.
Privious or vexatious complaint .. .. .	43	57	10	47	..	..	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document .. .. .	25	33	15	12	3	2	1 do.
Making or using false trade marks.. ..	3	6	2	4	..	..	

Judicial Statement 2.—(Continued).

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Accused or discharged	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
<i>Public Nuisance.</i>							
Public nuisances under Penal Code ..	455	854	209	585	..	..	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts .. .. .	1,148	2,746	309	2,437	..	..	
<i>Relating to the Public Peace.</i>							
Rioting or unlawful assembly .. ..	160	1,164	486	666	5	7	
Omitting to inform of, or prevent, riot ..	14	42	27	15	..	..	
Affray .. .. .	163	622	206	416	..	..	
Offences relating to religion .. .. .	31	48	32	16	..	..	
<b>Total Class I....</b>	<b>3,544</b>	<b>8,190</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>5,971</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15 Committed.</b>
<b>CLASS II.</b>							
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>							
Murder (By Dacoits .. .. .)	31	60	14	31	6	10	9 Committed.
By Robbers .. .. .	8	7	3	5	..	..	
By poison (from other motives) ..	30	39	12	20	1	6	
Other murders (from motives connected with women) .. .. .	18	27	7	1	..	3	17 do.
Do. (from other motives) .. .. .	48	88	33	23	4	6	22 do.
Murder on high seas .. .. .	6	8	..	2	..	4	1 do.
Attempt to murder .. .. .	25	40	25	12	6	..	6 do.
Culpable homicide .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..	1	do.
Abetment of suicide .. .. .	18	23	7	14	..	1	
Attempt to commit suicide .. .. .	2	7	2	..	..	..	
Causing miscarriage .. .. .	2	2	2	..	..	..	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth.	117	172	93	67	1	5	0 do.
Grievous hurt .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation .. .. .	261	486	302	184	..	2	
Hurt .. .. .	48	63	31	31	1	..	
Hurt by dangerous weapons .. .. .	3	2	..	2	..	..	
Administering stupefying drugs .. .. .	12	23	8	14	3	..	
Causing hurt to extort property or confession .. .. .	40	76	30	46	..	..	
Act dangerous to life or safety .. .. .	46	88	47	41	..	..	
Wrongful restraint .. .. .	21	63	41	19	..	2	
Wrongful confinement .. .. .	4,440	6,916	5,066	1,857	..	41	
Assault or use of criminal force .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Assault in committing theft .. .. .	1	3	..	2	..	..	
Assault or outraging a woman's modesty ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Assault in attempting to confine .. .. .	4,270	5,783	4,323	1,350	..	25	6 do.
Criminal intimidation or insult .. .. .	60	125	63	72	..	..	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication.	5	8	5	3	..	..	
Unlawful compulsion of labour .. .. .	1	2	2	..	..	..	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave .. .. .	41	74	32	39	..	1	1 do.
Kidnaping or abduction .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement .. .. .	29	48	46	2	..	..	4 do.
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent .. .. .	91	96	87	7	..	1	7 do.
Adultery .. .. .	57	60	37	13	2	1	3 do.
Rape .. .. .	15	24	15	5	..	1	3 do.
Unnatural offences .. .. .	45	59	47	12	..	..	
Defamation .. .. .							
<b>Total Class II....</b>	<b>9,832</b>	<b>14,694</b>	<b>10,467</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>53 Committed.</b>

## Judicial Statement 2.—(Continued.)

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
<b>CLASS III.</b>							
<i>Offences against property</i>							
<i>With violence.</i>							
Dacoity .. .. .	103	408	185	112	25	9	127 Committed.
Preparation or Assembly for dacoity .. .. .	41	35	7	23	..	5	
Robbery with hurt with deadly weapon .. .. .	19	50	9	32	5	..	4 do.
Robbery .. .. .	153	214	78	107	10	2	17 do.
Extortion .. .. .	66	187	94	43	..	..	
House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft .. .. .	405	239	85	142	1	11	
House breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft .. .. .	89	104	49	55	..	..	
House breaking or house-trespass with preparation for attempt at hurt .. .. .	18	17	10	6	..	..	1 do.
House breaking or lurking .. .. .	42	96	40	45	..	..	4 do.
House trespass .. .. .							
<i>Without violence.</i>							
Theft of cattle .. .. .	681	827	237	582	..	8	
Theft ordinary .. .. .	6,355	5,082	1,595	3,412	21	58	6 do.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property .. .. .	499	943	345	592	..	5	1 do.
Dishonest misappropriation of property .. .. .	274	461	245	214	..	2	
Criminal breach of trust .. .. .	97	110	87	49	1	2	1 do.
Cheating .. .. .	173	258	188	64	2	4	
<i>Malicious offences.</i>							
Mischief ordinary .. .. .	307	692	519	170	..	3	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle .. .. .	21	34	32	16	..	..	
Serious mischief by fire .. .. .	69	123	70	23	3	20	7 do.
Setting fire to a vessel on the High Seas .. .. .	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Criminal trespass or house-trespass .. .. .	905	1,869	1,429	433	1	6	
Total Class III .. .. .	10,318	11,706	5,214	6,120	69	135	168 do.
<b>CLASS IV.</b>							
<i>Offences not included in the above Classes.</i>							
Belonging to a gang of Dacoits .. .. .	11	24	15	7	..	..	2 Committed.
Thieves .. .. .	15	37	12	24	..	1	
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood .. .. .	816	1,450	446	930	..	4	
Bad habit and repute .. .. .	195	220	61	150	..	3	
Criminal breaches of contracts of service .. .. .	7	7	6	1	..	..	
Maintenance to wife and children .. .. .	7	7	6	2	..	..	
Selling noxious food .. .. .	2	5	1	4	..	..	
Furious driving or riding .. .. .	4	4	1	3	..	..	
Negligent conduct with fire .. .. .	4	4	1	3	..	..	
Negligently endangering life .. .. .	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Assault on Police officers .. .. .	3	5	4	1	..	..	
Abetting concealment of stolen property .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Other offences .. .. .	34	55	2	38	..	..	
Total Class IV .. .. .	1,640	1,780	555	1,215	..	8	2 do.

## Judicial Statement 2.—(Continued.)

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred &c.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
Special laws of the Province. <i>Breach of laws relating to</i>							
Excise of Spirits and drugs (Abkaree) ..	1,083	1,502	538	1,057	1	16	
Opium (Act XXII of 1868) .. .. .	34	44	14	80	..	..	
Forests .. .. .	64	114	19	95	..	..	
Gaming and Lotteries (Act III of 1867)	566	3,375	713	2,656	1	5	
Post Office .. .. .	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Cattle trespass Act (Act III of 1857) ..	26	59	16	43	..	..	
Arms Act (Act XXXI of 1860) .. .. .	28	41	13	27	..	..	1 Committed.
Opposing Seizure of cattle .. .. .	6	4	..	4	..	..	
Shipping Act of 1854 .. .. .	15	36	1	37	..	..	
Hack carriage rules of 1864 .. .. .	150	463	225	238	..	..	
Income tax Act of 1870 .. .. .	14	200	157	52	..	..	
Local rules .. .. .	86	172	40	131	..	1	
Peace .. .. .	7	11	9	2	..	..	
Crews wages .. .. .	3	6	..	6	..	..	
Stamps .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Police rules .. .. .	52	94	15	79	..	..	
Excise rules .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Ferry rules .. .. .	16	26	1	25	..	..	
Slaughter house rules .. .. .	3	16	16	..	..	..	
Municipalities .. .. .	19	505	375	130	..	..	
Customs Act .. .. .	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Harboring deserted Seamen .. .. .	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Being in possession of Soldiers clothing	6	9	2	7	..	..	
Breach of contract .. .. .	7	9	9	..	..	..	
Passengers' Act .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	165	371	153	211	2	2	3 do.
Total ..	2,348	7,153	2,317	4,804	4	24	4 do.
<b>Abstract.</b>							
Offences under Class I .. .. .	3,544	6,180	2,210	5,901	22	33	15 Committed.
Do. Class II .. .. .	9,834	14,494	10,467	3,809	25	110	85 do.
Do. Class III .. .. .	10,318	11,706	5,214	6,120	69	135	168 do.
Do. Class IV .. .. .	1,040	1,780	555	1,215	..	8	3 do.
Breach of Special Laws of the Province	2,348	7,153	2,317	4,804	4	24	4 do.
Grand Total H. R. ...	27,064	43,338	20,772	21,849	120	272	50 do.

## Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the general result of Criminal trials

British Burma,

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						
	Remain- ing at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Village Officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Magistrates .. .. .	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ..	195	9,253	3,378	11,731	..	2	24,559
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in Cantonments .. .. .	1	541	12	454	..	..	1,008
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction in Towns .. .. .	180	3,418	461	5,087	6	..	9,752
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district .. .. .	68	2,628	210	874	..	..	3,280
Chief Magistrates of districts .. .. .	35	3,697	264	958	3	8	4,965
<b>Total Magistracy .. .. .</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>19,537</b>	<b>4,334</b>	<b>19,204</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43,573</b>
Sessions Courts .. .. .	17	236	..	..	..	252	465
High Court .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Grand Total....</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>19,773</b>	<b>4,334</b>	<b>19,204</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>44,058</b>

## 3, (Criminal).

*in the Tribunals of various classes in the Provinces of  
in the year 1870.*

Persons disposed of.					Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	..	..	..	1	6	..
2,630	10,345	11,325	97	16	150	4	29,914	..
195	212	667	2	2	..	6	1,134	..
2,077	1,873	4,689	69	9	45	6	8,900	..
155	879	2,026	175	27	18	2.3	6,257	..
480	1,086	2,164	165	15	65	6.6	7,511	..
6,827	14,305	21,810	498	69	274	..	54,072	..
..	106	278	13	45	48	34.6	1,190	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,527	14,501	22,668	511	114	317	..	85,266	..

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO											Persons ordered to find or give.						
	Death.	Transportation.		Imprisonment.			Fines.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give.		Recognisance.	Sureties for good behaviour.						
		For life.	For a term.	Rigorous.	Simple.	For forfeiture of property.												
													With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.				
Magistrates.—Unpaid ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	2,138	188	..	257	8,629	18	71	..	4	12				
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction ..	..	..	..	..	1,437	98	..	184	4,853	14	75	10	3	650				
Chief Magistrates of Districts ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	4	1,093	41	..	304	1,055	17	80	29	6	488
Total Magistracy ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	4,671	327	..	745	14,240	52	226	39	15	1,150
Sessious Judges ..	33	35	14	..	..	100	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	33	35	22	..	..	4	..	..	4,870	332	1	749	14,941	52	226	39	15	1,150

4, (Oriminal).

Tribunals in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																		
	Fines.							Imprisonment.					Whipped.						
	Rs. 10 and under.	" 50 "	" 100 "	" 500 "	" 1,000 "	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of commutation.	15 days.		6 months.	2 years.	7 years.	Whipped.				
										Rigorous.	Simple.				50 Stripes and under.	30 Stripes and under.			
..	3	..	..	..	..	90	90	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
3,998	4,553	242	7	..	..	1,08,549	89,161	5,819	624	32	1,646	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,280	1,142	110	83	3	..	90,684	48,517	2,353	207	63	765	54	557	8	8	1	..	11	37
516	458	170	75	3	4	77,834	25,355	3,249	106	11	460	65	521	4	140	..	1	7	62
7,803	6,150	528	164	6	4	2,17,207	1,62,923	11,451	937	78	2,832	378	1,079	12	148	1	..	59	143
..	3	..	7	1	..	4,100	..	..	..	..	10	3	45	1	82	..	..	..	..
7,803	6,150	528	171	6	4	2,22,307	1,62,923	11,451	937	78	2,802	381	1,124	13	230	1	..	59	143

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the result of Appeal and  
of British Burma,

TRIBUNAL	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 404, C. Cr. P.	Number	
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.
1	2	3	4
Magistrates of Districts.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates.	..	..
	Appeals from paid Magistrates.	425	85
Magistrates of Towns.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates.	..	..
	Appeals from paid Magistrates.	35	6
Magts. of Cantonments.	Appeals from unpaid Magistrates.	..	..
	Appeals from paid Magistrates.	4	9
Sessions Courts.	Appeal from unpaid Judge.	..	..
	Appeal from paid Judge.	423	62
Chief Court of the Province		116	17
Total	970	108	100

5, (Criminal).

Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province  
during the year 1870.

of Persons.						REMARKS
Sentences dis- missed.	Re- sentences verged.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence or- dated.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	
88	109	1	..	..	1	2 Transferred.
..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	3	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
85	78	7	9	9	6	
14	13	..	..	..	15	
116	105	9	8	9	20	2 Transferred.

Judicial Statement

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil suits instituted

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Suits for Money, distinguishing Suits up to Rs. 500, cognizable by Small Cause Courts from "other cases."																	
	On written objections.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Breach of contract falling under the Rent Law.		Movable property or value thereof.		Damages.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Patl Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	2,751	228	1,081	161	633	34	1,165	11	2,235	53	1,389	1	377	8	2,044	23	1,994	0
Chief Courts of Districts ..	..	2	3	..	2	..	9	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	2
Recorders' Courts ..	277	360	..	16	1	3	..	22	..	17	..	23	..	2	144	..	15	..
Small Cause Courts.	2,905	8	1,101	6	107	1	350	5	1,251	11	330	..	611	2	281	7	54	7
Grand Total....	5,980	696	3,085	185	741	..	1,624	39	3,485	23	1,729	25	982	10	3,227	30	2,060	17

B, (Civil.)

in the Civil Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1870.

Suits under the Rent Law.										Other Suits.									
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distress.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For cottages or kuboolas.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1205	137	290	365	290	5	194	1170	174	227	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	16	14	9	1	..	8	8	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1217	147	306	379	290	6	194	1179	174	227	..	11

**Judicial Statement 7, (Civil.)**  
*STATEMENT showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.*

VALUE OF SUITS.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.			
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonshiff, Deputy Collector, and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>In Civil Courts.</i>									
Not exceeding .. .. .	Rs. 5		266	2,323		3	Rs. 19,242	A. 2	P. 1
" " " " " " " " " "	20		2,173	5,455	4	72	1,06,719	15	7
" " " " " " " " " "	100		3,046	6,829	5	265	6,45,952	11	1
" " " " " " " " " "	500		1,131	2,341	6	162	6,87,471	6	1
" " " " " " " " " "	1,000		105	170	8	115	3,22,725	1	6
" " " " " " " " " "	5,000			58	2	193	5,40,597	4	5
" " " " " " " " " "	10,000				3	39	2,85,069	11	6
" " " " " " " " " "	100,000				6	13	6,07,716	6	6
Exceeding .. .. .	100,000					1	5,00,776		
Not valued .. .. .						5			
<b>Total .. .. .</b>			<b>6,731</b>	<b>19,016</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>37,12,323</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>In Revenue Courts.</i>									
Not exceeding .. .. .	Rs. 5			278	742		4,612	3	1
" " " " " " " " " "	20			190	191		4,607	1	1
" " " " " " " " " "	100			24	219		12,119	6	5
" " " " " " " " " "	500			65	81		48,138	12	3
" " " " " " " " " "	1,000			2	12		9,890	10	0
" " " " " " " " " "	5,000			11			12,876	0	0
" " " " " " " " " "	10,000				1		6,200	0	0
" " " " " " " " " "	100,000								
Exceeding .. .. .	100,000								
<b>Total in Revenue Courts .. .. .</b>				<b>350</b>	<b>1,246</b>		<b>97,974</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>			<b>6,731</b>	<b>19,366</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>38,00,297</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>

**Judicial Statement 8, (Civil.)**  
*STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> &c.	CONTENDED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to arbitration.
													Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.	
Village Courts .. .. .	551	8,218		2,549	14	110	1,185	30	325	785	2,000	70	1,422	614	8,164	252	65	17	14.4	14.4	53
Small Cause Courts .. .. .																					
General Local Tribunals .. .. .																					
Field Sub-Divisional Tribunals .. .. .	292	19,145	19	10,658	27	80	3,542	409	1,612	1,809	1,835	31	6,534	2,650	19,019	287	23	10	23.77	9.62	147
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District .. .. .																					
Chief Courts of Districts .. .. .	3	23	3	66	7	2	2	2		4	1		13	7	78	2	1	1	25.73	0.33	
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction .. .. .	236	1,613	15	1,988	2	3	143	11	56	116	951	74	281	127	1,743	111	36	40	15.3	4.0	
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction .. .. .																					
Admiralty .. .. .																					
Patronage .. .. .																					
Maritime .. .. .																					
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>29,005</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28,995</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8,554</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>28,904</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64.27</b>	<b>17.54</b>	<b>306</b>
<i>Revenue Courts.</i>																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals .. .. .																					
Field Sub-Divisional Tribunals .. .. .		554		500		51	75	7	30	50	22		146	132	536	14		14	9	4	
Courts of Collectors .. .. .		1,246		1,246		116	70			522	65		165	204	1,233	13	10	3	6	5	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>		<b>1,799</b>		<b>1,796</b>		<b>167</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>167</b>		<b>311</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>30,804</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31,791</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8,865</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>30,733</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>35.18</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>309</b>

### Judicial Statement 7, (Civil.)

STATEMENT showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

VALUE OF SUITS.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.		
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Munsiff, Deputy Collectors' and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>In Civil Courts.</i>								
Not exceeding .. .. .	Rs. 5	266	3,323	...	3	10,242	2	1
" " " " " " " " " " " "	20	2,173	5,455	4	72	1,03,719	15	7
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	3,046	8,623	5	235	6,43,952	11	1
" " " " " " " " " " " "	500	1,141	2,331	6	162	6,87,471	6	1
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,000	105	170	8	115	9,22,725	1	8
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5,000	...	58	2	103	5,40,697	4	5
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10,000	...	...	3	89	2,85,069	11	...
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100,000	...	...	6	13	6,07,718	6	6
Exceeding & valued .. .. .	100,000	...	...	...	1	5,00,776	...	...
					5	...		
Total ..		6,731	19,016	34	844	37,12,272	10	5
<i>In Revenue Courts.</i>								
Not exceeding .. .. .	Rs. 5	...	278	742	...	4,612	3	1
" " " " " " " " " " " "	20	...	140	191	...	4,67	1	8
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100	...	54	219	...	12,119	6	5
" " " " " " " " " " " "	500	...	65	81	...	48,128	12	2
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,000	...	2	12	...	9,330	10	0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5,000	...	11	...	...	12,376	0	0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10,000	...	...	1	...	6,300	0	0
" " " " " " " " " " " "	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding .. .. .	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total in Revenue Courts ..		...	550	1,246	...	87,874	1	5
Grand Total ..		6,731	19,566	1,280	844	38,00,046	11	10

### Judicial Statement 8, (Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to arbitration.		
													Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.			
Village Courts .. .. .	331	8,318	...	8,549	14	110	1,185	30	325	785	3,000	79	1,422	614	8,164	332	45	17	14	14	55		
Small Cause Courts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
General Local Tribunals .. .. .	292	19,143	18	19,453	27	80	3,342	409	1,612	1,803	1,835	31	6,834	2,000	10,019	287	21	10	23	77	9		
Sub-Divisional Tribunals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts .. .. .	2	82	5	46	7	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chief Courts of Districts .. .. .	256	1,612	15	1,863	42	3	142	11	56	116	931	74	281	127	1,743	111	36	40	153	46	9		
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Admiralty .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Testamentary .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Matrimonial .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Insolvent .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>29,005</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29,065</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8,556</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>28,964</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>309</b>
<i>REVENUE COURTS.</i>																							
Unaided Local Tribunals .. .. .	...	554	...	550	...	51	80	7	30	50	22	...	146	132	536	14	...	14	9	4	...		
Sub-Divisional Tribunals .. .. .	...	1,246	...	1,246	...	116	70	...	...	553	85	...	165	204	1,233	13	10	3	4	5	...		
Courts of Collectors .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>		
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>30,801</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31,701</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8,661</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>30,733</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>309</b>

### Judicial Statement 9, (Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

CLASS OF COURT.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Heard ex-parte.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 388, Act VIII, 1869.	Objections allowed.	REMARKS.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collector's Appellate Court .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Appellate Court of District.	108	1,879	9	1,491	9	52	180	12	25	639	74	319	87	1,447	44	..	..	7	7
Civil Appeals .. .. .																			
Revenue Appeals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province .. .. .	5	125	..	140	..	7	60	..	4	30	5	14	3	123	17	..	..	..	..
Chief Court of Province.	6	54	..	60	1	..	42	..	1	3	..	..	..	46	14	4	..	..	..
Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction .. .. .																			
From District Courts .. .. .																			
Special Appeals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	114	1,568	9	1,601	10	59	282	12	30	721	79	833	90	1,616	75	4	..	7	7

### Judicial Statement 10, (Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1870.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and Number of coercive processes issued.					REMARKS.					
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.			Orders under Section 324, Code of Procedure.				
Village Courts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts .. .. .	51	2,728	15	2,792	1,680	756	40	8	868	596	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local and Sub-divisional Civil Courts .. .. .	123	4,328	12	4,963	3,156	1,633	166	94	516	1,945	762	742	380	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Courts .. .. .	9	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts .. .. .	2	158	5	165	84	70	11	..	38	34	61	38	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts .. .. .	18	691	52	761	182	315	19	..	96	125	95	230	177	6	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	203	8,405	82	8,690	5,011	2,749	238	102	1,505	2,756	1,159	990	564	6	..	..	..	..	..

### Judicial Statement 11, (Civil).

STATEMENT showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors Trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Sessions' Court, Arakan .. .. .	3 Assessors	..	42	..	..	33	9	Juries and Assessors have been principally employed in Criminal trial only.	
Do. Pegu .. .. .	14 do.	..	160	..	..	116	44		
Do. Tenasserim .. .. .	..	..	32	..	..	24	8		
Judicial Court, Rangoon, (Criminal).	5 Jurors as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.	20	..	..	..	..	..		
Do. Moulmein, do.	Do.	9	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	..	45	234	..	..	173	61	..	

APPENDIX

### Judicial Statement 12.

STATEMENT of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

CLASS OF REGISTRY OFFICE.	Number of Officers.	Number of Deeds registered.														Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.	
		Obligation for payment of money not secured on real property.				Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.			Authorities to adopt.
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.								
Arakan Division .. .. .	3	..	..	7	2	124	..	..	..	1	20	2	121	10	..	..	616-0-0	24-12-0
Pegu do. .. .. .	9	2	61	108	36	23	11	10	..	2	87	8	401	148	5	90	2,034-0-0	842-8-0
Tenasserim do. .. .. .	3	1	5	17	17	37	1	1	..	1	41	2	231	4	3	..	828-0-0	316-0-0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	17	3	66	172	54	194	12	20	..	6	148	12	1,073	162	8	90	4,578-0-0	881-4-0

APPENDIX

XIII

O.

GENERAL RETURN showing number and distribution of Prisoners

CLASS OF GAOLS.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS									
	Number of Gaols.	Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Gaols.	Total in Gaol during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentences, payment of fines &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.
Central Gaols { Rangoon Maulmain	2	1,603	1,580	863	4,053	1,953	23	1	..	3
		942	518	100	1,560	642	23	3	..	1
Divisional Gaol { Akyab	1	423	675	29	1,127	723	8	..	..	2
2nd Class District Gaols { Bassein Thayetmyo Kyonk Phyo Sandoway Toungoo	5	214	719	..	933	655	2	..	..	1
		411	540	579	1,530	907	7	2	..	4
		179	196	..	375	208	..	..	..	..
		48	71	..	119	54	1	..	..	4
		76	232	..	308	178	6	2	..	3
District Lock-ups { Hensdale Myanong Proma Shwe-gyen Tavoy Mergui	6	40	656	4	700	370	..	..	..	1
		16	832	10	878	267	..	1	..	3
		54	1,208	..	1,261	584	..	..	..	1
		15	284	2	301	173	..	1	..	..
		17	108	1	121	94	..	..	..	..
7	71	1	79	46	..	..	..	..	..	
Total....	18	4,667	7,789	1,411	13,867	8,945	73	10	..	28

1.—Prisons.

in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma for the year 1870.

DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.											Number of punishments for breaches of Gaol discipline.				
Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Gaols.	Average number in Gaol during the year.	Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment.					Under sentence of simple Imprisonment.					Total.	By Flogging.	Other punishments.			
				Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	Under trial.				Civil prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	Insane persons not sentenced prisoners.
73	3	104	1,830	38	..	290	539	292	356	..	197	185	3	24	..	60	1,964	467	60
18	2	8	971	200	46	60	250	114	134	..	42	23	49	24	..	12	949	78	35
52	11	16	462	11	7	15	150	66	85	..	15	21	27	3	..	3	352	59	1
6	2	8	232	..	..	2	68	60	93	..	2	34	28	0	2	2	301	19	65
21	1	65	484	..	..	4	6	354	120	..	2	43	4	1	..	3	657	60	4
0	..	29	170	..	11	25	30	41	17	..	..	7	0	8	1	..	146	1	..
3	..	..	47	..	9	4	18	34	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	59	2	2
11	..	28	55	..	..	..	24	25	13	..	5	14	1	..	..	2	54	4	..
..	..	227	58	..	..	..	2	0	66	..	..	25	6	2	..	..	112	9	20
6	..	490	71	..	1	..	2	13	48	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	74	25	3
9	7	667	54	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	3	27	..	..	..	50	..	..
1	2	87	39	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	23	26	2	..	..	64	2	..
2	..	10	17	..	1	1	..	..	11	..	..	3	0	3	..	..	24	..	..
..	..	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	15	0	..	10	3	1	..	..	82	1	0
311	..	1,672	4,556	243	73	339	1,079	1,010	267	..	263	275	108	77	8	83	4,743	719	139

GENERAL RETURN showing number and distribution of Prisoners

CLASS OF GAOLS.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS									
	Number of Gaols.	Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Gaols.	Total in Gaol during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fines &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of debtors.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.
Central Gaols { Rangoon Maulmain }	2	1,602 942	1,580 518	863 100	4,053 1,500	1,959 642	33 23	1 2	..	3 1
Divisional Gaol { Akyab }	1	423	675	29	1,127	723	3	..	..	2
2nd Class District Gaols { Bassein Thayetmyo Kyoak Phyo Sandoway Toungoo }	5	214 411 179 48 76	719 546 106 71 232	.. 579 .. .. ..	933 1,536 375 119 306	655 907 308 54 179	2 7 .. 1 6	.. 2 .. .. 3	.. .. .. .. ..	1 4 .. 4 3
District Look-ops { Honsdab Myanong Promo Shwe-gyen Tavoy Margui }	6	40 16 25 15 17 7	656 852 1,200 284 108 71	4 19 .. 2 1 1	700 878 1,301 361 121 79	376 367 584 173 98 46	.. .. .. 1 1 ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	1 6 2 .. .. ..
Total.....	14	4,047	7,768	1,232	13,252	6,942	73	10	..	20

1.—Prisons.

in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma for the year 1870.

DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.													Number of punishments for breaches of Gaol discipline.			
Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Gaols.	Average number in Gaol during the year.	Under sentence of rigorous Imprisonment.						Under sentence of simple Imprisonment.			Under trial.	Civil prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	Lunatic persons not sentenced prisoners.	Total.	By Flogging.	Other punishments.
				Under sentence of transportation.	Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.							
73	3	104	1,830	88	..	290	559	292	356	..	197	165	3	24	..	60	1,964	467	60
18	2	8	971	200	46	60	210	114	134	..	42	23	49	24	..	12	949	73	25
52	11	16	462	11	7	15	150	66	35	..	15	21	37	3	..	3	352	68	1
6	2	8	232	..	2	68	60	93	..	2	34	23	9	2	3	3	501	12	65
21	1	65	484	..	4	6	354	120	..	2	43	4	1	..	3	557	60	4	
9	..	29	170	..	11	25	30	41	17	..	7	8	8	1	..	140	1	..	
3	..	..	47	..	9	4	18	24	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	59	2	2	
11	..	23	65	..	..	..	24	25	13	..	5	14	1	..	2	64	4	..	
..	..	227	58	..	..	2	9	66	..	..	25	6	2	..	..	112	9	30	
6	..	490	71	..	1	2	13	46	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	74	25	8	
9	7	657	54	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	2	27	..	..	..	59	..	..	
1	2	87	39	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	21	25	2	..	..	64	2	..	
9	..	10	17	..	1	1	..	11	..	..	2	6	3	..	..	24	..	..	
..	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	10	3	1	..	..	32	1	8	
211	1,072	4,556	213	73	200	1,079	1,312	307	..	293	375	100	77	3	63	4,745	710	120	

**C. 2.—Prisons.**  
**STATEMENT showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of the Prisoners in each Prison of the Province of British Burma, during the year 1870.**

Name of each Gaol. (Central District and Local Gaols being classed in succession.)	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average per centage of Mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Gaol and Gaol buildings and state (whether crowded or otherwise in present year.)	Superficial feet within Gaol Walls to each Prisoner.	Cubic feet in Wards to each Prisoner.	Daily Diet of each Prisoner in lbs., distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.		Average number in Gaol during the year of all classes.	AVERAGE WEIGHT.				SICK IN HOSPITAL.				Total died and released without cure.	Per centage of deaths to average strength.	Per centage of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.		
						Non-labouring.	Labouring.		Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Of each Prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each Prisoner at the end of the year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, cured or transferred.	Remaining.				Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.
Moulmein	Unconv. Servants	No recd.	Lays, airy, lofty wards with wooden walls and floors and tiled roofs. Floors 12 feet above the ground. Slightly crowded at the end of the year.	354	423	Rice 1 8 1 6 Veget. 0 8 0 0 Fish or Egg 0 4 0 4 Ghee 0 0 0 0 Salt 0 0 0 0 Oil 0 0 0 0 Condiments 0 1 0 0	1,942	131	131	132	132	52	1,416	1,363	90	84	1	73	74	3.90	4.04
Divisional Gaol Akyab.	Asst. Surgeon	Do.	Doubled storied brick work buildings, wooden floors and tiled roofs, wards very capacious. Not crowded.	320	218	Do.	1,020	131	131	132	132	7	279	281	5	9	18	20	1.45	2.05	
Divisional Gaol Akyab.	Surgeon	Do.	Building of wood throughout with shingled roofs, floor raised 4 feet from the ground. Not crowded.	179	154	Do.	480	129	131	129	130	1	391	397	7	9	62	62	11.25	11.25	

Do. Class. Dis. Deputy Comm. Criminal Commission.	Do.	Do.	Brick work barracks with leaf roof, wooden floor and bamboo mat walls, between the brickwork pillars. Not crowded.	390	101	Do.	200	131	131	132	132	19	258	300	7	17	9	9	6.29	6.29	
Sandoway	Do.	Do.	Brick work buildings with leaf roof, floor of wood raised 4 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	473	2,460	Do.	61	131	131	132	122	1	21	20	2	3	3	3	0.38	0.38	
Thayemyo	Asst. Commr.	Do.	Brick work buildings with iron roof, earthwork floor. Prisoners sleep on benches raised 5 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	495	220	Do.	505	131	131	132	132	16	238	306	10	18	21	23	4.33	4.75	
Bassien	Asst. Surgeon Unconv.	Do.	Brick work buildings with iron roof and earth work floor. Prisoners sleep on benches 2 feet off the ground. Not crowded.	778	1,244	Do.	316	131	131	132	132	6	94	96	4	12	0	6	2.12	2.12	
Poumpou	Asst. Commr.	Do.	Do. do. do. do.	2,171	2,641	Do.	92	131	131	132	132	6	204	209	0	3	11	14	12.94	16.67	
District Lock-ups Bhamo.	Do.	Do.	Masonry building wooden barracks, walls raised 10 feet off the ground.	340	336	Do.	79	131	131	132	132	..	45	43	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Kyaukse	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do. do.	396	331	Do.	81	131	131	132	132	..	284	280	4	5	6	7	8.45	9.35	
Prome	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do. do.	217	320	Do.	83	131	131	132	132	8	163	167	4	4	9	9	16.60	16.66	
Shwe-gyen	Deputy Commr.	Do.	Brick work building, with brick work wards and wooden floors raised 3 feet and tiled roof. Not crowded.	251	1,640	Do.	47	131	131	132	132	..	16	15	1	2	1	2	2.56	5.12	
Tavoy	Do.	Do.	Wooden buildings with leaf roof and wooden floors raised 3 feet off the ground.	2,706	1,900	Do.	23	131	131	132	132	1	20	20	1	1	2	2	11.76	11.76	
Merga	Do.	Do.	Do. do. do. do.	3,333	1,789	Do.	21	131	131	132	132	..	43	41	2	1	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total				988	1,054	.....	4,906	131	131	132	132	130	2,637	2,638	148	174	10	211	211	4.90	4.81



C. 4.—Prisons—(Continued.)

CLASS OF PRISONS.	For additions and repairs to Gaol.		For Miscellaneous contingencies.		Total.		Average Net cost of each Prisoner after deducting profits credited.		Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, showing number of pounds obtained for one Rupee.											
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Raddi.	Fish.	Meat.	Dhall.	Grapes.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Chillies or condiments.	Fuel.	Arta.	
Central Prisons.	914	2 2 5	4	56 10 6	57	7 3	72 10 1	0 2 4	8 4 5	16	14	2 3	38	6 4	4	38	6 4	18 11 5	200	8
Maulmain	5	8 12	8	51 9 8	55	6 10	55 9 3	13 11 6	6 6 0	16	21	14 3	64	6 4	4	19	6 4	9 4 3	8	8
Akyab	1 5	2 1 8	8	41 14 4	37	10 8	93 9 3	22 13 7	8 5 5	16	33	0 2	•	•	•	55	6 5	14 10 0	•	8
2nd Class District Gaols.	2 8 18	1 1 5	•	56 4 10	51	6 1	69 10 1	9 2 4	•	•	16	•	•	•	•	48	•	13 11 6	•	8
Thayetmyo	4	1 15	•	52 5 9	51	10 10	58 12 0	6 9 4	•	•	16	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Kyoak Payoo.	1 15	3 12	•	28 12 2	43	11 8	96	43	6 4	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Sawdoway	1 15	4 14	•	6 99 12 4	44	4 1	96	9 6 0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Toumpoo	29 14	5 5 14	•	118 5 5	117	15 7	80 2 0	6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Henzada	9	17 8	•	6 72 7	97	5 10	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Myasaung	6 11	4 57	•	9 32 14	104	1 14	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Prongs	33	2 58	•	4 127 6	9	105 13 7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
District Lock-ups.	3 15	1 11 12	•	87 16	163	10 9	81	0 8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Shaw-Gen	10	3 11	•	56 5 10	59	1 10	76	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Twey	2 5	1 5 1	•	3 83 9	•	9 7	116	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Mergat	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48	•	21 5 5	•	8
Total	5 5 1 3 4	6 56 1 8	88	2 4	85	2 3	14 3 3	14 3 3	7 4 1	16	17	2 0	45 6 4	4 3 2	4	19 2 1	11 0 5	339	8	8

\* Good supplied.

† Fed at a constant rate of 1 Anna and 8 pias each labouring, and 1 Anna and 6 pias non-labouring prisoner per diem.

‡ Fed at a constant rate of 1 Anna and 6 pias for each labouring and non-labouring prisoner by contract.

C. 5.—Prisons.

STATEMENT showing Sex, Age, previous Convictions and Education of prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1870.

CLASS OF PRISONS.	Sex.		Age.							No. of times CONVICTED.				EDUCATION.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 15 years.	13 and under 16.	10 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st Conviction.	2nd Conviction.	3rd Conviction.	More than 3 times Convicted.	Uncertain.	No. who can read only.	No. who read and write.	No. of foreign who received their instruction in Gaol.	Language and character in which they read and write.	
Central Gaols.	1,270	7	1,277	•	15	22	753	652	437	27	5	1502	194	56	34	91	1,251	92	56	•	{ English, Bengali, Persian, Nagpore, Burmese, Tamil, Telugu and Chinese.
Maulmain	836	9	844	•	•	•	39	132	148	11	•	801	19	•	•	41	276	112	10	•	{ English, Burmese, Hindoo, Orday, Tamil, Telugu, and Chinese.
District Gaols.	415	5	420	•	•	•	63	18	26	17	•	54	45	2	•	•	49	155	5	•	{ Burmese, Bengali, Persian, Chinese and English.
Thayetmyo	128	1	129	•	•	•	13	16	10	17	•	41	14	•	•	•	33	12	•	•	{ English, Hindi, Bengali, Persian, Nagpore and Burmese.
Kyoak Payoo.	113	10	123	•	•	•	163	543	27	52	•	245	109	40	18	129	200	150	•	•	{ Burmese, Bengali and Burmese.
Sawdoway	207	2	209	•	•	•	15	184	75	26	•	214	37	1	•	163	90	34	•	•	{ English, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali and Burmese.
Toumpoo	79	3	82	•	•	•	9	44	19	5	1	61	12	2	•	•	46	12	•	•	{ English, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali and Burmese.
Henzada	166	7	173	•	•	•	12	15	30	35	11	13	7	10	2	76	69	8	•	•	{ Burmese and Kereh.
Myasaung	65	1	66	•	•	•	4	29	25	17	•	47	12	5	•	2	36	29	•	•	{ Burmese, Hindoo, Tamil and Bengali.
Prongs	19	4	23	•	•	•	1	13	6	2	1	27	•	•	•	•	13	10	•	•	{ Burmese.
Shaw-Gen	83	2	85	•	•	•	1	11	8	10	5	1	57	•	•	•	10	2	•	•	{ Burmese.
Twey	37	3	40	•	•	•	•	18	8	4	•	15	4	3	•	•	19	5	•	•	{ Burmese.
Mergat	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	{ Burmese.
Total	4,200	50	4,250	•	34	111	1,472	1,542	1,044	140	31	3,504	454	151	65	324	2,109	696	601	•	



D.—1 Police.

IV

STATEMENT showing the Police force entertained in the Province of British Burma during the year 1870.

APPENDIX

IV

REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE, INCLUDING TOWN POLICE SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.													VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE, NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.												
Total number of all grades during the year.					Detail of number at the end of year.							Average of annual pay.			Total cost including contingencies.										
Remaining last year.	Recreated this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at the end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men.		Number for whom fire arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom battons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each foot man.	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and Offs. etc.	Paid by Local funds.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emolument of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1,887	1,822	110	1,712	5,286	56	399	5,431	..	5,031	1,194	671	£376-4-0 or Rs. 3,792-0-0	£44-10-0 or Rs. 445-0-0	..	£13-8-0 or Rs. 139-0-0	£116,010-6 or Rs. 11,600,103-0-0	..	£12,985-16-0 or Rs. 1,23,858-0-0	864	534	£12 or Rs. 120 per annum.	Local cess fund.	£10,365-18-0 or Rs. 1,03,659-0-0	6,750	£138,789-0-0 or Rs. 13,87,600-0-0

Column 6. Total 156 European Officers.

Column 7. Total 399 Native Officers.

Column 8. Total 5,431 Foot men.

16 Inspectors.  
88 Head Constables.  
325 Sergeants.

5,102 Constables.  
329 Boatmen.

Police 2.

STATEMENT showing distribution of Regular Police Force in the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870.

General Distribution of Officers and Men.					No. of Sub-divisions under a European Officer.	No. of Sub-divisions under a superior Native Officer or Thannah.	Total number of Police Posts.	Average of each European officer's charge.		Average of each Native officer's charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main lines of road.	Remarks.
Armed Constables in Troops.	Guarding Constables in Troops.	At Head-Quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Guards furnished to other departments.	Remaining available for Police duty.				Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12 Sergeants. 127 Constables.	2 Hd. Constables. 348 Constables.	4 Inspr. 20 Sergeants. 8 Constables. 17 Constables.	4 Sergeants. 94 Constables.	4,656	46	23	224	1,677	44,305	225	6,263	7 miles.	30 1/2 miles.	

Column 5. 1 Inspector General.  
11 Superintendents.  
6 Assistant Superintendents.  
32 Inspectors.  
73 Head Constables.  
244 Sergeants.  
3,982 Constables.  
307 Boatmen.

Column 6. 48 European Officers in charge of 224 Police Posts or Thannahs.

Column 7. 15 Inspectors and 83 Head Constables—96 Superior Native Officers in charge of 224 Police Posts or Thannahs.

4,656 Available for duty.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT shewing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Province of British Burma, on the last day of the year 1870.

Classification according to religion, races &c.		Average Age.		Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.	Stones.	Lbs.
According to religions	Mahomedans .. .. .	33	4	5	3	7	6
	Hindoes .. .. .	30	6	5	4	9	8
	Sekhs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Christians .. .. .	33	5	5	4	7	6
	Parsees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Buddhists .. .. .	31	6	5	2	6	11
According to countries and races	Ethiopienses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Punjabees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Afghans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Belochoes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	From Western Himalayas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Eastern Himalayas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bengalies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	From Mahratta countries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telunges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Canarees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tamils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Majahars .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Natives of India .. .. .	33	4	5	5	7	8
	Burmese .. .. .	31	6	5	3	6	6
Karens .. .. .	32	6	5	3	6	9	
Malays .. .. .	33	6	5	3	7	6	
Shans .. .. .	30	6	5	2	7	4	
Divisions according to Castes	Brakmins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajpoots .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
General average .. .. .		32	5	5	3	7	6

Police 4.

STATEMENT shewing general result of Police operations in regard to each great Crime usually dealt with by the Police.

1	PERSONS ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANT.					CASES PROSECUTED BY INFORMATION BEFORE MAGISTRATE.				
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of information lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	No. of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.
Offences against public justice .. .. .	1,243	17	361	2	838	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to Coins or Stamps .. .. .	30	2	15	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Murder (For sake of robbery .. .. .)	31	2	9	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Murder (For other motives .. .. .)	144	6	55	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable Homicide .. .. .	40	4	12	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Attempts at Homicide .. .. .	20	1	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Other serious offences against the person not convicted with attacks on Property .. .. .	638	20	194	2	388	..	..	..	..	..
Public and local nuisances .. .. .	2,640	12	206	3	2,399	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for the same .. .. .	124	6	38	..	79	..	..	..	..	..
Theft by house-breaking or house trespass without personal violence .. .. .	320	13	144	..	176	..	..	..	..	..
Theft .. .. .	4,710	543	1,828	..	4,259	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen property .. .. .	928	34	235	..	594	..	..	..	..	..
Mischief of various Character .. .. .	753	13	445	..	299	..	..	..	..	..
Belonging to gang of Bandits, Robbers or Thieves .. .. .	160	1	25	..	134	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	1,342	74	200	..	890	..	..	..	..	..
Minor offences of special laws enforceable by Police .. .. .	4,719	46	973	1	3,671	..	..	..	..	..
Minor offences not enforceable by Police but prosecuted by information before Magistrate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,563	6,128	6,301	2,727	..
Total .. .. .	13,648	628	4,664	6	12,750	..	3,563	6,128	6,301	2,727

Column 2.

Dial 113, Continued to Column 3, under trial before the Magistrate 132, in custody of Police 31-313, inclusive.

E. Military-1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1870-71.

Arms or Services.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.					DETAIL OF FORCE AT END OF YEAR 1870.							AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF EACH.																								
	Remaining at the end of year.	Recruited this year.	Died.		Remaining at the end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Men.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	Total cost including Contingencies.																					
			In action.	Otherwise.			Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	So. of Guns.							European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid camp followers and Non-combatants.																
Artillery.	310	40	0	0	15	8	3-5	4-5	5-5	2-10	12	..	26	318	217	4,376	4	..	..	..	438	9	..	212	..	9	110	3	..	2,03,716	11	..					
Infantry..	1,458	316	..	30	20	92	20	1,633	2-10 & 2-21	..	67	..	92	1,380	180	4,763	15	4	..	..	368	5	9	197	1	6	194	9	2	3,88,076	6	4					
Total ..	1,768	356	..	30	20	110	37	1,651	..	..	16	79	..	118	1,608	400	4,509	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	7	4	204	9	1	182	6	1	5,91,796	1	4
Sappers ..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	A Co. Sappers & Miners.	..	1	2	15	92	7	584	..	..	75	..	8	23	9	10	10	6	8	6	7	..	28,368	11	..				
Infantry ..	3,971	21	..	16	18	2	3	2,846	2-10 & 2-21 F	..	83	68	58	244	90	8,413	13	3	795	12	5	194	14	5	122	7	4	116	8	5	7,42,374	10	..				
Total ..	4,083	21	..	16	18	2	3	2,953	..	..	84	76	68	2,508	97	4,998	14	7	434	6	6	109	4	1	66	7	..	62	7	8	7,70,648	5	9				
Grand Total..	4,901	377	..	41	41	112	40	4,904	3-5 4-5 5-5 & 2-10 & 2-21 F	..	112	70	214	4,304	503	4,534	4	1	434	6	6	256	5	9	135	8	..	107	6	10	1,302,439	6	4				

Military-2.

STATEMENT showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma in the year 1870-71.

ARM OF SERVICE.	EMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.						EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service.	No. of permanent Contingents occupied.	No. of Out-post occupied.	Average number of men at Head quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.	Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			No. of Divisional or Section parades during the year.	No. of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry.
				On duty.	Of duty.			On duty.	Of duty.	On duty.			
EUROPEAN	No. 1-6 Royal Artillery	1	..	8	69	..	..	64	298	..	2	630	..
	No. 4-5 Do. do.	1	..	7	62	..	..	34-66	225-15	..	1	618	..
	No. 5-5 Do. do.	1	..	9	62	..	..	91	274	..	1	576	..
	A. 23 Do. do.	1	..	19	108	..	..	80	285	..	18	203	..
	2-10 Regiment	2	1	40-23	508-50	..	..	285	109-48	1-23	9	468	112
	2-21 Fusiliers	2	1	43	397	..	..	60-83	394-17	..	6	408	181
NATIVE	A. Co. Sappers and Miners	..	..	10	82	..	..	10	82	..	1	66	..
	13 Regiment S. I.	1	1	67	611	17	79	73	293	..	..	121	129
	14 Do. do.	2	..	116	653	..	..	70	285	5	3	168	..
	26 Do. do.	1	1	82	631	14	44	71	294	38	4	318	73
	27 Do. do.	1	2	41	196	298	..	91	278	..	..	193	30

Military 3.

STATEMENT showing Religion, Races, and Classes of Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
ACCORDING TO RELIGION.	Mahomedans ..	31 13/20	5 5 1/2	The general state of features is in accordance with the Caucasian branch to which they belong; in many, more especially amongst the lower castes, the low receding forehead, corresponding facial angle, and projecting frontal bones, approach more towards the Negro type of countenance.
	Hindoes ..	29 9/12	5 6 1/4	
	Seikhs ..	..	..	
	Christians ..	30 11/12	5 5 7/8	
	Parsces ..	..	..	
ACCORDING TO CASTES AND RACES.	Hindoostanees ..	30 1/3	5 6 1/6	
	Punjabees ..	29 31/16	5 7 1/6	
	Afghans ..	..	..	
	Bellooches ..	..	..	
	From W. Himalaya ..	..	..	
	From E. Himalaya ..	..	..	
	Bengalees ..	27 1/2	5 6 3/8	
	From Mahratta Country ..	29 11/16	5 5 27/32	
	Telings ..	32 3/4	5 6 8/20	
	Tamils ..	30 11/20	5 5 25/40	
Canarees ..	..	..		
Malabars ..	31 5/16	5 6 1/8		
HINDUS ACCORDING TO CASTE.	Brakmins ..	31 1/4	5 7 7/16	
	Rajpoots ..	30 2/3	5 6	
	Iado-Britains ..	30	5 6	

51 Cases.

F. Marine-1.  
STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870.

ARMY OF SERVICE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.				DETAIL OF THE FORCE AT END OF THE YEAR.				AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF RACE.				Total cost including contingencies.			
	Remainder to end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Others.	Dead.	Invalidd.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remainder at end of year.	Number of men.	Number of Ships.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid Non-Commissioned.
Sea Going	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Going	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marine—2.

STATEMENT showing Religion, races, and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Province of British Burma on the last day of the year 1870.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Age.	Average height.	Average Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristic of each race and caste.
Mahomedans, Mussuhmans (Chittagonians) ..	25	Feet. inches. 5 3	127 lbs.	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. Finance—I.

ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Province of British Burma, for the year 1870-71.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining re-productive Works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowance to district and village officers and Bhandars and charitable grants.			
Land Revenue	69,74,501	22,195	9,25,939	..	..	9,55,404	50,29,707	..
Forests	8,15,124	113	4,00,738	..	..	4,00,811	4,17,277	..
Tributes and contributions from Native States	11,00,188	493	1,07,200	..	..	1,07,734	9,92,454	..
Total Territorial	70,00,208	22,793	11,11,939	..	..	14,60,009	64,59,600	..
Income Tax	2,31,576	4,287	3,418	..	..	6,085	2,19,501	..
Customs	27,72,631	6,074	1,00,606	..	..	1,06,994	20,05,717	..
Salt .. { Duty on imported Excise duty Government sales.	57,592	..	4,783	..	..	4,783	1,14,738	..
Total ..	51,44,794	13,841	1,68,008	..	..	1,82,404	29,69,300	..
Opium { Export duty Government sales	..	..	12,296	..	..	..	..	..
Stamp	4,80,740	6,008	..	..	..	50,304	4,60,232	..
Post Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electric Telegraph	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Justice	2,41,500	19,003	..	..	..	19,003	2,02,777	..
Police	2,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	..
Public Works .. { Road Bridges Canals Irrigation Mines Lighthouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marine	60,845	..	..	..	..	..	60,845	..
Education	4,400	..	..	..	..	..	4,400	..
Interest	912	..	..	..	..	..	912	..
Military	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercantile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	104,000	2,400	..	..	..	2,400	101,600	..
Total Receipts ..	104,000	20,885	12,297	..	..	41,911	62,089	..
Total Expenditure ..	1,29,01,877	69,802	14,00,000	..	..	16,09,314	108,90,023	..
Public Works Fund	5,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	5,00,000	..
Police	2,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	..
Marine	60,845	..	..	..	..	..	60,845	..
Education	4,400	..	..	..	..	..	4,400	..
Interest	912	..	..	..	..	..	912	..
Military	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercantile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government	11,578	..	..	..	..	..	11,578	..
Total ..	20,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	20,00,000	..

Finance—2.

ACCOUNT of the Expenditure from the Net Income of British Burma for the year 1870-71.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
	Last year.	Present year or 1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts .. .. .	..	..
Civil and Political Establishments .. .. .	4,32,912	4,49,250
Civil contingencies... .. .	53,559	29,947
Judicial charges. { Courts, &c. .. .. .	5,82,262	5,62,220
{ Prisons, &c. .. .. .	2,65,297	2,84,656
Police .. .. .	12,94,359	12,45,813
Military .. .. .	..	..
Marine .. .. .	5,80,587	2,02,427
Deficit Post Office .. .. .	..	..
Do. Electric Telegraph .. .. .	..	..
Superannuation and retired allowances .. .. .	30,040	40,951
Public Works. { Civil .. .. . { New .. .. .	..	..
{ Repairs .. .. .	..	..
{ Military .. .. . { New .. .. .	..	..
{ Repairs .. .. .	..	..
Education .. .. .	81,901	73,676
Ecclesiastical .. .. .	51,898	42,893
Medical .. .. .	1,09,877	1,45,259
Miscellaneous .. .. .	29,723	65,699
<b>Total Imperial..</b>	<b>25,72,945</b>	<b>22,42,280</b>
<b>LOCAL.</b>		
Public Works Funds .. .. .	5,43,298	6,09,653
Police Fund .. .. .	2,02,175	1,84,618
Marine Fund .. .. .	1,08,025	1,65,391
Charitable Fund .. .. .	11,708	13,049
General Fund .. .. .	20,319	24,331
<b>Total Local..</b>	<b>8,85,525</b>	<b>10,07,042</b>
<b>Grand Total..</b>	<b>34,58,470</b>	<b>32,49,322</b>

Finance—3.  
ACCOUNT of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of British Burma, in the year 1870-71.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash balance of last year .. .. .	27,72,000	Expenses as per Statement No. 2 .. .. .	41,70,564
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1 .. .. .	1,14,67,993	Loans, Railways and Interest .. .. .	..
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways .. .. .	..	Charges on account of Service Fund .. .. .	..
Do. of Service Fund .. .. .	..	Advances .. .. .	..
Re-payment of advances .. .. .	..	Repayments of Deposits .. .. .	1,45,259
Deposits .. .. .	..	Do. of Police Money .. .. .	6,09,600
Police Money .. .. .	..	Cash Remittances .. .. .	..
Sale of Waste Land .. .. .	..	Remittances other Government Departments .. .. .	27,04,723
Cash Remittances .. .. .	..	Rs. drawn on other Treasuries paid .. .. .	2,00,27,295
Remittances other Government Departments .. .. .	..	Rs. drawn on other Governments .. .. .	6,49,995
Rs. drawn on other Treasuries .. .. .	..	Rs. drawn on other Governments .. .. .	2,14,000
Rs. drawn on other Governments .. .. .	..		
<b>Total Receipts..</b>	<b>39,97,000</b>	<b>Total Expenses..</b>	<b>49,18,71,501</b>
Cash balance of the close of the year..	..		

B. 1.—Public Works

STATEMENT showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1870-71.

Details.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
<b>ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.</b>						
<b>MILITARY.</b>						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops	Rangoon	8,500	8,428	16,728		
	Garrison	26,370	6,542	31,912		
	Toungoo	31,502	3,035	34,537		
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops	Prome	898	..	898		
	Toungoo	..	2,574	2,574		
	Maulmain	..	6,112	6,112		
Ordnance and Commissariat buildings	..	48,998	6,421	55,419		
Works of Fortification (Rangoon)	..	84,180	..	84,180		
General Cantonment works and roads	..	7,028	15,391	24,419		
Works for Military and general purposes	Toungoo	7,972	..	7,972		
	Rangoon	..	..	..		
	Garrison	3,318	..	3,318		
Minor Works and Minor Repairs	..	21,808	42,014	63,822		
<b>Total Military</b>		<b>2,40,374</b>	<b>60,517</b>	<b>3,20,891</b>	<b>2,40,374</b>	<b>80,517</b>
<b>AGRICULTURAL.</b>						
Survey of the Irrawaddy Delta	..	50	..	50		
Maintenance of embankments	..	..	17,387	17,387		
Minor Works and Minor Repairs	..	3,153	1,595	4,748		
<b>Total Agricultural</b>		<b>3,207</b>	<b>19,282</b>	<b>22,519</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>19,282</b>
<b>CIVIL BUILDINGS.</b>						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice	..	26,720	8,000	35,320		
Ecclesiastical (less contributions 3,215)	..	3,819	..	3,819		
Other Public buildings	..	1,30,710	6,536	1,40,386		
Minor Works and Minor Repairs	..	10,961	78,407	89,368		
<b>Total Civil Buildings</b>		<b>1,79,210</b>	<b>83,013</b>	<b>2,31,203</b>	<b>1,79,210</b>	<b>83,013</b>
Carried over	..	..	..	4,22,881	1,22,414	5,45,295

\* Includes Rupees 8,718 for a Church constructed from the Military allotment.

B. 1.—Public Works—(Continued.)

Details.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought forward..	..	..	..	4,22,881	1,22,414	5,45,295
<b>COMMUNICATIONS.</b>						
Road connecting the two cities of Rangoon and Pega	..	52,300	5,050	58,150		
Bridges and culverts on ditto	..	69,140	..	69,140		
Road from Rangoon to Prome and from thence to Meady Northwards	..	1,06,780	78,183	1,84,963		
Bridges and Inspertha bungalows do.	..	58,431	..	58,431		
Road from Maulmain to Quallah with branch line to Amherst	..	14,842	12,202	28,044		
Maulmain and Hkma Boy road	..	5,030	..	5,030		
Road from Pega to Toungoo	..	12,450	..	12,450		
Road in the direction of the Frontier from Toungoo.	..	5,150	..	5,150		
Road from Toungoo to Tataban	..	19,245	..	19,245		
Bridge over Kakhung stream do.	..	6,000	..	6,000		
Survey of road from Yastoung opposite Thayetmyo to Toungoo	..	700	..	700		
Preliminary operations in the Survey for a Railway from Rangoon to Prome	..	1,969	..	1,969		
Latter and Canal works, Rangoon, earth work and metaling	..	7,687	..	7,687		
Reducing height of Kanoung and Anoukpet embankments for a road	..	9,695	..	9,695		
Other roads	..	..	3,121	3,121		
Minor Works and Repairs	..	8,712	13,066	21,778		
<b>Total Communications</b>		<b>3,79,052</b>	<b>1,17,522</b>	<b>4,96,574</b>	<b>3,79,052</b>	<b>1,17,522</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.</b>						
Light house on Krishna Canal	..	18,000	..	18,000		
Minor Works and Repairs	..	3,482	1,243	4,725		
<b>Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements</b>		<b>21,482</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>22,725</b>	<b>21,482</b>	<b>1,243</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>8,18,515</b>	<b>2,61,329</b>	<b>10,79,844</b>
Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tools and Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..
Profit and Loss	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ordinary Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rs. 13,000 paid in England.

B. 2.—Public Works, and C. Railways.  
NONE.





**E.—Produce.—1**  
*Prices of produce and labour at the end of the year.*

District.	PRICE OF PRODUCE, PER MAUND OF 80 lbs.												Teak Timber per ton.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	Buffaloes each.	Goats.	Cows and Bulls.	Gayals.	Elephants.	Ponies.
	Rice	Wheat	Linnseed	Hemp.	Cotton indigenous.	Sugar refined and raw.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Indigo.	Cutch.	Cardamum.												
Akyab .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Northern Arakan .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bengalee .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madagay .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bangkok .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Banda .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bengal .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bombay .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Calcutta .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Coast of Malabar .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
General average .. .. .	11 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**E.—Labour.**

District.	WAGES, PER DIEM.									
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per seer, per day.	Bost, per seer, per day.		
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As. 8 to No. 1				Rs.	As.	
Akyab .. .. .	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Northern Arakan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bengalee .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Madagay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bangkok .. .. .	1	6	..	..	1	0	..	..	..	..
Banda .. .. .	1	3	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..
Bengal .. .. .	1	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..
Bombay .. .. .	..	12	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..
Calcutta .. .. .	1	3	..	..	7	1	3	..	..	..
Coast of Malabar .. .. .	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
General average .. .. .	1	5	..	..	3	1	0	..	..	..

F.—Mines and Quarries.

WHERE SITUATED	Mineral Produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Ramee District.	Nga Kho-byin	Lime Stone	2	According to the demand of the article. Demand limited.
	Non Myouk	Do.	1	
	Yan thit	Do.	2	
	Kyounk Pyouk	Do.	1	
	Than htaung	Do.	1	
Ramee District.	Kyounk Phyo	Do.	1	According to demand.
	Kyounk thin-Baw	Lime Stone	1	
Bassein District.	Thainundwa	Do.	The Quarry is worked here and there on the Lime Stone hill	Do.
	Nayapyangyee	Do.	The Quarry is worked here and there on the range of Lime-stone boulders, extending from the Kyounk-phyo creek on the south, to Lay-byouk on the north	The Limestone is nearly exhausted in this Quarry.
Thayet District.	Tual-dwa Circle	Do.	50 Quarries	50,000 Baskets equal to 10 Vins or 35 lbs per basket or 600,000 vins, the 50,000 baskets.
	Banbyan Circle Padok-bong Village situated about 8 miles west of Thayetmyo	Petroleum (earth Oil)	3 Wells but only one produces oil Two wells sunk	About 200 Vins A very small quantity of oil only obtained.
Mergui District.	Takhan	Tin	1	1,735 Maunds or 35,492 Vins valued at Rupees 64,378
	Malewoon		1	
	Bohoeyiti		1	
	Leuya		1	
	Khyoung Tahoung Little Tenasserim		1	
Shwe-gyen District.	Kaukedtho	Lead Galena	These are not worked	
	Theek-muolah			
	Thawpawdaw	Copper		
	Woonbat creek			
	Sanneekoh	Tin		
	Quay Thai			
	Zimboing hills	Antimony		
	Hingong Choung			
	Ran-thee-ko	Iron		
	Thaseik			
Pyat Kho & Young Neohye hills	Coals			
Thayet-Pindat				
Bogetal and the Streams that flow into the Shwe-gyen rivers	Gold			
Thongoo District.	On the Eastern Karen hills	Antimony		

G.—Manufactures.

CLASS OF MANUFACTURE.	No. of works.		Value of stock in ditto.	
	Small works.	Large works.	Small works.	Large works.
Silks.	1,207	21,210	1,088	452
Cotton.	2,207	11,275	1,000	1,000
Wool.	1	1	1	1
Other Alkies.	1	1	1	1
Taper.	1	1	1	1
Wool.	1	1	1	1
Iron.	1	1	1	1
Bronze and copper.	1	1	1	1
Building.	1	1	1	1
Rice.	1	1	1	1
Tea.	1	1	1	1
Spices.	1	1	1	1
Oil.	1	1	1	1
Sugar.	1	1	1	1
Salt.	1	1	1	1
Gold and Silver.	1	1	1	1
Hoary.	1	1	1	1
Stone and Brick.	1	1	1	1
Pottery.	1	1	1	1
Falcons.	1	1	1	1
Shoemakers.	1	1	1	1
Umbrellas.	1	1	1	1
Artificial Flowers.	1	1	1	1
Dyers.	1	1	1	1
Tin Smiths.	1	1	1	1
Carrers and Caddies.	1	1	1	1
Falcons.	1	1	1	1



O. 1.—Scientific and Literary Societies

Scientific and Literary.

NAME.	Object.	Income.				Number of visitors.				Registered or not.	When Established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
Rangoon Literary Society.	..	300	..	720	1,020	50	..	..	50	Not registered.	1857

2.—The Press.

Numbers of Newspapers.				Periodicals.				Books published in the year.	
Daily	Bi-or-tri-weekly.	Weekly.	Fort. nightly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Occasion-ally.	English.	Other.
English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.
English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.
English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	English.	Other.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.

V.—Statistics of life.

1.—RETURN showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any Places or in any Classes, in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average age at which deaths occurred.

PLACE.	Population of Place or number of class.	Number of marriages during the year.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Average age at time of death.
Alipah .. .. .	10,126	Not given.	600	400	Not given.
Kyauk-Pyoo .. .. .	3,829	..	166	84	..
Buraboo .. .. .	2,479	..	111	90	..
Buraboo .. .. .	87,555	..	1,415	2,069	..
Buraboo .. .. .	18,753	..	810	721	..
Buraboo .. .. .	5,383	..	160	129	..
Buraboo .. .. .	15,174	..	677	612	..
Buraboo .. .. .	8,346	..	303	166	..
Buraboo .. .. .	4,675	..	175	110	..
Buraboo .. .. .	26,016	..	1,400	1,355	..
Buraboo .. .. .	10,600	..	600	440	..
Buraboo .. .. .	9,853	..	200	200	..
Buraboo .. .. .	9,638	..	200	251	..
Buraboo .. .. .	61,267	..	325	611	..
Buraboo .. .. .	14,524	..	256	245	..
Buraboo .. .. .	9,493	..	253	130	..
Buraboo .. .. .	7,116	..	203	163	..
Buraboo .. .. .	..	..	..	2,205	Not given.



3—Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of British Burma during the year 1870-71.

DISTRICTS.	Number of operators.	PERSONS TREATED.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.			
Akyab .. .. .	2	588	158	744	450	580	
Kyauk-Phyoo .. .. .	2	31	37	71	100	34	
Sandoway .. .. .	1	344	52	276	200	244	
Rangoon .. .. .	6	2,985	1,534	4,429	*3,700	2,805	
Rangoon Cool .. .. .	...	2,255	301	2,556	..	2,255	
Bassien .. .. .	2	562	332	894	335	562	
Hentada .. .. .	2	673	501	1,174	325	673	
Prome .. .. .	3	982	162	1,144	273	982	
Thayetayo .. .. .	..	602	416	1,018	..	602	
Toungoo .. .. .	2	398	491	890	322	399	
Shwe-gyen .. .. .	2	4,154	13	4,168	350	4,154	
Amherst .. .. .	6	2,979	600	3,579	1,055	2,979	
Tatoy .. .. .	2	1,473	86	1,559	100	1,473	
Mergui .. .. .	2	8	50	52	95	2	
Military Cantonments .. .. .	..	261	50	311	..	261	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>22,923</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>18,161</b>	

\* Inclusive of the pay of the *Ex-officio* Superintendent and his office establishment.