



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR

1913-14



RANGOON

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA

1915



BENGAL

LUSHAI HILLS

CHITTAGONG DISTRICT

PANOKHU HILL TRACT

NAGAS

WAKHONG VALLEY

DOAL

BRANG

WESTERN

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REFERENCES.

Boundary between Lower and Upper Berms..	—
Divisional Boundary ..	—
District Boundary ..	—
Tributary Station ..	—
Divisional and District Headquarters ..	○
District Headquarters (a) if a Municipality or the Headquarters of a Town Committee. (b) if not ..	●
Municipalities or areas administered by Town Committees ..	○
Towns and Villages which are not Municipalities nor administered by Town Committees.	○
Canals ..	—
Railways completed ..	—
Railways in progress ..	—
Embankments ..	—
Ports ..	—
Wale tracts ..	—
Reservoir areas ..	—
Light-houses and Light-vents ..	—

Bengal Light House
 SOUTH OF THE
 Bay of Bengal

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

1. The Honourable Sir Harvey Adamson, M.A., LL.D., Kt., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., was Lieutenant-Governor of Burma until the 14th May 1913, and again from the 1st November until the end of the year. Sir George Watson Shaw, Kt., C.S.I., I.C.S., officiated in his place from the 14th May until the 1st November. There were few changes of administrative units during the year, and the number of Civil Divisions and Districts remained the same.

Adminis-
tration.

2. The Southern Shan States enjoyed another peaceful and on the whole a prosperous year. The administration of the States was with few exceptions satisfactory. There was a considerable decrease in violent crime, but the total number of criminal cases reported was almost the same as in the previous year. The rainfall was abundant, and crops generally were good. The States however suffered severely from rinderpest amongst the cattle. Trade with Burma prospered, and the expenditure on public works increased. A second Deputy Inspector of Schools was appointed during the year. The financial position of the States generally shows substantial improvement. In Karenni the year was uneventful and prosperous and the States were satisfactorily administered. The *Sawbwa* of Kantarawaddi was formally installed in the early part of the year. The rice crop was below normal, but other crops were good. The timber trade was good and other trade improved. There were no serious epidemics. The expenditure on public works in all the Karenni States was satisfactory, and the financial position of the States was sound. The frontier of the Northern Shan States for the most part remained quiet during the year, and the States were not involved in trans-frontier troubles. The first frontier meeting between British and Chinese officials since the inauguration of the Chinese Republic was held in January, and relations were most cordial. The number of criminal offences reported in the Northern Shan States increased, but there does not appear to have been any great increase in serious crime. The rains were badly distributed and the crops were somewhat below normal. Cattle disease caused serious losses in the different States. Good progress was made in road-making and bridging. The forest revenue increased. The States were fairly free from epidemic diseases. The financial position of the States was generally satisfactory. In the State of

The Shan
States and
Karenni.

SUMMARY.

Mông Mit the people are prosperous, the finances are sound, and there was little or no serious crime during the year. The year was on the whole a prosperous one for the Shan States of Thaungthut and Kanti in the Upper Chindwin District.

The Chin Hills.

3. The year was an uneventful one in the Chin Hills. With a few minor exceptions friendly relations with tribes in unadministered territory were unbroken. The regular crops were poor in the Northern Hills, but good elsewhere, and the cultivation of wheat was resumed by the Chins. The Civil hospitals became more popular, and vaccination made great progress.

The North-Eastern Frontier.

4. The outstanding feature of the year on the north-eastern frontier was the taking under administration of a new area north of Myitkyina, which has since the close of the year been formed into the new District of Putao. The civil officers everywhere met with a friendly reception. As regards trans-frontier incidents the year was uneventful. Our relations with the Chinese were friendly, and the ordinary frontier meetings have been resumed. The amount of violent crime in the north-east frontier Districts was about normal. Considerable seizures of opium were made during the year. Road-making was carried on assiduously in the Hkauri country of the Bhamo District and elsewhere.

Condition of the People.

5. The Province enjoyed another prosperous season, and all classes of the agricultural population benefited from the comparatively good harvests and the high level of prices. In Upper Burma co-operation appears to have bettered the condition of the peasant-proprietor considerably. The year was on the whole a healthy one.

(2) The Administration of the Land.

Realisation of the Land Revenue.

6. Although suffering in some respects by a comparison with the previous year's abnormal conditions, the year of report was again a favourable one for agriculture. There was comparatively little damage done by floods, and cultivation in Lower Burma was generally extended. In Upper Burma the season was above the average in most of the important revenue-producing districts. Enhanced settlement rates were introduced in some Districts, and the total land revenue demand for the whole Province increased by Rs. 7½ lakhs. Remissions slightly exceeded the figures for the previous year, and the actual collections show an increase of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The amount for which application was made for process was again small, and the percentage of recovery increased.

Surveys.

7. Topographical survey operations were carried out during the year by Imperial agency in the Myitkyina, Katha and Tavoy Districts. The Provincial Land Records Department undertook demarcation work followed by extension surveys in the Kyaukpyu and Thayetmyo Districts. Progress was also made with the revision and extension surveys in the Akyab District, and the survey of a small area in the Sandoway District was revised. Revision survey operations were continued in Rangoon Town, but otherwise town survey work was restricted to one small railway town. *Potta* surveys were conducted in several Districts, and some other survey work was done in connection with the cultivation of paddy and miscellaneous crops and on land wanted for mining purposes.



8. Settlement operations were again carried out by six parties throughout the year. Five settlements were completed, and progress was made with four others, whilst new settlements were commenced in three Districts. The first circuits of the Bassein, Pyapôn and Pegu settlements, and the Rangoon Town and Myaungmya settlements were sanctioned during the year. The results of these settlements will be to enhance the rates by 33.62 per cent. of the current assessment. Settlements.

9. The rural area under supplementary survey increased by 122 square miles, a result chiefly due to accretions of land on the Sittang estuary. Assessment rates were enhanced in several Districts, and rural assessments increased by over Rs. 8 lakhs. The urban area continued to expand, one additional town being brought under supplementary survey. Expenditure on supplementary survey was slightly less than in the previous year, and the percentage of the total cost of the department to the total assessment again declined. The number of survey schools in the Province was reduced to 18 by the closing of the school at Prome, and the total number of pupils fell. The results of the yearly examination were disappointing. The instruction camp at Tavoy for Probationary Assistant Superintendents was abolished during the year. Land Records.

10. The statistics of land transactions in Lower Burma for the year show that confidence continues in land as an investment. There was a slight fall in the area sold, but a much larger rise in the area mortgaged. The sale and mortgage rates both rose. In Upper Burma the areas sold and mortgaged both increased. The reasons given for the increases vary, and the causes affecting land transfers appear almost impossible to summarize. Transfer of land.

11. The area of waste land leased or granted for cultivation fell by considerably over 50 per cent. The decline was particularly marked in the area leased for rubber cultivation. A large number of leases were issued in connection with the allotment of land irrigated from the Môn Canal, but grants or leases for paddy and similar cultivation were ordinarily issued in special cases only. Waste land.

12. The area of land owned by non-agriculturists was about the same as in the previous year, and agriculturists occupied slightly over 86 per cent. of the whole occupied area under supplementary survey. The peasant-proprietor appears to have improved his position during the year at the expense of the resident non-agriculturist. In Upper Burma it is only in areas where security is guaranteed by irrigation that the non-agriculturist ventures his capital. The area let at full rent continues to increase, and the average rental per acre has also risen. The formation of a settled tenant class progresses but slowly. Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(3) Protection.

13. Only one bill was passed by the Legislative Council of Burma during the official year. The Burma Land and Revenue Amendment Act of 1913 is mainly a measure of decentralization, and enables the Local Government to make rules under both the (Lower) Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and the Upper Legislation.

Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, without the previous sanction of the Government of India. It also gives fuller power to the Local Government in certain other matters, and amends the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation so as to bring it into harmony with the Burma Towns Act, 1907, and the Burma Village Act, 1907. The Upper Burma Registration Amendment Regulation was the only Regulation affecting Burma enacted during the year. It repealed the Upper Burma Registration Regulation, 1897, the place of which has been taken by the Indian Registration Act.

Police. 14. Serious difficulty was once more experienced in obtaining suitable Burman recruits for the Civil Police, and the actual fell still further short of the sanctioned strength during the year. The prospects of the lower ranks were improved by an increase in the sanctioned percentage of vacancies in the grade of Sub-Inspector to be filled by promotion. One hundred and sixty-eight officers and men were added to the sanctioned strength. The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory, and the percentage of literacy increased. Housing is still in a very backward condition, and a considerable sum had to be spent in renting houses for officers and men for whom no accommodation existed. True cases of cognizable crime declined in the year of report, but the decrease was mainly in minor offences. There were fewer violent crimes than in the previous year, but there was an increase in the number of cases in which firearms were used. The two Divisions of Pegu and Irrawaddy were responsible for more than half the serious crime in the Province. There was a large decline in the number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but care seems to have been exercised in the selection of persons to be proceeded against. The number of persons whose names were on the surveillance registers was unduly large, and action is being taken to reduce the number. The punitive police forces in the Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts, which were imposed in 1912 for a period of five years, are proving successful in reducing crime in those Districts. A punitive force was entertained in the neighbouring Henzada District during the year of report.

The sanctioned strength of the Military Police remained unaltered. The conduct of the force was again good, but it suffered somewhat in health as compared with the previous year. The drafting of men to Myitkyina and the north-eastern frontier proved a serious drain on the resources of the force, and great difficulty was experienced in supplying Lower Burma with patrols.

The principal event in the history of the Rangoon Town Police during the year was the creation of an additional division in the town. The year was a successful one for the force. The conduct of the force was on the whole very good, and there was a substantial decrease in the volume of crime with which it had to deal. With one minor exception the town was free from riots and affrays during the year. Detection was, however, less successful than in the previous year.

Village Administration. 15. The number of *Myothugyis* and *Taithugyis* in the Province was still further reduced, but a decline also in the number of other headmen indicates that officers are learning to appreciate the evils of a too minute subdivision of charges. There was a considerable rise in the number of headmen invested with special

civil and criminal powers, and the quality of their judicial work was generally well reported on. Headmen as usual did their work of collecting the revenue well, and their relations with the police continued to be excellent. In some cases their commission was still inadequate, but the reports indicate that the appointment of headman is becoming increasingly popular. Fines imposed on village-tracts decreased. They were imposed chiefly for failure to make any resistance to dacoits or even to follow them up, but there were numerous instances of most determined resistance to dacoits on the part of villagers.

16. There was a slight decline in the number of original criminal cases tried by the Courts of the Province. This decline is accounted for by a decrease of offences reported under Special and Local Laws. Of offences under the Indian Penal Code, there was a large decrease in the number of theft cases, but there was an increase in the more serious offences. In Lower Burma there were 517 more complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure than in 1912. The number of persons punished remained practically stationary in Upper Burma, and rose in Lower Burma. Owing to the decrease in theft cases the number of whippings inflicted declined in both parts of the Province. Fewer persons were dealt with as first offenders under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The total amount of fines imposed rose, whilst the number of witnesses examined remained almost stationary. In Lower Burma there was a rise in the average duration of cases. The number of appeals preferred against convictions rose in both parts of the Province, and in Upper Burma there was a considerable fall in the percentage of sentences confirmed. Criminal
Justice.

17. Although the total number of prisoners confined in all the jails of the Province was slightly less at the end than at the beginning of the year, the daily average for the year was the highest on record, and overcrowding continued. There was only a slight increase of accommodation during the year, but since the close of the year some relief has been given, and further extensions are now in progress. There was a slight rise in the number of juvenile prisoners admitted into jail, and in the percentage of reconvicted prisoners. There was a marked decrease in the offences against jail discipline, indicating real improvement in the prisoners' general conduct. The net cost of maintenance per head showed a slight decrease. The death-rate was considerably lower than in 1912, but compared unfavourably with the figures for the two previous years. In the Meiktila jail the conduct of juvenile prisoners was good, and the educational results were satisfactory. Elsewhere the manual training scheme for juveniles appears to have been taken up with keenness. Prison.

18. The advance in the number of original civil suits which occurred in the previous year was only temporary. In 1913 there was a large decline in the number of institutions both in Lower and in Upper Burma, and a corresponding fall in the value of suits instituted. The decrease occurred almost entirely in suits relating to money and moveable property, and it has been suggested that it was due to agricultural prosperity which enabled creditors to recover their debts without recourse to the Courts. The average duration of contested cases fell slightly in Lower Burma, but rose in Upper Burma. There were fewer persons imprisoned for Civil Justice.

debt in both parts of the Province, and the number of applications for the benefit of the Provincial Insolvency Act also decreased. The large proportion of applications rejected under this Act suggests that the District Courts have not yet grasped the meaning of section 15 of the Act. A decrease in the number of appeals before District Courts in Lower Burma was counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in Upper Burma. The number of appeals before Divisional Courts increased in both parts of the Province. There was a general rise in the average duration of appeals. The number of appeals before the Chief Court increased, and for various reasons there was a considerable decline in the number of regular suits disposed of by this Court. There was a very marked increase of both appellate and revisional work in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Registration.

19. Three new registration offices were opened during the year. Compulsory registrations showed an increase both in number and value, but whilst increasing in numbers, instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards showed a decline in value. Instruments of mortgage increased largely both in numbers and value. The increase in average value of land mortgaged corresponded with an increase in the value of agricultural land consequent on the high price of paddy.

Joint Stock Companies.

20. Company-promoting was less active than in the previous year. Only seven new joint stock companies were floated, representing a total nominal capital of Rs. 22.05 lakhs. Two mining and quarrying companies between them accounted for Rs. 19.50 lakhs of this total. Five companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 38.90 lakhs wound up their business during the year. Of these the largest was the Chinese Steamship Company, Limited, with a nominal capital of Rs. 23.10 lakhs.

Rangoon Municipality.

21. No new municipal taxes were imposed in Rangoon during the year. Considerable progress was made with the revision of assessments, resulting in a slight increase in the income of the Municipality. Expansion of revenue from this source, however, appears to be exhausting itself. There was a large rise in ordinary expenditure, which exceeded the receipts. Much of this expenditure was incurred in the construction and improvement of roads, to which considerable attention was paid during the year. The town again suffered to a serious extent from fires. The problem of exercising a more complete control over the milk supply of Rangoon was under serious consideration. Attention was also directed to the improvement of the bazaars of the town. The death-rate fell by over five per mille, but was still very high. The town was free from any serious epidemic of cholera or small-pox, but the number of plague cases was slightly higher than in the previous year.

Minor Municipalities.

22. The number of other Municipalities was reduced by the abolition of the Zalun Municipality. Fresh taxes were levied in some Municipalities, and assessments were revised in others, but the average incidence of taxation fell slightly. Public health was on the whole satisfactory. The cause of sanitation obtained much assistance from the special sanitary grants, which were utilised for improving water-supplies, drainage and bazaars. Improvements were also made to existing hospitals, and work was in progress in constructing new hospitals. Expenditure on

education increased, and five Municipal schools were taken over by Government during the year. The state of the accounts of Municipalities as disclosed at the audit was on the whole satisfactory. The town of Kalaw was added to the number of notified areas during the year.

23. The total strength of the troops forming the garrison of the Province was 9,346 officers and men, of whom 3,432 were Europeans. The expenditure on Military works decreased. There was some change in the internal organization of Volunteer corps, but the number of such corps was unaltered. The total strength of Volunteer corps and the number of efficient declined. Military.

24. There was an increase both in the expenditure on light-houses and light-ships, and in the receipts from Burma Coast-dues. Work on the Alguada Reef Light-house continued, but progress was slow. Clock-work machines and fittings were obtained for other light-houses during the year. Marine.

Both the receipts and the expenditure of the Rangoon Port Trust increased, but there was a very large surplus on the year's working. Revised rates for port dues came into force during the year, but the increase of revenue was chiefly due to trade expansion. The outstanding feature in the administration of the port was the completion of the river training works, nearly two years before the estimated date of completion. At the close of the year there was every sign that the scheme would be completely successful. The maintenance of a deep water channel across the Hastings shoal also received the attention of the Port Commissioners, and a new dredger was purchased for this purpose. The whole question of the control of the Rangoon Pilot Service was under consideration during the year. Outside Rangoon there are six ports in Burma for which separate Port funds are maintained, and the financial position of these funds was satisfactory.

25. As a result of the diversion of the rice-trade to India, and the consequent decrease in the number of tramp steamers chartered for the purpose of taking rice to Europe, the number and tonnage of vessels which entered ports in Burma from foreign countries declined. Improvements made by the British India Steam Navigation Company in the means of communication to small ports on the Tenasserim Coast resulted in a large decline in the number of sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade. The number of steamers engaged in this trade, however, increased, and the tonnage of all vessels so engaged was greater than in the previous year by over 220,000 tons. Of the total tonnage in the combined foreign and coasting trade, vessels entering Rangoon accounted for over two-thirds. Of the vessels that entered ports in Burma from foreign countries 63·04 per cent. were British and 10·27 per cent. British Indian. The number of Japanese vessels declined, but still exceeded those of any other foreign country. Commercial
Marine.

(4) Production and Distribution.

26. There was a considerable development in the work of the Agricultural Department during the year. Several new farms have been opened, and additions have been made to the subordinate staff. The second Provincial Agricultural Agriculture.

and Co-operative Conference was held at Mandalay in August, and was largely attended by visitors, both official and non-official. Public interest in the department appears to be growing. Experimental work, principally in connection with paddy cultivation, was carried on at the Mandalay and Hmawbi Stations. The study of cotton has now been taken up seriously by the department. Attention was also paid to the cultivation of wheat, castor, Madagascar beans, and sugarcane. The Taunggyi experimental garden was sold during the year, and the establishment in its place of an experimental station at Yaungghwe is under consideration. Much useful work was done by the chemical, botanical and entomological sections of the department, and a small experimental dairy farm was opened at Mandalay.

There was no change in the superior staff of the Veterinary Department, but the strength of Veterinary Assistants was increased. The record of the Veterinary School at Insein showed a distinct improvement, and there was a considerable competition for admittance as pupils. The better equipment of the school was taken in hand during the year.

Stock and
Cattle
Disease.

27. The Province was comparatively free from cattle disease during the year. Rinderpest was responsible for about two-thirds of the total deaths from contagious disease, but was much less prevalent than in the previous year. In Burma proper the only serious outbreaks occurred in the Amherst, Mergui and Katha Districts. Rinderpest was, however, responsible for a large mortality amongst cattle in the Shan States. The ravages of other contagious diseases were generally light. Preventive inoculation against rinderpest was carried out in nine Districts with successful results. Co-operative cattle insurance is beginning to make headway in the dry zone Districts of Upper Burma. There was little change during the year in the numbers of the different kinds of agricultural stock in the Province.

Weather and
Crops.

28. The character of the seasons in 1913-14 was not so favourable to crops as in the previous year, which was somewhat phenomenal. In Lower Burma and the wet zone generally the rainfall was sufficient, but the distribution left something to be desired. Most Districts in the dry zone suffered from a shortage in the early rains, but enjoyed improved conditions later. In the wet zone of the Mandalay Division the rains were timely and well distributed. The total occupied area in the Province increased largely, and the area on which crops matured still more largely. Floods caused comparatively little damage, and the area on which crops were destroyed was even smaller than in the previous year. The areas under rice and cotton increased considerably, and both sesamum and groundnuts showed a further expansion. Increases were recorded in most of the other important crops. The failure of tank irrigation caused a slight decrease in the irrigated area.

Outturns
and Prices.

29. According to the final estimates the Provincial rice outturn decreased by 8 per cent. of normal. This decrease was, however, largely set off by an expansion in the area under rice, and the exportable surplus was about the same as in the previous year. The foreign demand for rice was not so strong, but prices though declining somewhat remained high. Cultivators and district brokers held up their crops, and district prices were again often higher than those ruling in

Rangoon. The estimated output of cotton and groundnuts increased. A combine amongst the ginnerers appears to have been responsible for a considerable decline in the local prices of cotton. White beans also fetched lower prices, but otherwise no notable fluctuations of price are recorded.

30. The advances made to agriculturists during the year under the Agricultural Loans Act declined slightly. The agricultural prosperity of two successive years was reflected in the greater ease of collection. Of the amount due 87 per cent. was collected during the year as compared with 83 per cent. in the previous year. The amount of loans suspended and overdue at the end of the year declined. A smaller sum was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Advances under this act were mainly made for local irrigation projects.

Agricultural Loans.

31. The number of agricultural credit societies again increased, but the attention of the Registrar and his staff was chiefly directed during the year to the improvement of existing societies. The Provincial Agricultural and Co-operative Conference was largely attended by delegates of societies, and District Co-operative Conferences were instituted. Fifty-four societies were allowed to borrow from the Upper Burma Central Co-operative Bank on cash credit. Central unions for mutual guarantee and inspections are growing in number, and are reported to be becoming more efficient. The expansion of the Upper Burma Bank was checked in the first half of the year, but deposits came in so freely later that it was found possible to reduce the rate of interest. The Pakòkku Bank is now reported to be an efficient and well-managed concern. Urban Credit Societies failed to make much progress, but the silk-weaving societies of Amarapura continued to prosper, and some of the societies of salary-earners had a successful year. Co-operative sale societies dealt chiefly with paddy, groundnuts and peas. The formation of new cattle insurance societies has been checked and the proposed central re-insurance society postponed, pending the result of an application for a Government guarantee. A pony-breeding society was formed towards the close of the year.

Co-operation.

32. The Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma in Rangoon increased its membership during the year, and generally improved its financial position. The annual exhibition of the Society was not so successful as in some previous years. The Tenasserim Agri-Horticultural Society published no report of the year's work, and was unable to hold its usual flower-show.

Horticulture.

33. The total area covered by reserved forests in the Province at the end of the year amounted to 27,332 square miles. The area of unclassified forests was estimated at 114,111 square miles, but no information is available to show what portion of this area is stocked with valuable timber-producing species. Three hundred and thirty-three square miles of new forests were finally settled during the year. Final orders were passed by the Chief Conservator in connection with working-plans over 1,581 square miles. Offences against forest rules again increased, a result attributed in several Divisions to the exhaustion of supplies

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from unclassified forests. Fire-protection in some moist forests^o has been permanently abandoned and the total area under fire-protection has therefore decreased. Where protection was attempted it was slightly more successful than in the previous year. Some illicit grazing has been reported, and in one Division elephants are said to be causing great damage to teak trees in plantations. There was a rise of 15 per cent. in the number of teak trees girdled during the year, and the amounts extracted both of teak and of other timber also increased.

**Mines and
Quarries.**

34. The year of report is noticeable for a marked lull in the prospecting fever, but the number of applications for mining leases has increased. The bulk of the applications for prospecting licenses came as usual from the Tavoy and Mergui Districts, and are largely for wolfram or tin. Mining activity in the Tavoy District continued to increase. The output of petroleum again rose largely, the Magwe District which contains the Yerangyaung oil-fields alone accounting for nearly 21 million gallons more than in the previous year. Almost the whole of the petroleum produced in the Province came from the four Districts of Magwe, Myingyan, Pakòkku and Minbu, but drilling operations made considerable progress in the Upper Chindwin District. The production of gold increased slightly, but the value of rubies extracted declined. There was also a decrease in the production of lead slag, and copper ore, but more silver-lead ore was extracted, and there was a considerable revival in the jade mining industry in the Myitkyina District. Quarry stones and clay were as usual extracted in large quantities.

**Manufactures and
Factories.**

35. Burma still remains primarily an agricultural country. There has been a steady advance in the number of persons employed in the larger industries such as rice-milling, but this affects immigrants from India rather than the indigenous population. Of the indigenous industries silk-weaving still prospers, and a weaving school in Amarapura Town is doing much for its development. The whole-time Inspector of Factories under the Factories Act of 1911 assumed charge of his duties at the beginning of the year. There was as usual considerable difficulty in obtaining labour in certain parts during the busy season and wages were high, especially in the Tenasserim Division. The health of the operatives and the sanitary condition of factories were on the whole satisfactory. Attention was paid to the question of fencing machinery during the year.

**Maritime
Trade.**

36. There was again a considerable increase in the Maritime Trade of the Province, both in exports and imports. A marked feature of the year was the demand for rice in India, and the consequent decline in exports to foreign countries. The total volume of the export trade in this commodity however constituted a record, and accounted for 66 per cent. of the total value of all exports from the Province. Notable increases also occurred in the exports of mineral-oils, hides and groundnuts, whilst the value of timber and lead exported declined. An advance of Rs. 187 lakhs in imports was fairly generally distributed amongst the different classes of goods imported. Specially large rises are noticeable in cotton manufactures, metals and machinery. The value of the private coastal trade between the different ports of Burma also increased, most of the trade being between Rangoon and the Tenasserim ports. Rangoon absorbed over 80

per cent. of the total sea-borne trade of the country. Of the minor ports Bassein still maintains a substantial lead in the export trade to foreign countries, but in the total trade Moulmein holds the first place. Tavoy and Mergui with improved communications absorb a large portion of the inter-coastal trade of the Province.

37. The total value of the trans-frontier trade again increased, a decline in exports being more than counterbalanced by a rise in imports. The imports of cattle alone increased by over 50 per cent. The trade with Western China very nearly maintained the high level reached in 1912-13. Trade with the Northern Shan States declined, but for the Southern Shan States and Siam the figures show satisfactory increases, and trade with Karenni was particularly prosperous.

Trans-
frontier
Trade.

38. No important administrative change took place in the Public Works Department during the year. The total expenditure of the department excluding expenditure on irrigation exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by nearly Rs. 19 lakhs, and was the highest recorded for many years. The total grant included assignments of funds from Imperial grants. A larger sum was spent out of the special Imperial contribution towards the improvement of communications, but most of this expenditure was devoted to the replacement of old wooden bridges by permanent structures, and the total length of metalled roads in the Province actually declined. The chief buildings in progress during the year included the new Customs House and the Telegraph office at Rangoon. Both these buildings are classed as Imperial works. Expenditure on Civil Provincial buildings increased by over Rs. 5 lakhs. New laboratories were under construction for the Government College, Rangoon, and extensions were being made to the new General Hospital, Rangoon. Several school buildings were completed, and work was also done on jail buildings and hospitals. Some expenditure was incurred on original police works, but the quarters and barracks in existence are still inadequate for the needs of the force. Reclamation work in Rangoon Town again suffered from want of funds, but a considerable sum was spent on reclaiming certain portions of the town of Kyaiklat.

Public
Works -
Roads and
Buildings.

39. The length of open railway line was increased during the year by the opening to traffic of another 7 miles of the Southern Shan States extension line, and further progress was made with the extension. No other line was in course of construction, but various proposals for construction were under consideration, and the reconnaissance survey of the line from Moulmein to Victoria Point was completed. There were a number of minor breaches of the line due to floods, but serious accidents were few. The number of passengers carried increased by over two millions, and the net profits by 22 per cent. There was also a marked increase in the percentage of net receipts to capital outlay.

Railways
and Tram-
ways.

The passenger traffic on the electric tramways in Rangoon and Mandalay and the receipts of the companies increased. Considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Tramway. The report made by a Committee appointed by Government to examine into the affairs of the Madaya-Mandalay Light Railway was under consideration at the end of the year.

Irrigation
and Navigation
Works

40. The areas irrigated by the Mandalay and Shwabo Canals increased and in each case they now exceed the amounts originally regarded as the total irrigable areas. Serious damage was done to the Mandalay Canal by floods, but the working expenses declined considerably, and the percentage of net revenue to capital outlay increased in the case of both canals. Of the land irrigated by the Mön Canals a large part was subject to assessment for the first time. The irrigated area also increased and a deficit on the previous year's working was converted into a profit of nearly Rs. 1½ lakh. Good progress was made on the Ye-u Canal which was still under construction at the end of the year. The year was a bad one for irrigation works which depend on local drainage, and there was therefore a fall in the area irrigated by minor works. The expenses however also declined, and the net revenue realized was slightly larger than in the previous year. The Meiktila and Yamèthin Districts were the chief sufferers from the unfavourable season, and showed a considerable deficit on the year's working.

Of the Navigation Works the Pegu-Sittang and the Sittang-Kyaikto Canals had only a moderately successful season. Traffic was again greatly impeded in the former by the weed known as the water hyacinth. The work of improving the Twante Canal was continued, and the capital outlay expended on the canal by the end of the year was over Rs. 50 lakhs.

(5) Finance.

Provincial
Financial
Settlement.

41. No change was made during the year in the Provincial Settlement regulating the financial relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The annual assignment to the Provincial Funds of Burma under this settlement was fixed in 1911 at Rs. 12.90 lakhs. Including this sum, contributions from Imperial Funds in the year 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 35.54 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 98.29 lakhs in the previous year.

Gross
Revenue
and Expenditure.

42. Receipts classed as Imperial increased by Rs. 68.53 lakhs to Rs. 4.42.67 lakhs, whilst Imperial expenditure declined by Rs. 7.77 lakhs to Rs. 69.60 lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 46.87 lakhs to Rs. 5,61.45 lakhs in Provincial receipts, and a rise in Provincial expenditure by Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 5,52.31 lakhs. In Municipal Funds receipts show a decrease, but expenditure has risen. District Funds as well as other Local Funds record increases in both receipts and expenditure.

Land
Revenue

43. The gross receipts under the head Land Revenue for the year ending on the 31st March 1914 amounted to Rs. 4,65.26 lakhs or Rs. 11.84 lakhs more than in the previous year. After the final adjustment of accounts the amount credited to Imperial Funds was Rs. 1,36.75 lakhs, and to Provincial Rs. 3,26.33 lakhs. The large decline in the contributions from Imperial Funds is responsible for the fact that Provincial receipts under this head are considerably less than in the previous year. Another favourable season resulted in a further increase of Rs. 7½ lakhs in Land Revenue proper. Receipts under minor heads of Land Revenue also reflect two successive years of prosperity. Both capitation-tax in Lower Burma, and *thathameda* in Upper Burma have increased, and a rise of

nearly Rs. 3 lakhs is recorded in fishery revenue. The total collections of miscellaneous land revenue were almost the same as in the previous year, but petroleum revenue continued to expand.

44. The total collections for the year under the Imperial head Customs ~~Customs~~ were less by Rs. 4.72 lakhs than in the previous year. The decrease was confined to the export duty, and was due to the fact that a large part of the foreign export trade in paddy was diverted to Indian ports. From import duties the amount realized exceeded the previous year's figures by over Rs. 10½ lakhs. The expenditure on Customs varied very slightly, and the net revenue for the year was Rs. 180 lakhs. Of this sum the bulk as usual was realized in Rangoon; the net revenue realized at subordinate ports amounted to Rs. 30.85 lakhs only.

45. There was a large decrease in the number of licenses issued during the year for the local manufacture of salt, but the total output was only slightly less than in 1912, and considerably more than in 1911. In the Districts under direct taxation, which provide the great bulk of the salt manufactured in the Province, the decline in number of licenses was almost entirely made up by greater activity amongst the remaining licensees. Large clearances from bond to avoid the enhanced duty which came into effect on the 1st January 1914 caused the actual issues of locally made salt to show a large increase over the figures for 1912. Imports of foreign salt increased by nearly four per cent. The imports from Germany, though still the largest, are less than in 1912, whilst those from the United Kingdom have increased. The total revenue derived from salt and salt-fish rose by over a lakh of rupees. Salt

46. The year of report is the first full year since the reorganization of the ~~Excise~~ conjoint Excise and Salt establishments. The expenditure on these establishments amounted to Rs. 15½ lakhs, 3½ per cent. of which is debitable to the Imperial head "Salt." The gross receipts for the year from excise exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 2 lakhs, and amounted to Rs. 87 lakhs. A decrease under the head Opium was more than set off by an increase under liquor. The decline in opium revenue is due to a decrease in the consumption of Government opium. There was a further fall in the number of registered Burman consumers, and the figures suggest that the taste for opium is decreasing in the greater part of the Province. The contraband trade in opium is however still a serious problem, and large seizures of illicit opium were made during the year. The cocaine habit has become a serious evil in the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions, and to what extent opium is being replaced in the Province by cocaine and morphia is uncertain. License fees and excise duty on liquors of all kinds produced about Rs. 3½ lakhs more revenue than in the previous year. With the exception of the local manufactures of foreign liquor and spirit there was a general increase in consumption of all kinds of liquors. The contract distillery system was further extended during the year, and the number of outstills in the whole Province was reduced from 23 to 12. License fees for country distillery spirit amounted to more than double their previous year's value. The greater part of the excise revenue, other than opium, however, still comes from country liquors, the total value of license fees for which was over Rs. 2 lakhs greater in the year of report than in the year 1912-13. Excise

The results of the year's working show the necessity for the exercise of great caution in substituting country spirit for country beer shops. A large number of samples of country beer were tested during the year with satisfactory results.

Stamps.

47. The Stamp Revenue showed a slight revival during the year. Receipts under the Court Fees Act still further decreased, but only to an almost negligible extent, and this decrease was more than counterbalanced by an increase of receipts under the Stamp Act. An increase under the latter Act occurred in most Lower Burma Districts, but in Rangoon there was a decrease.

Assessed Taxes.

48. The receipts from income-tax exceeded the figures for the previous year by over Rs. 3 lakhs. The greater part of this increase was contributed from Rangoon Town where collections rose by Rs. 2½ lakhs. Elsewhere the increase in total yield was fairly evenly distributed throughout the Province. A large increase in collection of the tax in Rangoon on profits of companies indicates a satisfactory recovery from the financial depression of the former year. The number of assesses other than Government servants or persons in receipt of salaries throughout the Province rose by over 1,000, and the amount of the tax collected from them by a lakh of rupees.

Provincial Revenue and Finance.

49. The provincial receipts in the year 1913-14 were Rs. 46·87 lakhs less than in the previous year. For this the large decline in the contribution from Imperial to Provincial Funds, and the consequent falling off in the Provincial share of Land Revenue is responsible. Of the other important revenue heads Forests, Assessed Taxes and Excise all return substantial increases. Provincial expenditure rose by Rs. 32·74 lakhs. More than half of this increase occurs under the head Civil Works, and is chiefly due to the incurring of large expenditure out of the special Imperial grants. Expenditure out of these grants is also in large measure responsible for an increase of Rs. 5½ lakhs under the head Education.

Forests.

50. In the accounts for the financial year the receipts in the Forest Department are shown as exceeding those of the previous year by over Rs. 5½ lakhs. The Departmental Report however deals with the year ending on the 30th June 1914, and reports a decrease of Rs. 1·67 lakh in receipts. The decrease is due to the postponement of the payment of instalments due on the sale of the lease of the Mergui rubber plantation. The revenue from timber shows a satisfactory increase. Expenditure rose by Rs. 4·70 lakhs, and the net revenue was Rs. 68·93 lakhs, or Rs. 6·37 lakhs less than in the previous year.

Local Funds.

51. The total receipts of all District Cess Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 32·99 lakhs, and their expenditure to Rs. 29·81 lakhs. Both receipts and expenditure were considerably higher than in the previous year. One fund temporarily overdrew its balance during the year, but each fund closed the year with a credit balance. The payment of larger contributions from Provincial Funds towards works of public utility was chiefly responsible for an increase of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs in the receipts of District Funds in Upper Burma. The expenditure incurred from these funds, however, was only slightly higher than in the previous

year. All the funds were solvent at the end of the year. Of the seven Cantonment Funds the total expenditure slightly exceeded the ordinary receipts. The Rangoon Fund, however, received a loan from Government of Rs. 50,000. The number of Town Funds was raised to 19 by the creation of a fund at Kalaw. These funds as well as the Port and Pilot Funds all closed the year with credit balances.

52. The total ordinary income of the Rangoon Municipality rose by Rs. 0.47 lakh to Rs. 42.09 lakhs. The greater part of the increase occurred under the head Rates and Taxes and is ascribed to revision of assessments and the normal expansion of the town. Expenditure rose by Rs. 5.26 lakhs and exceeded the ordinary receipts by over Rs. 2 lakhs. A large part of the increased expenditure was incurred on roads and may be looked on as to some extent abnormal. No loan was raised during the year, and an opening balance of Rs. 28.20 lakhs was reduced to a closing balance of Rs. 16.45 lakhs. Attempts were made to float a new loan of Rs. 10½ lakhs but only a small portion was tendered at the minimum rate of acceptance. The indebtedness of the Municipality at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 193 lakhs. Less than Rs. 3 lakhs were spent on works from the Reclamation Fund. In the other Municipalities both receipts and expenditure increased, but receipts exceeded expenditure. No loan was raised during the year, and the total indebtedness of the Municipalities to Government fell from Rs. 10.47 lakhs to Rs. 9.89 lakhs.

Municipal
Finance.

53. The average net circulation of notes for the year was Rs. 4.71.62 lakhs or Rs. 12.81 lakhs more than in the previous year. The net circulation at the close of the year was however slightly less than at the close of the year 1912-13. Notes of the 10 and 100-rupee denominations account for over 95 per cent. of this circulation, and 10-rupee notes are steadily replacing notes of 100 rupees.

Note
circulation.

(6) Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

54. The area under registration remained unchanged. The birth-rate in the Province exceeded the death-rate by 7.62, the birth-rate being 32.61 per mille and the death-rate 24.99 per mille. In 1912 the corresponding excess was 5.09. In towns there were more deaths than births during the year, the excess of births being confined to the rural areas. The number of births recorded throughout the Province is slightly greater than in 1912, and the number of deaths has decreased by 20,161. The ravages of epidemic diseases with the exception of plague were comparatively light during the year. Malaria has been less prevalent in the irrigated area of the Minbu District, where proper drainage has been introduced, and the experiment has been tried of specially equipping two travelling dispensaries. There was a further marked increase in the use of quinine by the people of the Province. The infantile death-rate for the Province fell from 228.15 in 1912 to 221.40 in 1913, and was slightly less than in 1911. The decrease was most marked in the urban death-rate.

Births and
Deaths.

55. The mortality from plague was greater during the year of report than in 1912. The death-rate rose from .31 per mille to .44, although the latter figure is still considerably below the .61 recorded in 1911. Except in Rangoon and a few

Plague.

other places the systematic destruction of rats was practically abandoned. Inoculation appears to have been welcomed more warmly in Upper than in Lower Burma.

Medical Relief.

56. There were 370 hospitals and dispensaries in the Province at the close of the year. There was again a substantial increase in the total number of patients treated. The mortality amongst in-door patients showed a further decrease, and was 6·21 per cent. during the year. The percentage of Burmese patients to the total treated was slightly less than in the previous year, but there was an increase in the attendance of the total indigenous population. Work is now in progress on the buildings of a Pasteur Institute, the scheme for which was approved by His Majesty's Secretary of State in 1912. There was a large decrease in the death-rate in the two Lunatic Asylums of the Province. Detailed plans and estimates for the new Lunatic Asylum have been under preparation.

Sanitation.

57. The total percentage of expenditure by the various Municipal and Local authorities on sanitary works has risen and is now slightly over 30 per cent. of their total incomes. The Province enjoyed the benefit during the year of a non-recurring grant from the Government of India of Rs. 10½ lakhs to be spread over three years, and of recurring grants for sanitation amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs. Of the former grant Rs. 1,88,382 was distributed during the year for urban sanitary improvements. From the recurring grants considerable allotments were made to Maymyo, Prome, and Akyab for drainage schemes, and to Maymyo, Mònywa, and Yamethin for water-supplies. Progress has been made in erecting a new bazaar at Paungdò, and in the Pegu bazaar improvement and water-supply and Mandalay drainage schemes. The whole of the Rs. 6 lakhs grant was allotted for expenditure on these and similar schemes.

Vaccination.

58. Although there was a decrease in the number of re-vaccinations, probably due to the absence of small-pox in epidemic form, the number of primary vaccinations rose by 6,483. The total number of successful primary operations showed a slight decrease, but the success obtained by the special vaccination staff was higher than in any of the previous five years. Verification of the work by District Medical Officers was again unequal. The numbers of infants and children vaccinated during the year were greater than the corresponding numbers in 1912. The report on the working of the Vaccine Depôt at Meiktila was satisfactory as to both the amount and quality of lymph produced.

(7) Instruction.

Education.

59. The total expenditure on education from all sources rose from Rs. 53·36 lakhs in 1912-13 to Rs. 61·55 lakhs in 1913-14. Of this total nearly Rs. 12 lakhs were provided by grants from Imperial funds. Non-recurring grants enabled Rs. 6½ lakhs to be spent on Government buildings and building grants and equipment for private institutions. Elementary education for boys and education for girls derived special benefit from the Rs. 4½ lakhs expended out of the non-recurring grants. The attendance in primary institutions shows a considerable rise during the year, and it is hoped that the decline in elementary education which began in 1909-10 has been arrested. A large number of new schools, especially

monastic, have come on to the list of registered schools as a result of the placing of six Deputy Inspectors of Schools on special duty in connection with primary education. In the secondary stage also there has been an improvement. The numbers of Secondary Schools both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular and the numbers of pupils attending them increased during the year. But the most marked rise occurred in the figures for collegiate education. The average number of students in the two colleges of the Province rose from 353 to 473, and is now nearly twice as large as it was five years ago. The results, however, of the examinations at the Calcutta University were disappointing. The establishment of a University in Rangoon is still under consideration, and no definite decision has been come to as to the site to be selected. Educational institutions of all kinds showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. in number, and of 9.9 per cent. in attendance.

The Government School of Engineering, Insein, had its most successful year for many years. The steps taken to render the school more popular amongst Burmans were attended with most encouraging results. Whilst the total attendance rose from 33 to 42, the percentage of Burman students was three times as large as in the previous year. The number of Normal Schools underwent no change, but it is interesting to note that two elementary training classes have been attached to *pōngyi kyaungs*, and that a keen desire for more classes is reported. The number of European schools remained unchanged whilst the attendance rose slightly. During the year a conference of leading Mahomedan gentlemen was held and a committee formed to draw up proposals for the improvement and expansion of Mahomedan education. There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedan pupils in both public and private institutions. Schools for special classes continued to grow both in numbers and attendance. The progress in female education was more than maintained, the increase in the number of girls under instruction showing the abnormally high figure of 21 per cent.

60. The number of publications registered during the year was greater than in the previous year. Dramas fell to an insignificant number, but publications on religious subjects rose by 50 per cent. More than half of the works published were written in Burmese, and the bulk of the remainder in Pāli-Burmese, Pāli, or English. The number of printing presses still further increased.

Literature
and Press.

61. The only Art Handicraft Exhibition held during the year was the Annual Provincial Exhibition at Rangoon. There was a slight falling off in the number of exhibits, but the quality was generally good, and out-stations were well represented.

Art and
Sciences.

(8) Archaeology.

62. The Architectural Survey of the Mandalay Palace, and the first part of the monograph on the Ananda Temple at Pagan were practically completed during the year. The Archaeological Department has as usual been occupied in the preservation of ancient monuments, certain old buildings in Pagan receiving special attention. A special feature of the year was the discovery of a number of old Talaing inscriptions and relics in the neighbourhood of Pegu.

Archæology.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

NOTES.—The departmental reports and other references, on which this *Report on the Administration of Burma* is based, are cited at the beginning of each chapter. The departmental reports do not all cover the same period. The Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, the Police, Prisons, the Registration Department, the Salt Revenue, the Measures adopted for the extermination of Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes, Lunatic Asylums, the Report of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, the Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and the Resolution on the Reports on Village Administration deal with events which took place within the calendar year 1913; the Shan States, Chin Hills and the North-Eastern Frontier Reports, the Land Revenue, Land Records, and Forest Administration Reports, the Season and Crop Report, the Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act and the Report of the Department of Agriculture are concerned with the agricultural year from the 1st July 1913 to the close of June 1914. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1914.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

REFERENCES—

- Report on the Administration of the Shan and Karenni States for the year ended the 30th June 1914.
- Report on the Administration of the Chin Hills for the year ended the 30th June 1914.
- Report on the Administration of the North-Eastern Frontier for the year ended the 30th June 1914.
- Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1914.
- Land Records Administration Report of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1914.

PHYSICAL.

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

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

Form of Administration.

Character of Land Tenures: System of Survey and Settlement.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Details of the last Census: Tribes and Languages.

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

Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, M.A., LL.D., Kt., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., was Lieutenant-Governor of Burma from the beginning of the year until the 14th May, on which date he proceeded on six months' leave. The Hon'ble Sir George Watson Shaw, Kt., C.S.I., I.C.S., officiated as Lieutenant-Governor during his absence. Sir Harvey Adamson resumed his appointment on the 1st November, and continued to hold charge of the Province until the end of the year.

The
Lieutenant-
Governor.

CHAP. I.—
GENERAL
AND
POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY.
Administra-
tive territorial
changes.

2. No important administrative territorial changes took place during the year. With the exception of the transfer of small areas from the Meiktila to the Kyaukse District and from the Pakokku to the Myingyan District, the boundaries between Districts and Subdivisions remained unaltered. Modifications were made in the boundaries of Townships with in the Pegu, Ma-ubin, Lower Chindwin and Prome Districts, and the headquarters of the Ngathainggyaung Subdivision of the Bassein District were transferred from Ngathainggyaung to Kyônpyaw. No new Districts, Subdivisions or Townships were created during the year.

Additions to
and changes
in the Admini-
strative
Staff.

3. There were few important changes made during the year in the administrative staff. A separate Subdivisional Judge and Additional Magistrate was appointed at Nyaunglebin. In Rangoon the appointment of an Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police was created in connection with the reorganization of the Police Divisions of the Town. A second Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was appointed during the year, and the post of Deputy Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail, to be filled by a Military Assistant Surgeon, was created.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

(i) Shan and Karenni States.

[*Southern Shan States*: 38 States, area 36,154 square miles, population 836,574, tribute Rs. 2,73,590; *Karenni*: five States, area 4,280 square miles, population 63,627, tribute Rs. 5,350; *Northern Shan States*: five States, area 16,594 square miles, population 480,330, tribute Rs. 1,54,500; *Mong Mit*: area 3,963 square miles, population 53,214, tribute Rs. 20,000; *Hsaznghsup (Thaungthut)*: area 999 square miles, population 7,697, tribute Rs. 400; *Singhaling Hléanti (Zingalein Kamti)*: area 983 square miles, population 2,560, tribute Rs. 100; *Hkimit Lung (Kanti-gyi or Bhor Kampti)*: area 973 square miles, population (approximate) 11,000, tribute Rs. Nil.]

The South-
ern Shan
States.

4. The Southern Shan States have enjoyed another peaceful and on the whole a prosperous year. The administration of the States has with few exceptions been satisfactory. The Chiefs of Mawkmai and Loi Ai, two States which gave trouble in the previous year, were removed during the year. The States are benefiting by the change of rulers that has been effected. The aged *Sawbwa* of Môngma died towards the end of the year, and it is hoped that his successor will co-operate whole-heartedly in checking the corruption and inefficiency which have of late years characterized the administration of the State. Kalaw was transferred to Government during the year by the Myosa of Hsa Mông Hkam, and became a notified area, and the headquarters of the Western Subdivision. The Southern Shan States Railway was opened to traffic in August as far as Yinmabin, a distance of 22 miles.

The sanctioned strength of the Military Police remained unchanged, and except for the transfer of the Hsa Mông Hkam detachment to Kalaw, their distribution also was unaltered. The battalion was 17 under strength at the close of the year. The discipline of the force was well maintained and the relations of the men with the people of the country were as usual good. The conduct of the Civil Police is reported to have been generally satisfactory. The reports on the local police maintained by the various States are again unequal, but in many cases they did good work. The State police of Mawkmai however failed to detect a single case, and steps were being taken to dispense with their services. The police of Yawnghwe were reduced to 57 men during the year. The number of true criminal cases reported during the year was 1,090 as compared with 1,082 in the previous year. Cattle thefts increased by 32, but violent crimes fell from 41 to 27. A large number of cattle thefts remained undetected especially in Hsa Mông Hkam. As a result of the failure of the Myosa in spite of warning to inflict adequate sentences in this State, the Superintendent had to withdraw from his Court all cases of cattle theft and receiving of stolen cattle. The number of Civil suits filed in the Southern Shan States fell from 664 to 598. As usual the majority of the suits were under Rs. 100 in value, and only

two cases exceeded Rs. 5,000. The rainfall was abundant and the year was on the whole a favourable one and crops generally were good. Heavy rain at harvest time did damage to paddy, but it was only in the Mōng Pawn and Kēngtūng States that losses were serious. The cattle, however, suffered severely from rinderpest. The disease was prevalent throughout the year, and practically no State escaped an outbreak. The Chiefs and their officials do not yet appear to realize the necessity for combined and continuous efforts to stamp out the disease.

No addition was made to the area of reserved forests which remains at 1,598 square miles. The number of forest offences increased but they were mostly of a petty nature and all were dealt with departmentally. The number of logs of teak extracted during the year was 10,989. The forest revenue was Rs. 1.22 lakh and the expenditure Rs. .86 lakh, a surplus of Rs. 36,000 being thus shown on the year's working. One mine was worked for the export of lead during the year, and the *Sawbwa* of Lawksawk was permitted to work lead for local sale. Ten fresh prospecting licenses were granted during the year, and two existing licenses were renewed. Steady work was done by the Southern Shan States Syndicate at the old Kalaw gold mine. The trade of the States with Burma is dealt with in Chapter IV. The sum of Rs. 7.47 lakhs was spent on Public Works during the year as compared with Rs. 5.36 lakhs in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 4.13 lakhs was spent by Government, and Rs. 2.13 lakhs came from State revenue and Rs. 1.21 lakh from remissions of tribute. Of the expenditure by Government Rs. .49 lakh was absorbed in the Kalaw water-supply scheme.

The hospitals and dispensaries of the States dealt with 62,209 outdoor, and 2,311 indoor patients during the year. These figures are rather low than those of the previous year, but that is due to a decline in the number of men employed on railway construction, and consequently in the number of patients treated in the Railway hospital. There was a very large increase in the attendance at the hospitals under the Civil Surgeon, Taunggyi. Experience has shown that the type of small-pox imported from Burma is more deadly than the local form, and the vaccination staff was therefore concentrated in the areas most liable to infection from Burma. A second Deputy Inspector of Schools was appointed during the year, and the States have been divided into two divisions for educational purposes. The results of the yearly examination at the Taunggyi school for the sons of Shan Chiefs were good, and the health and conduct of the boys were satisfactory. The quality of the staff has been improved and certain changes in the curriculum have been recommended. The total revenue of the States rose from Rs. 10.82 lakhs to Rs. 11.93 lakhs, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11.42 lakhs. The financial position generally shows substantial improvement, and in most States the revenue administration was fairly satisfactory.

5. In Karenni the year was uneventful and prosperous, and the States were satisfactorily administered. The *Sawbwa* of Kantarawadi was formally installed in the early part of the year. He is reported to have taken a leading part in the administration and to show promise of turning out well. The Karenni-Siam border has been peaceful, and officials on either side have corresponded freely and have assisted each other when required. Only one violent crime was committed during the year, and the accused in this case have been arrested by the Siamese authorities. The number of cattle theft cases reported rose from 14 to 46. This increase may be due to better reporting, but only 9 cases have ended in conviction. The number of civil suits fell to 8. In the early part of the season the rainfall was insufficient and agricultural operations were delayed, but the late rains were heavy. Irrigated paddy was below the average, but other crops were good. There was no serious cattle disease. Some more land was taken up along the Ngwedaung-Loikaw canal and 150 holdings aggregating 1,866 acres are now under cultivation. The high price of teak enabled the timber traders to have another good year. Tin and wolfram to the extent of 1,674 cwts. were extracted at the Mawchi Mines. A crushing mill has been erected, and general progress made in developing the mines. There was a considerable increase in the trade between Karenni and Burma. No serious epidemic occurred amongst the people of the States. The five Karenni States spent Rs. 63,112 on Public Works, Rs. 60,612

The Karenni
States.

from revenue, and Rs. 2,500 from tribute remission. Kantarawadi contributed Rs. 45,800 of this total. The total receipts of the Kantarawadi State amounted to Rs. 1·36 lakh as compared with Rs. 1·50 lakh in the previous year. The expenditure, however, fell by Rs. 59 lakh to Rs. 1·18 lakh, and there was a balance of Rs. 33,410 in hand at the close of the year. The receipts of all the smaller States increased.

6. The first frontier meeting of the Chinese, Bhamo, and Northern Shan States officials since the inauguration of the new Chinese Republic was held in December 1913 and relations were most cordial. The meeting closed prematurely, the senior Chinese officials being recalled owing to the mutiny at Talifu, but a good deal of useful work was subsequently accomplished in the disposal of cases by the Assistant Superintendent and the Chinese Frontier Deputies. The Hpawnghseng feud between the Sinwas and Marus remains unsettled. Some disturbances took place during the year in the Wa States beyond the administrative border. These were found to have been instigated to a great extent by the *Sawbwa* of Manglun, who has incurred the severe displeasure of Government for his disobedience of the strict orders which had been imposed upon him to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of these States. Otherwise the frontier remained quiet and the States have not been involved in trans-frontier troubles. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police remains unchanged, but proposals have been submitted for a permanent increase. The Government Civil Police was short of the sanctioned strength by three constables only at the close of the year. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a good stamp of Shan recruits from Hsipaw and Kyaukse but more Kachins were enlisted than usual. In places where the circle headman was energetic and honest, good work was done by the village police in the arrest of cattle thieves and the detection of crime.

The number of offences reported rose from 798 to 900. This figure however includes 161 cases of cattle straying. Violent crimes dealt with in Government Courts increased by two, but fell off by three in State Courts. Cattle theft has shown a slight increase in most courts, and a tendency among State Magistrates to let off cattle thieves with fines has had to be checked. The number of Civil cases filed in Government Courts decreased from 213 to 149, but in State Courts the number was practically unchanged. The rains were badly distributed, some damage was caused by hail and floods, and the crops were somewhat below normal. Cattle disease caused serious losses in the different States. Revenue on teak extracted by Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, increased by Rs. 20,555 to Rs. 32,164 and the total forest revenue realized was Rs. 63,254. The forest establishment is reported to be insufficient. The finances of the Burma Mines Company, Limited, have been reorganized, and a large amount of development work was carried out during the year. The total tonnage treated at the smelter was 51,482 tons. The trade with Burma is considered in Chapter IV. The amount expended from State Funds on Public Works during the year was Rs. 5·47 lakhs. The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges absorbed the greater part of this sum. Work was hampered by the want of labour and the high price of timber. The Hsipaw Public Works Subdivision was split into two during the year. The total number of persons treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the States rose from 33,007 to 37,466. No cases of plague and cholera were reported during the year, but a mysterious epidemic occurred in Tawngpeng. Small-pox appeared in a virulent form at the close of the year in the North Hsenwi State. The number of registered schools in the States rose from 28 to 29, and of pupils from 1,320 to 1,515; but educational progress is slow and is impeded by the dearth of Shan-speaking teachers.

The total revenue of the Northern Shan States was Rs. 12·42 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 11·20 lakhs as compared with Rs. 12·23 lakhs and Rs. 12·19 lakhs respectively in the previous year. For the first time for some years the income of the State of Hsipaw exceeded the expenditure; the income amounted to Rs. 5·81 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 5·32 lakhs, and the year

closed with a balance of Rs. 1·52 lakh. Reliable figures are again not available for the State of Manglūn. The financial position of South Hsenwi is improving, and the outlook for the State is distinctly promising. The States of Tawngpeng and North Hsenwi both closed the year with satisfactory balances.

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7. There is little to note in the history of the State of Mōng Mit. The people are prosperous, the finances are sound, and there is little or no serious crime. The Chief continues to take a keen interest in the affairs of the State. The revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1·68 lakh, and the expenditure to Rs. 1·86 lakh, but there was a closing balance of Rs. 72,355. The main sources of revenue such as the *thathameda*, *taungya*, and land revenue taxes show a steady increase. The boundary between the State and Bhamo was settled during the year.

Other Shan
States.

The year has been an uneventful one in the Shan States of Thaungthut and Kanti in the Upper Chindwin District. The health of the people and cattle continued to be satisfactory. The crops in Thaungthut were good, but in Kanti they suffered from shortage of rain. Trade was prosperous in both States.

(ii) The Chin Hills.

The Chin Hills proper: area (approximately) 8,000 square miles, population 119,556; the Pakōkku Hill Tracts: area (approximately) 2,200 square miles, population 17,118; Hill District of Arakan: area 1,500 square miles, population 22,234; and tracts in the Upper Chindwin, Akyab and Kyaukpyn Districts.]

8. The administrative border of the Chin Hills remained unchanged during the year, but the question of revising the boundaries between the administered and unadministered territories is under consideration. The administered hill-tracts on the north-western frontier of Burma enjoyed peace and quiet during the year, and the unadministered tribes gave no trouble. Towards the end of the year the death occurred of Komyang the Kongsai Chief who had been steadily consolidating his supremacy in the Somra tract between the Naga Hills and the Upper Chindwin District. There was one case of kidnapping in the Pakōkku Chin Hills by the trans-frontier village of Zang-im-nu, but otherwise the relations with trans-frontier Chins in this region were cordial. Of three cases of kidnapping from administered territory in the Arakan Hill Tracts, two have been settled satisfactorily, and one remained under enquiry at the end of the year. Internally there is little of interest to record. The regular crops were below the average in the northern hills, but exceptionally good in Haka. The cultivation of wheat was resumed by the Chins, but climatic conditions were against a good crop. An experimental sugarcane plantation has been started in the Falam Subdivision. The spread of leprosy still continues. It has not yet been found feasible to open the proposed leper asylum at Falam, but the project has not been abandoned. There has been an increase by nearly 50 per cent. in the number of patients treated in the Civil hospitals, and by over 50 per cent. in the number of persons vaccinated. Education is progressing satisfactorily. Two cases in which villagers refused to pay certain tribal dues were effectually dealt with, but, with increased intercourse with the plains, and the spread of wealth and civilization, there are signs of a gradual weakening of the old respect for the tribal authority of the Chiefs. The collections of tribute amounted to Rs. 66,648 in the main Chin Hills, and to Rs. 3,977 in the Pakōkku Hill Tracts.

(iii) The Kachin Hills.

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

9. For the third year in succession an expedition moved up the Mali *hka* into Hkāmti Lōng, but on this occasion instead of withdrawing all forces at the beginning of the rains, the Government established permanent posts at Putao in Hkāmti Lōng, at Konglu between Putao and the 'Nmai *hka* and at Laza

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between Myitkyina and Putao. The area north of Myitkyina thus taken under administration has since the end of the year of report been formed into the new District of Putao. The Civil officers have already made extensive tours within their charges, and have everywhere met with a friendly reception. The problem of the north-east frontier of Burma, which has occupied much attention in recent years, now appears in a fair way to settlement. As regards trans-frontier incidents the year was uneventful. Only two trans-border raids of minor importance were reported. The Laban-'Ngan feud is still unsettled, as the 'Ngan people unfortunately rejected the Laban overtures. Our relations with the Chinese have been very friendly, and the ordinary frontier meetings have been resumed. Meetings for the disposal of frontier cases at Simapa and Naungma resulted in the settlement of a large number of the Myitkyina and Bhamo cases. The amount of violent crime in the north-east frontier Districts was about normal. There was a small increase in the number of violent crimes reported, but on investigation four cases reported as murders in the hill-tracts of Bhamo and Myitkyina were found to be merely an exercise of the right of self-defence. Drink was the cause of a large proportion of the murders. In one case four trans-border Kachins unfortunately succeeded in escaping across the border after murdering a woman and her two children. The total number of criminal cases of all kinds instituted during the year in the Myitkyina Hills rose from 109 to 127. Thirty-two cases were pending at the end of the year, including 18 cases of former years in the majority of which the accused persons have fled across the border and cannot be traced. In Bhamo 87 cases were instituted as compared with 83 in 1912-13, and 7 were left pending. The number of cattle theft cases in Bhamo remained stationary. In the Katha District 18 cases were instituted of which 3 were under the Indian Penal Code, as compared with 13 and 4 in the previous year. Three villages were fined under section 13 of the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation in the Myitkyina District, and the same number in the Sinlumkaba Tract of Bhamo. Civil cases, the number of which increased considerably in Bhamo, were mostly of a petty nature. The collections of tribute fell from Rs. 50,549 to Rs. 49,693, a small decrease occurring in each of the three Districts. Seizures of opium in the Myitkyina District rose from 2,085 tolas to 9,831 tolas. In Bhamo large seizures were constantly made although no Excise staff is kept in the hills, and poppy cultivation is reported to be increasing in the Sinlumkaba Hill Tracts. The reservation of three new forest areas was notified in the Myitkyina District, and two reserves were finally notified in Bhamo. Royalty on rubber shows a further decline from Rs. 7,490 to Rs. 2,363. The revival in the trade in jadestone continues, and the quantity exported during the year was valued at Rs. 2.16 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.53 lakh in the previous year. The value of gold won by the Burma Gold Dredging Company rose from Rs. 2.90 lakhs to Rs. 3.06 lakhs. The graded and bridged road from Htaungaw to Hpimaw in the Myitkyina District was completed during the year, and considerable progress has been made in opening up communications between Myitkyina and Putao. In the Bhamo District Rs. 3,324 was spent on roads in the Sinlum Hills under the direction of Civil Officers, and thanks to the indefatigable industry of the Reverend Father Gilhodes, a Roman Catholic Missionary, the Hkauri country is being opened up with an excellent network of roads.

Condition of the People.

10. The Province enjoyed another prosperous season and all classes of the agricultural population benefited from the comparatively good harvests and the high level of prices. The immigration from Upper Burma was not sufficient to deal with the harvest in Pyapôn, and higher wages had to be paid for reaping. In Upper Burma, and especially in the Shwebo, Sagaing, Mandalay, and Kyaukse Districts, co-operation appears to have bettered the condition of the peasant-proprietor considerably. His debts are less and his reserve is greater than in former years. The people of the dry zone have had two successful years in succession, and are in a comparatively prosperous

condition. The extension of irrigation in the MOn area of the Minbu District has placed the tenants of the Man and Salinirrigation systems in a position of greater independence. The demand for labour on the rubber estates in Amherst and for mining in Mergui has enhanced the rates paid in these Districts to the day labourer. This has not directly benefited the peasant owner, but it has improved the position of the agricultural labourer. The year was on the whole a healthy one. The death-rate fell, especially in towns, and the ravages of epidemic diseases were comparatively light.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REFERENCES.—

- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1914.
Land Records Administration Report of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1914.
Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.

Realization of the Revenue.

Demand,
collections,
remissions
and out-
standings.

II. Excluding the amounts creditable to cess and irrigation, the land revenue demand for the year 1913-14 was Rs. 289.50 lakhs as compared with Rs. 281.75 lakhs in 1912-13. The increase of Rs. 7.75 lakhs was considerably smaller than the Rs. 20.69 lakhs recorded for the previous year. But although suffering in some respects by a comparison with last year's abnormal conditions, the year was again marked by a combination of favourable agricultural conditions. Except in the Thaton and Amherst Districts Lower Burma practically escaped damage by floods, and cultivation was generally extended. In Upper Burma, although the season was not quite so excellent on the whole as in 1912-13, it was still distinctly above the average in most of the important revenue-producing Districts. For the second year in succession the Hanthawaddy and Insein Districts enjoyed immunity from serious floods, which had almost come to be regarded from the experience of the previous few years as an inevitable annual infliction. In the latter District the introduction of revised settlement rates and extensions of cultivation caused the demand to rise by over Rs. 3 lakhs. Pegu, Tharrawaddy and Toungoo also enjoyed successful seasons, but disastrous floods in the Pa-an Township caused a fall of 34,692 acres in the assessed area and of a corresponding amount in the demand for the Thaton District. The agricultural conditions in the five Delta Districts were again generally favourable, and the total demand for the Division rose by Rs. 2.22 lakhs. The largest increases were in Pyapon and Myaungmya. All the Arakan Coast Districts report increases of assessed area and of demand, due mainly to extensions of cultivation and the assessment of grants on which the periods of exemption had expired. The three Districts together show an increase of Rs. 47,246 in demand. On the Tenasserim seaboard the relinquishment of land in the Kawkaeik Subdivision on account of severe floods largely counterbalanced an increase of assessed area elsewhere in the Amherst District. The demand in this District however rose by Rs. 87,346 owing to the introduction of revised settlement rates in part of the District, and the substitution of maximum for intermediate rates in the remainder. In Thayetmyo the rains were poor, and rats destroyed *taungya* paddy in the Mindaon and Minhla Townships to a serious extent. The result was a fall in demand by Rs. 21,597. In the dry zone of Upper Burma agricultural conditions were on the whole good, but fell somewhat short of those of the previous year. The introduction of enhanced settlement rates in the Pinyinana Subdivision of the Yamethin District, however, sufficed to convert a decline in the total demand for the tract into a small increase. The Sagaing and the Lower Chindwin Districts both had prosperous years and increased their assessed areas, and the total demand for the Myingyan District was the highest on record for twelve years. In Meiktila insufficiency of rain and failure of irrigation resulted in a decline of Rs. 44,078 in demand. Magwe suffered from a marked failure of rain, and for the second year in succession had a conspicuously poor season. In the irrigated tracts Shwebo enjoyed favourable

rains and with the help of extended and improved irrigation recorded an increase in demand by Rs. 96,292.

The total amount of land revenue remitted was slightly larger than in the previous year—Rs. 2.05 lakhs compared with Rs. 1.81 lakh. The Districts chiefly responsible for the increase were Amherst, Thaton, and Ma-ubin. The damage done to crops by the serious floods already referred to was responsible for remissions amounting to Rs. 54,933 in Amherst and Thaton, and heavy remissions had to be made on account of the damage done by rats in the Panianaw Township of the Ma-ubin District. In Upper Burma the principal amounts remitted were Rs. 7,307 in Minbu on account of the depredations of rats, Rs. 6,647 in Mandalay, partly on account of floods and partly on account of shortage of rain in the upland tracts, and Rs. 4,543 in Katha on account of damage done by hail. The total collections of land revenue amounted to Rs. 287.30 lakhs, and exceeded those of the previous year by about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The increase corresponds very approximately with the increase in demand.

CHAP. II—
ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.

12. The total amount under all heads of land revenue for which application was made for process was Rs. 7.39 lakhs, and the amount realized, Rs. 6.19 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 7.44 lakhs and Rs. 5.91 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of recovery shows a rise from 79.5 to 83.8 in spite of a marked decrease in the number of every kind of process issued. It is natural that recovery without coercion should be easier in the second of two successive years of prosperity than the first. Warrants of arrest and warrants for the attachment of property were each fewer in number by nearly 3,000. The number of persons actually arrested shows a fall of 34 per cent., and that of cases in which property was sold a fall of 30 per cent. The number of persons committed to jail was 32, the same as in the previous year.

Revenue
proceedings
and recovery
processes.

Surveys.

13. During the year of report topographical survey operations were continued by Nos. 10 and 11 Parties of the Survey of India in the Myitkyina and Katha Districts of Upper Burma and in the Tavoy District of Lower Burma. An area of approximately 7,270 square miles was surveyed, partly on the one-inch and partly on the two-inch scales. Triangulation was also carried out with a view to detail survey next season in the Myitkyina District and in the Hukong Valley across the administrative border, and in the north of the Mergui District. Tidal operations were continued during the year by No. 16 Survey Party at Rangoon and Moulmein. Levelling operations were in progress in the Magwe District, in the Southern Shan States and the Meiktila District, and in the Amherst District.

Surveys by
Imperial
Agency.

14. Demarcation in advance of original cadastral survey was undertaken in the Kyaukpyu and Thayetmyo Districts. In Kyaukpyu an area of 36 square miles was demarcated. The work was scattered and comparatively difficult and the cost amounted to Rs. 25 per square mile. In Thayetmyo an area of approximately 202 square miles was demarcated at a cost of Rs. 6-8-0 per square mile. The demarcation was followed by extension surveys conducted by the special survey party, and 16,254 occupied acres were surveyed in the Kyaukpyu and 19,182 in the Thayetmyo District. In Thayetmyo the gross area surveyed was 122 square miles only, and it is doubtful whether the remaining 80 square miles, which have been demarcated, are worth surveying. The average cost of extension surveys in the two Districts was 1.3 annas per occupied acre. The special revision survey party proceeded with the revision and extension surveys of the Akyab District begun in the previous year. The field work of the revision survey programme was completed and 72,580 occupied acres were dealt with. The party also revised the survey of 7,130 acres in the Sandoway District. The total cost of revision survey worked out at 5 annas per occupied acre.

Surveys by
Provincial
Agency: Ex-
tension and
Revision
surveys.

Chap. II.—
Administration of
the Land, Town and
Fishery surveys and
surveys of inland areas.

15. Town Survey work was restricted to the demarcation and survey of the small railway town of Hinawbi and to a continuation of the revision survey operations in Rangoon Town. The year of report is the fourth year in which the scheme for revision surveys has been in operation in Rangoon Town. The total area surveyed on the scale of 100 feet to the inch was 1,986 acres, and that on the scale of 50 feet to the inch only 20 acres. The season's outturn per man employed was extremely low, and 6 of the 14 blocks for resurvey remained untouched. The cost, inclusive of recess work, amounted to Rs. 2-15-0 per acre. No fishery surveys were carried out during the year.

Potta surveys were conducted, chiefly by special agency, in seven districts. The Kyaukpyu District, where there was a belated disbursement of fees collected in the previous year, is the only District where the fees realized were less than the charges incurred on survey. In Akyab the bulk of the *pottas* was disposed of by the Revenue Surveyors, while in Sandoway one *potta* surveyor employed in each Township attended to the proceedings initiated therein. In Amherst the surveys related chiefly to accretions on the west coast of the Chaungzōn Township, and in the mouths of the Salween river. The area applied for for rubber cultivation declined, while there was no demand for cotton, but for the first time a few applications were received for cultivation of the Citronella oil plant. As *pottas* have been suspended in the Magwe Division no surveys in this connection are now made in Pakōkku and Minbu, but in Pakōkku the demarcation and survey of certain areas under mining leases or prospecting licenses to various companies for mineral mining purposes were undertaken by special surveyors paid out of the fees deposited under the Burma Mining Rules. In Minbu the survey of 7½-acre blocks in tracts receiving or about to receive irrigation from the two Mōn Canals and the new distributary of the Mōn Canal was continued. Most of the blocks were allotted, regular leases being exceptional and issued only in cases where there were actual disputes or a probability of such arising. The operations were under the Special Lease Officer and cost Rs. 214. The survey fee charged in the case of leases was eight annas per acre, but the area was small and the amount recovered was Rs. 29 only.

Settlements.

Progress of
Settlements.

16. Settlement operations were again carried on by six parties throughout the year. These parties were at work in all on 12 settlements. The settlements in the Districts of Myingyan, Bassein (First Circuit), Tongoo, Pyapōn (First Circuit) and Pegu (First Circuit) were completed during the year; progress was made with the settlement of Henzada and the Second Circuits of Bassein, Pegu and Insein; and new settlements were commenced in Thayetmyo, Akyab and Tharrawaddy. The occupied area over which soil classification and the connected operations were completed measured 1,393,000 acres, giving an average outturn of 232,000 acres per party. The average outturn compares very unfavourably with the previous year's figures, and is considerably below the average of 250,000 acres which has been adopted as the standard for an ordinary party working under normal conditions. This is explained by the fact that in Thayetmyo holding marking had to be done as well as soil classification, and the outturn of the party working in that district was therefore small.

Financial
results and
expenditure.

17. The revised rates following the Yamethin, Amherst and Insein Settlements, which were sanctioned in the previous year, came into effect on the 1st July 1913 and produced an immediate enhancement of demand of about Rs. 4½ lakhs. The first circuits of the Bassein, Pyapōn and Pegu Settlements, and the Rangoon Town and Myaungmya settlements were sanctioned during the year. The result in Bassein will be to raise the demand by Rs. 1½ lakh to Rs. 5.58 lakhs, in Pegu by Rs. 2.89 lakhs to Rs. 10.11 lakhs, and in Myaungmya by Rs. 1.71 lakh to Rs. 6.95 lakhs, whilst the rates sanctioned in Pyapōn will cause an enhancement of 24½ per cent. The total result of the five settlements will be to enhance the rates by 33.62 per cent. of the current settlements. The expenditure during the year on the six parties was Rs. 4,98,014. The addition of Rs. 32,000

as representing the settlement share of the Settlement Commissioner's office brings the total cost of the department to about Rs. 5'30 lakhs. For the five circuits actually completed during the year, settlement operations cost Rs. 115 per square mile of gross area, or about five and a half annas per occupied acre.

Comm. II.—
ADMINISTRATION OF
THE LANDS.

Land Records.

18. The area of 50,011 square miles given in last year's Report as the total rural area under supplementary survey has since been discovered to be wrong. The actual area for that year was 51,330 square miles, and this has been increased to 51,452 in the year 1913-14. The increase of 122 square miles is mostly due to accretions of land on the Sittang estuary in Pegu. The rural assessment aggregated Rs. 3,23,92 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 8'12 lakhs on the record figures of the previous year. Expansion was only partly the cause of this increase; other factors were the enforcement of new assessment rates following the settlements in Insein and parts of the Amherst and Yamethin Districts, and the substitution of full for intermediate rates in parts of the Sandoway, Pyapón and Amherst Districts. The urban area continued to expand, and the total area now under supplementary survey in towns is 245 square miles as compared with 243 square miles in the year 1912-13. One additional town was brought under supplementary survey during the year. The town assessments credited to Government rose by Rs. 13,026 to Rs. 10,46,845. Municipal assessments on covered and uncovered areas, which are made by the Land Records Department, totalled Rs. 5,35,089 as compared with Rs. 4,64,868 in the previous year.

Area under
Supplementary
Survey.

19. The total cost of supplementary survey was Rs. 15'43 lakhs as compared with Rs. 15'48 lakhs in 1912-13. The death and retirement of *tsikthuygis* caused nominal additions to be made to the staff in several Lower Burma Districts, and thereby swelled the figures for total cost. But the absence of fewer men on privilege leave, and an accounts ruling as to the pay to be drawn by officiating men caused the amount paid in salaries to surveyors to decline by Rs. 10,132. Contingencies, which were abnormally high in 1912-13, also fell by Rs. 4,976. The total cost of the department was 4'54 per cent. of the total assessment as compared with 4'68 per cent. in the previous year, and the average cost per occupied area fell from As. 1'468 to As. 1'447.

Cost of Sup-
plementary
Survey.

20. At the beginning of the year there were 19 survey schools in the Province. The school at Promé was closed during October 1913, reducing the number to 18 at the end of the year. The Insein school remains on the list but was placed under the control of the Headmaster of the Government School of Engineering during the year. The total number of pupils on the rolls of all the schools fell from 314 in March 1913 to 254 in March 1914. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 38,202, and the total income to Rs. 3,267. The net cost was therefore Rs. 34,935, or Rs. 821 less than the net cost in the year 1912-13; but the cost per pupil as based on the attendances for the entire school term has risen from Rs. 106 to Rs. 133. The results obtained at the Syndicate Examination of April 1914 were disappointing. The percentage of passes in surveying was only 43, the lowest on record for many years, and, in the opinion of the examiners, this was largely due to defective tuition. The results in the examinations in revenue law show an improvement on the previous year, but in arithmetic the percentage of passes fell from 71 to 57. The Amherst school did well, but generally the schools of Upper Burma were more successful than those of Lower Burma. In ten Districts, Superintendents failed to hold the prescribed examination for apprentices, the reasons assigned in most cases being that the apprentices who should have been examined were acting in Survey charges and could not be called in. In those Districts where the examination was held, 124 out of 181 candidates were successful, but there appears to be a considerable difference in the standard set at the examination by different Superintendents. The instruction camp at Tavoy for Probationary Assistant Superintendents was abolished during the year, and the two probationers at the

Training of
Officers.

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

camp were transferred to No. 10 Survey of India Party at Maymyo, where they completed their training. A scheme was prepared during the year to replace the abandoned Dehra Dun training by local training.

Transfers of
land.

21. The statistics of land transactions in Lower Burma for the year show that confidence continues in land as an investment. Though there has been a slight fall in the area sold from 527,000 to 513,000 acres, the area mortgaged shows the large rise of 73,000 acres to 369,000 acres. The area redeemed has fallen from 188,000 to 179,000 acres. The sale rate rose from Rs. 48 to Rs. 55 per acre, and the mortgage rate from Rs. 38 to Rs. 43. The figures given by most Districts do not warrant fears of the immediate domination of the non-resident landlord. In the Thaton and Amherst Districts it appears as if the agriculturist is recovering land he had lost. In the Prome District where crops were poor and one would naturally expect the capitalist to improve his position, there has been only an insignificant transfer of land to non-agriculturists. In several Districts the reasons given for the increase of the area mortgaged is the desire of the agriculturist and capitalist who own land to raise capital for speculation in rice, or to increase the area of land held. The Chetty money-lenders and co-operative societies have all assisted in extending facilities for raising loans to the agriculturist. The Districts showing the greatest increase in the area mortgaged during the year are Tharrawaddy, Pegu, Ma-ubin and Pyapôn. The boom in sales of land in the Pyapôn District has somewhat subsided during the year, and one of the reasons given is that the District revenue authorities have taken action against unauthorized transfers. In Upper Burma the area sold rose from 47,000 to 53,000 acres, and the area mortgaged from 8,000 to 13,000 acres. The sale rate decreased slightly, but the mortgage rate rose from Rs. 32 to Rs. 36 an acre. The chief increases in the areas sold were reported from Sagaing, Pakôkku and Yamethin. The reasons given in each case are different. It is almost impossible to summarise the causes affecting land transfers, as sentiment, traditions, and local conditions are often determining factors and these do not appear in statistics. The total area in the whole Province under non-usufructuary mortgage at the end of the year was 1,407,000 acres as compared with 1,214,000 acres in the previous year.

Waste Lands.

Grants and
leases for
cultivation.

22. The area of land granted or leased for cultivation fell from 32,600 acres to 13,125 acres. There was a very marked falling off in the area leased for rubber cultivation. The total area granted or leased in the Tenasserim Division fell from 19,663 to 3,836 acres, and there were corresponding decreases in the other Districts in which rubber planting has been most widely tried, namely, Insein, Pegu and Myitkyina. Grants or leases for paddy and similar cultivation were only issued in special cases, where heavy expenditure was required for reclamation or embanking, or where allotment was desirable to prevent disputes. The allotment of land irrigated from the Môn Canal in the Minbu District was completed during the year, and a considerably larger number of leases was issued than during the previous year. Leases continued to be issued for all newly occupied land in the special lease areas of Hanthawaddy and Insein, but it was decided that these areas were larger than was necessary or desirable, and their reduction to more manageable limits was ordered.

Revenue-free
grants of
land and
assignments
of land re-
venue.

23. The area granted for religious and public purposes was 40 acres less than in the previous year. Grants for the former purpose included one of 15 acres to the Roman Catholic Mission in Myaungmya in consideration of the surrender of a smaller area previously held on the bank of a river which threatened their church with erosion, and one in Insein of 9 acres the site of an old pagoda which had long been occupied for religious purposes without a title. The area allotted as an appanage of the office of headmen (*thugyisa*) increased by 496 acres. The largest area, 361 acres, was again in the Sagaing District. Additional

assignments of land revenue were made during the year to the value of Rs. 1,540 as compared with Rs. 1,401 in the previous year. The total value of such assignments at the end of the year was Rs. 55,872.

CHAP. II.—
ADMINISTRATION OF
THE LAND.

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

24. The character of the land tenures in Burma is fully explained in paragraph 39 *et seq.* of the *Report on the Administration of Burma* for the year 1911-12. Apart from Government land of the kinds therein described there are no Government estates in the special sense of particular cultivated areas managed by Government after the fashion of a private landlord. There are no wards' estates.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

25. The area occupied by agriculturists was 14,578,791 acres, or slightly over 86 per cent. of the whole occupied area under supplementary survey. The area owned by resident non-agriculturists was 934,880 acres, some 6,604 acres less than in the preceding year, but the area in the ownership of non-agriculturists, who are also non-resident, has increased by 6,030 acres and now amounts to 1,533,096 acres. Partly these differences are due to a stricter definition of the terms "resident" and "non-resident," but it would also appear that the peasant-proprietor had improved his position during the year at the expense of the resident non-agriculturist. In Lower Burma there are four Districts—Hanthawaddy Insein, Ma-ubin, and Pyapōn—in which the area owned by agriculturists is less than three-quarters of the total occupied area; the percentage is lowest in Hanthawaddy where it is only 57. In Upper Burma it is only in areas where security is guaranteed by irrigation that the non-agriculturist ventures his capital.

Area held by
agricul-
turists.

26. The area let at full rent continues to increase, and was 152,958 acres more in the year of report than in 1912-13. The average rental per acre for the Province was 142 rupees, as against 1359 rupees in the previous year. Most of the rice-producing Districts show an increase in rental, the increase in Pegu, Thatōn and Amherst being almost Rs. 3 an acre. In the three Districts—Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy and Myaungmya—the average rent was as high as Rs. 17 an acre. The figures are however somewhat elusive, as they represent only the rent agreed upon which in many cases is not the rent actually paid. Each of the six Districts of Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Myaungmya and Pyapōn reports an increase of over 10,000 acres let to tenants for the year at full rates. Flooding in the Kawkaik Subdivision, however, resulted in a considerable decrease of area rented in the Amherst District, and a still greater decrease is reported from the Toungoo District. Mandalay, Yamōthin and Myingyan are the only three Upper Burma Districts in which the total area rented exceeds 10,000 acres. The fall of Rs. 4 in rental value in Minbu is attributed to the greater independence amongst tenants who, if dissatisfied, proceeded as pioneers into the irrigated Mōn area. The formation of a settled tenant class still progresses but slowly. The holdings rented continuously for five years have increased by 2,470, but the number of tenants who have for five years continuously worked the same holding has only increased by 465. A peculiarity about the statistics of continuous tenancy for five years is that the steady increase in Lower Burma of over thirteen hundred has been neutralized by a decrease of over eight hundred in Upper Burma.

Tenancies.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

REFERENCES:—

- Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1913.
Report on the Rangoon Town Police for the year 1913.
Resolution on the Reports on Village Administration in Burma for the year 1913.
Report on the measures adopted for the extermination of Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes in Burma during the year 1913.
Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma for the year 1913.
Report on the Prison Administration of Burma for the year 1913.
Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice in Burma for the year 1913.
Report on the working of the Registration Department in Burma during the three years 1911 to 1913.
Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act in Burma for the year 1913-14.
Report on the working of the Rangoon Municipality for the year 1913-14.
Resolution reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Burma during the year 1913-14.
Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Buildings and Roads Branch), excluding Irrigation, for the year 1913-14.
Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1st April 1913 to the 31st March 1914.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1913-14, Part III, Shipping.
Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1913-14.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.
Annual Statement of Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
Statistics of British India, Parts II, V, VI and VIII.
Report on Government Steamers, Vessels and Launches in Burma for the year 1913-14.

Legislative Authority

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

Course of Legislation.

27. The Burma Land and Revenue Amendment Bill, referred to in the Report of the preceding year, passed into law as Burma Act No. 1 of 1913 during the Legislative year which ended on the 31st March 1914. Three Bills were also introduced into Council during this year, *viz.*, the Burma Village Amendment Bill, 1914, the Burma Outports Bill, 1914, and the Burma Canal Amendment Bill, 1914, but these Bills did not become law till after the close of the year of report.

The Burma Land and Revenue Amendment Act (Burma Act I of 1913) is mainly a measure of decentralization. Under the law as it stood before the enacting of this measure all rules under the (Lower) Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876, and certain of the rules under the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, made by the Local Government, required the previous sanction of the Government of India before they could come into force. The Act does

away with this previous sanction and enacts instead that the rules shall be subject to the control of the Government of India. Other changes effected by it with reference to Upper Burma are the transfer to the Local Government of the power of control exercised by the Government of India in regard to rules issued by the Financial Commissioner for the disposal of State land which is waste and the giving of fuller power to the Local Government in regard to differential assessments on lands other than State lands in Upper Burma. It effects also certain other changes in the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, the most important of which are designed to bring the Regulation into harmony with the Burma Towns Act, 1907, and the Burma Village Act, 1907.

CHAP. III—
PROVISION.

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

General
Acts

General Acts of 1914.

- I.—The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1914.
- II.—The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.
- III.—The Indian Copyright Act, 1914.
- IV.—The Decentralization Act, 1914.
- V.—The Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act, 1914.
- VI.—The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act, 1914.
- VII.—The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914.
- VIII.—The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.
- IX.—The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.
- X.—The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.
- XI.—The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1914.

All these Acts, with the solitary exception of Act VIII, came into force during the year of report. Of the General Acts which were passed before the commencement of this year, Act V of 1913 (the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act), with the exception of section 6, came into force on the 1st July 1913, and Acts II, III, and VII of 1913 (the Official Trustees Act, the Administrator-General's Act and the Indian Companies Act) came into force on the 1st April 1914.

29. Only one Regulation affecting Burma, namely, the Upper Burma Registration Amendment Regulation (IV of 1913), was enacted during the year. By it the Upper Burma Regulation, 1897, was repealed to make way for the Indian Registration Act and the usual saving provisions as regards previous registration were made by sections 2 and 3.

Regulations
affecting
Burma.

30. Certain sections of the Burma Fisheries Act, 1905 (with modifications), were extended to the State of Mong Mit. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, the Opium Act, 1878 (with modifications), with the exception of certain sections, the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Excise Act, 1896, the Burma Gambling Act, 1899, and sections 22 and 26 and Chapter IV of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889 (with modifications), were extended to the notified area of Kalaw in the State of Hsa Mōng Hkam.

Extension of
Enactments
to Shan
States.

Police.

31. The sanctioned strength of the Civil Police-force at the close of the year (excluding the Rangoon Town Police) was 1,486 officers and 14,316 men as compared with 1,470 officers and 14,164 men at the close of the year 1912. The cadre of Inspectors was increased during the year by 4 appointments and increases were also sanctioned of 12 Sub-Inspectors, 23 head constables and 129 constables. The actual strength however fell still further

Civil Police:
strength,
recruitment
and cost.

Class III.—
Promotion.

below the sanctioned strength, the shortage at the end of the year being 1,003 officers and men as against 840 at the end of the previous year. During the year sanction was given to the raising from 15 to 30 of the percentage of vacancies in the grade of Sub-Inspectors to be filled by promotion from the ranks. It is hoped that the improvement thereby caused in the prospects of promotion from the lower ranks will help to remove one of the chief reasons for the unpopularity of the service. Meanwhile the recruitment of Burmans throughout the Province was carried on with great difficulty and in many Districts it was found necessary to admit an inferior class of men to prevent the shortage from being even greater than it was. No difficulty has been experienced in the entertainment of Indians, and the recruitment of Chins and Kachins was conspicuously successful. The total cost of the force fell from Rs. 61.74 lakhs to Rs. 61.66 lakhs. The amount payable by persons or companies under sections 13 and 14 of the Police Act declined, and there was a small increase in the cost payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues to Rs. 59.99 lakhs. The cost for a full year being entered instead of that for nine months only caused a large increase in the Insein District. In most Districts however shortage of strength and the absence of payments of special bonus has caused a decrease in the cost of the force.

Punitive Police employed under section 15 of the Police Act cost Rs. 2.17 lakhs.

Conduct,
discipline,
and
training.

32. The number of dismissals fell from 557 to 525 whilst the number of officers and men sentenced by Courts was almost the same as in 1912. Desertions rose from 228 to 235 and there was also a slight increase in the number of resignations without pension. The general conduct and discipline of the force is reported to have been satisfactory. Cases of violence to persons, of ill-treatment of prisoners, or of wrongful confinement, were commendably few and in nearly every case the police-officer concerned was removed or dismissed from the force. The number of rewards granted to officers and men increased. The Police Friendly Society at Ma-ubin did not work very satisfactorily during the year. Several District Superintendents have been in correspondence with the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, with a view to starting societies in their Districts, but no fresh society was actually formed during the year. The percentage of literates to the total strength of the force has risen and now stands at rather over 87. The illiterate are chiefly Indians and men of Frontier tribes. The number of old constables trained during the year was 1,807, an increase of 226 over the figures for 1912. Of recruits 2,189 underwent training at the District training depôts, and 1,320 appeared for the qualifying examination of whom 1,235 passed. The percentage of success at the quarterly examinations was 98 as compared with 93 in 1912. There was an increase in the number of men who went through the annual course of musketry training, and the results also improved slightly. The Provincial Training School at Mandalay had another successful year, although there was a considerable amount of sickness amongst the cadets.

Buildings.

33. The sum allotted to expenditure on Civil Police buildings outside Rangoon during the year amounted to Rs. 2,41,300. For departmental petty construction and repairs a further allotment of Rs. 1,90,000 was made. In most Districts however housing is still in a very backward condition, and the renting of houses for officers and men for whom no accommodation exists cost Rs. 79,997. Little was done during the year to improve the accommodation in police lock-ups but the sum of half a lakh of rupees has been provided for this purpose in the Budget for 1914-15.

Cases and
the working
of the Police.

34. True cases of cognizable crime fell in number by 1,468 to 41,299, but the decrease is mainly in minor offences. Violent crimes show a slight decrease of 69, the figures being 1,438 as compared with 1,507 in 1912, but the total for 1913 is still considerably in excess of the totals for 1911 and earlier years. The number of cases in which firearms were used shows a slight increase as compared with 1912. It is noticeable that the bulk of the more serious crime is found in the Pegu

and Irrawaddy Divisions. The total number of serious offences against the person was 5,288; 2,683 of them including 244 murders out of 449 were committed in these two Divisions. Similarly under the head "serious offences against person and property or against property only" there were in the Province 5,083 offences, including 184 dacoities and 529 robberies, of which the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions claim 2,683 with 125 dacoities and 294 robberies. These two Divisions are thus responsible for more than half the serious crime in the Province.

In the Pegu Division the Hanthawaddy District records a decrease of 59 in the total number of serious offences against person and property or property only. Robberies have decreased from 30 to 24 but dacoities have risen to 25, more than double the figures for 1912, and the use of firearms in these cases has increased. In the Insein District murders decreased by nine, but other serious offences against the person have increased. Dacoities have fallen from 28 to 13. In Pegu 12 dacoities were disposed of as against 8 in 1912, and 41 robberies against 27. Four murders were committed in dacoities and robberies, and firearms were used in 8 cases. Both Tharrawaddy and Prome record an improvement. In Tharrawaddy the number of murders declined from 56 to 26, and of dacoities and robberies from 58 to 42, whilst the number of house-breaking cases declined by 80. In Prome the number of serious offences against the person has increased slightly, but cases of kidnapping for ransom have fallen from 9 to 8, and dacoities and robberies from 42 to 34. In Bassein the number of murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide increased by 9 cases, and hurt and grievous hurt by 56 cases. There were 11 dacoities in 5 of which firearms were used. In Myaungmya serious offences against the person increased by 37 and robberies from 14 to 34. There was a serious increase in murders and hurt cases in Maubin. In Pyawbôn there was a decrease of 10 murders, but a considerable increase in violent crime generally. Henzada records an improvement in murder and attempts at murder, robberies and dacoities, but reports 13 cases in which firearms were used. In the Tenasserim Division, Thatôn records a remarkable reduction of crime. Firearms were used in 13 cases of violent crime in Amherst, and in 6 dacoities and one robbery in Toung-o. From the Arakan Division, a general decline in the more serious forms of crime is reported from the Akyab District, and a decrease in dacoities and robberies from the Kyaukpyu District. Against a decrease of 16 murders in Minbu must be set an increase in the other Districts of the Magwe Division. Serious cases against person and property or property only have declined in this Division by 18. In the Mandalay Division there was a reduction in the number of murders, attempts at murder and cases of grievous and ordinary hurt but robberies and serious house-breaking cases increased. In the Meiktila Division, the Meiktila and Myingyan Districts record increases in the number of serious offences against the person, and Yamethin a decrease. In the last named District a general reduction in crime is noticeable. As regards less serious offences a satisfactory feature of the year is the decrease in theft. Cattle-thefts increased slightly from 3,089 to 3,101 but ordinary thefts declined from 10,518 to 9,169. Many of the cattle-thefts are reported to have been committed for the sake of the hides, the trade in which flourished during the year. The percentage of cases investigated by the police which resulted in conviction rose from 65 to 69.

Excluding petty cases the percentage of convictions to cases tried was 84, but of all cases finally disposed of only 56 per cent. ended in conviction. The total value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 18.39 lakhs, 28 per cent. of which was recovered.

35. The number of kidnapping cases was slightly less than in 1912, but one particularly bad case is reported from the Tharrawaddy District. A boy of 12 years old disappeared, and an anonymous letter was received demanding Rs. 1,000 for his return. The money was placed on the spot indicated in the letter and taken away, but nothing more has been heard of the boy and it is supposed he has been murdered. A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered in this case without result. In Myaungmya a head constable, who had just arrested an absconder and was looking for others at a ~~pub~~ was murdered by their friends. A triple murder is reported from Pakôkku, the third victim

Case III.—
Parricide
1914.

being a man who tried to arrest the murderer. The murderer was subsequently caught disguised as a *thugyi*. The number of dacoities committed in Lower Burma in which firearms were used was very large. In several of these cases guns were lent by hunters to the dacoits. An Anglo-Indian who with his associates engineered more than one case has been sentenced to ten years' transportation for abetment of dacoity. A gallant resistance on the part of a villager and his son to dacoits armed with a revolver and *dahs* is reported from the Tharrawaddy District. The door of a house was smashed in with a sledge hammer and lighted torches thrown into the house. The inmates of the house picked up the torches and threw them out at the back as fast as they were thrown in, and finally the villagers collected and the dacoits fled without any booty. A gang of dacoits which is said to have been responsible for 6 dacoity cases in the Bassein, and 11 in the Henzada District, was broken up during the year. Another organized gang of dacoits which was at work in the Prome District was also broken up. In one dacoity in this District no less than 15 men took part headed by a man who had already served in the Andamans. After the commission of a dacoity in the Minbu District the dacoits were tracked night and day for 40 miles by villagers headed by *thugyis* and police, and eventually the men were arrested. The extent to which criminals travel now in order to commit crime is illustrated by the only dacoity which occurred in the Mandalay District in which two of the accused came from Pyu in the Toungoo District, a distance of over 250 miles. In the Meiktila District the outstanding feature of the year was the breaking up of two gangs of dacoits. In the same District a gang of cattle-thieves headed by a village *thugyi* was discovered who were responsible for the theft of no less than 126 head of cattle. Several instances are recorded in which villagers have done good work in resisting crimes of violence. Special mention may perhaps be made of one that occurred in the Myaungmya District. A gang of five dacoits travelled by boat and landed near the house of a wealthy Karen whose suspicions were aroused, and who called the neighbours together and sank the boat in the absence of the dacoits. He then posted the villagers in positions of advantage, and when the dacoits attempted to attack, one of them was seized with a 5-chambered revolver, and the rest were put to flight. The next day a ten-house gaung arrested two men, from one of whom a double-barrelled gun and 45 cartridges were subsequently recovered. Eventually all five dacoits were sent for trial and convicted. The issue of guns to picked *thugyis* is reported to have had a good effect in the Prome District and to have prevented more than one projected dacoity.

Offences
under
Special
Acts.

36. The number of true cases dealt with under the Excise Act was 5,708 as compared with 5,392 in the previous year. Of these cases 5,659 were brought to trial, and 5,072 ended in conviction, showing a percentage of convictions to cases dealt with of 89. As regards persons 7,048 were prosecuted, of whom 6,894 were tried and 5,449 convicted. The working results as to both cases and persons are practically the same as in the year 1912. In the Tharrawaddy District a total of 92,012 grains of cocaine and 64,014 tolas of ganja was seized in 1913. Large seizures of cocaine also occurred in the Pegu and Bassein Districts, and of ganja in Toungoo and Thaton. There can be no doubt that drink is one of the chief causes of serious offences against the person in Burma, and an endeavour is now being made to keep a record of the number of such cases in which drink played a leading part.

The number of true cases instituted under the Opium Act rose from 2,238 to 2,402. The percentage of cases convicted to cases dealt with was 95, and 78 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted. The largest seizure of opium in the Districts reported for the year was that of 9,495 tolas in the Katha District. During the year 143 prosecutions were instituted under section 3 of the Burma Opium Law Amendment Act resulting in convictions in 122 cases. Specially vigorous action under this section is reported from the Irrawaddy Division. The number of true cases dealt with under the Gambling Act declined by 397 to 4,233. Of the cases tried 3,191 ended in conviction. Of the persons dealt with 57 per cent. were convicted. The number of prosecutions has fallen

off in 28 districts, but the decrease does not appear to be due to any decline in the gambling habit.

Cases III—
Four
tion.

In Myaungmya where the cases dealt with fell from 309 to 201, the decrease is attributed in part to the fact that the increase in other forms of crime has left less time to the police to deal with gambling. An increase of 32 prosecutions under the Arms Act is recorded. Of 558 cases which were tried 97 per cent ended in conviction. Eighty-seven guns, rifles and revolvers were seized, and 31 surrendered.

37. There was an increase of 447 true cases of non-cognizable crime, the total number of cases dealt with being 37,243 as against 36,796 in the previous year. The increase is confined mainly to offences under Special or Local laws. Of the cases dealt with 69 per cent ended in conviction. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried rose from 61 to 62.

Non-cognizable
crime.

38. A large decline occurred in the number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. There were only 1,581 prosecutions as compared with 2,078 in 1912. A ~~decrease~~ is reported from all Divisions, but is most marked in the Irrawaddy Division. In the Bassein District alone there was a reduction of 158 cases. On the whole, care seems to have been exercised in the selection of persons against whom action should be taken, and superior police-officers appear to have personally enquired into a large number of cases. The vigorous action taken under these sections in the Thaton District in the previous year has been followed by a welcome decrease in crime. In the Henzada District where there were a number of successful prosecutions the District Superintendent is of opinion that the prosecutions did not stop dacoities and robberies, but that they have had considerable effect in stopping house-breaking, cattle thefts, and ordinary thefts. At the close of the year the number of criminals whose names were on the surveillance registers was 12,259, of whom 1,841 were in jail, and 1,065 untraceable. The percentage of persons not traceable has risen from 7 to 8. The names of 4,073 new criminals were brought on to the registers during the year, and 2,647 were reported to have returned to honest livelihood, and 1,683 to have emigrated or died. The numbers now on the register in some Districts are too large to allow of effective surveillance. A large number of names was expunged in the Tharrawaddy District during the year, but in this and other Districts there is room for further action in this direction. Of absconders at large at the beginning of and advertised during the year, 906 were arrested, and 1,591 had their names struck off on account of death or other causes. The balance of offenders at large at the end of the year was 5,712. A number of men have from time to time been proclaimed as absconders who were charged with very petty offences, and the names of some of these men were weeded out during the year. The returns show that 3,883 old offenders were identified by the police, and only one old offender escaped recognition before conviction to be subsequently identified by the jail authorities. The number of slips received for search during the year by the Finger Print Bureau was 13,476, and exceeded the number received in 1912 by 2,400. Three thousand six hundred and seventy-nine slips were traced as belonging to previously convicted persons. The rejection of 20 per cent. of the total number of slips sent in for record suggests that greater care is required in the preparation of these slips in the Districts. Expert evidence was given in 94 cases but was refused in 47 cases owing to lack of men. In a number of cases written expert opinion was given. As usual the efforts of village headmen have contributed largely to the detection of crime, though in some Districts there would appear to be room for improvement. The number of persons who escaped from custody during the year was 51 as compared with 48 in 1912. Thirty-seven of these persons and one prisoner, who escaped in 1910, were recaptured during the year.

Preventive
sections,
surveillance,
and identifi-
cation.

39. The punitive police forces in the Tharrawaddy and Prome Districts which were imposed in 1912 for a period of five years are proving successful. In Tharrawaddy the wealthy residents are regaining their lost confidence in the Police,

Punitive
Police.

Cont. III. -
Punitive
force.

and in Prome there has been a reduction of violent crime and cattle theft. An additional Police-force of 22 Sub-Inspectors was entertained in the Henzada District with effect from the 1st March 1913 and since their appointment the number of dacoities has decreased considerably. A force of punitive police was also sanctioned for one year from the 1st May in the Wundwin and Thazi Townships of the Meiktila District. The additional forces of Military Police employed in the Sagaing and Lower Chindwin Districts and the punitive police in the Yamethin District were disbanded during the year.

Railway
Police.

40. No change was made during the year in the sanctioned strength of the Railway Police which remained at 61 officers and 350 men. At the close of the year the force was short of its sanctioned strength by 2 head constables and 11 constables. Fourteen men were dismissed departmentally during the year, 1 officer and 5 men were dismissed or removed as a result of being judicially convicted, and the total number of punishments inflicted was 149. The high incidence of punishment is attributed to the fact that very strict discipline is needed in this force, and that, as in the District force, the best men do not now come forward to enlist. There were 54 recruits under training at the depot of whom only 20 passed out. The number of casualties was greater by 9 than in the previous year, a result principally due to an increase in the number of men who were dismissed or died.

The number of true cases investigated by the Railway Police during the year was 1,002 as compared with 1,084 in the previous year. Of these cases 66 per cent. resulted in convictions, two less than the percentage for 1912. The Railway Police had to deal with 12 cases of violent crime, of which 6 resulted in convictions. Seizures within railway limits of cocaine and ganja amounted to 25,404 grains and 4,840 tolas respectively. Out of 83 true cases investigated by the Police under the Opium Act, 77 were successfully prosecuted, and 19 true cases under the Arms Act all ended in convictions. Ten absconders were arrested, and there were 102 names of absconders on the registers at the close of the year. There appears to have been a lack of co-operation between the Railway and the District Police during the year.

Military
Police.

41. The sanctioned strength of the Military Police remained unaltered throughout the year. The actual strength on the 1st January 1914 was 15,986 officers and men, or 328 below the sanctioned strength as compared with a shortage of 639 in the previous year. The total cost of the force was Rs. 57.73 lakhs. The drafting of men to Myitkyina and the North-Eastern Frontier proved a serious drain on the resources of the force, and great difficulty was experienced during the year in supplying Lower Burma with patrols. It was found necessary to shorten the period for training of recruits and to stop leave, but even so all the 451 men required for these patrols could not be supplied. The force has maintained its reputation for good conduct and its relations with the people of the country were very satisfactory. The number of desertions rose from 54 in the previous year to 70, but there were 144 fewer resignations with or without pensions. Several members of the force were awarded titles or other honours during the year. The number of men invalided has fallen from 495 to 383, but there were many more admissions to hospital, the percentage of admissions to the total average strength being over 80. The Mambu post suffered from a virulent type of malarial fever, and the health of the force was not so good on the whole as in the previous year. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 1,419 as compared with 1,361 in the previous year. Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining Sikh recruits of suitable physique and Karens were not easily obtainable. Otherwise recruits came for and readily. Kachins were prominent amongst the men of indigenous races who enlisted during the year. The cost of transport was almost exactly the same as in 1912, Rs. 1.09 lakh. The number of casualties amongst transport animals was 179, 50 of which were due to surra. The attempt to keep Chinese mules in the Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts under a contract with Chinese

contractors has had to be abandoned. Eighty-nine remounts were purchased during the year and there were 97 casualties. Musketry was satisfactory on the whole, but more rifle ranges are required in Lower Burma. Funds to the extent of Rs. 50,000 were allotted for the reconstruction of the family lines, Rangoso, necessitated by the destruction of the old lines by fire. Of the grant of Rs. 1.22 lakh sanctioned under the head Petty Construction and Repairs, nearly one-third had to be spent on repairs to temporary buildings.

Case III.—
Part 10—
7307.

The Myitkyina Battalion was extensively engaged in frontier work. The Hkāmti Lōng and 'Nmaikha columns successfully engaged and routed a band of foreign intruders. The occupation of Hpimaw and the reinforcement of Htawgaw were brought to a successful conclusion and the Government of India telegraphed their congratulations to the Commandant and all concerned.

42. The principal event in the history of the Rangoon Town Police during 1913 was the creation of an additional division in Rangoon Town, the Superintendent of the River Division being relieved of all land duties and the remainder of the town being formed into three divisions—Western, Eastern, and Central. A further change was effected shortly before the close of the year by the transfer of the Hackney Carriage Department from the Municipality. These changes involved an increase in the strength of the force by one Deputy Superintendent, one Inspector, two Deputy Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector and eight men. The sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Town Police and the Port Trust Police at the end of the year stood at 79 officers and 1,191 men, and the actual strength was short of this by only one officer and eight men. The total cost of the force rose from Rs. 5.36 lakhs to Rs. 6.21 lakhs, an increase chiefly due to the increase of force sanctioned during the previous year. The conduct of the force was on the whole very good. Six men were convicted of criminal offences as compared with nine men in the previous year. There were 8 dismissals and 25 removals against 11 dismissals and 12 removals, but the removals included 9 newly joined recruits who were removed because the reports received from India on their verification rolls were unsatisfactory. The number of minor punishments inflicted showed a substantial decrease as compared with the previous year. Three officers and 90 men resigned during the year, but 37 of the resignations were from the newly joined recruits. Eight officers and 369 men were given money rewards during the year; 13 officers and 37 men were awarded good service certificates, and 4 officers and 5 men were commended by Magistrates. Three hundred and eighty-three men were trained during the year, of whom 273 were recruits. The congestion of recruits in the depôt, consequent on the large increase of men sanctioned in the previous year, necessitated the training of old men being stopped for a period of eight months. The number of men enlisted during the year was 292 including 5 European Sergeants. Burman recruits were plentiful, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans of suitable physique. There was a large amount of sickness in the force which is attributed by the Commissioner of Police to the arduous nature of the work, especially of the beat patrols. The new station buildings at Bahan were occupied during the year, but no other original buildings were erected. The accommodation at police-stations is reported to be very bad both as to condition and sufficiency. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime decreased by 223 to 11,930 in 1913. There was an actual increase in petty cases, and the number of cases which can be looked on as real crime fell from 1,614 to 1,350. The decrease was substantial and was attributable mainly to decreases in offences relating to currency and bank notes and thefts. Of true cases which the police investigated offences relating to currency notes and bank notes declined by 84, thefts by 106, and lurking house trespass or house-breaking by 24, whilst cases of grievous hurt increased by 23 and of criminal breach of trust by 21. With one minor exception the town was free from riots and affrays during the year, and taken as a whole the work of the police in the maintenance of order and the prevention of crime was very satisfactory. Detection however was somewhat less successful than in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 721 cases out of 1,213 investigated, a percentage of 59 as compared with 62 in

Rangoon
Town
Police.

CHAP. III. -
PROSECUTION.

1912, and the percentage of persons arrested who were convicted has fallen from 84 to 80. The most serious case that occurred during the year was perhaps that of the murder of a police constable whilst endeavouring to arrest four persons who had committed a robbery. Although the number of thefts has considerably declined, the total value of all property stolen under all classes of crime amounted to Rs. 1.51 lakh as compared with Rs. 1.28 lakh and recoveries fell from 40 to 24 per cent. Forty-six cases were tried by the Court of Sessions during the year, and the percentage of convictions in this court rose from 52 to 65. The number of true cases of non-cognizable crime prosecuted fell from 9,793 to 7,881, the decrease being chiefly in cases under the Municipal and Hackney Carriage Acts. Prosecutions under the Excise Act numbered 730 of which 92 per cent. ended in conviction, as compared with 987 and 88 per cent. in 1912. Of the prosecutions instituted in 1913, 99 were conducted by the police. Ninety-five per cent. of the 530 prosecutions instituted under the Opium Act were successful. Twenty-three of these cases were conducted by the police, and convictions were obtained in each case. Eleven cases were instituted under the Gambling Act, of which 10 ended in convictions. All the 13 prosecutions instituted under the Arms Act were successful. The number of persons under police surveillance at the close of the year was 373. A noticeable feature of the year in this connection is the large number of registered criminals and members of criminal tribes who have come to Burma.

Village Ad-
ministration.

43. The decrease in the total number of headmen in Burma, which has been a noticeable feature in the village administration returns for the past three years was well marked during the year of report, the number falling by 99. There are now 17,654 headmen in the Province. The number of *myothugyis* and *taikthugyis* fell from 565 to 518. A decline in the number of other headmen by 52 indicates that officers are learning to appreciate the evils of a too minute subdivision of charges. The numbers of headmen exercising special criminal and civil powers rose respectively from 1,144 and 1,402 to 1,333 and 1,660. At the same time fines inflicted by headmen have risen from Rs. 1.54 lakh to Rs. 1.78 lakh. The Yamethin District easily heads the list with fines aggregating Rs. 15,383, but the orders of headmen in this District were interfered with in 131 cases out of 435 examined, and their powers seem to have been exercised with more zeal than discretion. Elsewhere, however, the quality of the judicial work of headmen is reported to be satisfactory, and it was found necessary to interfere in only 2.4 per cent. of the cases examined on revision throughout the Province. The total number of cases examined on revision by District officers decreased by 825 to 27,369.

The work done by village headmen in the collection of revenue was well done, and calls for no special comment. No great improvement is reported in the interest taken by headmen in the administration of the excise law, though there has been some increase in their activities in this direction in the Irrawaddy Division. The relations existing between headmen and the police continue to be excellent, and valuable assistance has been rendered by the former to the latter. Recognition of this fact is evidenced by the increased number of headmen rewarded throughout the Province. Except in the Delta Districts the slow improvement of village sanitation continued during the year. There was a decrease of 31 in the number of headmen dismissed, and the number fined fell from 643 to 637. Suspensions, however, rose by 22, and the net decrease of 15 in the number of headmen punished is about proportionate to the reduction in the total number of headmen. It is evident from the reports that the appointment of headman is becoming increasingly popular. In some cases commission is still inadequate, but it must be borne in mind that the appointment is not a whole-time appointment, and that it carries with it a considerable status. The number of fines imposed on village-tracts decreased from 221 to 219, and the aggregate amount of fines from Rs. 1.16 lakh to Rs. .88 lakh. But the figures for 1912 were unduly high on account of the rising in the Henzada District. Outside this District there has been a general increase in the amount of fines imposed. The increase was noticeable in all Divisions except the Mandalay and Tenasserim

Divisions where they were practically stationary, and in Sagaing where there was a fall. These fines were mainly imposed for failure to make any resistance to dacoits or even to follow them up. There have, however, been numerous instances, particularly from the Sagaing, Irrawaddy and Pegu Divisions, of most determined resistance to dacoits. The villagers of three villages in Pyapôn who pursued and arrested a gang of Chinamen armed with firearms were substantially rewarded by three years' exemption from capitation-tax. The number of fines under the Track Law and the amount of fines rose from 33 and Rs. 6,234 to 41 and Rs. 9,187 respectively.

Chap. III.—
Patrio-
tism.

44. The total number of human beings killed by wild animals and snakes during the year was 1,143 against 1,326 in the previous year showing a decline of 183. One thousand and eighty-four of the total deaths were caused by snake-bite as compared with 1,231 in 1912. But the decrease was proportionately greater in the number of persons killed by wild animals, where the figures fell from 95 to 59. The decline has been generally distributed throughout the Province. Elephants were the only animals which proved more destructive to human life than in 1912. The number of persons killed by tigers fell from 44 to 31. Mortality from snake-bite improved in every Division except Irrawaddy, where the death-rate from this cause rose by 29 per cent. Considerable use has been made by the Burmans of the Lauder Brunton lancet, but authentic testimony is rarely forthcoming as to the venomous nature of the snake of whose bite a cure is claimed. The total mortality among cattle rose from 14,479 to 14,543. Wild animals accounted for 7,927 deaths and snakes for 6,616, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 8,416 and 6,063. Whilst there has been a considerable increase in the number of cattle killed by snakes, the deaths caused by wild animals have fallen by 489. No very convincing explanation of these figures can be offered. The Irrawaddy Division which shows the only increase as to human beings also contributes the largest increase in the death-rate from snake-bite amongst cattle.

Wild ani-
mals and
snakes.

The total number of wild animals destroyed shows a slight decrease from 5,409 to 5,311. An increase of 336 in the Chin Hills is attributed to the fact that wild animals were becoming an increasing menace to life and property, and their destruction was therefore particularly encouraged, whilst a decrease of 309 in the Upper Chindwin District is due in great part to the reduction in the District of the maximum of gun licenses. Only 16,222 venomous snakes were reported as destroyed during the year as compared with 45,788 in the preceding year. In the Tharrawaddy District the figures fell from 37,126 to 5,069, but the number of snakes for which rewards are paid is no exact criterion of the numbers actually killed as it is probable that in many cases the reward is not sufficiently large to induce people to come forward and claim it. The rewards given for the destruction of wild animals and snakes amounted to Rs. 71,116 and Rs. 1,373 as compared with Rs. 70,680 and Rs. 5,782 in 1912.

One thousand three hundred and thirty fresh gun licenses for the protection of crops and the destruction of wild animals were issued during the year; the total number now in force is 7,390 as against 6,984 in 1912. The difference between the latter figure and that given in last year's Report is due to the fact that licenses granted in the Kachin Hill Tracts of three Districts have been included for the first time in the statement for this year.

Criminal Justice.

45. The administration of Criminal Justice is in Lower Burma under the control of the Chief Court, and in Upper Burma of the Judicial Commissioner. The Chief Court consists of five Judges, and one temporary Additional Judge was appointed for six months from the 1st November 1913. The Judicial Service in Lower Burma consisted of 78 European Judges and Magistrates, 260 native Magistrates and 32 Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and in Upper Burma of 76 European Judges and Magistrates, 132 native Magistrates and nine Benches of

General

Case, III.—
Prosecution.

Honorary Magistrates. No important legal enactments or rules affecting the administration of criminal justice came into force during 1913. On the creation of a separate Subdivisional Court for Nyaunglebin the Subdivisional Judge was appointed Additional Magistrate, and a 1st Additional Magistrate who was also Subdivisional Judge was appointed at Myanaung. An Additional Magistrate was posted to Kungyangon to assist the Township Magistrate, and a Bench of Honorary Magistrates was created at Insein. There was no change made during the year in the constitution of Sessions Courts, but temporary Additional Sessions Judges were appointed for short periods for the Hanthawaddy, Bassein, Delta and Tenasserim Divisions.

In Upper Burma a temporary Additional Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was appointed and a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of four members was constituted at the headquarters of the Kyaukse District.

Cases.

46. The total number of offences reported was 82,886 in Lower and 25,773 in Upper Burma as against 82,487 and 25,953 in 1912. There was thus a decline in the figures for Upper Burma, and only a slight rise in the Lower Province. The number of cases classified as true in Lower Burma fell from 69,675 to 69,199 and in Upper Burma from 22,353 to 21,388. But in Lower Burma the decline in true cases is entirely attributable to cases under Special and Local Laws. Those under the Indian Penal Code rose from 26,540 to 26,690. The number of cases of theft shows a satisfactory drop from 7,380 to 6,481. True cases affecting human life are reported to have risen from 362 to 470, and of dacoity cases from 121 to 181, and those of robbery to have fallen from 294 to 289. There is reason to believe that the figures under these three heads were not correctly reported last year. But even so there appears to have been a real increase in the number of cases affecting human life of 20 or 30, and in dacoities of 30 or 40. As regards offences under Special and Local Laws the largest decreases are 1,042 under the Municipal, 634 under the Railways and 341 under the Gambling Acts. In Upper Burma the number of true cases of hurt, grievous hurt and murder fell by 44, 41 and 7, respectively, and cattle thefts and ordinary thefts also declined. The most noticeable increases were 146 and 102 respectively under the Forest and Municipal Acts. In Lower Burma the percentage of true to instituted cases was 83.49 and in Upper Burma 82.99 as compared with 84.47 and 86.13 in 1912. The number of complaints summarily dismissed rose from 2,992 to 3,509 in Lower Burma, and fell from 1,098 to 1,075 in Upper Burma.

Disposal of
cases.

47. The number of cases brought to trial fell from 80,320 involving 137,542 persons in Lower Burma to 78,294 involving 134,747 persons, and in Upper Burma from 24,986 cases involving 49,255 persons to 24,933 involving 48,559 persons. In Lower Burma, District Magistrates disposed of 685 cases as compared with 567 in 1912, and 25,294 cases were tried by Honorary Magistrates as against 26,196. The percentage of cases tried summarily fell from 43.9 to 42.0. Of the cases tried before Magistrates 62.77 per cent. resulted in convictions as against 60.91 per cent. The percentage would be considerably less if only offences under the Indian Penal Code were considered. Proceedings with a view to demanding security for the keeping of the peace were opened against 143 persons as compared with 142 in 1912 and 90 per cent. were called upon to give security as against 91.5 per cent. The number of persons proceeded against with a view to their giving security for their good behaviour fell from 1,721 to 1,368 and 74.8 per cent. were called on to give security as compared with 78.9 per cent. The number of cases committed to Sessions fell from 663 to 562, the largest decreases being in the Prome and Hanthawaddy Divisions. The percentage of convictions was 57.7, practically the same as in 1912. Prome again registered the highest percentage, 74.8, followed by Hanthawaddy with 67.7. The number of cases committed to the Chief Court was 44 involving 64 persons, as compared with 50 involving 69 persons in 1912. The percentage of convictions was 60.4 as against 53.8. The number of death sentences referred to the Chief Court for confirmation was 124 as compared with 138 in 1912 and 88 in 1911. The death sentence was confirmed in 70 cases, the corresponding figure in 1912 being 82. The average

duration of cases in Magistrates' Courts was 14 days, one day more than in 1912. In Courts of Sessions the duration rose from 64 to 65. Bassein was again the highest with 79 days, though this is a considerable improvement on last year's figure. The number of witnesses examined increased from 296,290 to 296,821.

Crim. Ill.
Proced.
202.

In Upper Burma District Magistrates disposed of 606 cases as against 515 in 1912. In 336 of these cases which were tried under their special powers there was a percentage of conviction of 67·98. The percentage of convictions before all Magistrates was 59·88, practically the same as last year; if cases compounded were included the percentage would be 67·53. Honorary Magistrates disposed of 3,248 cases as compared with 3,545 cases in 1912. One hundred and sixty-three cases were committed to Sessions as compared with 132 in 1912, and 162 cases were disposed of. The Sessions Judge, Meiktila, disposed of the largest number of cases—60. The percentage of convictions in Sessions Courts was 66·41 or '83 below that in 1912. The highest percentage was 75·28 in the Meiktila Division. The cases of 33 persons were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for the confirmation of death sentences, and the sentences were confirmed in the cases of 22 persons. The corresponding figures in 1912 were 43 and 23. Action under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure was taken against 645 persons as compared with 685. Fifty-nine persons were ordered to give security to keep the peace, and 446 to be of good behaviour, as against 41 and 422. In each case the percentage of success has risen. The number of applications for maintenance fell from 1,634 to 1,489. The average duration of cases remained unaltered. The number of witnesses examined was 96,574 as compared with 98,006 in 1912.

48. In Lower Burma the number of persons punished in the Magistrates' Courts rose from 75,998 to 76,098. There was a decrease in the number of persons whipped, and of those sentenced to imprisonment with solitary confinement; the numbers of all other kinds of punishment rose. A rise in the number of short terms of imprisonment is again due to the action taken in Rangoon against professional beggars. The number of whippings fell from 1,649 to 1,285, the decline being almost entirely due to the decrease in the number of theft cases. The Judges of the Chief Court comment on the large number of illegal sentences of whipping which were passed. One hundred and three juveniles were whipped as compared with 120 in 1912. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,50,947 as against Rs. 6,17,973 in the previous year, but the percentage of amount realized to amount imposed fell from 87·8 to 84·7. The amount awarded in compensation under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure rose from Rs. 30,701 to Rs. 34,434. The number of first offenders dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, fell from 933 to 890. The decrease was probably largely due to the decline in the number of theft cases. Twenty boys were sent to the Reformatory School as compared with 25 in 1912.

In Upper Burma the number of persons punished was 26,920 as compared with 26,925 in 1912. Of the total number punished 82·48 per cent. were sentenced to fine without imprisonment, and 12·65 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement as compared with percentages of 81·61 and 13·16 respectively in 1912. Imprisonment with solitary confinement was awarded in 143 cases, and whipping without any other punishment in 478 cases as against 187 and 539. The percentage of actual to possible whippings rose from 24·32 to 27·98. Fines imposed and realized rose from Rs. 8,74,877 and Rs. 2,52,227 to Rs. 2,81,913 and Rs. 2,59,912 respectively. The amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 24,648 as compared with Rs. 20,978. Four hundred and ten persons were dealt with as first offenders under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 10 were sent to a Reformatory School. The corresponding numbers in 1912 were 416 and 11.

49. In Lower Burma 8,537 appeals were preferred against convictions in 1913 as against 8,288 in 1912. In the Chief Court the number fell from 1,390 to 1,308 and in Sessions and District Magistrates' Courts the numbers rose from 5,328 and 1,570 to 5,566 and 1,663. In the Sessions Court of the Delta there was an

Appeals

CHAP. III.—
PROSECUTION.

increase of 254. The percentage of sentences confirmed to the total disposed of was 69·4 as against 69·8. The average duration of appeals fell from 20 to 19 days. In Upper Burma appeals rose from 2,520 to 2,695. Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner rose from 220 to 240, and there was also an increase in the numbers preferred both to Sessions and to District Magistrates' Courts. The percentage of confirmations fell from 66·16 to 60·18, an increase in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner being more than compensated for by a decrease in the other Courts. The average duration remained unaltered at 19 days.

Revisions.

50. In Lower Burma District Magistrates called for 5,837 cases on revision as against 5,307 in 1912, and Sessions Judges 1,671 as compared with 1,515. The number called for by the Chief Court fell from 768 to 756. In Upper Burma 4,056 cases were before District Magistrates on revision as compared with 3,225 in 1912. The number of cases called for under the Criminal Justice Regulation fell from 2,185 to 2,149 and the number otherwise called for rose from 839 to 1,801. The percentages of confirmation in the two classes of cases were respectively 94·01 and 93·45. In 1,205 cases before Sessions Courts, 97 per cent. of the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed. The Judicial Commissioner had 1,191 cases before him on revision as compared with 924 in 1912, and confirmed the decisions of the Lower Courts in 85·71 per cent. of these cases.

Prisons.

Accommodation.

51. During the year there was accommodation for 15,397 males in the prisons of the Province as compared with 15,322 males in the previous year. There was no change in the accommodation provided for females. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 16,746 or 995 in excess of the total accommodation available. Taking into account the convict population alone (15,761) the capacity (14,299) fell short of requirements by 1,462. As in recent years, there was overcrowding in the convict population in nearly all the jails of the Province, especially in Lower Burma, and this overcrowding has been even more serious than in the previous year. At some jails the under-trial accommodation was also overtaxed, but not to the same extent as in the previous year. As regards the scheme for the provision of additional accommodation, a reference to which was made in last year's Report, the extensions in progress will allow space for 1,392 additional prisoners. The number of prisoners employed on unremunerative labour rose from 45 to 63.

Prisoners.

52. At the commencement of the year, the jail population was 16,941; 38,287 were admitted and 38,633 were discharged from all causes, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 16,595. The daily average strength of all classes rose from 16,337 to 16,746 the highest figure on record in the annals of the Jail Department in Burma. Convicts show an increase of 471 in their daily average, while under-trial and civil prisoners show a decline of 58 and 3 respectively. The number of juveniles under the age of 16 advanced from 150 to 167, of whom 158 were boys and 9 girls. The number of juvenile offenders sent to jail to be whipped was 318 against 336 in 1912. The percentage of reconvicted prisoners rose from 24·18 to 25·01, the highest figure appearing at Henzada (39·21) and the lowest at Meiktila (5·56). Youthful offenders under 15 years of age to the number of 26 were admitted to jail as compared with 27 in 1912 and 43 in 1911. Twenty-four of the 26 were transferred to the Reformatory School at Insein, and only one of these was previously convicted. There were decreases of 1,067 and 128, respectively, in sentences of rigorous imprisonment and of rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and an increase of 147 and 5, respectively, in respect to sentences of simple imprisonment and of rigorous imprisonment with whipping. The identification of habitual prisoners was effected, before conviction in 4,491 cases, and in jails in 9 cases.

Discipline.

53. The total number of recorded offences committed by convicts, including offences dealt with by Criminal Courts, was 28,484 or 5,785 less than in 1912,

There has been a general decline in the number of offences during the year. Penal diet was awarded in 1,810 cases against 3,031 in the previous year. The nature of assaults committed calls for no special remarks, except for one case at Myaungmya which ended fatally. The number of whippings fell from 103 to 86, of which 48 were inflicted on habitual and 38 on casual prisoners. The number of escapes was 7, the same as in the previous year. All the escapes occurred outside the jail and 3 of the 7 were recaptured during the year. Though the habitual convicts formed only 41.01 per cent. of the daily average convict population, they received 56.48 per cent. of the total punishment. The conduct of the convict officers has been generally satisfactory and they continue to co-operate with the paid staff and give much assistance in maintaining order and discipline.

CHAP. III.—
PROSECUTIONS.

54. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,68,128 against Rs. 11,54,322 in 1912 showing an increase of Rs. 13,806. The gross cost per head of prisoner was Rs. 69-12-1 against Rs. 70-10-6 in the previous year. The net cost per prisoner was Rs. 53-7-0 a reduction of Re. 1-9-0 on the cost of the previous year. The value of vegetables raised in the jail gardens increased from Rs. 99,235 to Rs. 1,04,220 and the farm produce decreased from Rs. 43,658 to Rs. 34,262. The total profit amounted to Rs. 2,73,214 and is the highest recorded since 1898. The saving to Government arising from the employment of prison labour on jail works and repairs was Rs. 18,516 as compared with Rs. 19,050 in 1912. The value of the convict labour supplied to the Jail Branch Press is estimated to have been worth Rs. 56,886, or Rs. 5,847 less than in the previous year. No credit for this amount is taken in the Jail accounts.

Financial.

55. There has been a satisfactory improvement in the health of prisoners during the year, though the death-rate is still unduly high. The ratio of deaths *per mille* of population during the year was 16.24 against 20.69 in 1912. All the jails were free from cholera, except Ma-ubin where there were 4 admissions for this disease with 3 deaths. Mogok (33.59), Kyaukpyu (32.37), Bhamo (29.58), Henzada (28.41), Myanaung (26.34) and Katha (26.05) returned the highest percentage of opium consumers admitted to jail. Of the 272 deaths, 42 were among those addicted to the drug habit, which in most cases was that of opium consuming.

Health.

56. For the year of report the convict population at Meiktila consisted entirely of casual prisoners. The number admitted was 138 and the daily average for the year was 99 against 145 and 85 respectively in 1912. The same principles as have been in force since the jail was opened as a juvenile jail in 1909 were carried out in the matter of employment of prisoners. The instructions remained as before. The conduct of the juveniles on the whole is reported to have been good and their management easy. Grants of tools to 9 boys on release, to enable them to carry on their trades, were made and in addition new suits of clothing were supplied to 5 others. In one case only a money award of Rs. 5 was made, it having been found that the gratuity earned by the boys ranged from Rs. 4 to Rs. 18 and that further monetary aid was not considered necessary. The Vernacular School was successfully carried on, the standard being raised from the Vth to the VIth and, as in the previous year, the school was favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Meiktila, who recorded his opinion that the results obtained at the examination were creditable to the masters. Eighty-five per cent. of the boys sent up were successful at the examinations. As usual a *pōngyi* (Buddhist monk) attended the jail weekly and preached to the inmates. In recognition of his services, a silk robe and a certificate were presented to the *pōngyi* by the Local Government. The manual training scheme for youthful offenders continued to be carried on in Central Jails and so far the results have been satisfactory. On release from jail certain youthful offenders were each presented with a box of tools to enable them to earn an honest livelihood by the trades taught them in jail. A definite opinion as to the success or otherwise of the presentation of tools cannot be formed until the results of a

Miscellaneous.

Cases III—
Prisons
1912.

number of cases are known. The progress of the juvenile school at Rangoon and the jail school at Mandalay is reported to have been satisfactory. At Thayetmyo a class for well behaved young prisoners has been formed. They receive instruction in reading and writing for two hours daily and are reported to have made good progress. The principle of the separation of habitual and non-habitual prisoners was, as usual, observed in all the jails. Of the three projects for altering and extending one of the jails, mentioned in last year's Report, the third project, which was noted as pending for want of funds, is now in progress. During the year 5,651 convicts were released under the remission rule. Of convicts who were eligible only one failed to gain remission as compared with 10 in the previous year. The number of convicts who were awarded special remission for continuous good conduct during the year was 2,565 against 2,153 in 1912.

Civil Justice.

Courts.

57. The administration of Civil Justice during the year 1913 was controlled in Lower Burma by the Chief Court composed of five Judges and in Upper Burma by the Judicial Commissioner. In Lower Burma the Judicial Service was composed of 37 European and 149 native Judges, and in Upper Burma of 57 European and 129 native Judges. In Lower Burma a temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court was appointed with effect from the 1st November 1913. It was again necessary to appoint temporary Additional Divisional Judges to cope with the work in the Hanthawaddy and Bassein Divisions. The Subdivisional Courts of Henzada-Myanaung and Pegu-Nyaunglebin were broken up, and a separate Judge appointed for each Subdivision. An addition of one was made to the number of the Subordinate Judicial Service, bringing the total strength of the cadre to 59. In Upper Burma a temporary Additional Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was appointed.

The total receipts of the Courts were Rs. 24,95,788 or more than a lakh less than in 1912. The total charges decreased from Rs. 50,83,330 to Rs. 50,57,878.

Suits.

58. The most striking feature of the year in the administration of Civil Justice is the large decline in the number of original suits, both in Lower and in Upper Burma. The total numbers of suits instituted fell in Lower Burma from 49,942 to 43,350 and in Upper Burma from 22,823 to 20,357, and are the lowest on record since 1903. The decrease is most marked in cases relating to money and movable property, and it is suggested in Lower Burma that it is due to agricultural prosperity rendering it unnecessary for money-lenders to have recourse to the courts for the recovery of their debts. The total number of suits for disposal in Lower Burma was 50,072 and in Upper Burma 21,529. Of suits instituted in Lower Burma there were only 38,241 for money or movable property as compared with 44,935 in 1912, whereas the number of suits for immovable property has gone up from 1,506 to 1,838, a figure higher than any previously recorded. There was a further decline in the number of mortgage suits from 1,866 to 1,563. In Upper Burma the number of suits relating to money or movable property decreased from 20,425 to 17,883, and, as in Lower Burma, there was an increase in the number of suits concerning immovable property. The number of mortgage suits rose from 700 to 741, the largest increase being that of 68 in Sagaing. The decline in the total value of suits from Rs. 1,75,66,589 to Rs. 1,50,64,487 in Lower Burma, and from Rs. 33,53,472 to Rs. 30,78,316 in Upper Burma corresponds with the decrease in the number of institutions. About one-third of the decline in Lower Burma occurred in the Chief Court. The Magwe District, from which a considerable increase was reported last year, has the largest share of the decrease in Upper Burma. The fall of pending cases in Lower Burma from 6,047 to 5,847 is not so great as might have been expected. In the Chief Court the number of pending cases rose by 121. The lengthy nature of certain cases and congestion of work on the Appellate and Revisional side contributed to this result. In Upper Burma 1,986 cases were left pending at the

close of the year as compared with 2,095 in 1912. The percentage of suits disposed of without contest to the total number of suits was 71.9 in Lower Burma and 72 in Upper Burma. In contested suits in Lower Burma plaintiffs were wholly or partially successful in 67 per cent. of the suits and in Upper Burma in 64 per cent. In Lower Burma the average duration of contested cases was 84 and of uncontested 50 as against 85 and 41 in 1912. There have been decreases in the duration of contested cases in the Chief Court, the Rangoon Small Cause Court, and District and Subdivisional Courts. But in other Small Cause Courts and in Township Courts the duration has risen. The explanations given for this increase are not satisfactory. The duration in Upper Burma has risen in the case of contested cases from 68 to 74 and of uncontested cases from 38 to 40.

CHAP. III.—
PROVISIONS.

The number of miscellaneous cases fell in Lower Burma from 7,443 to 5,811, and in Upper Burma from 2,178 to 1,813. There were only 38,872 applications for execution in Lower Burma as compared with 63,650 in 1912, and the sum of Rs. 20,60,189 realized in execution was over Rs. 11 lakhs less than the figure for 1912. A drop of over Rs. 10 lakhs in the amount realized in the Chief Court was mainly responsible for this decrease. In Upper Burma the number of applications for execution fell from 12,270 to 11,625. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 5,60,741, almost the same as in the preceding year. The percentage of cases wholly infructuous to the total disposed of was 56.59 in Lower Burma and 48.63 in Upper Burma as compared with percentages of 58.01 and 47.68 in 1912. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned in Lower Burma was 522 as compared with 562 in 1912, but the number of applications on which the judgment-debtor was arrested but released without imprisonment has risen from 1,782 to 1,914. In Upper Burma of 1,223 arrested only 97 were imprisoned. In both Lower and Upper Burma the number of applications for the benefits of the Provincial Insolvency Act have fallen: in the former from 422 to 357 and in the latter from 249 to 232. In Lower Burma 110 applications and in Upper Burma more than half of the total number filed were rejected, figures which strongly suggest that the provisions of section 15 of the Act are not understood.

59. The number of appeals preferred in District Courts in Lower Burma was 1,931 as compared with 2,016 in 1912. The number disposed of fell from 2,018 to 1,962. The percentage of confirmation, 65.2, compares favourably with the figure for 1912 of 63.7. The average duration has risen from 62 days to 65. The number of appeals preferred to Divisional Courts rose from 396 to 521. Most of these appeals come from Subdivisional Courts where there was an increase in the number of suits instituted. The average duration has risen from 126 to 147 days. The percentage of confirmation rose from 62.1 to 65.6.

Appeals.

In Upper Burma District Courts had 2,137 appeals before them as compared with 2,049 in 1912. The average duration rose from 80 to 87 days. Divisional Courts had 26 cases before them as compared with 14 in 1912, and the average duration rose from 56 to 108 days.

60. The number of suits instituted before the Chief Court fell from 462 to 412, and the aggregate value from Rs. 65,74,062 to Rs. 52,32,019. In each case the figures for 1913 are almost the same as for 1912. The number of suits disposed of was 291 as against 497 in 1912, and there were 388 cases pending at the end of the year as compared with 267 in 1912. The fall in disposals is partly due to the fact that only one Judge was engaged on the Original Side, and partly to the fact that an unusually large number of protracted suits came up for hearing. There was also a big increase in the number of insolvency cases, a large number of which were contested. Of the suits disposed of 26.5 per cent. were contested as against 34.8 per cent. in 1912. Plaintiffs were successful in 59.7 per cent. of contested cases decided as compared with 71.1 per cent. in 1912. The average duration of both contested and uncontested cases fell, of the former from 332 to 325, and of the latter from 215 to 197. The number of sales of immovable property in execution was 43 as against 55 in 1912, and the total amount realized in execution of decrees Rs. 5,09,159 as compared with Rs. 15,17,036 in 1912. The number of insolvency cases disposed of rose from 149 to 225. Of other

The Chief
Court.

CHAP. III.—
PROTEC-
TION.

miscellaneous cases on the Original Side there were 27 applications for Probates, 104 applications for Letters of Administration, 14 cases under the Guardian and Wards Act, and 20 cases under other Acts, in addition to 71 cases under the Code of Civil Procedure.

The number of regular appeals preferred rose from 369 to 455, and 372 were disposed of as compared with 367 in 1912. The average duration of first appeals fell from 518 to 486 days, that of second appeals rose from 325 to 372. Decrees were modified in 7.8 per cent., reversed in 24.5 per cent. and confirmed in 67.5 per cent. of the total disposed of. The percentage of confirmation is lower than it has been since 1909. There were 353 cases before the Court on revision as compared with 275 in 1912. Two hundred and twenty-two were disposed of and 131 were pending at the close of the year. Six appeals were pending before the Privy Council at the end of 1913. No cases were decided during the year.

The Court of
the Judicial
Commissioner, Up-
per Burma.

61. The appeals before the Judicial Commissioner in 1913 numbered 886 or 241 more than in 1912. Four hundred cases were disposed of as compared with 238 in the preceding year, and 486 cases were left pending at the close of the year. The percentage of confirmation was 65.75 as compared with 67.63 in 1912. With the increase in volume of work the average duration of appeals rose from 285 to 384 days. On the revisional side the Court had 418 cases before it as compared with 321 in 1912: 218 of these cases were disposed of and 200 remained pending at the end of the year. The percentage of confirmation was 77.98, and the average duration 319 days as compared with 75.57 and 234 days in 1912.

General.

62. Eighteen persons were admitted as advocates of the Chief Court during the year, in addition to one first grade pleader, five second grade and ten third grade pleaders. Fourteen first grade, 106 second grade, and 441 third grade pleaders renewed their certificates. Minor amendments were made in the rules regarding pleadership examinations and the rules for the admission of pleaders. In Upper Burma the number of cases dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner relating to advocates fell from 181 to 126.

Registration.

General.

63. No important alterations in the working of the Registration Department took effect in 1913, but with effect from the 1st January 1914 the Upper Burma Registration Regulation has been replaced by the Indian Registration Act in Upper Burma. There were 161 registration offices at the end of 1913. Three new offices were opened during the year. The total number of whole-time sub-registrars was raised by 2 during the year to 35. A very considerable improvement in registration in Lower Burma during the last three years is reported as a result of the appointment of these officers.

Deeds regis-
tered.

64. The number of compulsory registrations during the year was 64,656 and the aggregate value of property affected Rs. 773.34 lakhs, showing increases of 5,128 and Rs. 24.29 lakhs respectively over the figures for 1912. The value of immovable property registered in Lower Burma was higher than in any previous year except 1906, and the number of documents registered the highest on record. Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards declined in value by Rs. 31 lakhs, but increased in number by 1,178. The decrease in the average value of such instruments has now been fairly steady since 1907; it is suggested that this is due to the sales of land of small values being more frequently recorded on account of an extended knowledge of the requirements of the law. In Rangoon Town there was a decline, both in the number of registrations and in the value of property affected in 1913. Instruments of mortgage have risen in number from 25,792 to 29,526 and in value from Rs. 247.96 lakhs to Rs. 317.41 lakhs. The number of registrations was the highest on record, and the total value has not been exceeded since 1906. The increase in average value corresponds with an increase in the value of agricultural land consequent upon the high price of

paddy. The total of registrations in Book IV decreased in Lower Burma by 38 in number, and increased by Rs. 2,74,084 in value, and decreased in Upper Burma by 122 in number, and Rs. 95,876 in value.

CHAP. III.—
REGISTRATION.

65. The total income received increased by Rs. 17,970 or 8.23 per cent. The total expenditure increased by Rs. 4,042, about half of which is again due to increased percentage payments made to registering officers in Lower Burma. The total expenditure on registration amounts to half the total income.

Income and
expenditure.

Joint Stock Companies.

66. Company promoting was still less active in 1912-13 than in 1913-14. Only seven companies limited by shares were registered during the year as compared with 16 in the previous year, and the total nominal capital represented fell from Rs. 42.05 lakhs to Rs. 22.05 lakhs. Five companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 38.90 lakhs were wound up or otherwise disposed of. One hundred and twenty-seven companies were working at the close of the year with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,011.67 lakhs as compared with 125 companies and Rs. 1,024.72 lakhs at the beginning of the year. Of the new companies all but about Rs. 2½ lakhs of the total nominal capital was accounted for by two mining and quarrying companies. These were Radcliff & Co., Ltd., and the Nansan Dredging Company, Limited, with capitals of Rs. 13.50 lakhs and Rs. 6.00 lakhs respectively. Another company with a capital of one lakh of rupees was formed for work on an embankment in the Tharrawaddy District. Of the companies which wound up their business during the year, the Chinese Steamship Company, Limited, with Rs. 23.10 lakhs provides the largest nominal capital. Thirty-six companies increased their capital, the aggregate increases being Rs. 3.80 lakhs in nominal capital, and Rs. 11.70 lakhs and Rs. 14.86 lakhs in issued nominal and paid-up capital respectively. Nine companies reduced their capital with total decreases under the last two heads of Rs. 1.60 lakh and Rs. .87 lakh respectively. Two companies limited by guarantee were registered during the year, raising the total number of such companies in the Province to 10.

Local Boards Administration.

67. There are no local boards in Burma. The District Funds in Upper Burma and the District Cess Funds in Lower Burma are administered by the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts to which they belong. Some account of their receipts and expenditure is given in Chapter V of this Report.

Municipal Administration.

68. The ordinary income of the Rangoon Municipality rose by Rs. 47,000 to Rs. 42.09 lakhs, and the ordinary expenditure by Rs. 5.26 lakhs to Rs. 44.45 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 10-8-5 and the incidence of income Rs. 14-12-4. The corresponding figures in the year 1912-13 were Rs. 10-1-4 and Rs. 14-3-0. No new taxes were imposed during the year, but considerable progress was made with the systematic revision of assessments which commenced five years ago. The annual increase in receipts from rates and taxes has, however, steadily declined for the last three years, and the expansion of revenue from this source appears to be exhausting itself. The financial position of the Municipality is dealt with in Chapter V of this Report.

Rangoon
Municipality.

A prominent feature in the Municipal Administration during the year was the attention devoted to the construction and improvement of roads. A complete scheme has been formulated under which it is intended to bring all the main roads of the town up to a first class standard in a period of ten to twelve years, and a good start has already been made with the scheme. The town again suffered to a serious extent from fires, the total damage being estimated at Rs. 10½ lakhs. Towards this total the complete destruction of six godowns of the Port Trust

Gen. III.—
PREFACE

contributed Rs. 5 lakhs. The attention of the Municipal Committee was directed to the reorganization of the Fire Brigade, and a second Hatfield motor engine was put into commission during the year. The efforts of the Fire Brigade are handicapped by the lack of adequate pressure in the water mains in some parts of the town, but it is hoped that the new water-works scheme, which is now in hand, will remedy this defect. Negotiations were in progress during the year with the company which carries out the lighting arrangements of the town for the improvement of street lighting. The problem of exercising a more complete control over the milk-supply of Rangoon has again formed the subject of considerable correspondence between the Municipal Committee and the Local Government. Of the total amount of milk consumed within the town 80 per cent. is imported from milk-farms situated outside Municipal limits, and the chief question at issue has been concerned with the adequacy of the powers of the Municipality under the existing Municipal Act to deal with this supply. No final decision on the subject had been arrived at by the close of the year. No general change was made during the year in the conservancy arrangements in force, but the sewerage system was extended. A new market was completed and opened at Dalla, and a site for a new market in East Rangoon has been acquired. The Town Lands Reclamation Fund did not prosper during the year, and the question of improving the administration and finances of the fund is now under consideration. There was a slight rise in the birth-rate of Rangoon for the calendar year 1913 on the estimated population from 17.9 to 18.3. The death-rate fell by over five per mille to 29.46 which is the lowest on record for Rangoon, but is still deplorably high. Infantile mortality declined from 331.28 to 269.06 per mille, but the Health Officer of the Municipality considers this rather as a corollary to the lowering of the general death-rate than as due to the recent introduction of any special fact favourably affecting infant life. The number of plague cases reported rose from 866 to 941, but the ravages of cholera and small-pox were comparatively light. Cholera accounted for 50 deaths and small-pox for 107, the corresponding figures in the year 1912 being 150 and 188. The total number of vaccinations, primary and re-vaccinations, fell from 40,300 to 29,871. The decline is attributed in part to the absence of a severe small-pox epidemic and in part to the number of persons already protected by vaccination in previous years.

Minor Municipalities.

69. The Zalon Municipality was abolished during the year, and the number of minor Municipalities was thus reduced from 45 to 44. No alterations were made in the boundaries of Municipalities. The average incidence of taxation fell from Rs. 2-6-6 to Rs. 2-6-3. The incidence was highest at Moulmein where it was Rs. 4-8-1, and lowest at Taungdwingyi where it was Ke. 0-5-10. Assessments were revised at Insein, Pegu, Paungdè, Kyaiklat, and Bhamo. The fresh imposts levied during the year were vehicle and scavenging taxes at Sandoway, a tax and toll on vehicles at Insein, a tax on motor bicycles at Toungoo, water-taxes at Thayetmyo and Minbu, and a scavenging tax at Yamèthin. The financial position of the Municipalities is discussed in Chapter V of this Report.

Public health was on the whole satisfactory. Akyab was the only town to suffer severely from small-pox, though other areas report inconsiderable epidemics. Ngathainggyaung experienced the worst visitation from cholera, and Moulmein and Akyab also suffered from this disease. Plague was again prevalent in many towns. Mandalay, which enjoyed almost complete immunity in the previous year, was the worst sufferer, and returns over 1,300 deaths for the year 1913-14. Moulmein, Prome, Pyinmana, and Ma-ubin are the other towns which suffered most. At Bhamo the epidemic of 1912-13 died down in May 1913, and there have only been two sporadic cases since.

The cause of sanitation again obtained much assistance from the special sanitary grants. From the special non-recurring grant of Rs. 7 lakhs for urban sanitary improvements Pegu received another Rs. 75,000 towards the construction of a new bazaar, and Mandalay received a further sum of Rs. 1,17,400 in connection with the drainage and water-supply scheme. From the non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs, Toungoo received Rs. 1,00,000 in addition to the sum of

Rs. 50,000 given last year towards the cost of a new bazaar, and Paungdè Rs. 50,000 for a like purpose. The two recurring grants amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 6 lakhs were entirely distributed to the various Municipalities and towns in the Province. The chief disbursements were Rs. 91,793 towards the Yamèthin water-supply, Rs. 88,794 to Mònywa for the same object, Rs. 62,930 for drainage and town improvements at Prème, and a further instalment of Rs. 50,000 towards the Akyab drainage scheme. From the non-recurring grant of Rs. 10 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1,88,382 was distributed, the largest grant Rs. 64,000 being made to Mandalay for equipment of tube-wells. With the help of these grants both Mònywa and Yamèthin have made considerable progress with their water-supply schemes, and good drinking water has been obtained from the tube-wells which have been sunk at Mandalay. The water-supplies of other Municipal towns have also received attention. At Syriam a scheme is under preparation for the provision of five artesian wells for the town, and a tank for the bazaar. A sanitary grant enabled Insein to sink six tube-wells of which five proved successful. At Pegu a water-works scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned, and work on the reservoir was started. Practically no progress was made towards the completion of the water-works at Bassein, and the sinking of experimental tube-wells at Wakèma and Pyapòn proved unsuccessful. But the water-supply scheme at Kyaiklat is nearing completion, and that at Thayetmyo was completed during the year. Amongst other sanitary measures a commencement was made at Akyab on the improvement of the town drainage, and the scheme for the partial drainage of the town of Paungdè is nearing completion. Important drainage schemes are in progress at Mandalay, while both reclamation and drainage works were carried out on a smaller scale in a number of other Municipalities. The Moulmein drainage scheme which will involve a very large expenditure is being held in abeyance pending further enquiry into the scheme by the Divisional Sanitary Board. A scheme for drainage and reclamation work is under consideration in Bassein. The conservancy scheme at Kyaiklat is said to be fast approaching completion. Improvements made to hospitals during the year include the construction of a new female ward at Bassein, and of a female hospital at Henzada. The construction of a new hospital at Yamèthin has commenced, and the new hospital at Pyapòn was expected to be ready for occupation in August 1914. The new bazaar at Pegu is nearing completion, and has largely increased the revenue of the Municipality. Friction between the Committee and the stall-holders in the bazaar at Bassein led to an increase in the cost of the establishment. The expenditure of a number of other Municipalities has been increased by the construction of new or the improvement of old bazaars. There was a slight increase in expenditure on public safety, due chiefly to the improvements effected in street lighting at Ma-ubin. Expenditure on education increased, and Municipal schools at Akyab, Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmyo and Shwegyin were taken over by Government during the year. Cases of defalcation were discovered at Pyapòn and Moulmein, but the state of the accounts of Municipalities as disclosed at the audit was on the whole satisfactory.

The constitution of Kalaw as a town increased the number of notified areas from 18 to 19. The incidence of taxation in notified areas rose from Re. 1-15-10 to Rs. 2-1-4. Public health on the whole seems to have been good, although some towns were visited by plague. Further grants were made to the Maymyo Town Committee in aid of drainage and water-supply schemes, and a subsidy was also granted towards the cost of a pipe-line from the septic tank.

Military.

70. The total strength of the troops forming the garrison of Burma on the 31st March 1913 was 9,346 officers and men, of whom 3,432 were Europeans, as against 9,712 officers and men, of whom 3,573 were Europeans at the end of the preceding official year. In the native troops there were 113 British Officers and 5,803 men of other ranks as compared with 108 and 6,119 in the preceding year. British Officers on the staff are not included in these figures.

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Strength of
the garrison.

71. The amount expended on Military works during the year was Rs. 564 lakhs as compared with Rs. 529 lakhs in the year 1912-13. The quarters for the General Officer Commanding the Rangoon Brigade, which were in progress during the previous year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 41,189. The sum of Rs. 20,623 was expended on a gymnasium for the British Infantry at Maymyo and the Depot barracks in the British Infantry Lines, Rangoon, were re-roofed and the walls raised at a cost of Rs. 11,429. A new dhoby ghat was practically completed in Fort Dufferin, and a hot air pump was provided for the Shwobo Cantonment water-supply. Other works included the erection in Fort Dufferin of a market for the Native Infantry, Mandalay, and the draining of the marsh in the neighbourhood of the British Infantry Lines at Maymyo.

Military (Volunteering).

72. The six Volunteer Corps in Burma remained as before, the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, and the Burma Railways Volunteer Corps with headquarters in Rangoon, the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles with headquarters in Mandalay, and the Moulmein Volunteer Artillery and Moulmein Volunteer Rifles with headquarters in Moulmein. The total strength on the 31st March 1914 was 3,324 adults, 748 cadets and 238 reservists, as compared with 3,526, 802 and 174 respectively at the end of the previous year. The number of efficient, excluding reservists was 3,757 as against 4,147 and the capitation grant earned was Rs. 1.45 lakh as against Rs. 1.57 lakh. These figures do not include the 38 members of the South Andaman Volunteer Rifles which for administrative purposes is attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

The Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers were reorganised by the abolition of the four Naval Divisions of the Corps, and sanction was given to the formation of an Infantry Machine Gun Company. Sanction was also given to the formation of a reserve company of Electrical Volunteers in this corps, and a Subdivision of Cadets was added to the Moulmein Volunteer Artillery Corps. Amongst rifle corps the most important change was the transfer of the Bas ein detachment from the Rangoon to the Burma Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps. The rules of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles were revised during the year.

Marine.

73. Progress on the improvements to the Alguada Reef Light-house was so slow as the materials and labour had to be mostly employed on the repairs to the chasm wall, the gap in which was closed by the use of steel sheet piling driven into the rock by a steam hammer. It is hoped that the protection from wave action afforded by this wall will prove to be sufficient. The total expenditure on these improvements during the year amounted to Rs. 42,500. Clockwork machines and fittings were obtained for Savage Island, Beacon Island, Table Island and Green Island and remain to be erected in the light-houses at these places. During the year the question of providing another light-ship about 20 miles east-south-east of China Bakir Light-house was considered and it was decided to build a vessel for the purpose. The necessary plans and specification at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,73,840 were approved by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, but, for financial reasons, the construction of the vessel has had to be postponed. The unattended Wigham's patent light was again exhibited at the west end of Zallataung Island from the 1st October 1913 to the 31st May 1914 and worked satisfactorily. The light at Victoria Point continued to give satisfaction. The R.I.M.S. "Mayo" was the station vessel during the year of report. She visited the light-houses and light-ships and was also employed in carrying out certain other miscellaneous duties. The landing of stores and materials at, and the supply of fresh water to, the Alguada Reef, in connection with the improvements being carried out there, proved a great strain on the resources of the vessel. Although a few of them suffered from fever, the health

of the light-keepers generally was good throughout the year. There were two cases of beri-beri, one at Beacon Island and the other on the light-ship stationed at the Baragua Flats. The light-ships "Danidaw" and "Kalagauk", which are stationed at the Baragua Flats and Krishna Shoal, respectively, were brought into Rangoon for their annual overhaul. The relief light-ship "Martaban" took the place of each in turn. The light-ship "Kemmendine" continued to be stationed at the Spit. The crews of the light-vessels are at present temporarily engaged to serve for three months, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable seafaring men. The total expenditure on light-houses and light-ships rose from Rs. 1,78,850 to Rs. 1,82,236. The cost of repairs to light-houses by the Public Works Department fell from Rs. 42,387 to Rs. 25,936, while charges on account of provisions and blue light composition increased from Rs. 24,783 and Rs. 4,342 to Rs. 34,972 and Rs. 12,983 respectively. The receipts from Burma Coast-light dues continued to rise and amounted to Rs. 4,50,035 as compared with Rs. 4,38,807 in the previous year and Rs. 4,16,210 in the year 1911-12.

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PROTEC-
TION.

74. The receipts of the Rangoon Port Trust on revenue account for the year 1913-14 were Rs. 51.85 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 43.93 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure rose from Rs. 35.96 lakhs to Rs. 37.03 lakhs, but was exceeded by the receipts by the remarkably high figure of Rs. 14.82 lakhs. Of this surplus Rs. 2.75 lakhs were transferred to the various reserve funds, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 1.07 lakhs on the year's working. The increase in revenue is due chiefly to trade expansion.

Port Ad-
ministration,
Rangoon.

The Customs returns for the year show that 80.17 per cent. of the foreign and coasting trade of the Province passed through Rangoon. The total net registered tonnage of vessels entering the port amounted to 2,937,221 tons and is the highest on record. The imports into Rangoon amounted to 1,231,377 tons and 59.7 per cent. of these imports were handled by the Port Trust. Of the exports which amounted to 3,303,347 tons, 12.9 per cent. were shipped from the Commissioners' premises. The volume of both exports and imports dealt with by the Port Trust far exceeded the corresponding figures for the previous year, and the traffic receipts rose from Rs. 22.76 lakhs to Rs. 25.63 lakhs. The increase in the receipts was however only in part due to the expansion of trade, the revision of the schedules of rates being a contributory cause. Expenditure on the Traffic Department rose from Rs. 8.02 lakhs to Rs. 9.32 lakhs, the chief increase being under the head of labour for wharves. Receipts of the Port Department were Rs. 8.14 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6.15 lakhs in 1912-13, and the expenditure Rs. 4.75 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5.13 lakhs. Port dues for which the revised rates were in force for the greater part of the year contributed nearly a lakh of rupees towards the increase in receipts. The revised river due rate of six annas per ton took effect from July 1912. It was thus in force for part only of the year 1912-13, but for the whole of the year of report. This fact combined with the expansion of trade to raise the river due from Rs. 13.09 lakhs in 1912-13 to Rs. 17.09 lakhs in 1913-14. Rupees 15.58 lakhs or about 30 per cent. of the total receipts were expended from the revenue account during the year on debt charges. The Commissioners raised the sum of Rs. 34.48 lakhs during the year on debentures the nominal value of which was Rs. 35 lakhs, and the capital debt of the port on the 31st March 1914 after deducting the sum of Rs. 30.74 lakhs at the credit of the sinking fund account, was Rs. 2,67.88 lakhs. The total expenditure charged to capital account up to the 31st March 1914 amounted to Rs. 3,30.76 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 33.19 lakhs. Of this sum the river training works account for Rs. 21.34 lakhs, and the purchase of a new dredger to maintain a deep water channel across the Hastings Shoal for Rs. 8.43 lakhs. It was to meet the charges that would be imposed by the purchase of this vessel that the port dues were raised. The only new work of any magnitude undertaken by the Engineering Department was the construction of godowns to replace six godowns which were destroyed by fire. The amount charged to capital account on this work during the year was about Rs. two lakhs.

CHAP. III.—
PORTS
TIX.

The question of providing a dry dock for Rangoon was considered by the Port Commissioners during the year, but has had to be kept in abeyance for reasons of finance. Other matters of interest in the administration of the port are the measures taken for dredging the Hastings Shoal which are dealt with more fully in paragraph 80, and the removal of the wreck of the S.S. "Cholon" in connection with the river training works. But the outstanding feature of the year was the completion of the river training works themselves nearly two years before the estimated date for completion and within the sanction of cost. They were inaugurated on the 17th February 1914 by the Lieutenant-Governor and there is every sign that the results of the scheme will be completely successful. Before the formal inauguration the wall had already stood firm against the action of the tides for many months, silting behind the wall had progressed rapidly, and the main channel had been diverted into its new course.

Pilot Service,
Rangoon.

75. The Pilot Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 81,918, and receipts amounted to Rs. 3,63,415 and expenditure to Rs. 3,80,119, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 65,214. The gross pilotage receipts rose from Rs. 3,27,622 to Rs. 3,53,670 and the disbursements to pilots also increased from Rs. 2,32,746 to Rs. 2,55,421. A sum of Rs. 21,000 was added to the Pilots' Vessels' Depreciation Fund, which stood at Rs. 1,69,595 on the 31st March 1914. Four vessels were detained at the Pilot Brig for short periods owing to lack of a pilot, an improvement by one on the previous year's figures. With these exceptions the Pilot Service was well maintained. The conduct of certain members of the Pilot Service brought them under the notice of the Port Commissioners of Rangoon. While the latter were considering the matter the pilots themselves submitted a memorial to the Local Government requesting that the control of the service might be vested in a special board, that their remuneration might be increased and that a Committee might be appointed to enquire into the state of the service in regard to these two points. A Committee was appointed and sat several times. It found that the memorialists had no legitimate cause of complaint in regard to their remuneration and that on the other hand the state of discipline among the pilots was lax owing to the absence of proper control, and that measures should at once be taken to introduce a proper sense of subordination. The Local Government is now taking steps to legislate with a view to remove Rangoon from the scope of the British Burma Pilots Act of 1883, and to insert in the Rangoon Port Act the necessary provisions for giving the Port Commissioners complete departmental control over the pilots, subject only to the sanction of the Local Government in case of removal from the service.

Minor ports.

76. Excluding the Rangoon Port Trust, there are six ports in Burma for which separate Port Funds are maintained, namely, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Bassein, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 5,62,336 and Rs. 6,01,446 as compared with Rs. 4,35,953 and Rs. 4,15,323, respectively, in the previous year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,76,239, but the excess of expenditure over receipts reduced the balance to Rs. 2,37,129 at the close of the year. The expenditure of four of these funds exceeded the receipts, but the closing cash balances were satisfactory. All the funds were solvent at the end of the year.

Outside Rangoon, there are Pilot Funds at Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein. They receive the fees for pilotage and their disbursements include the earnings of the pilots, charges for the maintenance of pilot vessels and some other expenses. The year of report opened with a balance of Rs. 24,155 and closed with a balance of Rs. 29,702. Receipts and expenditure rose again from Rs. 1,22,34 and Rs. 1,27,831 to Rs. 1,40,287 and Rs. 1,34,740, respectively. At the close of the year all the funds were solvent. Port Officers appointed by Government and assisted by Advisory Boards continued to manage the ports of Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein. The administration of the ports of Kyaukpyu, Tavoy and Mergui, is in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner. These three ports have no Pilot Funds.

77. Five hundred and six vessels of all kinds entered ports in Burma from foreign countries in 1913-14 as against 526 in the preceding year. The aggregate tonnage fell from 1,343,854 to 1,286,280 tons. The number of steam-vessels decreased from 505 to 463 and their tonnage from 1,340,861 to 1,280,331. All the vessels in the foreign trade were steamers and the decline is due to the diversion of the rice trade to India and the consequent decrease in the number of tramp steamers chartered for the purpose of taking rice to Europe. The number of sailing ships and their tonnage increased from 21 to 43 and from 2,993 tons to 5,949 tons. Three hundred and twenty-six steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 1,000,256 entered Rangoon from foreign ports, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 353 and 1,026,700 respectively; no sailing vessel visited Rangoon during the year of report as against 1 in 1912-13.

Case, U.—
Protec-
tion.
Commercial
Marine
Shipping.

The number of steamers and sailing ships engaged in the coasting trade which entered ports in the Province fell from 3,818 to 3,703, of which 2,331 were steamers and 1,372 were sailing vessels, as compared with 2,339 and 1,579 in the previous year. The total tonnage rose from 2,821,493 to 3,045,707; the tonnage of steam-vessels was 2,994,023 against 2,766,666 and that of sailing ships 51,684 against 54,827. One thousand one hundred and forty-seven or slightly less than one-half of the total number of steamers came to Rangoon, the number of sailing ships that entered that port being 118 against 119 in the preceding year. Rangoon accounted for 1,947,195 tons out of the total coasting tonnage of 3,045,707, the figures for 1912-13 being 1,833,183 and 2,821,493 tons respectively. The average size of steam-vessels visiting Rangoon increased. The number of such vessels of above 5,000 gross registered tonnage continued to rise from 388 to 420, and 15 steamers of 29 feet draught left the port against 8 in the previous year.

Of the 506 steam-vessels and sailing ships that entered ports in Burma from foreign countries, 319 or 63.04 per cent. were British and 52 British Indian. The percentage of British vessels in the preceding year was 63.69, and the number of British Indian boats 15. In the Rangoon foreign trade 235 vessels entered flying British colours and 91 foreign. Altogether 119 vessels sailed under foreign flags against 141 in 1912-13. The number of Japanese vessels fell from 64 to 48, the decline being due to a lesser demand for Burma rice in that country. Entries into all ports in Burma included 26 German, 22 Austrian and 15 Dutch vessels against 26, 26 and 11 in the previous year. Russian, Swedish and American vessels numbered 6, 1 and 1 as compared with 4, *nil* and 1 respectively in 1912-13.

The increase of 92 in the number of steamers engaged in the coasting trade was the natural consequence of the advance in the exports of rice to India. Sailing vessels however declined by 207, there being a large decrease in the number of small craft plying between the minor ports situated on the Tenasserim coast, as the outcome of the improvements made by the British India Steam Navigation Company in the means of communication to these ports and other small places in their vicinity. Of the 3,197 vessels carrying cargoes 1,894 were British, 157 British Indian, 93 foreign and 1,059 native sailing craft. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,841, 161, 75 and 1,106 respectively.

78. During the year of report there were only 15 casualties to shipping within the jurisdiction of the Port Commissioners of Rangoon against 31 in the preceding year and none of these casualties were serious. Three occurred to vessels in charge of licensed pilots, ten to vessels in charge of assistant harbour masters, and two to vessels in charge of serangs. In four cases departmental enquiries were held, two assistant harbour masters being warned and one fined, while one pilot was also warned. Two enquiries were held under the British Burma Pilot Act, 1883, and one under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883; the two pilots and one assistant harbour master concerned were acquitted of negligence. An enquiry was also held under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, in connection with the stranding of the S.S. "Tullochmoor" at the Baragua Flats at the mouth of the Rangoon River on the 17th January 1914. The Court found that the Master was not to blame for the accident which appeared to be due to the buoy of the Baragua light-vessel not being situated in the position assigned to it on the map

Commercial
Marine
wrecks and
casualties.

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PROSECUTION.

and to the use of an obsolete and small scale map. Shortly after the occurrence the Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Mayo" took soundings in the vicinity and it was found that the Baragua Flats had extended to the southward. The light-vessel and her mark buoy were accordingly shifted two miles due south.

Reports were received of the stranding of two other ships during the year. The British India Steam Navigation Company's "Zaida" grounded in Celerity Passage in the Mergui Archipelago on the 29th April 1913. No apparent damage was sustained, and it was not considered necessary to hold a formal investigation into the matter. A Special Court of Enquiry was appointed under the British Burma Pilots Act, 1883, to investigate the grounding on the 2nd February 1914 of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's "Shahzada" near the Lower Mupan Spit in the Moulmein river whilst in charge of a first grade pilot. The Court found that the grounding was due to an error of judgment on the part of the pilot in miscalculating the strength of the tide, steering too open a course and not making sufficient use of the admitted high power of the vessel. The pilot was censured and warned to be more careful in future. The ship suffered no damage, and the contact was slight and of short duration.

GOVERNMENT
STEAMERS AND
LAUNCHES.

79. The two Royal Indian Marine vessels "Sladen" and "Bhamo" carried by river over seven thousand troops and followers, besides women and children, convicts, transport animals, ammunition, 7,649 tons of stores and Rs. 82 lakhs of specie. Their total earnings rose from Rs. 1,70,710 to Rs. 1,82,009, each vessel showing an increase. Three new steam-launches and one motor-launch were added to the Government flotilla, while one Public Works Department cargo boat was wrecked off the Alguada Reef Light-house on the 3rd March 1914. At the close of the year there were 140 vessels, consisting of 88 steam-launches, 12 house-boats, 11 flats, 5 dredgers, 4 light-ships, 4 motor-launches, 3 barges, 3 steam-barges, 2 buoy vessels, 2 mooring boats, 2 cargo boats, 1 steam cutter, 1 rock-smashing boat, 1 water boat and 1 boat for the conveyance of transport animals. The total earnings of Government vessels fell from Rs. 5,35,645 to Rs. 5,15,740, those employed in Lower Burma showing a decrease of Rs. 33,387, while the Upper Burma vessels earned Rs. 13,482 more than in the previous year. The decline so far as the Lower Burma vessels are concerned was due to the fact that a large number of vessels were used for touring purposes by District officials and to there being no demand during the year for the services of the paddle steamer "Custodian" for the conveyance of troops and specie. Seven steam-launches in Lower Burma and the same number in Upper Burma earned more than the cost of their upkeep. The steam-barge "Seetha" in Lower Burma showed a profit of Rs. 10,561 and the steam-launches "Corsair" and "Myittha" in Upper Burma profits of Rs. 11,860 and Rs. 14,937 respectively. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Government flotilla, including 4 per cent. on their estimated present value, increased from Rs. 8,21,496 to Rs. 8,32,676. The principal increase was in the cost of fuel consumed in Lower Burma. The vessels throughout the Province were kept in a state of efficiency. The fuelling arrangements which are carried out by the Forest Department continued to give satisfaction. The outturn of work during the year of report at the Marine Workshop, Mandalay, amounted to Rs. 1,19,367 against Rs. 1,07,628 in 1912-13. The increase is explained by the fact that a large number of logs were converted for the Marine Store Godown for issue of timber to other departments. The total expenditure at the Government Workshop, Rangoon, rose from Rs. 1,06,594 to Rs. 1,40,859. A larger number of District launches and light-ships came in for repairs than in the previous year and were instrumental in raising the principal items of expenditure "Repairs to Government vessels" from Rs. 38,808 to Rs. 62,789. The expenditure on account of permanent establishment and temporary labour and overtime came to Rs. 55,671 as compared with Rs. 35,746 in the previous year.

Marine
works and
surveys.

80. During the year new surveys of the Rangoon river from the harbour limits to Elephant Point, and of the harbour were carried out and new charts have been issued. The hopper dredger "Cormorant" ordered from the United Kingdom to

be utilized in maintaining a navigable channel across the Hastings shoal did not arrive till the 6th March 1914 and on the way out lost her suction nozzle owing to bad weather. A new nozzle had to be obtained so that the dredger was unable to do any dredging work until after the close of the year. Meanwhile the need for dredging was somewhat urgent and the dredger "Pelican" carried out dredging operations in the Monkey Point channel, making two cuts through the bar. A good channel was opened for navigation but silting up again commenced as soon as the dredger was removed. The King's Bank channel is now reported to be useless for deep sea ships. The Danidaw reach, which commenced to silt up during the last dry weather, is being taken in hand by the "Cormorant." The Elephant Point lights and station have been moved to a new site 150 feet further south and inland owing to the erosion of the river bank. The Wigham lighted buoys have given some trouble and the only lighted buoy that has given satisfaction is the acetylene gas buoy now doing duty at the Fairway station.

Outside Rangoon mention has already been made of the improvements to the Algnada Reef. Other works included the construction of a screw pile wharf at Kattiya in the Ma-ubin District for Rs. 4,850 while the wharf at Dedaye was extended and improved at a cost of Rs. 4,969. Wharves were being constructed at Kyonmarge and the extension of the Naukle wharf at Mergui was in progress during the year. With a view to building jetties at Kyetsabyin, which is about a mile below Tavoy, the foreshore of the port land at this place was protected with stone pitching. The R.I.M.S. "Investigator" commenced the survey on the scale of 2 inches to one sea mile of Celerity Passage and Bökpyin Anchorage and approaches off the coast of the Mergui District.

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CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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Agriculture.

Occupied
and cultivated
areas.

81. The area taken up in the year for agricultural, residential and industrial purposes exceeded 256,000 acres, a slightly larger figure than in the previous year. The occupied area of the Province now totals 17,938,152 acres. The total area left fallow measured 3,790,936 acres, or 21.1 per cent of the occupied area as compared with 21.6 per cent. in 1912-13. The area on which crops matured increased by 295,000 to 13,591,148 acres. The area on which crops were destroyed in 1912-13 was the lowest figure on record for ten years; in 1913-14 the figure fell even lower, and was only 555,658 acres. The increases in matured area are mainly attributed to a general absence of floods, the continuance of high prices of paddy, and the return of confidence in the investment of capital in the development of land, together with the normal expansion of population. The total area brought under cultivation, inclusive of areas which failed, amounted to 14,673,626 acres, an increase of 378,127 acres. Twice-cropped areas, which lie mostly within the dry-zone, totalled 526,110 acres. Almost all the most important rice-producing Districts in Lower Burma have contributed substantially to the increase of occupied area. The one notable exception is Hanthawaddy where nearly all available land has already been occupied. Floods in Amherst and Thaton induced people to fallow greater areas, but an apparent similar increase in Hanthawaddy is due to improved classification. In most other Districts in Lower Burma there was a decrease in the area fallowed. In Upper Burma the area occupied is extensive and fallowing is readily resorted to. Thus more than five-sixths of the total fallowed area of the Province are in Upper Burma. The Shwebo District shows a decline of nearly 100,000 acres of land left fallow, and a corresponding increase in areas on which crops matured. Other Districts

which have prospered during the year are Sagaing and Myingyan. In the Lower Chindwin District continuous and heavy early and middle rains caused an increase in fallowing. Katha showed steady expansion, but suffered from a severe hailstorm in November. Thayetmyo is the only dry zone District which shows no expansion in the area occupied, but Magwe and Meiktila also show decreases in area cultivated of 8,124 and 27,985 acres respectively. In Magwe this is attributed to a failure in the streams from the Pegu Yomas, and in Meiktila to deficient rainfall. There were 10,331,065 acres under rice cultivation during the year, an increase by 112,252 acres over the figures for the previous year. The area under red millet shows an increase of 39,000 acres. Meiktila and Yamethin where the rains were unfavourable for the rice crops, are mainly responsible for the increase. In the white variety of millet there has been a decrease of 14,000 acres. The main millet-growing Districts again complain of the ravages of the parasitic *rainbyu* weed (*Striga lutea*). The area under early sesamum shows an expansion of about 20,000 acres, but late sesamum increased by 1,000 acres only. Groundnut continues in favour and shows an increase of over 47,000 acres. Pakokku, Myingyan, and Magwe are mainly responsible for the increase, but almost all the dry-zone Districts contribute something.

The area under cotton increased by 64,000 acres to 299,798 acres. Meiktila, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo contributed the largest percentage of increases. The area under tobacco, 94,728 acres, is larger than in 1912-13; the main increase took place in Upper Burma. The area reported to be under rubber rose from 44,029 acres to 50,946 acres, but the increase in the total area actually planted is probably not so large.

82. The estimated area irrigable is just over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. Of this area 1,072,183 acres were irrigated during the year, or 19,463 acres less than in 1912-13. This decrease mainly took place amongst the minor irrigation works maintained by Government and private enterprise, especially in the area supplied by tanks. About 30,000 acres less were irrigated from Government tanks, and 10,000 less from private tanks. There was a decrease of 10,000 acres in the area irrigated from private canals, but an increase of 20,000 acres in the area supplied by Government canals. Well irrigation in the Province is restricted to garden cultivation, and is almost negligible. Other sources of irrigation yielded an increase of 30,000 acres. The failure of tank irrigation, mainly in the Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan Districts, illustrates how precarious tank irrigation is in a year of deficient rainfall. The irrigated area from private canals in the Magwe District was even less than in the previous year. This is the second season in which the hill streams from the Pegu Yomas have failed to yield sufficient water. The expansion of irrigation continues in the Minbu and Shwebo canal areas.

Of the gross irrigated area 94 per cent. was under rice. Sesamum and other food crops make up the difference. The irrigated area twice-cropped aggregated 37,619 acres.

83. There has been a considerable development in the work of the Agricultural Department during the year. Several new farms have been opened, and, although the superior staff of the Agricultural Department remained unchanged, several additions have been made to the subordinate staff. Two new appointments have been made to fill the posts of Assistant Botanist, Southern Circle, and of Superintendent of the new station at Tatkön, and a temporary Superintendent for the Hmawbi Farm has been sanctioned for one year pending the completion of the training of one of the new probationary Assistants. Sanction has also been given to the recruitment of five probationary assistants, and to an increase of five in the staff of District agriculturists. As in former years the main work of the department in connection with agricultural education was confined to the training of junior members of the staff. A recurring grant of Rs. 1,500 was made available for agricultural education during the year. The whole of this sum is now being spent on stipends to members of co-operative societies who desire to gain experience of the methods in use in experimental farms. The posting of District

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Area irrigated.

The Agricultural Department General.

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agriculturists to six Districts has provided a means for the ~~commencement~~ demonstration work previously non-existent. The Mandalay Farm continues to attract a number of visitors and the other stations of the department are also becoming known. Exhibits were numerous at the Bhamo Agricultural and Live-stock Show, but the show appears as yet to have had no effect either on the breeding of stock in the District or on the improvement of agriculture, and proposals have been made for its discontinuance. The second Provincial Agricultural and Co-operative Conference was held at Mandalay in August, and was largely attended by visitors both official and non-official. Departmental Conferences, which continue to be held every six months, were attended by the Registrars and Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies. The growth of public interest in the department is evidenced by the annually increasing number of requests that are made for information. The buildings at the Hmawbi Agricultural Station were practically completed during the year. The water tank and pipe line in Mandalay have also been completed, but the results are not altogether satisfactory.

Agricultural
experiment
and re-
search.

84. Experimental work on paddy at the Mandalay Agricultural Station included an economic classification, together with a permanent collection of the varieties of paddy grown in Upper Burma. Manuring and transplanting experiments were also continued, and line breeding of pure varieties of paddy was carried on successfully. A poor season adversely affected the work at Mandalay on crops other than paddy, but peas and beans received attention, and further experiments were made with Madagascar beans. Important work was done on plant breeding and seed selection at the Hmawbi station. The Taunggyi garden was sold during the year, and there are now only two experimental gardens in the Province maintained by the department, one at Falam and one at Myitkyina. Wheat cultivation at Myitkyina was successful, but the results of the experiments in potato-seed production were disappointing. The local officers were unable to give much attention to the latter crop during the year, and better results are hoped for in future. Vegetables and fruits are the chief crops produced at Falam, and the garden did considerably better than usual. The establishment of an experimental station at Yaungliwe in place of the Taunggyi garden is under consideration. Experiments through District agency are inconsiderable, but they have been to a large extent replaced by experiments made by cultivators on their own initiative. The study of cotton has now been taken up seriously by the department. The Tatkön Farm in the Yamèthin District and that at Pada in the Sagaing District are both devoting attention to the crop, and the establishment of a seed farm in each of the three Districts of Pakökku, Myingyan and Thayetmyo has also been sanctioned. Experiments made during the year show that careful selection of the seed cotton in mill compounds leads to little or no increase in value, but it is hoped that the plant breeding work upon the experimental farms will produce a greatly improved local variety of cotton. The possibility of using tube well irrigation to improve the production of cotton crops in some tracts was under the consideration of the department during the year. Success was again obtained at the Myitkyina garden in the cultivation of wheat, and it is hoped that the local cultivators may now be induced to take up this crop. Cultivation of wheat in the Chin Hills was recommenced during the year. Castor cultivation in the Kyaoksa District continued to develop and samples of the crop were sent to several Rangoon firms. The commercial prospects were considered of a trade in the seeds of the "Jatropha curcas" which grows freely as a weed over much of the dry zone. Extensive trials with Madagascar beans have been made by co-operative societies throughout the riverine tracts of Upper Burma, and in some other places, and the results on the whole have been encouraging. Experiments with sugarcane are being undertaken on the small experimental stations at Pwinbyu in the Mön canals area.

Exclusive of preliminary analytical experiments with starch, with soil water, and with oils, 160 analyses were completed by the Agricultural Chemist. Measurements and weighments were carried out with 360 pots planted with paddy in August 1913. In field culture work, the examination of paddy varieties could not be continued, but the cultures have been maintained with a view to

further study in the current year. Observations extending over two years have shown that marked differences in composition and seed weight are produced by growing the same variety of paddy on different soils, and this work has been extended and now involves the cultivation and examination of paddy at six stations. Thirty-two oils and oilseed samples were examined during the year. Considerable progress was made with the preparation of a catalogue of Upper Burma paddies, and botanical work in connection with paddy also included the examination and selection for future work of 56 hybrids. A botanical study was commenced of the *pwinbyu* weed (*Siriga lutea*), a parasite, which has done much damage recently to *jowar* in the dry zone, and of the water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes Solms*). A bulletin on the paddy pests of Burma is under preparation in the Entomological section, and several tours were undertaken during the year in connection with the collection of materials for this work. The opening of a small experimental dairy farm at the Mandalay station during the year marks a new development in the activities of the department. Two cultivators' leaflets and two bulletins were issued by the department.

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DISTRIBUTION.

85. There was no change during the year in the number of Superintendents in the Veterinary Department or of Veterinary Inspectors. Veterinary Assistants were reinforced by appointments from the schools, and their strength stood at 137 at the end of the year as compared with 120 at the beginning. The record of the Veterinary School, Insein, shows a distinct improvement. There were only 2 resignations and no removals or dismissals as against 6 resignations and 8 removals in the previous year. Sanction was given to the recruitment of 21 new pupils during the year, and 92 applications were received for the appointments. These figures compare very favourably with the 17 applications which were received in the previous year to fill 15 vacancies. There were 41 students at the close of the year showing an increase of 10. Work in accordance with the proposals for the better equipment of the school was taken in hand during the year. The average daily attendance of animals brought for treatment rose from 197 to 218, and there was also an increase from 2,119 to 2,603 in the number of specimens sent in from the Districts for examination. At the Taunggyi School there were 7 pupils at the close of the year.

Veterinary
Department
Staff and
Veterinary
Schools.

The total cost of the department for the year rose from Rs. 2,56,120 to Rs. 2,57,514. Of this sum Rs. 48,647 was met from Imperial, Rs. 1,46,052 from Provincial, and Rs. 62,815 from Local Funds.

86. The Province was comparatively free from cattle disease during the year, the total number of deaths from contagious diseases being 20,411 as against 24,676 in 1912-13. In Lower Burma deaths fell from 17,149 to 14,397. The decline was most marked in rinderpest from which disease only 9,410 cattle died as compared with 14,014 in the previous year. More than half of these deaths occurred in the Amherst and Mergui Districts of the Tenasserim Division. There was a somewhat serious outbreak of anthrax in the Kyaukpyu District, but otherwise this disease appeared only in sporadic form. Rinderpest accounted for 1,588 deaths in the Katha District, but for the whole of Upper Burma the deaths from this cause fell from 6,491 to 3,638. Foot-and-mouth disease accounted for 860 deaths in the Sagaing District. Otherwise there was no serious mortality either from this disease or from anthrax. The Shan States again suffered from outbreaks of rinderpest. Exact statistics are not available, but the outbreaks appeared over a wide area and Kenglön in the Southern Shan States is reported to have lost 827 head of cattle, and Hsipaw in the Northern Shan States over 2,000. One hundred and seven deaths are reported to have occurred from surra in the Myitkyina District, and the disease was more or less prevalent in various other places.

Cattle
Disease.

Preventive inoculation against rinderpest was carried out in nine Districts and 5,223 animals were inoculated as compared with 11,907 in 1912-13. The operation was very difficult in the Amherst and Mergui Districts owing to the extreme wildness of the cattle. The percentage of inoculated cattle that died fell from slightly over 1 to '78, the worst figures coming from the Magwe District with

**CHAP. IV.—
PROTECTION AND
DISEASES.**

15 deaths amongst 602 inoculated animals. The total number of animals treated by the Veterinary Department for contagious diseases was 33,113, and for non-contagious 43,233 as compared with 37,764 and 56,190 respectively in the previous year. Deaths reported from non-contagious diseases amounted to 65,965 in Lower Burma, and 16,513 in Upper Burma. Co-operative cattle insurance is beginning to make headway in the dry-zone Districts of Upper Burma, and a large number of veterinary inspectors and assistants were present at the Provincial and Co-operative Conference held at Mandalay. In the Amherst District the high prevailing prices are reported to have induced owners of diseased cattle to refrain from burying the hides, and thereby to have largely contributed to the spread of disease. But the segregation rules appear generally to be appreciated and followed by headmen and cattle owners in Burma proper, and permanent segregation camps have proved their value in many places.

Stock

87. Except in the Thatôn, Amherst and Katha Districts agricultural operations were not interfered with by disease. The number of bulls and bullocks was 2,032,553 and of cows 1,532,100. These figures show an increase over the revised figures for 1912-13. Male and female buffaloes show slight decreases, the figures returned being 383,483 and 402,291. The stock of calves increased, whilst that of buffalo calves decreased. Sheep show a slight rise, and goats increased to 187,690, whilst horses and ponies decreased to 89,243. Ploughs and carts numbered 616,563 and 648,828 respectively.

**Agricultural
loans.**

88. The advances made to agriculturists during the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act amounted to Rs. 924 lakhs, and the total aggregate loaned at the end of the year was Rs. 1995 lakhs. The amount due for collection was Rs. 1194 lakhs of which sum Rs. 1037 lakhs, or 87 per cent., were collected during the year. This percentage exceeds that of the previous year by 4. The amount collected is generally a gauge of the agricultural prosperity of the year, and the increase may be attributed to the succession of two exceptionally good seasons. Suspensions fell from Rs. 122 lakh to Rs. 89 lakh. About Rs. 38,500 of this total was reported from the Yamethin and Meiktila Districts. In Meiktila alone the suspensions amounted to Rs. 20,555, but this is less than half the corresponding figure for the previous year. Yamethin inherited considerable suspensions from the previous year, but enjoyed improved collections during the year. In addition to the amount suspended the sum of Rs. 82,578 was overdue at the end of the year as compared with Rs. 126 lakh at the end of the year 1912-13. These figures are however for the financial year and the amounts overdue were for the most part recovered before the end of the agricultural year. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 956 lakhs. The advances are given to be utilized in the purchase of plough cattle and seed grain in times of stress, and only a few cases are reported where the advances were not used for the purposes granted. The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act fell from Rs. 16175 to Rs. 14040. Thayetmyo, Myingyan, Meiktila and Yamethin are the only four Districts that took loans of Rs. 1,000 or more during the year. The advances were mainly made for local irrigation projects.

The profit accruing to the Local Government from these loan operations after repayment of principal and interest at 3½ per cent. to the Government of India amounted to Rs. 45,123.

**Protection
from floods.**

89. The construction and maintenance of embankments for the protection of culturable lands from flood forms an important part of the duties of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. The principal works lie along the course of the Irrawaddy River in Lower Burma, but operations on a smaller scale have also been carried on along the banks of the Sittang River. For the main works on the Irrawaddy embankments both capital and revenue accounts are kept, but the works on the Sittang River and the Ma-ubin embankment in the Ma-ubin District have revenue accounts only.

The capital outlay on embankments for which both capital and revenue accounts are kept amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 39·81 lakhs. Both receipts and working expenses were smaller than in the year 1912-13. Receipts fell from Rs. 14·33 lakhs to Rs. 14·32 lakhs, and expenses from Rs. 3·49 lakhs to Rs. 2·40 lakhs. The profits have thus risen from Rs. 10·84 lakhs to Rs. 11·92 lakhs, which represent a percentage of 29·95 on the capital outlay. The area protected increased by about 9,000 acres to 489,570 acres. The area protected by embankments for which only revenue accounts are kept also rose from 196,147 acres to 198,927 acres, and the net revenue derived from them increased from Rs. 5·32 lakhs to Rs. 5·84 lakhs. The increase in the total area protected by embankments is due to the extension of cultivation in a favourable season.

The construction of an embankment for a reservoir in the Moyingyi basin was commenced during the year. This work is an extension of the Zwebat-Moyingyi embankment in the Pegu District, and is designed partly to feed the Pegu-Sittang Canal during the dry season. The Sittang embankment was raised over part of its length and a retirement was made in one place. A sum of Rs. 2,161 was spent on raising the Ma-ubin Island embankment, the work being still in progress at the end of the year. In the Myaungmya District the work of widening and deepening the Myagyaw-Yegyaw creek was completed at a total cost of Rs. 23,585. The construction of a cross bund between the main embankment and the marginal bund in the Henzada District was commenced. An estimate for Rs. 1·12 lakh has been sanctioned for the extension of the Myanaung embankment, and the sum of Rs. 34,940 was spent on the work during the year. It has been decided to carry out only part of the extension for the present, and this part was nearly completed before the end of the year. A further sum of Rs. 5,111 was spent on raising the Henzada section of the Irrawaddy embankment, and Rs. 17,552 were expended on the construction of a retirement on this section. The retirement in the Ngawun section was completed during the year.

Chart IV.—
FERTILIZATION AND
DISTRIBUTION
1912.

Weather and Crops.

90. The character of the seasons in 1913-14 was not so favourable to crops as in the previous year which was somewhat phenomenal. In Lower Burma and the wet zone generally the rainfall was sufficient, but the distribution left something to be desired, and late rains in November adversely affected the yield in many Districts. Flooding of the Sittang, and the Salween and its branches, caused some damage in the Amherst, Thaton and Toungoo Districts. The Irrawaddy and the Chindwin on the other hand were unusually low, and the *kaing* crops in the Prome and Tharrawaddy Districts were adversely affected thereby. Riverine and island tracts in Upper Burma suffered from the same cause. Most Districts in the dry zone suffered from a shortage in the early rains, but enjoyed improved conditions later. *Ya* crops were successful on the whole and had to be substituted in many cases for unirrigated paddy. In the wet zone of the Mandalay Division the rains were timely and well distributed, and very little destruction was caused by floods.

Character of
the seasons.

91. The Provincial rice outturn was originally estimated at 90 per cent. of normal, and the exportable surplus calculated to be 2,700,000 tons of cargo rice. These estimates were based on District reports before the crops were threshed. It appeared later however that the heavy rain in November had adversely affected the grain. A revised forecast was then issued and the exportable surplus was estimated at 2,600,000 tons. In Lower Burma the percentage yield fell from 99 in 1912-13 to 88·7 in 1913-14, and for the whole Province there was a decrease of 8 per cent. This decrease was set off in part by an expansion of 1·25 per cent. in the area under rice, but the millers in Rangoon doubtless suffered from a shortage in supplies. The shortage was accentuated by cultivators and District brokers holding up their crops in expectation of a rise. Although the foreign demand for rice was not so strong as in 1912-13, and the abnormal figures of that year were not reached, good prices were generally realized by cultivators for their paddy. District prices were again often higher than those ruling in Rangoon.

Outturn and
prices.

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PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

The final cotton forecast for the year placed the Provincial yield at 49,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, but export statistics tend to show that the yield was underestimated. The Provincial output of groundnut was estimated in the final forecast at 88,000 tons, but local consumption is an unknown quantity and much reliance cannot be placed on this estimate. The outturn of red and white beans was higher than in 1912-13, but the yields of maize, millet, wheat and sesamum declined. Cotton prices were much lower than in 1912-13, a result apparently due in part to a combine amongst the ginners. White beans also fetched lower prices, but otherwise no notable fluctuations of price are recorded. The stocks held by cultivators for their own needs and seeding appear to have been ample.

Co-operation.

Co-operative
Rural Soci-
eties.

92. The number of agricultural credit societies rose during the year from 976 with 23,703 members to 1,086 with 27,182 members. Rural co-operative societies have not been registered in any Districts in which co-operation had not made a start in the previous year, except for a few cases in the Lower Chindwin District. The Registrar and his staff have chiefly directed their energies to promoting co-operative knowledge in the societies already established, and to instilling the spirit of co-operation as far as possible into every member of the societies, and this is largely the reason why the total increase in the number of societies is not greater. A further step in organization has been made by instituting District Co-operative Conferences; conferences were held during the year in five Districts. The agenda were varied, and subjects which were of practical interest are reported to have been discussed with good sense and keenness. Mention has already been made in paragraph 83 of the second Provincial Agricultural and Co-operative Conference which was held at Mandalay in August. The conference was attended by upwards of 900 Burmans, most of whom were delegates of societies. As a result of the scrutiny carried out by the Registrar and his assistants, 54 societies regarded as thoroughly efficient have been granted cash credits with the Upper Burma Central Co-operative Bank. A society is allowed to borrow on cash credit from the Central Banks, only when it has proved that it understands and can be trusted to fulfil its responsibilities. Every member of every rural society has been given a leaflet entitled the "Ten Main Points" which is capable of being understood by the simplest, and efforts have been made to induce the members to study the leaflet. In the Districts where co-operative credit has already obtained a footing, there is no longer any need for persuasion on the Registrar's part for the extension of the movement. There has been a general improvement in the management of agricultural credit societies as a result of the attention given by the staff to teaching and correction of faults. Many large societies of over 50 members have been divided into sections, each under the care of one member of the committee, who keeps a register of loans for his section. The result appears to have been an improvement in the punctuality of repayments and the minimising of the danger of quarrels. The work of organising co-operative credit among immigrants and the local population in the Mōn Canal tract in the Minbu District, came to an end during the year. There are now 81 societies in this tract with 2,830 members. Of the loans held by them from Government they repaid Rs. 79,000, and now hold Rs. 2.33 lakhs. The working capital of agricultural societies rose from Rs. 28.38 lakhs to Rs. 32.60 lakhs. Share capital amounted to Rs. 5.77 lakhs, and loans and deposits from non-members to Rs. 51,105, and from other societies to Rs. 20.08 lakhs. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 4.48 lakhs, Rs. 16,068, and Rs. 17.44 lakhs, respectively. Loans from Government amounted to Rs. 2.94 lakhs, almost the same as in the previous year, but about 80 per cent. of this sum is held by societies in the Mōn Canal tract. Deposits of members rose from Rs. 31,835 to Rs. 51,531. The reserve funds amounted to Rs. 2.82 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.53 lakh in the year 1912-13. Loans made to members during the year amounted to Rs. 18.56 lakhs. The profits amounted to Rs. 1.86 lakh as compared with Rs. 1.31 lakh in the previous year. The

agricultural societies borrow from the central banks at 9 per cent. per annum. Local depositors are encouraged by the offer of 12 per cent., and members who deposit money in their own societies receive 15 per cent. The societies lend to their members at the uniform rate of 15 per cent. The average loans to members during the year were in Upper Burma Rs. 110, in Lower Burma Rs. 147, and for the whole Province Rs. 118½. The expenses of management, including the contributions of societies to the unions, amounted to Rs. 58,737 or 1·7 per cent. of the total working capital.

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PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

93. The organization of the co-operative system has been advanced by the increase of the number of unions for mutual guarantee and inspection from 67 to 90; and in Upper Burma there are now few rural societies not affiliated to a union. The unions are reported to be becoming more efficient, and in several cases they have shown up bad societies and so enabled the Registrar to take action before the results became serious. There are now nine inspectors employed by unions or combines of unions in Upper Burma.

Unions and
Central
Banks.

The Upper Burma Central Bank is the central co-operative bank for the whole Province. Of the other central banks the Pakōkku Bank deals with societies in the Pakōkku District, and the Sagu-Salin Bank with those in the Minbu District. The Pegu Bank still deposits its funds with the Upper Burma Central Bank, and has not yet started business as a District Central Bank. The Pakōkku Bank is reported to have very greatly improved, and to be now an efficient and well-managed concern. Both this bank and the Sagu-Salin Bank have cash credits with the Upper Burma Central Bank, and draw upon it when their own resources are insufficient to supply the requirements of the societies in their Districts. The Upper Burma Bank suffered from the general diminution of confidence resulting from the failures of Indian Joint Stock Banks which occurred in 1913. In the first half of the year, the distrust of new banks caused some depositors to decline to renew their deposits, and the inflow of new deposits slackened. But the bank appears to have recovered the confidence of the public, and deposits came in so freely after January that it was found possible to reduce the rate of interest. The share capital of the bank on the 30th June 1914 was Rs. 1·77 lakh as against Rs. 1·63 lakh in June 1913. There were 1,246 fully paid up shares held by individuals, and 2 by societies, and 1,054 half paid up shares held by societies. Fixed deposits have risen from Rs. 14·45 lakhs to Rs. 17·86 lakhs, and Savings Bank deposits from Rs. 80 lakh to Rs. 1·56 lakh. Including the bank cash credits to the Pakōkku and the Sagu-Salin Central Banks, the loans to societies amounted to Rs. 18·03 lakhs. The bank also held Rs. 2·61 lakhs in Government paper. The net profit on the year's working was Rs. 47,328 one-fourth of which was allocated to the reserve fund.

94. The number of non-agricultural credit societies rose from 40 with 2,624 members to 49 with 3,414 members. These societies include urban credit societies for traders and artisans, industrial societies for financing workers in particular industries, and societies of salary earners. Urban credit societies failed to make much progress. In Upper Burma there are only two, and their success has been moderate. In Lower Burma there are several societies which are working satisfactorily. Advance seems chiefly to be required in the matters of cash credits, the collection of local deposits, the collection of savings, and the formation of unions. Five urban societies are already organized into a union in the Prome District. The silk-weaving societies of Amarapura continue to prosper. A special officer from the Government Weaving Institute, Serampore, has been appointed temporarily as weaving expert to the Government of Burma, and the students of the old societies' school have formed themselves into a separate co-operative society, and are continuing their instruction under the expert. A very promising society of salary-earners has been started by the Chief Collector of Customs for men drawing Rs. 100 a month or more in the Customs Department at Rangoon. Other societies of this class which had a successful year include the Postal Department Society, and the Kyaukse Clerks' Friendly Society.

Other
Societies.

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PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

The number of co-operative sale societies has risen from 9 to 63, but this latter figure includes 52 combined agricultural credit and sale societies. The societies dealt with paddy, groundnuts and peas. Five hundred tons of paddy were supplied by seven societies to the Supply and Transport Department. Over fourteen hundred thousand pounds of groundnuts were sold by weight to a Rangoon firm by one society in the Pakòkku District. Difficulties of weighing and measurement at present appear to render direct sale of paddy to Rangoon millers impracticable. The Shwemyo Union of Co-operative Societies was negotiating for the supply of road metal to Municipalities along the railway line at the end of the year. The formation of new cattle insurance societies has been checked and the proposed central re-insurance society has been postponed, pending the result of an application for an interest-free loan from Government. District conferences in four Districts have accepted the decision of the Provincial Conference that the rate of premium should be raised from 3½ to 5 per cent. of the insured value to cover all insurable risks including renderpest, and to reinsure half of their liabilities to the Central Society. They also passed a resolution to compel all rural credit societies to have cattle insurance societies annexed to them. The value of cattle insured at the end of the year in all Districts was Rs. 74,077 and Rs. 401 was paid in indemnities for the death of 18 head of cattle. Other matters of interest include the formation towards the end of the year of a pony-breeding society consisting of about 30 Burmese owners of pony mares residing in the neighbourhood of Amarapura.

Horticulture.

Horti-
cultural
Societies.

95. There are two agri-horticultural societies in the Province, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma in Rangoon and the Tenasserim Agri-Horticultural Society in Moulmein.

The Rangoon Society increased its membership during the year from 245 to 292, and the revenue account shows a profit of Rs. 1,037-4-10 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 1,549-3-10 in 1912. The income from all sources rose from Rs. 25,435-8-3 in 1912 to Rs. 29,726-15-9. The new water scheme has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,635-14-0 and has been fully paid for. The garden now has abundance of water. The annual exhibition of flowers, plants, and fruits, was not so successful as in some previous years, but this may have been due to unfavourable climatic conditions having injuriously affected the quality of the exhibits. There was again no industrial exhibition.

The Tenasserim Agri-Horticultural Society at Moulmein published no report of the year's work and was unable to hold its usual flower-show.

Forests.

Forest re-
serves, sur-
veys, settle-
ments and
working-
plans.

96. The total area of forest reserves in the Province rose during the year from 27,023 to 27,332 square miles. New reserves, aggregating 285 square miles in area, were notified during the year, and twenty-six square miles were added by recomputation of areas, while two square miles were disforested. The total area of unclassified forests at the end of the year is estimated at 114,111 square miles, an increase of 7,519 square miles over the area shown in the previous year. The increase is due to recomputation of areas and to the inclusion of culturable land other than fallow land which has been previously omitted. All public forest land, whether covered with tree-growth or not, is shown as unclassified forests; no information is available at present to show what portion of the area is stocked with valuable timber-producing species and what portion is really waste land destitute of tree growth.

The area finally settled during the year was 333 square miles. The expenditure on settlements was Rs. 1,43,684. Of this sum Rs. 1,10,056 paid as compensation for extinction of rights in the Paunglaing Elephant Grazing Reserve, Yamèthin District, will be recovered from the lessees of Government

teak forests for whose sake the reserve was formed. The total length of boundaries at the close of the year was 21,970 miles, a decrease of 1,628 miles as compared with the previous year. The decrease is due to the exclusion of internal boundaries, common to two reserves, hitherto shown as external boundaries. During the year 716 miles of new boundaries were demarcated. Three hundred and thirty-eight miles of boundary remained to be demarcated at the close of the year. Four hundred and fourteen square miles of reserved forests, 4 square miles of unclassified forests and 227 linear miles of boundaries were surveyed during the year by the Topographical Branch of the Survey of India.

No working-plans were sanctioned by the Local Government during the year. Final orders were however passed by the Chief Conservator on working-plan reports for 1,581 square miles and the reports returned to Conservators for revision and submission in print. The field-work in connection with working-plans for 345 square miles (of which 154 square miles are for the exploitation of species other than teak) was completed during the year. Working-plans are still required for 8,154 square miles of reserved forests.

97. Offences against forest rules rose during the year from 4,765 to 5,240. The increase was, as usual, under the head of unauthorized fellings (chiefly in the Pegu and Tenasserim Circles) and in several Divisions is attributed to the exhaustion of the supplies from unclassified forests. Fire-protection was slightly more successful than in the previous year. Protection was attempted over 2,910,983 acres and was successfully carried out over 2,813,942 acres at a cost of nearly Rs. 2.04 lakhs. The corresponding areas in the year 1912-13 were 4,040,247 acres and 3,842,479 acres. The decrease in the area under fire-protection is due to the permanent abandonment of protection in moist forests where fire-protection is now doing no good, and the temporary abandonment of fire-protection of areas where bamboos have flowered gregariously. Protection has also been abandoned in some reserves on financial grounds. Unclassed forests are open to free-grazing. Grazing in reserved forests is not much resorted to: 23 per cent. of the reserved forests are open to grazing. Illicit grazing is reported from the Prome, Shwegyin and Pegu Divisions and in the North Toungoo Division elephants are reported to be causing great damage to teak trees in plantations.

98. The expenditure on new buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 87,415. Of this sum Rs. 47,207 were spent on rest-houses, Rs. 29,158 on quarters for subordinates and the balance on headquarter houses and other buildings. Rupees 62,007 were spent on repairs to existing buildings. The expenditure on new roads and paths amounted to Rs. 82,183, of which Rs. 39,929 were for cart-roads and Rs. 40,021 for bridle-paths. Rupees 47,710 were spent on the repair of existing roads and paths. The area of regular plantations increased by 147 acres while the increase in the area of *taungya* plantations (principally teak) was 1,136 acres, of which 221 acres are due to recomputation of areas. Improvement fellings were made over 93,143 acres at a cost of Rs. 55,409.

99. The number of teak trees girdled during the year was 183,196, an increase of 15 per cent. on the figures for 1912-13. Over 53,000 tons of teak were extracted by Government agency; of this quantity 70 per cent. were from the forests of the Pegu Circle. Purchasers extracted nearly 244,000 tons of teak against 214,000 tons in the previous year, the greater part of the increase being contributed by lessees. The extraction of other timber by purchasers showed an increase of 10 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, the increase being in the Pegu, Tenasserim, and Northern Circles chiefly under unreserved woods. There was a small decrease (11 per cent.) in the quantity of fuel extracted by purchasers. The timber extracted during the year on free-grants amounted to one and a third million cubic feet (of which 17 per cent. was teak) as compared with one and a half million cubic feet in the previous year.

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PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

Protection of
the forests.

Improvement of the
forests.

Exploitation
of teak and
other woods.

Chap. IV.—
PROSPECTING AND
DISTRIBUTION.

Finance.

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

Mines and Quarries.

The Indian
Mines Act.

101. Mining activity in the Tavoy District continued to increase during the year of report, and the number of mines on which reports have been received from that District has risen to 54. A new mine was opened by the Burma Ruby Mines Company at Bernardmyo in the Ruby Mines District in August. Otherwise no changes are reported in the number of mines falling under the provisions of the Indian Mines Act. No advisory boards have as yet been constituted in the Province, but a Chamber of Mines which was formed in the Tavoy District in the beginning of the year, has given advice to the Deputy Commissioner on some technical questions. The health reports from Mergui and the Ruby Mines are again good, but there appears to have been only a slight improvement in the health of the employees in the Tavoy District. Though no special precautions exist in the last-named District for the purpose of keeping the mines sanitary, the natural drainage of the mining region is good. The wages received by coolies in the Ruby Mines are still 12 annas a day. In Mergui the coolies now receive Re. 1-8-0 a day. In Tavoy the contractual system of employing labour is still in vogue, but the rates are rising as the surface deposits are being worked out. The best and most numerous employees in Tavoy are Chinamen who appear to be peaceable. Women and children are employed only in Tavoy, and there only to a limited extent and in none but surface and alluvial workings. Accidents were less numerous in the year of report than in the previous year. In the Ruby Mines District there were no fatal accidents and only two serious ones, and no responsibility rested on the Company in either case. In Mergui there was one fatal accident, and in Tavoy accidents were responsible for 5 deaths and 8 serious injuries. An order was issued to one mine-owner under section 15 of the Mines Act by the Chief Inspector of Mines calling upon him to remove the danger from an unsupported overhanging wall, but there were no prosecutions under the Act during the year. In one case workings were shut down by an order issued by the District Magistrate of Tavoy under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.

New
concessions.

102. The year of report is noticeable for a marked lull in the prospecting fever. The number of applications for prospecting and exploring licenses disposed of during the year fell from 956 in 1912 to 539 in 1913. On the other hand 27 applications for mining leases were disposed of as compared with 12 in the previous year. As usual the bulk of the applications for prospecting licenses came from the Tavoy and Mergui Districts in the Tenasserim Division, and are largely for wolfram or tin. These two Districts account for 163 of the 236 applications pending at the end of the year for the whole Province. Large deposits of wolfram, antimony and tin are said to exist in the Amherst Subdivision of the Amherst District, but the licensees have not made much progress in these industries. Sixteen mining leases in all were granted in the whole Province during the year, and of these 13 were for mineral oils, chiefly in the Minbu District.

Petroleum.

103. The output of petroleum in Burma in 1913 amounted to 273 million gallons valued at Rs. 153 lakhs, and exceeded the output in 1912 by 28 million gallons. Almost the whole of the petroleum came from the four Districts of Pakòkku, Minbu, Magwe and Myingyan, the rest of the Province contributing less than 100,000 gallons. The Magwe District, which contains the Yenangyaung oil-field, accounted for just over 200 million gallons, nearly 21 million gallons more than in the previous year. Although the average production per well has dropped, the companies are keeping up to the total production of petroleum by increased activity and the introduction of improved methods. In Myingyan the output was 63½ million gallons as compared with 56½ millions in 1912. Pakòkku and Minbu contribute about 5½ and 3 million gallons respectively, the Pakòkku figures being

higher and the Mibu figures lower than in the preceding year. The only other Districts in which oil was produced were the Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Thayetmyo Districts. Thayetmyo was the largest producer of the three, but the oil industry there did not develop during the year, and the output was only 30,240 gallons as compared with 53,450 gallons in the previous year. In the Upper Chindwin District drilling operations made considerable progress, and an application was made for a mining lease for oil over an area of 6 square miles.

Case IV.—
Production and
Diamant.
1914.

104. The production of gold increased slightly during the year. The output of the Burma Gold Dredging Company in the Myitkyina District rose from 4,995 ounces to 5,330 ounces. Elsewhere the production is so small as to be almost negligible. Returns are available for three Districts only, the Pakokha, Katha and Upper Chindwin Districts, of which the last named is the largest producer with 43 ounces. Gold-washing is also reported to have been carried on on a small scale by villagers in the Shwebo District.

Gold.

105. The Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, owned the mines in the Mogok valley of the Ruby Mines District throughout the year. During the year ending the 30th June 1914 rubies, sapphires and spinels were extracted to the value of Rs. 6.17 lakhs, Rs. 33,512 and Rs. 7,625 respectively. The corresponding values in the previous year were Rs. 9.24 lakhs, Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 9,590. The European ruby market was not favourable, and the local prices were lower than in the preceding year, whilst the market for sapphires was uncertain. Royalties collected from the native miners by the Company during the year amounted to Rs. 2.85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.87 lakhs in the year 1912-13. At the end of 1913 the proceeds of local sales fell off to such an extent that the Company asked for permission to retain the royalties from native miners as a temporary measure, and the royalties collected since February 1914, which amounted to Rs. 1,05,200, have not been credited to Government. The operations of the Company were extended to Bernardmyo and Katha. Ruby-bearing ground was discovered during the year in the Momeik State, and the royalties collected there from the native miners by Government up to the end of June amounted to Rs. 1,740.

Rubies.

106. The production of wolfram from mines which do not come under the provisions of the Indian Mines Act fell to 228½ tons valued at Rs. 2.90 lakhs. Wolfram from mines falling under the Act totalled 1,475 tons valued at Rs. 16.67 lakhs, making a total production for the Province of 1,703½ tons valued at Rs. 19.57 lakhs. Of this total Mergui produced 205 tons and Tavoy 1,498 tons. The production of tin-ore rose from 1,025 cwts. to 1,319 cwts., whilst the total production of tin from mines falling within and outside the Mines Act amounted to 4,067 cwts. The amounts of lead slag and silver lead ore respectively extracted in the Northern Shan States were 16,360 tons valued at Rs. 2.25 lakhs, and 3,939 tons valued at Rs. 2.78 lakhs as compared with 22,626 tons and 2,950 tons in the previous year. The production of copper ore declined from 624 to 150 tons. There was a considerable revival in the jade-mining industry in the Myitkyina District. Three thousand two hundred and eighty-one cwts. valued at Rs. 1.92 lakh were extracted during the year as compared with 806 cwts. in 1913.

Other minerals.

107. The total value of granite extracted during the year was Rs. 5.20 lakhs. The Kalagauk Island in the Amherst District was responsible for the greater part of this amount, but the Thaton District was also a large producer, and seven Districts in all contributed to the total. Clay for pottery, and laterite, limestone and gravel for the requirements of the Public Works Department, the Burma Railways, and Municipalities were produced in large quantities.

Quarry
sand and
clay.

108. The receipts from fees, rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber rose from Rs. 33.17 lakhs to Rs. 33.51 lakhs or by slightly more than one per cent. The substantial increase of Rs. 1.18 lakh is reported from the Magwe District, and Myingyan returns an increase of Rs. 71,061. On the other hand

Revenue
from mines
and quarries.

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the failure of protracted efforts to find oil in Minbu and Thayetmyo led to considerable decreases in these Districts. The revenue from licenses to collect royalty on jadestone in Myitkyina increased from Rs. 12,495 to Rs. 34,285 but there was a decrease of Rs. 1.41 lakh in royalties on precious stones in the Ruby Mines District. Fees, rents, and royalties on other minerals produced a total revenue of Rs. 2.25 lakhs or Rs. 39,699 more than in the previous year. The Tavoy District alone records an increase of Rs. 44,312, so that for the rest of the Province there was a slight decrease. The most notable decreases occurred in the Salween, Thaton, Amherst, and Minbu Districts. The failure to find wolfram in paying quantities in Thaton and Amherst has led to a considerable decrease in the number of applications for new prospecting licenses and in the number of renewals of expiring licenses. In the Tavoy District an increase in the outturn of wolfram accounted for an advance under the head of royalties, and acreage fees or su face rent also increased.

Manufactures.

Principal
Industries.

109. The numbers of persons supported by the various manufacturing industries of the Province are given in the Census Report of 1911. Burma still remains primarily an agricultural country and there is not very much change to report in 1913. There has been a steady advance in the number of persons employed in the larger industries which fall directly within the purview of the Factories Act, but this affects immigrants from India rather than the indigenous population. The largest of these industries is rice-milling which accounts for more than a half of the registered factories of the Province, and nearly a half of the persons employed therein. The other most important industries are petroleum-refining, saw-milling, and transport industries. Silk-weaving still prospers in the Mandalay District, and a weaving school in Amarapura Town is doing much for the development of this industry. Silk-weaving is also of importance in the Shwedaung Township of the Prome District, but the industry does not seem to be in a very flourishing condition there at present. Groundnut oil mills are increasing in importance. Less ground nut oil was imported for consumption in the Province during the year, and there is no reason why the Province should not supply its own needs. Leather-work and cane-work are taught at an industrial school which was opened at Meiktila about five years ago. There is nothing of special note to report with regard to other indigenous industries, such as the manufacture of cigars, pots, mats, umbrellas, ngapi, shoes, and carts.

Factories.

110. There were 424 factories registered at the end of the year as compared with 438 in 1912. The decrease is however only apparent, and is due to the fact that several factories had previously been maintained in the register although they had been closed for several years, or had never employed as many as 20 persons. In 47 factories were deleted from the register, and 33 fresh factories were added. The number of rice-mills registered was 240 as compared with 245 in 1912, but there was no change in the number actually working. The number of saw-mills working increased by one, and there was an equal decrease in the number of cotton-mills. Of the 424 factories registered there were 196 in each of which 50 or more persons were employed. The average daily number of operatives rose from 50,723 to 53,066, rice-mills alone accounting for a rise of 10,483. The number of adult males rose from 46,358 to 58,306, of adult females from 3,523 to 3,681, and of children from 842 to 1,079. Of the 58,306 adult males 25,484 worked in the Rangoon Town District, and 10,094 in the Hanthawaddy District. In Upper Burma women are extensively employed as coolies in the rice-mills, and a large number work in the cotton ginning factories in Myingyan and Allanmyo. In Lower Burma the employment of women is confined almost entirely to very light work in boxing candles and matches. The proportions of women and children employed are much higher in Upper than in Lower Burma. One occupier was prosecuted during the year for employing children in clearing up in a saw-mill without having

obtained certificates of fitness. Very few of these certificates appear to have been issued to children. Occupiers have been warned and if no improvement is affected, further prosecutions will follow.

During the busy season there is considerable difficulty in obtaining labour in certain parts of the Province, and wages are consequently high. In the Tenasserim Division especially the demand has been very great. No exact statistics are available but coolies who ship the bags of rice in Moulmein are said to make as much as Rs. 3 a day. This work is specially laborious and intermittent but hopping coolies get from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18 a month, and the wages of mill hands vary from Rs. 14 upwards. In Moulmein however coolies have to find their own quarters. In Rangoon and elsewhere where quarters are provided the wages are less. There is no fixed standard for the pay of skilled labour which varies even in mills of the same class.

No special ill-health has been traced to the employment of operatives. Sanitary accommodation is usually sufficient, but in many cases the water-supply leaves much to be desired. The mill population on the south of the Rangoon river has to obtain most of its water from the Rangoon side by means of boats. In Akyab the mills are on the two sides of a creek, and those on one side which are not supplied with Municipal water suffered from cholera. The question of dust in rice mills received much attention during the year, and several satisfactory exhaust installations were brought to notice. Attention has been paid to the question of fencing, and the need of additional safeguards has been pointed out to managers. The number of accidents reported rose from 349 to 375, of which 13, the same number as in the previous year, were fatal. Serious accidents fell from 150 to 96. The Inspector of Factories under the Act of 1911 assumed charge of his duties at the beginning of the year, and the number of factories inspected rose from 302 to 384.

Trade.

III. The aggregate value of the total sea-borne trade of the Province was Rs. 77,41,11 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 1,48,43 lakhs, or about 2 per cent. over the figures of 1912-13. Leaving treasure and Government stores out of account, the combined value of imports and exports of private merchandise advanced by 4.6 per cent. to Rs. 69,51,75 lakhs. The value of gold imported from foreign and Indian ports rose from Rs. 66,16 lakhs to Rs. 2,00,78 lakhs, the major portion of which was imported by Government from India. Of this total sovereigns accounted for Rs. 1,73,91 lakhs or, if exports be deducted, Rs. 1,37,99 lakhs. These figures suggest that gold as a medium of currency is growing in favour. The imports of silver show a decrease and the exports an increase, but imports still exceeded exports by Rs. 1,13,46 lakhs.

The total trade in private merchandise to foreign ports and Indian ports other than Burman rose by Rs. 2,26,65 lakhs to Rs. 64,31,77 lakhs. Both imports and exports show an increase. Exports advanced by Rs. 39,15 lakhs. The value of the export trade of rice amounted to 66 per cent. of the total value of all exports from the Province. The figures for this trade established a record and showed an improvement of 17.88 per cent. in quantity and 74 per cent. in value on those of the previous year. A decline in the average price was more than set off by an increase in the quantity exported. The most marked feature of the year was the demand for rice in India and the consequent decline in exports to foreign countries. The value of rice exported to foreign countries fell from over Rs. 22,75 lakhs to under 18,00 lakhs of rupees, whilst exports to India rose from Rs. 7,78 lakhs to Rs. 8,05 lakhs. Notable increases also occurred in the exports of mineral-oils, hides, and groundnuts, whilst the value of timber and lead exported declined. The total quantity of cotton exported was slightly less than in the previous year, but this was more than compensated for by the rise in price. On the other hand rubber with an increase in quantity of 45 per cent. shows a slight decline in value. Imports advanced by Rs. 1,87,50 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 25,40,58 lakhs. The import trade from Indian ports outside Burma declined, whilst there was an increase of imports from foreign ports of Rs. 2,13 lakhs. The

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Maritime
trade: total
value and
revenue.

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advance was fairly general, but there is reason to believe that the serious overstocking of some classes of goods has been the result. Specially large rises are noticeable in cotton manufactures, metals and machinery. The value of the private coastal trade between different ports of Burma rose from Rs. 4.40 lakhs to Rs. 5.20 lakhs, an increase of 18 per cent. In imports there was a total increase of 17 per cent. in which every port shared. Exports advanced by 19 per cent. but the advance was not general. Most of the trade was between Rangoon and the Tenasserim ports.

The value of trade in private merchandise with Indian ports outside Burma rose from Rs. 19,45,06,927 to Rs. 24,20,85,816. As already noted there was a very large rise in the value of rice exported to Indian ports; the actual quantity was more than three times as large as in the previous year. There were noticeable rises in the imports of jute manufactures and tobacco, whilst, as a natural concomitant of the increased export trade in rice, imports of grain and pulse fell by over a hundred lakhs of rupees.

The balance of trade in the combined external trade of Burma as represented by the excess in the value of exports over imports amounted to 11 crores. The imports of treasure however exceeded the exports by about two crores, so that there was a net balance of 9 crores as against 11 crores in the previous year. Rangoon as usual obtained the bulk of the trade of the Province. Of the other ports Bassein led the way in Foreign trade, but in total Foreign and Coasting Trade was considerably behind Moulmein whose share was 7.06 per cent. The development of the neighbouring country and improvements in communications by water have resulted in a general improvement in the trade of the smaller ports on the Tenasserim coast.

The net customs duty realized, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, was Rs. 2,00,66,900, or Rs. 3.38 lakhs less than in the previous year. This decline is entirely due to the fact that so large a quantity of rice went to India instead of to foreign ports. Otherwise from a revenue point of view the year was eminently satisfactory. The collection of import duty, excluding that on salt, established a record, and was 11.8 per cent. better than the high figures of the previous year. The duty on salt also advanced by 5.6 per cent. Of other imports liquors with an advance of Rs. 2.63 lakhs and cotton with an advance of Rs. 2.88 lakhs contribute Rs. 26.29 lakhs and Rs. 16.06 lakhs, respectively. Increases also occurred in receipts from tobacco, silk goods, and sugar, whilst petroleum shows a slight decline. The total gross revenue collected at Rangoon was Rs. 1,70.90 lakhs, and an additional sum of Rs. 22.49 lakhs was also realized at Rangoon on account of export duty on rice shipped at out-ports. The gross revenue collections at the subordinate ports amounted to Rs. 32.31 lakhs. Of this sum Rs. 29.63 lakhs represented export duty on rice, of which only Rs. 7.14 lakhs were actually collected at the out-ports. The collections for the various out-ports were Bassein Rs. 15.17 lakhs, Moulmein Rs. 11.30 lakhs, Akyab Rs. 4.82 lakhs, Tavoy Rs. .68 lakh, Mergui Rs. .27 lakh, and Victoria Point Rs. .07 lakh. The figure of Rs. 11.30 lakhs at Moulmein shows a substantial increase of Rs. 2.64 lakhs, and is only Rs. .39 lakh short of the record figure of the year 1902-03.

Rangoon
trade: total
figures.

112. The total value of all articles, excluding treasure, imported into Rangoon during the year was Rs. 15.67 lakhs as compared with Rs. 13.56 lakhs in the previous year. The value of goods imported from India (excluding other ports in Burma) declined from Rs. 8,62.45 lakhs to Rs. 8,22.15 lakhs. Exports from Rangoon to foreign countries, again excluding treasure, show a decline from Rs. 21.26 lakhs to Rs. 17.23 lakhs, and exports to India a rise from Rs. 7.79 lakhs to Rs. 11.95 lakhs. Trade with other ports in Burma has increased both in imports and exports. Rangoon's share of the foreign trade of the Province has increased from 81.95 to 82.72 per cent., whilst her share of the trade with India has declined from 85.28 to 83.47 per cent.

Rangoon
trade: foreign
imports.

113. The favourable prospects and the general feeling of confidence at the end of the previous year led to overtrading in cotton goods in 1913-14. The combined foreign and coasting trade in *Textiles—Cotton*, advanced by Rs. 25.95

lakhs to Rs. 6.02 lakhs, which is the highest value yet recorded, and represents 25.2 per cent. of the aggregate value of private merchandise imported. Importations of foreign and Indian yarns had been overdone in 1912-13, with the result that the imports in 1913-14 declined by 5,706,396 lbs. worth Rs. 43.24 lakhs to 12,865,347 lbs. worth Rs. 77.24 lakhs. *Coloured yarns*, coming mostly from the United Kingdom, showed a decrease of 38 per cent. in quantity and of 37 per cent. in value; whilst the import of *Indian yarns*, principally grey, also declined by 3,432,995 lbs. valued at Rs. 23.57 lakhs to 9,885,574 lbs. valued at Rs. 48.83 lakhs.

Foreign imports of *piece-goods* surpassed all previous records, and increased by over 14 million yards in quantity and Rs. 58.18 lakhs in value. Ninety-three per cent. of *grey*, 95 per cent. of *white*, and 75 per cent. of *coloured goods* came from the United Kingdom. Of the other cotton manufactures *blankets* advanced by Rs. 19.56 lakhs to Rs. 38.77 lakhs, of which Germany's share was Rs. 16.93 lakhs, Belgium's Rs. 10.27 lakhs, and Holland's Rs. 10.14 lakhs. There was a falling off under the headings *handkerchiefs and shawls* and *sewing thread* (both mainly from the United Kingdom) and an advance in *hosiery*. Out of the total value (Rs. 22.81 lakhs) of *hosiery*, Germany's share rose from Rs. 8.31 lakhs to Rs. 10.51 lakhs, and Japan's from Rs. 6.14 lakhs to Rs. 9.64 lakhs. Imports of *piece-goods* of Indian manufacture from India declined by Rs. 10.24 lakhs to Rs. 45.77 lakhs. The imports of *piece-goods* of foreign manufacture from India varied only slightly in amount from the imports of the previous year. Under the head *textile—silk* imports fell from Rs. 1,01.68 lakhs to Rs. 86.32 lakhs. Imports of raw silk fell by 18 per cent. in volume and 23 per cent. in value. The decrease was most marked in goods coming from China, Indo-China, and Japan. Japan supplied 94 per cent. of the total value of importations of *piece-goods (pure)* which also showed a decrease. *Piece-goods of silk mixed with other materials* which mostly came from the United Kingdom increased by 43 per cent. in quantity and 23 per cent. in value. The woollen trade shows a large improvement with an increase by Rs. 18.52 lakhs or 48 per cent. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from Rs. 19.61 lakhs to Rs. 31.94 lakhs, and of Germany from Rs. 13.51 lakhs to Rs. 14.71 lakhs. *Piece-goods* constitute the largest item, but *carpets and rugs* also showed a large rise. *Hosiery* remained practically stationary, whilst the importation of *shawls* declined. Imports of *apparel* rose by Rs. 3.43 lakhs to Rs. 16.90 lakhs. An enormous increase from Rs. 4.02 lakhs to Rs. 19.21 lakhs occurred under the heading *boots and shoes*, the United Kingdom contributing 90 per cent. of the total.

The total value of the imports of *metals and ores* was Rs. 1,47.24 lakhs, or 36 per cent. more than in 1912-13. An increase in beams, pillars and girders is due to greater activity in the building trade, and has no doubt been assisted by the high price of teak. Building activities also account for an increase in materials such as *nails, rivets and washers, and sheets and plates*. All the metals show an advance. Of the total importation under this head, 65 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 16 per cent. from the United States, 11 per cent. from Belgium and 5 per cent. from Germany. There was a further expansion in the *hardware* trade, the total value of imports under this head rising from Rs. 45.09 lakhs to Rs. 53.05 lakhs. The United Kingdom contributed Rs. 25.54 lakhs to this total, Germany Rs. 11.00 lakhs, and Austria-Hungary Rs. 8.83 lakhs. *Machinery and mill-work* show an improvement by 48 per cent. to Rs. 46.30 lakhs, whilst *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock*, the importations of which were somewhat abnormal in 1912-13, declined. *Provisions and oilmanstares* made a further advance from Rs. 77.48 lakhs to Rs. 89.52 lakhs. Whilst *biscuits* remained almost stationary, *milk, condensed and preserved*, made a further advance to Rs. 24.17 lakhs, a figure which represents 63 per cent. of the total imports of this article into British India. Holland supplied the largest share followed closely by the United Kingdom. Of the total value of importations under this head the United Kingdom supplied 45 per cent. as compared with 52 per cent. in 1912-13. The importation of *provisions coastwise* (excluding fish and fruits dried, etc.) rose by Rs. 24.59 lakhs to Rs. 79.58 lakhs. There was a rise of about 2 per cent. in quantity in importations of fish (excluding canned fish) from foreign ports, and 22 per cent. in the coasting trade. The principal item was dry unsalted fish.

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1914-15

Importations of *salt* varied but slightly both in tonnage and value from those of the previous year. The high figures of the previous year for *refined sugar* were not maintained, imports falling from Rs. 57.80 lakhs to Rs. 51.98 lakhs. Java sugar again predominated, providing 87 per cent. of the total quantity imported. Importations of cane sugar from Hongkong and of beet-sugar from Austria-Hungary declined. Java sent almost twice as much *molasses* as in 1913-14, and there was a substantial increase in *saccharine*. The importation of sugar from India showed an interesting advance from 27,832 cwts. to 47,718 cwts.

There was a further substantial increase under the head *Liquors*, and the values recorded both for *malt liquor* (ale, beer and porter) and for *spirits* are the highest on record. Under the former head there was an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value. *Spirits* rose from Rs. 18.91 lakhs to Rs. 22.11 lakhs, the most marked increase being in perfumed spirits. There was a steady increase in the clearances for consumption. The total imports of wines fell slightly.

The year was a prosperous one for the tobacco trade. Importations of *manufactured* and *unmanufactured tobacco* increased by Rs. 24.41 lakhs to Rs. 65.69 lakhs. Rupees 21.51 lakhs of this increase were provided by the coasting trade from India the volume of which rose by about 100 per cent. In the foreign trade there was a slight falling off in cigars, but a very substantial increase in cigarettes. *Mineral oils* show a decline of six million gallons in quantity, and Rs. six lakhs in value. This is mainly attributable to the absence of importations of *fuel oil* from Dutch Borneo. An increase of about Rs. 3½ lakhs in value in *cement* is attributed to building activity and the requirements of the Rangoon roads. The imports of *foreign coal* fell by nearly 12,000 tons, importations from Japan declining by about 21,000 tons. The imports from India showed a satisfactory increase of nearly 17,000 tons, and reached a value of Rs. 56.78 lakhs. *Cutlery* increased by nearly Rs. two lakhs in value, and *cycles* (other than *motor cycles*) by about 33 per cent. Importations of *matches* of which about 85 per cent. came from Japan decreased by Rs. 4.02 lakhs. The number of *motor-cars* and *motor-cycles* imported, rose from 227 to 511. *Sewing* and *knitting machines* advanced by 4,759 in number and Rs. 3.04 lakhs in value.

Rangoon
trade :
foreign
exports.

114. The principal exports from Rangoon to foreign countries and India in order of value were rice husked and unhusked, mineral oils, wood and timber, cotton, hides and skins. The total value of *rice* exported from Rangoon to foreign countries and India was Rs. 17,49.76 lakhs as compared with Rs. 17,53.58 lakhs in the previous year. But whilst the exports to India rose from Rs. 1,49.30 lakhs to Rs. 5,77.14 lakhs, those to foreign ports declined from Rs. 16,04.28 lakhs to Rs. 11,72.62 lakhs. For the whole of Burma, Rangoon's share in the shipments from which amounted to 68 per cent., activity in the Indian trade meant contraction in the foreign, and foreign shipments show a falling off of 206,717 tons valued at Rs. 5,08.01 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, the Far East, and Australasia all declined, whereas those to Ceylon, Africa and America increased. The total exports from the Province of *rice* were diminished by 1,346 tons and Rs. 29.81 lakhs to 208,920 tons valued at Rs. 64.70 lakhs. The amount shipped from Rangoon, however, increased by 5,842 tons to 196,967 tons. The amount of *teak* exported from Rangoon fell from 144,853 cubic tons to 121,169 cubic tons. The decrease is not due to lack of demand but to the absorption of stocks by the large demands of previous years. The largest foreign markets were the United Kingdom and Germany which took 27,416 cubic tons and 6,282 cubic tons respectively from the whole Province. Foreign trade in other kinds of timber has expanded, 44,080 cubic tons having been exported from Rangoon and Moulmein as compared with 33,059 cubic tons in the previous year. The great bulk of this timber, which consisted mainly of *eng* and *pyinkado*, went to India. The year was a prosperous one for the *mineral oils* export trade. The exports of mineral oils expanded by more than five million gallons, and the export of all petroleum products showed an improvement of roughly 7 per cent. on the previous year's figures. No *kerosene oil* was exported to foreign countries, but the demand from India was well maintained. A fresh record in the exports to foreign

countries of *other kinds of oils* is attributed to the increased shipment of benzine to Europe. The total value of the export trade in mineral oils for the whole Province was Rs. 14,10,91,098 as compared with Rs. 13,54,31,121 in 1912-13. The value of the exports of *paraffin wax* and *candles* rose to the record figures of Rs. 63.50 lakhs and Rs. 23.15 lakhs respectively. The value of *hides and skins* exported from Rangoon to foreign ports rose from Rs. 64.53 to Rs. 79.12 lakhs. There was a falling off in the demand from the United Kingdom, but a great increase in the trade of raw buffalo hides to Turkey in Asia and the Levant. As regards raw hides, Italy again led the way with a demand of Rs. 15.97 lakhs. The total quantity of *cotton* exported was slightly less than in the previous year, but there was an increase in value to the record figure of Rs. 89.83 lakhs. A prosperous year for the cotton crops in India resulted in a large reduction in the amount of cotton exported from Burma to India and Japan, but this was set off by the increase in the export to Europe. The export trade in *groundnuts* to foreign countries was nearly double that of the previous year, there being an advance by Rs. 17.41 lakhs to Rs. 37.02 lakhs. The best customer was Hongkong followed by France. Exports to India, chiefly to Bengal, also rose slightly. The foreign trade in *beans* showed some progress, and exports of *rubber*, though declining slightly in value, show a large increase in quantity. Foreign exports in *cutch* and *lac* decreased. The exports of *lead*, the trade in which is in the hands of one firm, fell from Rs. 18.48 lakhs to Rs. 8.77 lakhs. The foreign trade in *wolfram*, which is now attracting considerable attention in the Province, shows a substantial increase, and the trade in *jade-stone* showed a further recovery after the set-back it received in 1911-12 owing to revolutionary disturbances in China.

Chart IV.—
Production and
Distribution.

115. The United Kingdom's share of the trade of Rangoon was 56.01 per cent. of the imports, and 18.87 per cent. of the exports. The British Empire supplied 63.61 per cent. of the imports and took 47.50 per cent. of the exports. The shares of the United Kingdom and British Empire respectively in the total trade rose from 52.47 and 53.2 per cent. to 56.51 and 55.15 per cent. Of foreign countries Japan leads the way with a percentage of 9 followed by Germany with 8.14, Holland with 4.73, Egypt with 4.63, and Belgium with 3.43.

Rangoon
trade:
British share.

116. The value of the import trade from Rangoon to other ports in Burma rose from Rs. 57.05 lakhs to Rs. 61.35 lakhs, and of the export trade from Rs. 1,37.29 lakhs to Rs. 1,74.69 lakhs. Most of the trade was with the ports of the Tenasserim Division. Rangoon's share in the coasting trade of the Province was 22.6 per cent. of the imports, and 70.4 per cent. of the exports.

Rangoon
Coasting
trade.

117. Rangoon absorbs 80.17 per cent. of the total foreign and coasting trade of the country, leaving 19.83 per cent. to be divided amongst the subordinate ports. Of these ports Moulmein leads the way with a rise from 6.62 to 7.06 per cent., Akyab is second with 5.15 per cent., and Bassein drops to third place with 5.08 per cent. In the export trade to foreign countries however Bassein still maintains a substantial lead, and accounts for Rs. 15.17 lakhs in export duty as compared with Rs. 10.07 lakhs for Moulmein, and Rs. 3.74 lakhs for Akyab. Of the rice exported from the Province 13 per cent. was sent from Bassein, 10 per cent. from Akyab, and 9 per cent. from Moulmein. Moulmein shared with Rangoon a decline in exports of teak, but registered an increase in the total value of all kinds of timber exported from Rs. 61.64 lakhs to Rs. 62.62 lakhs. The revenue collections at this port show a substantial increase of Rs. 2.64 lakhs. There is very little import work at Akyab or Bassein, the major portion of the goods going to these ports being cleared at Rangoon, or, in the case of Akys, Calcutta. Tavoy and Mergui with improved communications absorb a large portion of the inter-coastal trade of the Province, and their shares of the foreign trade of the country have also increased.

Subordinate
ports.

118. The total value of the trans-frontier trade during the year 1913-14 was Rs. 7,55.43 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7,42.64 lakhs in 1912-13. Merchandise, timber, and treasure represented 71, 6, and 23 per cent. of the aggregate value as compared with 71, 5 and 24 per cent. in the previous year. As was to be

Trans-
frontier
trade: total
trade.

Chap. IV.—
Finance
Trade and
Distri-
bution.

expected after the record increase of the previous year exports declined, but imports rose from Rs. 3,66.69 lakhs to Rs. 3,98.39 lakhs, and imports exceeded exports by Rs. 41.35 lakhs. A remarkable increase occurred in the imports of cattle, the value of which in the year of report was Rs. 52,39,053 as compared with Rs. 33,44,554 in the previous year. Exports of cotton and leather goods showed a considerable decline from last year's figures, but are still above the average for the last three years.

Western
China.

119. The total value of the trade with Western China very nearly maintained the high level reached in 1912-13. Exports decreased from Rs. 69.10 lakhs to Rs. 66.82 lakhs, but imports increased from Rs. 59.08 lakhs to Rs. 60.96 lakhs. The import trade was particularly active in hides and silk, the total value of the trade in hides increasing by over Rs. 2 lakhs, and in raw silk by nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. Although the imports of silver declined by Rs. 4½ lakhs, silver is still responsible for more than half of the total imports of all kinds. Other imports of value were living animals, provisions, and vegetables. For the decline in the export trade twist and yarn (Indian) is mainly responsible with a fall in value from over Rs. 33 lakhs to under 27 lakhs of rupees. European piece-goods, however, show an increase from Rs. 19.25 lakhs to Rs. 23.62 lakhs, and raw cotton also increased in spite of the great progress it made in the previous year. Raw cotton and cotton goods of all kinds are responsible for about 79 per cent. of the total value of exports the other principal exports being silver, jade-stone and wet salted fish (*ngapi*).

The North-
ern Shan
States and
Unadminis-
tered Ka-
chin country.

120. Trade with the Northern Shan States declined both in exports and imports. The imports fell from Rs. 1,39.53 lakhs to Rs. 1,35.02 lakhs, and the exports from Rs. 1,40.18 lakhs to Rs. 1,24.75 lakhs. The importation of lead fell in value from Rs. 21½ lakhs to Rs. 1.½ lakhs, a decrease corresponding with the large decrease in the export of lead from Burma by sea. Foreign tea fell by Rs. 5 lakhs, but pickled tea on the other hand shows the large increase of over Rs. 9 lakhs. A fall of Rs. 8 lakhs in the value of exports of iron is due to there being a smaller demand for the commodity from the Burma Mines Company. The transfrontier trade with China suffered from the rumour of impending troubles in Yunnan during the early part of the year, and from the failure of a large firm of Chinese traders in old Lashio. The principal articles of import into Burma in the order of values imported were pickled tea, foreign tea, silver, lead, teak, hides and husked rice, while the chief articles of export from Burma were twist and yarn, iron, silver, salted fish (*ngapi*) and dry fish. Iron and twist and yarn alone account for about half the total value of the exports.

The total value of the trade between Burma and the Unadministered Kachin country in 1913-14 was more than double that in 1912-13, the imports rising from Rs. 2.24 lakhs to Rs. 3.79 lakhs and the exports from Rs. 2.47 lakhs to Rs. 5.93 lakhs.

The South-
ern Shan
States.

121. The total imports from the Southern Shan States for the year are valued at Rs. 1,09.86 lakhs, and slightly more than balance the exports valued at Rs. 99.53 lakhs. In the two previous years the exports had been considerably in excess of the imports, but in the year of report there was an increase of imports by Rs. 17 lakhs, and a decrease of exports by Rs. 10 lakhs. The total trade of the year shows an increase of 3.56 per cent. The value of imported cattle rose from Rs. 18.74 lakhs to Rs. 29.13 lakhs, and imports of potatoes, teak, silver, and elephants, each accounted for increases of over a lakh of rupees in value. On the other hand the value of imports of *thanatpet* (cigar wrappers) declined by Rs. 2 lakhs. The only remarkable change in the exports is the decline in value by over Rs. 11 lakhs of European cotton piece-goods, due to the markets having been overstocked in the previous year. The principal imports from the Southern Shan States in order of value were cattle, silver, *Thanatpet* (cigar wrappers), elephants, teak, horses (including ponies and mules), and potatoes, while European cotton piece-goods still headed the list of exports, followed by silver, silk piece-goods, betel-nuts, apparel, and dry-fish.

122. Freedom from serious epidemics in Northern Siam allowed of an expansion of trade with Burma from Rs. 69.37 lakhs to Rs. 77.28 lakhs. Imports into Burma increased to Rs. 43.26 lakhs, and exports from Burma to Rs. 34.09 lakhs. The value of the import trade in cattle and elephants increased respectively by Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 2½ lakhs, whilst there was a considerable decline in imports of silver, teak and manufactured silk. Silver is solely responsible for the increase in exports. Cattle, silver, teak and elephants were the only important articles of import into Burma, whilst the principal exports were silver and manufactured cotton goods.

Chart IV.—
Production and
Distribution.

Siam and
Karenni.

The imports from Southern Siam increased from Rs. 11.26 lakhs to Rs. 14.03 lakhs, whilst the exports fell from Rs. 9.67 lakhs to Rs. 9.08 lakhs. The number and value of cattle and elephants imported into Burma during the year was considerably greater than in 1912-13. The only other important imports were manufactured piece-goods and silver. The decrease in the export trade is attributed to the progress made by the Siamese railway system and the partial diversion of their trade from Moulmein to Bangkok.

The year was a prosperous one for trade with Karenni. Imports rose from Rs. 31.20 lakhs to Rs. 39.84 lakhs, and exports from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 16.88 lakhs. Cattle and teak are chiefly responsible for the rise in imports. Towards the end of the year the importation began of wolfram extracted by the Mawchi Tin and Wolfram Mines, Limited. The only other important imports were silver and elephants. About two-thirds of the total exports are comprised of silver.

Public Works.

123. No important administrative changes took place in the Public Works Department during the year. The total expenditure of the department, excluding expenditure on Irrigation, amounted to Rs. 1,33.26 lakhs. These figures show a large increase over the figures for the previous year when the expenditure totalled Rs. 1,14.59 lakhs. The total grant includes special assignments of funds from Imperial grants principally for Education, and Medical purposes, and improvement of roads. The expenditure on roads alone exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 7 lakhs. The total assignment from Education grants was Rs. 7.22 lakhs, but of this only Rs. 3.03 lakhs were utilized. A committee was appointed by the Educational authorities to draw up type plans for schools and hostels, and until these plans are produced progress must be retarded.

Adminis-
trative and
General.

(i) Roads and Buildings.

124. The total length of metalled roads outside Municipal boundaries and maintained by the Public Works Department and the local authorities was at the close of the year 1,976 miles, and of unmetalled road 11,163 miles. Four and a-half miles of metalled and 1,377 of unmetalled roads were maintained by local authorities, and the remainder by the Public Works Department. The total length of metalled roads has declined by 30 miles, but the opening of new roads has caused an increase of 722 miles in unmetalled roads. From the special contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs received from the Government of India for expenditure on improvements to communications, a sum of about Rs. 14.11 lakhs was utilized during the year. Expenditure on the special grant was again chiefly on the replacement of old wooden bridges by permanent structures. The total expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 21.76 lakhs, and in repairs to Rs. 28.03 lakhs. Expenditure on repairs decreased, but that on original works was greater by Rs. 10.16 lakhs than in the previous year. Progress in the erection of permanent bridges was particularly marked on the Rangoon-Insein, Rangoon-Prome, Pegu-Toungoo, Nyaunglebin-Pazunmyaung, and Thazi-Taunggyi roads. Of the major bridges the iron work for the superstructure of a 90-foot span bridge over the Minhla *chaung* on the Rangoon-Prome road was manufactured locally, and a new bridge of four spans of 60 feet over the Pauktaing river at Tavoy was sanctioned and commenced. Other large bridge

Communi-
cations.

Class IV.—
Pavement
and
Disturbance.

which were in progress included a bridge 100 feet long on the Pagaye-Myitta road, and bridges over the Samon River at Dwehla, and the Bethwe *chaung* on the Kyaukpadaung-Thambulla road. Some work was also done on the widening and metalling of existing roads. The Minbu-Salin road and a portion of the Minbu-Kyauko road were demarcated during the year, and the metalling of the former road was completed for a total expenditure of Rs. 1.97 lakh. Bridges absorbed a large part of the expenditure on unmetalled as well as on metalled roads. Reinforced concrete floors were under construction for six bridges on the Toungoo-Frontier road, and progress was made in the construction of new or renewal of old masonry bridges on several other roads. The abutments of a deck bridge consisting of two spans of 50 feet over the Sunlo *chaung* on the Myingyan-Meiktila road, and a suspension bridge over the Mongbakha *chaung* on the Lweje-Pankham road were nearing completion at the close of the year.

Buildings—
Imperial and
Provincial.

125. The expenditure on Civil Imperial works during the year was Rs. 3.64 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.50 lakhs in the previous year. The chief buildings in progress or completed during the year were the new Customs House and the Telegraph Office at Rangoon, the Post Office at Mandalay, and the unconsecrated Military Church at Maymyo, all of which have been designed by the Consulting Architect to the Government of India. The first two of these projects, estimated to cost Rs. 5.35 and Rs. 6.98 lakhs, respectively, are in progress, while the Mandalay Post Office has been completed for an expenditure of Rs. 1.45 lakh, and the masonry of the main building of the church has been finished. The expenditure on Civil Provincial buildings was Rs. 28.85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 23.49 lakhs in the previous year. Rs. 7.84 lakhs were spent in repairs, and Rs. 21.01 lakhs on original works. The new Chemical and Physical Laboratories in connection with the Government College, Rangoon, have been designed by the Consulting Architect to the Government of Burma; the former building has been completed and the latter is in course of construction. The administrative block and the Police Surgeon's quarters, in the new General Hospital, Rangoon, were also being built to the same officer's design. The Forest School at Pyinmana was practically completed for Rs. 1.72 lakh. School buildings at Kanyutkwin Paungdè, Yandon, and Akyab, and hostels at Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, and Myanaung were completed. Some additions and alterations were made to jails, and work was started on a number of hospitals and dispensaries. The total expenditure on original police works amounted to Rs. 3.50 lakhs, which was chiefly absorbed by the construction of quarters and barracks in Rangoon and elsewhere.

Miscellaneous Public
Improvements and
Sanitary
Works.

126. A sum of Rs. 75,517 was spent on reclaiming certain portions of the town of Kyaiklat by dredging and a little more than half the work was completed. Some reclamation work was carried out for the Burma Railway Company and private individuals at their own cost, but reclamation work in Rangoon Town again suffered from want of funds. The new roads in Buthidaung, the construction of which was commenced in the previous year, were practically finished and the stone masonry bridge over the Nampaw *chaung* in the town of Hsipaw was completed. Operations for the protection of the foreshore at Kindat were discontinued as it has been decided to transfer the headquarters of the Upper Chindwin District to Mawlaik. Among the more important sanitary works in progress were the water-supply to the towns of Pegu and Kalaw, the construction of large bazaars at Pegu, Pyu and Kywebwa, and improvements to the bazaar at Paungdè. A commencement was also made during the year with the scheme of improving the drainage of Akyab. Some expenditure was incurred on harbours and light-houses but marine and sanitary works are further discussed elsewhere.

(ii) Railways and Tramways.

Railways—
Construction
and surveys.

127. The Burma Railways Company, Limited, continued to manage the railway system of the Province. The length of open line increased from 1,544.83 to 1,551.78 miles, as the result of the opening to traffic of another 6.95 miles

on the Southern Shan States extension line. Further progress was made with this extension during the year, and a capital outlay of Rs. 34'99 lakhs was incurred. No other line was in course of construction. The projected Ta-Hapalai-Nampai Railway has been abandoned for the present. The proposal to construct a railway from Myingyan to Natogyi was under consideration during the year. A proposal that a light line should be constructed from Kyangyin to Petyè by a private person was negatived, and it was suggested that the work should be undertaken by the Burma Railways Company. In the Tenasserim Division the projects for construction of lines from Ye to Yebyu, from Ye to Three Pagodas, from Moulmein to Three Pagodas, and from Tavoy to Awoya, were under consideration during the year and the survey of the line from Moulmein to Victoria Point was completed.

Cont. IV.—
Passenger
Traffic and
Distances
Traveled.

128. A flood on the Thazi-Myingyan branch in July caused a partial derailment of a train, and slight injuries to one passenger. Elsewhere there were a number of minor breaches of the line due to floods, especially on the Mu Valley section, but in no other case was damage done to the rolling-stock, and in every case the breach was repaired after a short interval. In addition to the case already mentioned four accidents occurred which caused injuries to human beings. In one case two elephants were knocked off the line and a mahout was killed, and in another case a train ran into a bullock cart which was crossing the line, and the cartman died of the injuries he received. No other fatal accidents are recorded, but a collision occurred in January between two passenger trains in Rangoon which caused slight injuries to three Burmese passengers and three Railway servants, and a driver and his second fireman were injured as the result of a train running into a buffalo on the Tharrawaw section. There were several other minor derailments which caused damage to the rolling-stock and permanent way.

Interrup-
tions and
accidents.

129. The number of passengers carried on the Burma Railways rose from 26,274,760 in 1912-13 to 28,667,101 in the year of report. The gross earnings were Rs. 2,46'95 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,24'70 lakhs in the previous year, and the gross working expenses Rs. 1,32'34 lakhs against Rs. 1,32'24 lakhs. The net profits have thus increased from Rs. 92'46 lakhs to Rs. 1,14'61 lakhs. On the main lines the earnings rose from Rs. 2,07'21 lakhs to Rs. 2,24'78 lakhs, whilst there was a decrease in expenditure by Rs. 1'76 lakhs, and the expenses amounted to only about 50 per cent. of the earnings. The percentages of expenses to gross earnings on the Pegu-Moulmein and Henzada-Kyangin extensions were 51'15 and 63'84 respectively, in each case considerably lower than in the previous year. Surplus profits were earned by the Pegu-Moulmein branch for the first time. On the portion of the Southern Shan States branch which was opened to traffic, the expenses exceeded the earnings by about Rs. 6,000.

Traffic and
Income.

The capital outlay on the main line during the year amounted to Rs. 38'16 lakhs, raising the total outlay from the commencement of operations to Rs. 17,48'44 lakhs. The percentage of net receipts on capital outlay rose from 5'01 to 6'05. The capital outlay on the Pegu-Moulmein extension during the year was Rs. 27,480 and on the Henzada-Kyangin branch Rs. 14,448, making the total capital outlay at the end of the year Rs. 1,54'41 lakhs in the case of the former, and Rs. 65'57 lakhs in the case of the latter. The percentages of net receipts to capital outlay on these two extensions rose from 3'98 and 1'57 to 5'64 and 2'21, respectively. The capital outlay on the first 72 miles of the Southern Shan States Railway amounted to Rs. 34'99 lakhs during the year, raising the total outlay from the commencement of operations to Rs. 1,32'96 lakhs.

130. The Rangoon Electric Tramways carried 11,594,113 passengers during the year, or 744,121 more than in the previous year. The running mileage increased by 39,558 miles to 1,508,699 miles, and the total receipts rose from Rs. 9'06 lakhs to Rs. 9'51 lakhs. The Burma Electric & Lighting Co., Ltd., at Mandalay carried 3,051,277 passengers with a total mileage run of 508,737

Tramways.

CHAP. IV.—
PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

as compared with 2,898,947 passengers, and a mileage of 503,009 in the year 1912-13. The receipts rose from Rs. 2.29 lakhs to Rs. 2.41 lakhs. Considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Tramway. Proposals were under consideration at the close of the year for the reconstruction of the capital of the Company. No further progress was made in the construction of the Madaya-Mandalay Light Railway. The Committee appointed by Government to examine into the position of affairs made its report which was under consideration at the end of the year. Eight miles of line were worked during the year.

(iii) Canals.

Navigation
Canals.

131. The only canals in the Province maintained out of canal dues and used solely for navigation purposes are the Pegu-Sittang Canal in the Pegu District and the Sittang-Kyaikto Canal in the Thaton District. The length of the former open for navigation is 45½ miles, and of the latter 14 miles. Receipts from the Pegu-Sittang Canal amounted to Rs. 1.77 lakh as compared with Rs. 1.63 lakh in the previous year, whilst the total expenditure rose by Rs. .37 lakh to Rs. 1.53 lakh. The result was a decline in the profits derived from the canal from Rs. 47,275 to Rs. 24,776. Traffic was again greatly impeded by the floating weed known as the water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes Solms*). The botanical section of the Agricultural Department have commenced a study of this weed. The weed flourishes in the Thanatpin tank, and unless some method is devised of preventing it from flowing from thence into the canal, the difficulty it causes is likely to increase. A suction dredger was at work in the canal during the year, but met with little success owing to the hardness of the silt. The large increase in expenditure is accounted for in part by the bursting of a weir in December. The breach was repaired at a cost of Rs. 23,295. Receipts from the Sittang-Kyaikto Canal fell from Rs. 6,786 to Rs. 6,323, and the expenditure from Rs. 14,016 to Rs. 12,436. The loss on the year's working was thus Rs. 6,113, an improvement of about Rs. 1,100 on the previous year's figures.

Other canals which are used wholly or partly for navigation include the Twante Canal in Lower Burma, and the Shwetachaung Canal in the Mandalay District. The Twante Canal, which forms the chief waterway for launches and cargo boats between the China Baitir branch of the Irrawaddy River and the Rangoon River is maintained solely for purposes of navigation. The total capital outlay that had been expended on the canal by the end of the year was Rs. 50.31 lakhs. The two steam launches required in connection with the dredging work were received from England during the year, and the total cost of these launches and the three dredgers amounted to Rs. 31.21 lakhs. The sum of Rs. .86 lakh was spent during the year on the acquisition of land, Rs. 4.48 lakhs on the excavation of earthwork by dredging and Rs. .94 lakh on marginal embankments. The cost of dredging exclusive of charges for depreciation and interest worked out at Rs. 4.95 per 1,000 cubic feet. About five miles of the canal were widened during the year. The Shwetachaung Canal, which is also an irrigation work, is used for local traffic between Mandalay and Madaya. The navigation fees obtained from the Shwetachaung Canal rose from Rs. 4,317 in the year 1912-13 to Rs. 5,360 in the year of report.

Irrigation.

Major
Irrigation
Works.

132. The works classed as Major Irrigation Works by the Public Works Department are four in number: the Mandalay Canal, the Shwedo Canal, the Mōn Canals and the Ye-u Canal. Of these works the Ye-u Canal is still under construction.

The area irrigated by the Mandalay Canal rose from 61,557 acres to 62,967 acres. This area is the largest yet recorded, and is considerably larger than the area of 59,115 acres which was originally regarded as the total irrigable

area of the canal. The increase in irrigation is principally due to the provision of direct watercourses and outlets to irrigate strips of land along both banks of the main channels which are not commanded by any of the distributaries. Serious damage to the headworks of the canal, and breaches of the canal in several places caused by flood, rendered irrigation impossible after October; but timely showers in November helped to mature the standing crops. Total remission of revenue had to be granted on an area of 2,269 acres, and partial remission on 3,142 acres, but the total revenue collected rose slightly from Rs. 372 lakhs to Rs. 373 lakhs. The working expenses declined from Rs. 101 lakh to Rs. 69 lakh, so that the net revenue increased from Rs. 271 lakhs to Rs. 304 lakhs, which represents a percentage of 535 on the capital outlay of Rs. 5672 lakhs.

The area irrigated from the Shwebo Canal rose from 153,056 acres to 170,850 acres, and now exceeds the amount assumed to be the maximum irrigable area in the completion report. Receipts rose from Rs. 749 lakhs to Rs. 812 lakhs, and expenditure from Rs. 261 lakhs to Rs. 300 lakhs. The net revenue from the canal was therefore Rs. 512 lakhs as compared with Rs. 488 lakhs in the previous year, and represents a percentage of 874 on the capital outlay of Rs. 5854 lakhs. A reclassification of a large number of *kwins* has been found to be necessary owing to extensions and improvements of irrigation, and it is estimated that when this has been done, there will be an increase of Rs. 75,000 in revenue. The banks of some of the channels were raised during the year, but much remains to be done in this direction.

The Mön Canals irrigated an area of 54,276 acres as against 51,900 acres in 1912-13. A large part of the land that claimed initial remission from taxation in the previous year, was subject to assessment in 1913, and the revenue receipts rose from Rs. 83 lakh to Rs. 298 lakhs. The working expenses on the other hand fell from Rs. 136 lakh to Rs. 126 lakh and a deficit of Rs. 52 lakh in the previous year was converted into a profit of Rs. 172 lakh in the year of report. This sum represents a percentage of 315 on the capital outlay which amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 5464 lakhs.

The Ye-u Canal was still under construction at the end of the year, and therefore produced no revenue beyond the sums recovered as house rent from officers and subordinates engaged on its construction. The rates offered were found sufficient to attract labour for the earthwork during the year, and good progress was made. The capital outlay at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2136 lakhs against an estimated cost of construction of Rs. 5055 lakhs.

133. The year was a bad one for irrigation works, such as the tanks situated in the Meiktila and Yamèthin Districts, which depend on local drainage. The middle rains failed and the rain which fell during the latter part of the year was too late to be of any use. The result was that the total area irrigated by minor irrigation works in Upper Burma fell from 331,487 acres to 289,392 acres, and the total revenue receipts from Rs. 1267 lakhs to Rs. 1180 lakhs. In its effect on the working expenses however the season was favourable, and the expenses declined from Rs. 777 lakhs to Rs. 668 lakhs. The net revenue realized during the year therefore amounted to Rs. 512 lakhs, a sum slightly in excess of the figure for the previous year. The irrigation works which suffered most from climatic conditions during the year were those in the Meiktila and Yamèthin Districts. In the Meiktila District, the areas irrigated by the Meiktila Lake and the Nyaungyan-Minhla Tank declined from 45,938 and 23,773 acres respectively to 23,055 and 10,313 acres, whilst minor irrigation works in the District served only 16,879 acres as compared with 25,373 acres in the previous year. Owing to scarcity of water and the necessity of maintaining the level of the lake for sanitary reasons, no water for irrigation could be given from the Meiktila Lake till late in the year, and there was no water in the Nyaungyan-Minhla Tank between August and October. The minor irrigation works also suffered from want of rain, with the exception of two tanks in the north of the District. Similar reasons affected the irrigation works in the Yamèthin District where the irrigated area fell from

Chart IV.—
PRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION
FROM

Minor
Irrigation
Works.

Case IV.—
FLOOD-
TION AND
DRAINAGE.

20,756 to 11,611 acres. The Mandalay District also suffered to a lesser extent but for a different reason. Heavy floods in October did considerable damage to crops, and were instrumental in reducing the area irrigated by the Shwetachaung Canal from 17,229 to 15,756 acres. In the Shwebo District the Mu Canal profited by good and timely rainfall, and irrigation from the canal served 10,483 acres as compared with 2,152 acres in the previous year. The year was a successful one for the Kyauksè District, where the areas irrigated from the canals taking off from the Zawgyi and Panlaung Rivers rose from 147,177 to 149,752 acres. Irrigation in the Minbu District also prospered, and the areas watered by the Man and Salin Canals rose respectively from 15,949 and 23,338 acres to 16,229 and 27,715 acres. Of the total net revenue accruing from the Minor Irrigation Works the Kyauksè District accounts for Rs. 4.75 lakhs. The irrigation works in the Meiktila and Yamèthin Districts on the other hand showed deficits of Rs. .37 lakh and Rs. 1.03 lakh respectively. The remodelling of the Nga-O-Thindee distributary in the Kyauksè District was completed in March 1914 at a cost of Rs. 63,758. The sum of Rs. 34,915 was spent during the year on the construction of a weir and head regulator for the Wetmasut *chaung* in the Yamèthin District, and the total expenditure on irrigation in this District amounted to Rs. 1.36 lakh. The sum of Rs. 27,518 was spent on the Shwetchaung, but in most places expenditure on repairs was light owing to the absence of floods.

CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REFERENCES:—

- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma during the year ended the 30th June 1914.
Administration Report of the Irrigation Department, Burma, for the year 1913-14.
Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1913-14.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1913-14, Part I, Foreign Trade.
Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma during the year ended the 31st March 1914.
Report on the Administration of Salt Revenue in Burma during the year 1913.
Report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma during the three years ended the 31st March 1914.
Report on the working of the Income-tax Act, II of 1886, in Burma for the triennium 1911-12 to 1913-14.
Report on the Forest Administration of Burma for the year 1913-14.
Report on the working of the Rangoon Municipality for the year 1913-14.
Report on the Reclamation of Rangoon Town Lands for the year 1913-14.
Resolution revising the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Burma during the year 1913-14.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volume II.
Statistics of British India, Parts IV(a), IV(b), and VIII.

Provincial Settlement.

134. The receipts and expenditure of the Province other than those pertaining to Local authorities are divided between the Imperial and Provincial Governments according to the terms of what is known as the Provincial Settlement. The existing Provincial Settlement was drawn up in 1907, but its terms were subsequently modified in 1911, with a view to converting large fixed assignments which the Province then received from Imperial Revenues into shares of growing revenue. The modifications were summarized in the General Administration Report of Burma for the year 1911-12, while the Provincial Settlement of 1907 itself will be found fully described in the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08. The net contribution from Imperial to Provincial Funds in the year 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 35·54 lakhs as compared with Rs. 98·29 lakhs in the previous year. In addition to the fixed annual assignment of Rs. 12·90 lakhs, the principal contributions were Rs. 9·12 lakhs in connection with the North-Eastern Frontier Expedition, Rs. 6·07 lakhs for educational purposes, and Rs. 3 lakhs for expenditure on sanitation.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

135. The gross receipts of the Province for the year of report amounted to Rs. 12,96·03 lakhs as compared with Rs. 12,34·04 lakhs in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,00·95 lakhs as against Rs. 5,53·68 lakhs. Receipts classed as Imperial increased by Rs. 68·53 lakhs to Rs. 4,42·67 lakhs, whilst receipts classed as Provincial declined by Rs. 46·87 lakhs to Rs. 5,61·45 lakhs. Receipts of District Funds rose from Rs. 37·14 lakhs to Rs. 48·99 lakhs, and those of Municipal Funds declined from Rs. 1,10·42 lakhs to Rs. 1,04·12 lakhs. Expenditure under the head Imperial shows a decrease by Rs. 7·77 lakhs to Rs. 69·61 lakhs. Expenditure under all other heads increased. The Provincial expenditure was Rs. 5,52·31 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5,19·58 lakhs, and expenditure from District Funds Rs. 37·53 lakhs as against Rs. 33·50 lakhs whilst expenditure from Municipal Funds rose from Rs. 1,06·40 lakhs to

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Rs. 1,11'69 lakhs. The receipts and expenditure of other funds were Rs. 1,44'79 lakhs and Rs. 1,29'82 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,04'02 lakhs and Rs. 1,16'83 lakhs in the previous year.

These figures include the transactions of the Rangoon and Moulmein Municipalities, the Rangoon Port Trust, and the Rangoon Pilot Fund, although they do not bank with Government.

(a) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

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

Total Imperial figures: notable variations.

136. Gross increases in Imperial Receipts, were practically confined to seven heads and amounted to Rs. 73'57 lakhs. A decrease, almost entirely under two heads, of Rs. 5'04 lakhs reduced these figures to a net increase of Rs. 68'53 lakhs. The principal increase occurred under the head Land Revenue and amounted to Rs. 66'83 lakhs. A decline in the net contributions from Imperial to Provincial Funds from Rs. 98'29 lakhs to Rs. 35'54 lakhs accounted for the main part of this increase, the balance being due to an increase in the total Land Revenue Receipts. Other increases of over one lakh in Imperial Receipts were under Salt, Rs. 1'06 lakh; Excise, Rs. 1'13 lakh; Assessed taxes, Rs. 1'56 lakh; and Irrigation Major Works, Rs. 2'40 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 2'40 lakhs under the last named head is accounted for by the extension of irrigation and the collection of outstandings in the Mōn Canal. The chief decrease was that of Rs. 4'72 lakhs under the head Customs. Opium accounted for a decrease of Rs. 20,000.

Land Revenue.

Land Revenue Receipts.

137. Under the Provincial Settlement of 1907 as modified in 1911, Imperial Funds are credited with three-eighths of the receipts classified under 'Land Revenue' and Provincial Funds with five-eighths. The gross receipts under Land Revenue for the financial year ending on the 31st March 1914 were Rs. 4,65'26 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4,53'42 lakhs in the previous year. The net Imperial contributions to Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 35'54 lakhs as compared with Rs. 98'29 lakhs. After allowing for this, and excluding the portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation, the sum of Rs. 1,36'75 lakhs was credited to Imperial, and Rs. 3,26'33 lakhs to Provincial. Expenditure under Land Revenue, which is wholly debitable to Provincial rose from Rs. 69'84 lakhs to Rs. 70'07 lakhs. Land Revenue proper, under the head of which collections for the year amounted to Rs. 2,87'41 lakhs or about Rs. 7½ lakhs more than in the previous year, is discussed in Chapter II of this Report. The head Land Revenue also includes several minor heads. The collections of capitation-tax in Lower Burma amounted to Rs. 57'06 lakhs as compared with Rs. 55'28 lakhs in 1912-13. The number of persons assessed increased by 50,525, and the amount of tax remitted was considerably smaller than in the previous year. There were practically no outstandings at the end of the year. The figures indicate that, apart from a normal increase due to growth in population, a succession of good years in Lower Burma has led to fewer attempts to evade the assessment and payment of the tax. Every District except Northern Arakan contributed to the increase in the number of persons assessed, Akyab, the Delta Districts, and Toungho being the most prominent. Collections of land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax rose from Rs. 86,703 to Rs. 87,589. The number of households assessed to *thathamedo* in Upper Burma rose by 18,041. The work of collection was free from serious difficulty, but the amount remitted was rather larger than in previous years. The total collections amounted to Rs. 38'70 lakhs or rather over a lakh more than in 1912-13. Every District showed some increase in the number of houses assessed, Yamethin leading the way with an increase of Rs. 3,600. Some improvement is reported

in the manner in which the tax was assessed and the demand distributed amongst households. Receipts under fishery revenue amounted to Rs. 33.51 lakhs as compared with Rs. 30.77 lakhs in 1912-13. The demand showed an increase of Rs. 36,338 under net licenses and of Rs. 2.44 lakhs under leased fisheries. Remissions decreased by Rs. 7,314 but there was an increase of Rs. 2,712 in the amount outstanding at the close of the year. The Delta Division which contributes about half of the total fishery revenue of the Province showed an increase in collections of over 10 per cent. Elsewhere, with a few exceptions there was an increase in every District. Collections of 'Miscellaneous land revenue' amounted to Rs. 41.12 lakhs an increase of Rs. 40,030 on the previous year's total. Of sub-heads under this main head Rents of Town Lands not credited to Local Funds accounted for Rs. 2.31 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.27 lakhs. Fees, rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber amounted to Rs. 33.51 lakhs, and on "other minerals" to Rs. 2.25 lakh, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 33.17 lakhs and Rs. 1.85 lakh respectively. Petroleum revenue in the Magwe District alone increased by Rs. 1.18 lakh. Receipts under the Village Act, and survey fees for *pottas* show decreases and receipts of 'Other miscellaneous land revenue' show an increase.

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Revenue
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Canal (Navigation and Irrigation) Revenue.

138. The concluding paragraphs of Chapter IV deal with the canals and irrigation works of the Province and the revenue obtained from them during the year of report. Receipts and expenditure on Major Irrigation Works—including the works now in progress on the Twan e Canal which is only used for Navigation—are wholly Imperial. Those of the other works referred to in the paragraphs above mentioned are wholly Provincial.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.

139. Both receipts and expenditure under the head Customs are classified as Imperial. Receipts under this head do not include the import duty on salt which is classed under the head Salt. The total collections for the year under the head Customs amounted to Rs. 1,86.43 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,91.15 lakhs in the year 1912-13, showing a decrease of Rs. 4.72 lakhs. Whilst receipts from exports fell by Rs. 14.02 lakhs, those from imports rose by Rs. 10.61 lakhs. The reasons for these variations are discussed in the paragraphs of this Report dealing with trade. The expenditure on Customs declined from Rs. 6.62 lakhs to Rs. 6.45 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was therefore Rs. 1,79.98 lakhs. The bulk of the Customs revenue of the Province was as usual realised at Rangoon. The net revenue realised at subordinate ports, including the duty on salt, fell by Rs. 2.77 lakhs, and amounted to Rs. 30.85 lakhs only.

140. Under the Imperial Accounts head Opium in Burma there is no expenditure, and receipts include only the payments made by the Government of Burma to the Government of Bengal for the purchase of opium. All other receipts and expenditure in connection with opium are included under the head 'Excise' which will be discussed later. The decreasing demand for opium in the country led to a decline in the amount purchased from Bengal in the year of report and to a fall in the receipts under the head Opium from Rs. 3.99 lakhs to Rs. 3.79 lakhs.

141. Revenue and expenditure under the head "Salt" are wholly Imperial, but since 1912 the salt establishment has been amalgamated with the permanent excise establishment which is partly Provincial and partly Imperial. In order to adjust matters between Imperial and Provincial heads of expenditure, the Government of India have therefore decided that 3½ per cent. of the total expenditure on the conjoint Salt and Excise establishments, excluding certain charges

Salt
General

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on account of superintendence, should be transferred to the Imperial head "Salt." The total cost of the salt establishment during the year was Rs. 44,947 as compared with Rs. 36,273 in 1912. No change was made during the year in the law affecting salt or in the methods of the collection of duty. Duty is still collected direct on the actual output in seven Districts, and assessed by means of a composition duty elsewhere. A proposal to revert to the composition duty system in the Amherst District was negatived after full consideration.

Supplies of
Salt.

142. The total output of salt in the Province amounted to 819,636 maunds as compared with 839,653 maunds in 1912. Although these figures show a decline from the previous year, the output for 1913 was about a lakh of maunds greater than in 1911. The output in the Districts under the system of direct taxation has fallen from 776,388 maunds in 1912 to 773,750 maunds in 1913. There was a largely increased output in the Amherst District which was more than counterbalanced by falls in the Kyaukpyu, Tavoy and Myaungmya Districts. The largest fall is reported from Kyaukpyu and is ascribed to the greater attraction of agriculture in a favourable season. A marked feature of the year's working is the large decline in the number of licenses issued under both systems of assessment, the total for the Province falling from 1,343 to 1,166. The quantity of salt issued from bond rose very considerably in anticipation of the increased rate of duty which came into force on the 1st January 1914. As a result Berma-made salt supplied 32 per cent., or nearly one-third of the estimated consumption of salt in the Province, as compared with two-sevenths in 1912. In 19 of the 44 areas in which salt manufacture is permitted under the direct duty system notice was given that licenses would not be issued after the end of 1916. It is hoped that the consequent concentration of manufacture will make more effective supervision possible. Imports of foreign salt increased by nearly 4 per cent. from 1,740,166 maunds in 1912 to 1,808,056 maunds in 1913, and the amount of duty realized rose from Rs. 16,87,024 to Rs. 17,02,247. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 241,310 to 360,424 maunds, whilst imports from Germany decreased from 713,249 to 706,540 maunds, and from Aden from 402,795 to 159,931 maunds. The quantity of foreign salt in bond at the end of the year was 273,861 maunds as compared with 204,736 maunds at the end of 1912. The large clearances from bond to avoid the enhanced duty were instrumental in raising the duty realized from locally manufactured salt from Rs. 4.13 lakhs to Rs. 4.94 lakhs, which is higher than the figure recorded for any previous year. An increase in imports of salted fish from 166,187 maunds to 188,641 maunds is attributed to an unsuccessful fishery season in the Province. The total revenue derived from salt and salt fish was Rs. 22.64 lakhs compared with Rs. 21.61 lakhs in 1912.

Excise—
General.

143. The gross receipts for the year from excise amounted to Rs. 87,17,105 as compared with Rs. 85,12,089 in the previous year. A decrease of Rs. 2.05 under the head "Opium" was more than set off by an increase of Rs. 3,57,334 under liquor. The total expenditure on the conjoint Excise and Salt establishments, excluding superintendence, amounted to Rs. 15,52,619 of which 33 per cent. is debitable to the Imperial head "Salt." As the year of report is the first full year since the reorganization of the conjoint Excise and Salt Department, comparison with the figures of previous years is possible only to a limited extent. In 1912-13 the establishment was below full strength, and there was therefore a rise in the year of report of Rs. 60,550 on establishment charges. A rearrangement of excise charges was made during the year by the addition of the Thayetmyo District to the charge of the Excise Superintendent, Magwe-Minbu, and the appointment of separate Superintendents for each of the Tavoy and Mergui Districts.

Excise—
Opium.

144. The total opium revenue fell from Rs. 41.22 lakhs to Rs. 39.17 lakhs. Fines and confiscations are excluded from these figures, and a fall of a little over a lakh under opium duty and license fees in the Rangoon Town District is partly offset by a rise of nearly half a lakh under the head of fines, confiscations and

miscellaneous. Opium revenue fell in 27 Districts. Adjustment of the profits of licensees by altering issue prices led to a fall in license fees from Rs. 1.17 lakh to Rs. 1.05 lakh and decreased demand was responsible for a decline in duty on opium by Rs. 1.93 lakh to Rs. 38.12 lakhs. Issues of "foreign" opium have been discontinued, and the total quantity of opium, both excise and confiscated, issued to shops, fell from 47,696 seers in 1912-13 to 46,251 seers in 1913-14. Issues in Rangoon fell by 503 seers and in many other Districts steady progress was made in reducing consumption. There was a further fall in the number of registered Burman consumers from 11,80 to 10,099. These figures suggest that the taste for opium is decreasing in the greater part of the Province. To what extent opium is being replaced by cocaine and morphia is uncertain, but the consensus of opinion amongst District officers appears to be that the drug habit amongst Burmans is decreasing. Consumption of opium is declining in some Districts where the use of other deleterious drugs is unknown. The contraband trade in opium however is still a serious problem. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-three arrests under the Opium Act were made during the year resulting in 2,841 convictions. In 1912-13 there were 2,959 arrests and 2,481 convictions. The percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 83.8 to 82.28. Seizures of contraband opium in Lower Burma rose from 1,139 seers to 1,823 seers, and in Upper Burma from 384 seers to 585 seers. Smuggled opium comes into the Province through Rangoon, through the Akyab District from Chittagong, and into the Northern Districts mainly from the Shan States. But Rangoon is by far the most important centre, and the seizures in Rangoon during the year rose from 793 seers to 1,260 seers. Prices of illicit opium, as far as they could be ascertained, changed little, and there is reason to hope that these figures indicate increased activity on the part of the Excise Staff rather than any marked increase in the volume of contraband opium.

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REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.

145. The total imports of spirit into Burma from foreign countries during the year amounted to 290,203 gallons, or 26,270 gallons more than in the previous year. Whisky increased by nearly 13 per cent., brandy by nearly 9 per cent., and gin by 25 per cent. Imports of ale, beer and porter also increased from 1,227,397 gallons to 1,348,699 gallons. The Provincial statements show an increase in the number of wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquors from 51 to 88, and a decrease in retail licenses from 172 to 138. But the changes indicated by these figures are apparent only, and due to a difference in classification. License fees for the sale of imported liquors realized Rs. 9.30 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9.76 lakhs in the previous year. Large decreases, amounting altogether to nearly a lakh, in Rangoon Town and the Amherst District, are suspected to be due to combinations or agreements among rival sections of the Chinese community. Issues of beer manufactured at the Mandalay Brewery fell from 241,449 gallons to 203,519 gallons, a result mainly due to the fact that a newly arrived British regiment did not contract with the brewery for their supplies. Foreign spirit was manufactured at the Mandalay, Moumein, and Toungoo distilleries. The decrease in total issues was small, but as in the case of malt liquor, foreign spirit manufactured in Burma fails to achieve popular favour. License fees for foreign beer manufactured locally fell from Rs. 20,961 to Rs. 18,414, and for foreign spirits similarly manufactured from Rs. 23,050 to Rs. 22,461. The contract distillery system for the manufacture and sale of country spirit was further extended in the year of report, and has now entirely replaced the outstill system in the Arakan Division. In the whole Province the number of outstills has been reduced from 23 to 12, and this unsatisfactory system of regulating the consumption of country spirits is now confined to outlying parts of five Districts in the Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions. The country spirit licenses also replaced country beer licenses in thirteen cases, of which eleven were in the Bassein and Henzada Townships. In Henzada the closing of the country beer shops resulted in illicit practices, thus indicating the necessity for caution in any further extension of the contract distillery system. Issues of country spirits in contract distillery areas rose from 57,391 to 95,877 London proof gallons. A striking increase of 9,763 proof gallons occurred in the Thaton District where

Excise—
Liquors.

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the number of sanctioned shops remained unchanged. License fees for country distillery spirit amounted to Rs. 2.27 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 1.10 lakh in the previous year. The total number of *tari** licenses remained the same as last year, 712, and there does not seem to be much room for further substantial reductions without causing illicit practice with no diminution in the amount drunk. Licenses for country fermented liquor other than *tari* fell by 9 to 377. A large number of samples of country beer were tested during the year, and the liquor was found to have been fortified in one case only, whilst no case of adulteration was discovered. Fees realized from *tari* licenses rose by Rs. 87,863 to Rs. 8,09,793. There was a rise of Rs. 37,770 in Rangoon, and a general proportional rise in all but one of the Upper Burma *tari* producing Districts. License fees for other country fermented liquors rose by Rs. 1,32,885 to Rs. 20,50,552. The total revenue from all excisable liquors rose from Rs. 42.84 lakhs to Rs. 46.41 lakhs.

The number of arrests and convictions for offences relating to country spirits were 1,573 and 1,275 respectively as compared with 1,976 and 1,633 in the previous year. Convictions in respect to country fermented liquor on the other hand show a slight rise from 2,988 to 3,043.

Ganja, Co-
caine, and
Morphia.

246. Seizures of *ganja* amounted to 1,411 seers, as compared with the 1,912 seers reported to be seized in the previous year. But the decrease is only apparent, as last year's figure erroneously included seizures of the hemp plant in the Tharrawaddy District. There was actually an increase of some 200 seers in the amount seized. Illicit consumption is still entirely confined to the immigrant Indian population.

The cocaine habit is not believed to have spread to any new District in the year of report, but it has a footing in 17 Districts, and has become a serious evil in the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions. In these two Divisions the use of the drug appears to be increasing rather than decreasing, and is not confined to any one class. The quantity of cocaine seized rose from 2,740 ounces to 3,573 ounces, and the number of convictions from 1,077 to 1,448. Half of the convictions occurred in Rangoon Town. Cocaine licenses fell by 1 to 39. Seizures of morphia amounted to 277 ounces. Of 515 convictions for offences connected with this drug, 425 were in Rangoon Town and 66 in the Henzada District. The morphia habit is practically confined to the Pegu Division and the Henzada District, and is not believed to be generally spreading. Outside Rangoon it is mainly indulged in by the dregs of the population.

Stamps.

247. The gross receipts under the Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act were slightly more than in the previous year, but below the receipts for 1911-12. The total under the two Acts came to Rs. 36,19,645 in 1913-14 compared with Rs. 36,07,299 in 1912-13. A slight fall under the Court-fees Act is more than made up for by an increase under the Stamp Act. It is somewhat remarkable that, in a year when there was so large a falling off in litigation, the decrease of stamp duty realised under the Court-fees Act should only amount to the almost negligible figure of Rs. 13,142. But in instituting comparisons it has to be borne in mind that the judicial reports are for the calendar year, whilst the statements of fees received under the Act are compiled for the financial year. The figures in the judicial reports may be expected therefore in part to reflect the large decrease of one and a half lakhs in Court-fees commented on in last year's Report. Realizations in Rangoon under the Act were about Rs. 13,000 less than in 1912-13, the most noticeable decreases elsewhere occurring in the Toungoo, Magwe and Shwebo Districts. On the other hand, in several Districts both in Upper and in Lower Burma there were distinct increases. Monetary depression still seems to have had some effect in Rangoon where the receipts under the Stamp Act fell from Rs. 8.94 lakhs to Rs. 8.50 lakhs. Last year's high figures under this Act for Shwebo and Magwe were not maintained, but most Districts in Lower Burma show an increase, and the total receipts were about Rs. 25,000

* *Tari*, the fermented sap of the toddy palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*.)

higher than in 1912-13. The number of licensed stamp-vendors fell from 2,433 to 2,407. New licenses were issued in large numbers to headmen in central villages in the new Insein District, but unused licenses in still larger numbers were withdrawn in Pegu and elsewhere. Courts dealt with 994 cases in which documents were unstamped or insufficiently stamped, as compared with 959 in the previous year, and Rs. 10,353 was realized as duty or penalty as compared with Rs. 11,067. The number of such cases dealt with by Collectors fell from 651 to 476, but the sums realized by them rose from Rs. 38,783 to Rs. 42,684. The number of prosecutions instituted fell from 62 to 46. The high percentage of acquittals however suggests that Collectors still fail to exercise adequate control over the institution of these prosecutions. The number of cases in which enquiries were instituted as to valuations made in connection with applications for probate or letters of administration rose from 419 to 423, and the amount of deficit Court-fees required from Rs. 1,879 to Rs. 3,321.

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FINANCE.

Charges on account of discount and establishment for the sale of stamps rose from Rs. 61,019 to Rs. 63,517.

148. Receipts and expenditure under the head assessed taxes are credited and debited respectively in equal shares to Imperial and Provincial Funds. The Income-tax Act is applicable to the whole of Burma, but was completely operative only in Lower Burma and in Mandalay Town. No change was made during the year in the restrictions on the application of the Act to the rest of Upper Burma. In the Shan States the Act is enforced in the cases of Government servants and Railway employees only. The only change made in the Act during the year was the insertion of a new section by the Decentralization Act of 1914, which empowers the Local Government to delegate to the Financial Commissioner its power to make rules under certain sections. The net yield of the tax for the year 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 22·81 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3·15 lakhs over the figures for the previous year. The greater part of this increase was contributed from Rangoon Town where collections rose from Rs. 10·19 lakhs to Rs. 12·76 lakhs. The large increase in collection of the tax in Rangoon on profits of Companies from Rs. 2·88 lakhs in the year 1912-13 to Rs. 4·71 lakhs in the year of report indicates a satisfactory recovery from the financial depression of the former year. Elsewhere the increase in total yield was fairly evenly distributed throughout the Province, the largest total as well as the largest increase being reported from the Amherst District. The only noticeable decrease recorded is one of nearly Rs. 4,000 in the Bassein District.

Assessed
Taxes

The number of Government servants assessed to income-tax rose from 5,281 to 5,446 and the amount of the tax paid by them from Rs. 3·83 lakhs to Rs. 3·89 lakhs. The tax on salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities by Local authorities fell slightly, chiefly on account of a decrease of 43 in the number of assesses amongst the employees of the Rangoon Municipality and the Rangoon Port Commissioners. The taxes on salaries paid by private employees collected direct under section 9 (1) of the Act rose from Rs. 1·04 lakh to Rs. 1·03 lakh, and collected under section 9 (2) through the agency of the employers from Rs. 2·44 lakhs to Rs. 2·63 lakhs. Taxes collected under the latter sub-section in Rangoon Town increased from Rs. 2·27 lakhs to Rs. 2·46 lakhs, and the number of assesses from 2,953 to 3,414. Elsewhere no very noticeable changes under this sub-section occurred. In the Tavoy District where the number of assesses from whom the tax was levied direct was 159 in 1913-14 as compared with 132 in 1912-13, and 11 only in 1911-12, there are still no collections made through employers. The tax on profits of companies for the whole Province rose from Rs. 2·96 lakhs to Rs. 4·78 lakhs all but a few thousands of which come from Rangoon. Comment has already been made on the large increase under this head in Rangoon. Under other sources of income the number of assesses rose by 1,112 to 14,818 and the tax collected amounted to Rs. 9·67 lakhs as compared with Rs. 8·67 lakhs in the previous year. In 1912 the attention of Collectors was directed to the necessity of watching assessments carefully, and the increase in value may be due in part to this cause, but the general growth in prosperity throughout Lower Burma is probably a more important factor in the increase.

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The increase is distributed fairly evenly amongst the various Districts in which the tax is in force. The number of assesses who petitioned the Collector for reduction of assessment in 1913-14 amounted to 19 per cent. of all the assesses as compared with 18½ per cent. in the previous year. Reductions made by the Collector and Commissioners amounted to 8·3 per cent. of the original demand as against 8·8 in 1912-13. The percentage of reduction has decreased consistently since 1908-09 when it was 10·4. The sum outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 43,350 as compared with Rs. 11,922 in the previous year. The greater part of this large increase is reported from Rangoon where outstandings have risen from Rs. 9,967 to Rs. 33,816. This increase is not explained but may be due in part to the large increase in assessment. The only other Districts which return abnormally large increases are Tavoy and Mergui.

The expenditure incurred in the assessment and collection of Income-tax during the year amounted to Rs. 51,780 as compared with Rs. 49,981 in the year 1912-13. The percentage of expenditure to total collections was 2·27, showing a considerable improvement on the previous year's figure of 3·16. A percentage of 14 reported from Mandalay was unduly high, and enquiry is being made as to the possibility of reducing the cost of the staff in that District.

(b) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Receipts and Expenditure.

Provincial
Receipts.

149. The Provincial receipts in the year 1913-14 were Rs. 5,61·45 lakhs or Rs. 46·87 lakhs less than in the previous year. Decreases under some heads which amounted to Rs. 57·11 lakhs were partly set off by increases under other heads of Rs. 10·24 lakhs. Almost the whole of the gross decrease occurred under the head Land Revenue which accounted for Rs. 55·35 lakhs. If this head were left out of account an increase of Rs. 8·48 lakhs would be shown. It has already been noted that the total receipts under the head Land Revenue were considerably higher than in the previous year. The decrease in the share assigned to Provincial is therefore entirely due to the large decline in the contributions from Imperial to Provincial Funds. The other heads under which Provincial receipts suffer most as compared with the previous year are Police, Miscellaneous, and Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation, but under none of these heads does the decrease amount to a lakh. Of the heads which returned increases Forests leads the way with Rs. 5·64 lakhs, whilst Assessed Taxes and Excise accounted for Rs. 1·56 lakh and Rs. 1·13 lakh respectively. Smaller increases occurred under the heads Registration, Law and Justice—Courts of Law and Jails, Ports and Pilotage, Education, and Civil Works.

Land Revenue as usual provided by far the greatest share of the total Provincial receipts with Rs. 3,26·33 lakhs (including the Imperial contribution of Rs. 35·54 lakhs), the other principal contributions consisting of Rs. 1,15·72 lakhs from Forests, Rs. 41·71 lakhs from Excise, Rs. 18·10 lakhs from Stamps, and Rs. 13·69 lakhs from Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.

Provincial
Expenditure.

150. Provincial expenditure increased by Rs. 32·74 lakhs to Rs. 5,52·31 lakhs in the year of report. The majority of the heads of expenditure returned increases, which amounted in all to Rs. 37·02 lakhs, whilst decreases under the remaining heads reached a total of Rs. 4·28 lakhs. An increase of Rs. 18·55 lakhs under the head Civil Works is chiefly due to the incurring of large expenditure out of the special Imperial Grants for the purposes of education, sanitation and medical relief and for the improvement of communications in the Province. Expenditure out of the Imperial Grants is also in large measure responsible for an increase of Rs. 5·79 lakhs under the head Education. Operations on the North-East Frontier in connection with the formation of the new Putao District accounted for an increased expenditure of Rs. 4·19 lakhs under the head "Political". The other principal increases were Rs. 2·66 lakhs under Law and Justice—Jails, Rs. 1·94 lakh under Police, and Rs. 1·18 lakh under Forests. The increase under "Jails" is largely

accounted for by the fact that favourable prices towards the close of the year 1913-14 led to heavy purchases of paddy for consumption in the year 1914-15. The principal savings as compared with the previous year consisted of Rs. 1'90 lakh under Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation, Rs. 1'21 lakh under Medical, and Rs. 1'03 lakh under Stationery and Printing.

The heaviest item of expenditure was again under the head Police which accounted for Rs. 1,31'18 lakhs. Expenditure on Civil Works (Public Works Department) amounted to Rs. 92'81 lakhs. Other important items were Rs. 70'06 lakhs under the head Land Revenue, Rs. 48'82 lakhs under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, Rs. 29'24 lakhs under Education, and Rs. 20'70 lakhs under Medical.

151. The Forest Department Report deals with the year ending on the 30th June 1914 and the figures of revenue and expenditure given in it therefore differ from those compiled in the Financial Department. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for the year ending June 1914 amounted to Rs. 1,14'09 lakhs against Rs. 1,15'76 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is due to the postponement of the payment of instalments due on the sale of the lease of the Government Rubber Plantation at Mergui. The figures for the previous year included a sum of Rs. 6'83 lakhs on this account, the greater part of which sum is counted amongst the receipts for the financial year of report. The revenue from timber again shows a satisfactory increase. The expenditure during the year rose from Rs. 40'47 lakhs in 1912-13 to Rs. 45'17 lakhs. An increase of Rs. 4'40 lakhs under conservancy and works, due to larger expenditure on extraction of timber by Government agency, on purchase of elephants, and on communications and buildings, and to the compensation paid to cultivators excluded from the Paunglaung Elephant Grazing Reserve (Rs. 1,10,036) not being recovered from the lessees at the close of the year. The net revenue was Rs. 68'93 lakhs or less by Rs. 6'37 lakhs than in the previous year, and the percentage of net to gross revenue fell during the year from 65 to 60.

Local Funds.

152. A District Cess Fund is maintained by each District in Lower Burma. No change occurred in the number of such funds during the year. The total receipts of all the funds during the year amounted to Rs. 32'99 lakhs as compared with Rs. 30'97 lakhs in the previous year. The principal source of revenue is the income derived from a 10 per cent. cess on land revenue, and receipts from this source during the year amounted to Rs. 23'57 lakhs. Next in order comes the head "Miscellaneous" which accounted for Rs. 4'20 lakhs. Under this head are included bazaar rents, and contributions from Municipal and Local Funds. "Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers" includes such items as "Ferry receipts" and contributions from Provincial Revenues for works of public utility and amounted to Rs. 2'51 lakhs in the year of report. "Slaughter-house license fees" and "Sale-proceeds of unclaimed cattle" are included in the head "Police" which produced an income of Rs. 1'81 lakh. The total receipts for the year exceeded those for the previous year by Rs. 2'02 lakhs. Collections of District Cess naturally increased with the improvement in receipts under Land Revenue, and contributed Rs. 64,813 of the total increase. Other noticeable increases were those of Rs. 55,755 under the head *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers*, Rs. 50,279 under *Education*, and Rs. 44,129 under *Police*. Education profited during the year by a considerable increase in the amount of contributions received from Provincial Revenues. The only important decrease is recorded under the head *Miscellaneous* in contributions from Municipal and Local Funds. The total expenditure incurred by the District Cess Funds amounted to Rs. 29'81 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26'45 lakhs in the previous year. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 15'02 lakhs under the head *Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers*, Rs. 5'89 lakhs under the head *Education*, Rs. 3'50 lakhs under *Medical*, Rs. 1'61 lakh under *Miscellaneous*, and Rs. 1'44

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lakh under *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers*. The net increase in total expenditure was Rs. 3.36 lakhs. Towards this total the head *Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers* contributed Rs. 2.52 lakhs, an increase which was distributed amongst ten Districts. The sums spent under this head vary from year to year according to the funds available for expenditure, and the ability of the officers to carry out the programme of works. The only other large increase in expenditure occurred under the head *Education* and amounted to Rs. 1.16 lakh. Of the heads which returned a lower expenditure than in the previous year, *Miscellaneous* is the most prominent, with a considerable decline in the amount of contributions paid to Municipal and Local Funds. The Sandoway District Cess Fund temporarily overdraw the balance at its credit during the year, but this overdraft was subsequently made good, and each of the District Cess Funds closed the year with a credit balance.

District
Funds.

153. Each District in Upper Burma maintains a District Fund. District Funds are endowed with no cess on land revenue collections, but depend for their maintenance on miscellaneous sources of income such as bazaar rents, slaughter-house licenses, ferries, and contributions from Provincial Funds. It follows that their receipts are much lower than those of District Cess Funds. The total receipts of District Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 10.00 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6.17 lakhs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3.83 lakhs. The payment of larger contributions from Provincial Funds towards works of public utility accounted for the greater part of this increase. The expenditure incurred by District Funds rose from Rs. 7.04 lakhs to Rs. 7.71 lakhs. The great bulk of this expenditure was incurred on Civil Works which cost Rs. 6.31 lakhs during the year. The Public Works Department carried out 73.2 per cent. of these works. The funds opened with a balance of Rs. 3.09 lakhs which had risen to Rs. 5.38 lakhs by the end of the year. The Bhamo, Myitkyina and Magwe District Funds which closed with a deficit balance on the 31st March 1913, made good these deficits during the year, and all the funds were solvent on the 31st March 1914.

Other Funds.

154. Other local funds consist of the Cantonment, Town, Port, Pilot, Educational Syndicate, Rangoon Police Reward, and Steam-Boiler Inspection Funds. The number of Cantonment Funds was seven as in the previous year. The aggregate opening balance of these seven funds was Rs. 1.14 lakh. The total receipts, excluding del. accounts and Government loan, amounted to Rs. 2.31 lakhs, and the total expenditure to Rs. 2.47 lakhs. The figures of the previous year were exceeded in receipts by Rs. 9,196 and in expenditure by Rs. 74,886. The Rangoon Fund also received a loan of Rs. 50,000 from Government during the year for the purpose of acquiring Boyiguda Bazaar, so that the total closing balance for all the funds was Rs. 31,379 in excess of the opening balance. Expenditure exceeded receipts in Mandalay which, however, had a closing balance of Rs. 45,605, and in Thayetmyo, where the balance fell from Rs. 1,432 at the beginning to Rs. 492 at the end of the year. In every other fund receipts exceeded expenditure, and each fund had a credit balance at the close of the year.

The creation of a Town Fund at Kalaw raised the number of Town Funds from 18 to 19 during the year. Excluding the income and expenditure at Kalaw, the total income and expenditure of Town Funds amounted to Rs. 8.07 lakhs and Rs. 7.50 lakhs respectively as compared with Rs. 5.97 lakhs and Rs. 5.21 lakhs in the previous year. The Maymyo Town Fund was chiefly responsible for the large increases both in receipts and expenditure. This fund received a contribution of Rs. 1.46 lakh from Government for general purposes, and spent Rs. 1.52 lakh more than in the previous year on water-supply, drainage, and conservancy. All the Town Fund closed with satisfactory balances which aggregated Rs. 4,22,095, exclusive of the Kalaw Town Fund. The Kalaw Town Fund incurred no expenditure during the year, and closed with a balance of Rs. 20,000, the amount contributed by Government on its creation.

Excluding the Rangoon Port Trust, there were six Port Funds. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5.62 lakhs and Rs. 6.01 lakhs,

respectively as compared with Rs. 4.36 lakhs and Rs. 4.15 lakhs in the year 1912-13. Each of the six funds records an increase both in receipts and expenditure. In the Bassein, Akyab, Mergui, and Kyaukpyu Port Funds, expenditure exceeded receipts, but the closing cash balances were satisfactory. The Moulmein and Tavoy Funds are indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 83,385 in the case of the former and Rs. 7,072 in the case of the latter. All the funds are solvent. The receipts of the four Pilot Funds at Rangoon, Bassein, Moulmein, and Akyab are derived chiefly from pilotage fees, and the expenditure consists mainly of the cost of maintenance of pilot vessels and payments to pilots. The expenditure of the Rangoon Pilot Fund exceeded its receipts, but the Fund had a closing balance of Rs. 65,214. The other three funds all closed the year with credit balances. The Rangoon Police Reward Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 94, and closed with one of Rs. 48. The receipts of the Steam-Boiler Inspection Fund rose from Rs. 77,844 to Rs. 80,306, and the expenditure from Rs. 52,914 to Rs. 54,966, and the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 1.06 lakh. The total income of the Educational Syndicate Fund was Rs. 48,081, the bulk of which was derived from fees paid for the examinations held by the Syndicate. The balance of the Fund fell from Rs. 21,296 at the beginning to Rs. 13,311 at the end of the year.

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Road and Education Cesses.

155. In Lower Burma contributions to education and local public works are made by the District Cess Funds which have been discussed in paragraph 152. No special cesses for these purposes are levied in the Province.

Municipal Revenues.

156. The total ordinary income of the Rangoon Municipality was Rs. 42.09 lakhs in the year 1913-14 as compared with Rs. 41.61 lakhs in the previous year. The ordinary expenditure, eliminating charges on works paid from loans, the repayment of loans from sinking fund, and the figures under suspense accounts, amounted to Rs. 44.45 lakhs as against Rs. 39.19 lakhs in the previous year. A small increase in income of Rs. 0.48 lakh was thus accompanied by the large increase in expenditure of Rs. 5.26 lakhs, and the ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary receipts by Rs. 2.36 lakhs. The head Rates and Taxes shows an increase of Rs. 41,000 and thus provides all but Rs. 6,000 of the total increase in the income of the Municipality. Revision of assessments and the normal expansion of the town are assigned as the reasons for this increase. Expansion of revenue under the former head has, however, shown a steady decrease from Rs. 3.66 lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 2.56 lakh in 1912-13, and to nearly half that sum in the year of report. Of the large increase in expenditure the sum of Rs. 4.07 lakhs occurred under the head Public Works—Roads, and is due mainly to the spending of large sums in the reconstruction of some of the main thoroughfares of the town. Expenditure under this head may be looked on as to some extent abnormal. Another large item of increased expenditure which is not likely to recur is the Rs. 71,000 recorded under the head Public Safety, an increase due mainly to the purchase of a motor fire-engine and escape. Of increases of expenditure under other heads the most important is the Rs. 72,000 recorded under the head Conservancy. On the other hand, general administration cost Rs. 65,000 less than in the previous year when a sum of Rs. 82,000 was paid for the acquisition of land for Municipal offices. The total receipts for the year including those classed under Extraordinary and Debt amounted to Rs. 52.73 lakhs. The corresponding figure for the year 1912-13 was Rs. 60.57 lakhs and the decrease of Rs. 7.84 lakhs is due chiefly to the fact that no loan was raised during the year. Gross expenditure, however, rose by Rs. 4.71 lakhs to Rs. 64.48 lakhs, with the result that an opening balance of Rs. 28.20 lakhs was reduced to a closing balance of Rs. 16.45 lakhs. Excluding loans raised for reclamation purposes, the indebtedness of the

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Municipality fell from Rs. 138 lakhs at the beginning to Rs. 133 lakhs at the end of the year. Attempts were made to float a new loan of Rs. 10½ lakhs, but only a small portion was tendered at the minimum rate of acceptance which was fixed at 98, and no loan was actually raised during the year. The loan charges for the year amounted to Rs. 14.05 lakhs, and the face value of the securities in the sinking fund at the end of the year was Rs. 23.04 lakhs.

The Reclamation Fund opened with a credit balance of Rs. 7.54 lakhs, and closed with a balance of Rs. 5.48 lakhs. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 6.12 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 7.31 lakhs. The amount actually expended on works was less than three lakhs of rupees. The loans raised for reclamation purposes outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 60.50 lakhs, and there were securities in the sinking fund of the face value of Rs. 0.70 lakhs.

Other Mun-
icipalities.

157. The total ordinary income of Municipalities in the Province (excluding Rangoon) was Rs. 47.15 lakhs as compared with Rs. 43.88 lakhs in the year 1912-13. The ordinary expenditure rose from Rs. 39.26 lakhs to Rs. 43.12 lakhs, and an opening balance of Rs. 13.97 lakhs was increased to a balance of Rs. 18.15 lakhs at the close of the year. Municipal Rates and Taxes produced Rs. 16.62 lakhs as compared with Rs. 16.73 lakhs. Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses rose from Rs. 15.43 lakhs to Rs. 15.89 lakhs, and the total of all revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation from Rs. 18.55 lakhs to Rs. 19.73 lakhs. Grants and contributions from Government, Local Funds, and other sources rose from Rs. 7.57 lakhs to Rs. 9.84 lakhs.

General administration and collection charges amounted to Rs. 4.39 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.98 lakhs in the previous year. Expenditure on Public Safety rose from Rs. 2.58 lakhs to Rs. 2.60 lakhs. Conservancy cost Rs. 8.10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7.56 lakhs and hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 7.00 lakhs as against Rs. 5.64 lakhs. Expenditure on markets and slaughter-houses increased by Rs. 1.89 lakh to Rs. 5.18 lakhs, and the cost of roads fell from Rs. 5.11 lakhs to Rs. 5.07 lakhs and of the Public Works establishment from Rs. 1.85 lakh to Rs. 1.70 lakh. The cost of education rose from Rs. 1.69 lakh to Rs. 1.87 lakh.

No loan was raised by any Municipality during the year. The total indebtedness of Municipalities to Government at the end of the year stood at Rs. 9.89 lakhs as compared with Rs. 10.47 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The charges on account of interest show a slight decrease to Rs. 1.29 lakh.

Other Funds.

158. There are four educational endowment funds, namely, the Jardine, the Maung Ohn Ghine, the Renoung, and the Coplestone Funds. These funds do not bank with Government, and their accounts do not therefore appear in the Government books. The accounts of the Official Assignee are similarly excluded.

Paper Currency.

159. The average total or gross circulation of notes in 1913-14 was Rs. 5,27.01 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5,32.90 lakhs in 1912-13. At the end of April 1913 the gross circulation was Rs. 5,06.48 lakhs. It fell to a minimum of Rs. 4,07.06 lakhs on the 2nd December 1913, and rose to a maximum of Rs. 7,89.14 lakhs on the 5th March 1914.

There is no reserve treasury in Burma, and to determine the active or net circulation, notes of the Rs. 10,000 denomination have been excluded from the gross circulation. The average net circulation of notes for the year was Rs. 4,71.62 lakhs or Rs. 12.81 lakhs more than in the previous year. The net

circulation on the 31st March 1914 was Rs. 5,84.02 lakhs, a slightly lower figure than that recorded for the 31st March 1913. Of this total 97.24 per cent. was represented by notes of the 5, 10, 50 and 100 denominations, only 2.76 per cent. being accounted for by 500 and 1,000-rupee notes. Notes of the 10 and 100-rupee denominations alone account for over 95 per cent. of the circulation, and the 10-rupee notes are steadily replacing notes of 100 rupees. Ten-rupee notes now constitute 56.50 per cent. of the circulation, as compared with 51.61 per cent. at the close of the year 1912-13, whilst the percentage contributed by the 100-rupee notes has fallen from 44.31 to 38.70.

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CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

REFERENCES:—

Report on the Sanitary Administration of Burma for the year 1913.

Triennial Report on the Hospitals and Dispensaries of Burma for the years 1911 to 1913.

Report on the working of the Government Medical School, Rangoon, for the year 1913-14.

Note on the Lunatic Asylums in Burma for the year 1913.

Triennial Report on Vaccination in Burma for the years 1911-12 to 1913-14.

Statistics of British India, Part V.

Births and Deaths.

Area under registration and total population.

160. No change was effected during the year in the system for registration, or in the area and population under registration. The figures for the population returned as under registration are 5,042,279 males and 4,813,574 females, of whom 6,382,847 are in Lower Burma and 3,473,006 in Upper Burma.

Number of births and deaths.

161. Births exceeded deaths in Lower Burma by 52,128, and in Upper Burma by 22,940, showing a total increase of 8 *per mille* of the whole population of the Province. The number of births registered in the Province in 1913 was 321,396, of which 165,626 were males and 155,770 females, there being thus 106 male to every 100 female births. The Provincial birth-rate shows a slight increase from last year, 32·61, as against 32·13, but still compares unfavourably with the mean birth-rate of 34·20 for the previous five years. The rates for Lower Burma and Upper Burma respectively were 31·74 and 34·20, as compared with 31·68 and 32·90 in 1912. The decrease on the mean figures for the previous five years is general throughout most Districts in both parts of the Province. In the case of some Districts such as Thayetmyo and Minbu, this decrease is probably due to the influence of epidemic malaria. There were 246,328 deaths reported in the Province in 1913, giving a ratio *per mille* of 24·99 as compared with 27·63, the previous five years' mean, and 27·04 the ratio for 1912. The general death-rate in Lower Burma was 23·53, and in Upper Burma 27·60. These rates are considerably lower than the previous five years' mean (26·46 and 29·81), and than the rates for 1912 (26·00 and 28·95). Urban mortality constitutes a considerable drain upon the rural population, which has to supply the deficiency created in most towns by the excess of births over deaths. Thus out of 41 towns in Lower Burma, the births exceeded the deaths in 12 only, and there was a total excess of deaths over births of 7,867. In Upper Burma 7 only out of 18 towns returned an excess of births over deaths, and the total excess of deaths was 1,277. But in rural areas throughout the Province the births exceeded the deaths by 84,212. There was a considerable decrease in infantile mortality, the rate for the whole Province being 221·40 in 1913 as against 228·15 in 1912. The decrease occurred entirely in Lower Burma where the rate fell from 218·24 to 206·35. In Upper Burma there was a slight increase, from 245·66 to 247·07. The decrease was most marked in the urban death-rate. In Lower Burma towns the rate fell from 306·78 to 254·04, and in Upper Burma from 384·37 to 367·65. The rural infantile mortality rate for the Province was 214·17, for Lower Burma 201·55, and for Upper Burma 235·59. In a few places special enquiries into the cause of infantile mortality have been made. The results indicate that a large proportion of infant deaths are attributed to "convulsions" and that tetanus is a frequent cause of mortality in new-born infants. Malnutrition, diseases of the digestive system brought on in many cases no doubt by chills due to insufficient clothing, and low vitality from

birth, and respiratory diseases, are responsible for much of the excess infantile mortality. The problem is obscured by the insufficiency of the information as to the illness preceding death, and as to the age of the deceased infant.

The Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, Mandalay, has done good work during the year. The Society receives a grant of Rs. 1,000 from Government and one of Rs. 300 from the Mandalay Municipality, but is otherwise dependent on private contributions. At a meeting held on the 29th March 1913, the operations of the Society, hitherto restricted to persons of Burmese nationality, were extended to the Hindu, Mahomedan and Chinese communities.

Class VI.—
Vital Statistics and
Medical Services.

162. The causes of death were recorded as follows:—

	1913.	1912.
Cholera	4,339	7,186
Small-pox	3,816	7,039
Plague	4,308	3,014
Fevers	82,958	85,967
Dysentery and diarrhoea	8,998	11,721
Respiratory diseases	7,184	7,747
Suicide	192	156
Wounding or accident	1,631	1,622
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts	1,490	1,633
Rabies	2	...
All other causes	132,450	139,492
Total	246,328	266,489

Causes of
death.

The mortality from epidemic diseases was low both in towns and rural areas. The Provincial death-rate for cholera declined from '73 to '44 or little more than half the average for the last five years, '81. In Upper Burma the rate was particularly low, being only '18 as compared with '34 in 1912, and '81 for the last five years. In Lower Burma, with the exception of the Myaungmya, Ma-ubin and Akvab Districts, the death-rate in rural areas was inconsiderable.

The death-rate from small-pox was 0·29 as compared with '81 in 1912 and a mean for the last five years of 0·40. The Arakan Division alone contributed more than a quarter of the total deaths from this cause. In Upper Burma all Districts suffered, but the rural population suffered the more heavily, Mandalay being the only town to exhibit a serious mortality. In the matter of plague the Province was not so fortunate as in 1911. The death-rate rose from '31 to '44 *per mille*, though the latter figure is considerably below the 1911 ratio, '61, and the average for the last five years, '67. The increase was wholly confined to Lower Burma, and the mortality was mainly urban. With the exception of Prome, the towns on the Rangoon-Prome Railway line where a vigorous sanitary campaign was carried on from 1909 to 1912, were either free from plague, or suffered from insignificant attacks. Except in Rangoon and a few other places the systematic destruction of rats was practically abandoned. The total number of inoculations against plague performed in the Province was 13,585. There seems to be a greater recognition of the protection afforded by this measure in Upper than in Lower Burma. Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-four operations had been performed in Mandalay up to the close of the year. Evacuation has not been adopted anywhere on a sufficiently extensive scale definitely to limit mortality from plague in any area. The improvement of general sanitation, especially the cleansing of houses, compounds, and public streets, appears to have exerted an influence in keeping out plague infection, or in limiting its spread. Malaria has been less prevalent and less fatal in the Môn Canal area of the Minbu District. It appears that the condition of the countryside has been greatly improved by the introduction of proper drainage. Two travelling dispensaries were specially equipped for the distribution of quinine and for the treatment of complaints arising from malaria in this District. They started work in October, and their creation was of the nature of an experiment so far as this Province is concerned.

163. The sale and distribution of quinine tablets has made marked progress, 70,857 packets being sold during the year, as compared with 41,777 in 1912. This total comprised 54,054 packets of 5-grain tablets, and 16,803 packets of

163. The sale and
distribution of
quinine.

1-grain tablets. The 5-grain tablets thus have the greater vogue, but the sales of the 1-grain packets have also risen considerably during the year. The quality of the tablets manufactured during the year has been well maintained, frequent analyses showing that the full weight of quinine is contained in the packets.

Emigration and Immigration.

164. The total number of immigrants and emigrants recorded at the ports of Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein, Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, and Mergui were respectively 380,216 and 355,397, showing increases of 52,634 and 23,877 over the figures for 1912. No records were maintained at the Port of Bassein. The Port of Rangoon returned 313,039 immigrants and 271,687 emigrants, a large increase on the return of the previous year. Two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-nine emigrants left from this port for Indian ports during the year, exceeding the figures for 1912 by 26,374.

Medical Relief.

Hospitals
and dispen-
saries.

165. Eight institutions were opened and four closed during the year 1913. At the end of the year the total number of hospitals and dispensaries was 270.

Attendance
and treat-
ment.

166. The total number of patients treated at the civil hospitals and dispensaries aggregated 1,614,469 as compared with 1,567,009 in 1912. The daily average attendance among in-door patients increased from 2,529 in 1912 to 2,836 in 1913 and among the out-door from 8,047 to 8,248. The principal diseases treated in the order of prevalence were (i) malaria, 194,269, (ii) other diseases of the skin, 183,228, (iii) ulcers, 152,790, (iv) injuries, general and local, 117,222, (v) diseases of the eye, 111,263, (vi) dyspepsia, 69,286, (vii) diseases of the ear, 36,644, (viii) diarrhoea, 24,429, (ix) dysentery, 18,095, and (x) goitre, 12,225. There were also treated 771 cases of small-pox and 488 cases of cholera. The number of plague cases treated at plague hospitals in Rangoon and Maymyo fell from 109 in 1912 to 99 in 1913. As usual malaria contributed a very large number of patients. The hospitals and dispensaries in the Akyab and Bhamo Districts have each returned over 10,000 cases. There were 3,861 deaths among the in-door patients treated in the year. The percentage of deaths among the in-patients fell from 7.12 in 1912 to 6.21 in the year of report. The attendance of Burmese patients shows a slight decrease, from 54 per cent. in 1912 to 53.7 per cent. in 1913, but there has been a steady increase in the attendance of the total indigenous population including Chins, Shans and Karens.

The effect of the institution of the New General Hospital on medical work in Rangoon may be judged from the figures of attendance for the first three years of the existence of that institution. The yearly average number of patients treated during the three years 1911—1913 was 79,417 against 62,293 in the previous triennium 1908—10. The Gynecological Department was opened in 1910. Since that time the yearly average of gynecological abdominal operations has been 122 against 10 and of general gynecological operations 90 against 23 in previous years. The high proportion of Burmese women attending is largely due to the growth of this department. The Pathological Laboratory Department has been built and equipped and the Mortuary buildings completed. An administrative block is in course of construction.

General.

167. The expenditure during the year 1913 under all heads amounted to Rs. 16,61,905 against Rs. 16,18,927 in 1912. The increase is chiefly accounted for by the opening of new hospitals and dispensaries. A special grant of one and a half lakhs was made from Imperial Funds for medical works in addition to the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for such works in the Public Works Budget. A contribution of Rs. 91,800 was also sanctioned from Provincial Funds for the proposed Pasteur Institute in Burma, the buildings for which are now under construction,

and over a lakh of rupees was spent on reclaiming the canal area south of the new General Hospital, Rangoon.

In 1913 the appointment of an Indian Medical Service Officer as and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was sanctioned. There were thus at the end of the year 32 appointments (18 Civil Surgeoncies, 7 Special, 4 Jails and 3 Sanitary) reserved for Commissioned Medical Officers in this Province. There was no increase to the cadre of Civil Assistant Surgeons in 1913.

The specimens now mounted at the Laboratory attached to the Rangoon General Hospital are sufficiently numerous to provide the Province with a good medical museum. In 1913, 4,526 specimens were examined in connection with the routine ward work against 4,869 in 1912. The Results-System Midwives Scheme has been in operation for the last five years and local bodies in 20 Districts have taken advantage of it. A full enquiry was made into the working of the scheme and Civil Surgeons expressed themselves generally as being in favour of training somewhat older women.

The number of students at the Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, at the end of the year 1913-14 was 32 against 37 in the previous year. The teaching staff was re-organized and strengthened and a new syllabus was drawn up and approved.

168. The number of inmates in the Rangoon and Minbu Asylums at the end of the year of report was 562 or one less than in the previous year. Though the total accommodation was quite sufficient, yet in the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum there was overcrowding in the European and female sections. It is satisfactory that the mortality of the two asylums fell from 25.78 per cent. of the daily average strength in 1912 to 16.50 in the year of report. The total expenditure of the Lunatic Asylum at Rangoon in 1913 amounted to Rs. 1,32,750 against Rs. 1,27,667 in 1912. The expenditure on "Diet and Clothing" has increased from Rs. 77-11-4 in 1912 to Rs. 8, -12-0 in the year 1913. This is due to the increase in the number of convalescents fed in accordance with the new scale of diets and to the purchase of cloth consequent on the closing of the work in the loom-hed. In the Minbu Lunatic Asylum, the cost per head of the population amounted to Rs. 127-13-7 as against Rs. 125-12-11 in 1912. Under manufactures there was a net profit of Rs. 10,074-0-2 in both the asylums as compared with Rs. 22,016-2-10 in the previous year. This large decrease in profit is attributed partly to the closure of the manufacturing department in the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum and partly to greater correctness in the preparation of the statement. Detailed plans and estimates for the new Lunatic Asylum have been under preparation in the Public Works Department.

Lunatic
Asylum.

Sanitation.

169. Meetings of the Divisional Sanitary Board were held during the year at Maymyo, Mònywa, Henzada, Rangoon, Moulmein and Kindat, and various schemes were considered. A special non-recurring grant of Rs. 10½ lakhs was received from the Government of India, Rs. 50,000 being allotted for the vaccine depot at Meiktiia, and the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs for expenditure, to be spread over a period of 3 years, on urban sanitary works. From the latter sum Rs. 1,88,382 was distributed during the year for urban sanitary improvements. A further annual recurring grant of 3 lakhs was also received during the year from the Government of India, making a total recurring grant of 6 lakhs. Allotments were made from this sum of Rs. 73,100 to Maymyo, Rs. 62,930 to Prome, and Rs. 50,000 to Akyab for drainage schemes, and of Rs. 46,485 to Maymyo, Rs. 88,794 to Mònywa, and Rs. 91,793 to Yamèthin for water-supplies. Progress was made in the erection of the new bazaar at Paungdè, the Pegu bazaar improvement and Mandalay drainage schemes, and the Pegu water-supply. Work on the bazaar at Toungoo was confined to the dismantling of old sheds, and the erection of temporary sheds pending the completion of the estimates for the new bazaar. Tube wells were successfully sunk at Insein, Mandalay and Toungoo, and similar wells are being sunk in several other towns.

Principal
works and
expenditure.

CHAP. VI.—
VITAL STA-
TISTICS AND
MEDICAL
SERVICES.

CHAP. VI.—
VITAL STA-
TISTICS AND
MEDICAL
SERVICES.

The whole of the recurring grant of Rs. 6 lakhs was allotted for expenditure on various schemes in different towns throughout the Province.

The proportions of the income derived from Municipal, Town and District and District Cess Funds expended on sanitary works during the year 1912-13 were respectively 41·77, 24·24, and 6·10 as compared with 37·49, 32·25 and 5·77 in 1911-12. The total expenditure of the various Municipal and Local Funds on sanitary works was Rs. 53·91 lakhs out of a total income of Rs. 177·88 lakhs. Of this Rs. 11·80 lakhs were spent on water-supply, Rs. 8·98 lakhs on drainage, Rs. 14·58 lakhs on conservancy, and Rs. 18·55 lakhs on other sanitary works.

Vaccination.

Establish-
ment.

170. There was an increase of six vaccinators in the permanent staff, one each in the Sandoway, Insein, Ma-ubin, and Myaungmya Municipalities, and two (District vaccinators) in the Ma-ubin District, making a total establishment of 278 vaccinators and 49 Native Superintendents of Vaccination. Several temporary additional vaccinators were sanctioned for work in the Kyaukpyu and Meiktila Districts to meet the demand created by the outbreak of small-pox in these Districts. An additional vaccinator for 6 months was also sanctioned as an experimental measure for the Salween District, to work during the dry season.

Two Native Superintendents and 13 vaccinators were either removed or dismissed from the service. Three Native Superintendents of Vaccination resigned and three retired on pension.

Number of
operations.

171. The total number of operations performed in the Districts and towns, excluding those performed in dispensaries and jails, amounted to 512,801, of which 422,607 were primary and 90,197 re-vaccinations, as compared with 416,121 primary and 117,526 re-vaccinations or a total of 533,647 operations in the year 1912-13. Thus although there has been a decrease of 27,329 in re-vaccinations, the number of primary operations has risen during the year by 6,483. The decrease in re-vaccinations was mainly due to the absence of small-pox in epidemic form. The Districts which recorded the highest number in primary operations were Akyab (22,209), Pakōkku (20,336), Henzada (20,319), Southern Shan States (20,043) and Kyaukpyu (19,861). In re-vaccinations Rangoon returned the highest number of operations, namely, 22,959, the next highest figure being 12,675 in Sagaing.

The total of successful primary operations by all agencies for the year 1913-14 was slightly less than in either of the two preceding years, being 392,111 against 393,793 in 1912-13 and 393,944 in 1911-12. The decrease is however confined to dispensary and army vaccination, and in the combined rural and urban areas there has been a successive annual increase in successful primary operations by the vaccination staff during the last three years. The returns for the year 1913-14 by the special vaccination staff show a higher total of successful primary operations than do those of any of the previous five years; 388,746 primary operations and 52,094 re-vaccinations were successful during the year, the corresponding figures for 1912-13 being 387,823 and 72,106. The percentage of success for the whole Province in primary cases was 96·59 as compared with 96·71 in 1912-13. The corresponding percentages for re-vaccination were 65·40 and 68·12. The total number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population for the Province in 1913-14 was 36·39 as compared with 37·96 in the preceding year, 36·33 in 1911-12, and an average of 33·31 for the previous five years. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,842. The total number of operations performed in 53 towns in Burma was 67,183, of which 32,774 were primary and 34,409 re-vaccinations. The total number of successful primary operations was 31,231, and of re-vaccinations 18,205, giving a ratio of 98·31 and 63·58 per cent. respectively.

The number of infants under one year primarily vaccinated in the Province was 101,667, and that of children between the ages of one and six years was

196,417, or a total of 298,084 children vaccinated successfully during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 96,473, 194,939 and 291,412 respectively.

Chart VI—
Vital Sta-
tistics and
Medical
Services.

The total number of operations performed in dispensaries was 5,667, of which 3,573 were primary and 2,094 re-vaccinations, as compared with 5,968 primary and 4,737 re-vaccinations in 1912-13. This decline is probably in part at least due to the decrease in epidemic small-pox in many parts of the Province. The percentages of success attained in primary operations and in re-vaccinations were 92.26 and 61.20 respectively as compared with 95.47 and 55.79 in 1912-13. The vaccination work in Jails has been well maintained during the last three years. On an average population of 16,746, there were 26,017 vaccinations of prisoners. Of these operations 2,173 were primary and 23,844 secondary with respective success rates of 85.78 and 70.93 per cent. The total number of operations verified by Civil Surgeons amounted to 62,177 primary and 5,221 re-vaccinations, and by Native Superintendents of Vaccination 224,163 primary and 49,151 re-vaccinations. The average percentages of inspections to the total inspected were 14.61 primary and 5.66 re-vaccinations by Civil Surgeons, and 52.68 primary and 53.26 re-vaccinations by Superintendents.

172. The method of vaccinating calves which had been previously in vogue at the Vaccine Depôt, Meiktila, was slightly modified with improved results. By the new method the average yield obtained from the cow calves is stated to be 48.2 grammes. There was less demand for lymph during the year owing to the relative absence of small-pox epidemics. The number of doses of glycerinated vaccine lymph issued was 755,114 against 757,518 in 1912-13, and 693,913 in 1911-12. The actual number of doses of vaccine prepared, 806,660, constituted a record for the Depôt. In 348,031 primary operations of which the results were communicated, the success-rate was 96.75 per cent. which is the best average yet obtained. The cost of the Depôt rose from Rs. 14,005 to Rs. 15,900, on account of an increase in the cost of European stores, and in the salaries of the staff. Thirty-six apprentice vaccinators were trained during the year, as compared with 32 in the preceding year. Of this number 35 obtained qualifying certificates. Progress was made during the year in the improvement of the Depôt.

Vaccine
Depôt, Meik-
tila.

173. Inoculators were found at work in several Districts, and to have originated outbreaks of plague. In the Pegu District where the Act for the prohibition of inoculation is in force, one inoculator, an ex-vaccinator, was convicted, and 22 persons, who had allowed themselves to be inoculated, were prosecuted and fined.

General.

The total expenditure on vaccination during the year was Rs. 2,04,873-1-8 as compared with Rs. 2,05,108-12-2 in 1912-13. The average cost of each successful operation for the whole Province was Re. 0-7-6 as against Re. 0-7-8 in the previous year, the District averages ranging from Re. 1-8-11 in the Ruby Mines District, to Re. 0-3-3 in the Sagaing District.

CHAPTER VII. INSTRUCTION.

REFERENCES:—

Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1913-14.
Statistics of British India, Parts VI and VII.

General System of Public Instruction.

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

Education.

Educational
numbers.

174. The University question is still under consideration. The site chosen is that now occupied by the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum, but the suitability of this site is being questioned by those most interested and it is not unlikely that the University will ultimately be located in a much more extensive and picturesque site in the suburbs of Rangoon. The revision of the rules and syllabus of the Patamabyan Examinations and the reconstitution of the Committee were taken in hand and important changes were made. There is now no special test for the Patamagyaw. The candidate gaining the highest marks in the Patamagyaw Examination is declared the Patamagyaw for the year. The "Mulathincha," which is a special examination in Arithmetic established for *p̄ngyi's*, has proved very popular. A fund similar to that established for poor European children was sanctioned for the poor children of other nationalities. The scheme for providing Elementary teachers has been considerably extended and is proving successful. Two Elementary classes were attached to *p̄ngyi kyaungs* and there is a keen desire for more classes. With a view to developing Primary education six Deputy Inspectors of Schools were placed on special duty. The reports of these officers have not yet been received, but one result of their labours so far has been the large number of new schools, especially monastic, that have come on to the list of registered schools. The number of Deputy Inspectors increased from 67 to 72, and the total number of officers in the Subordinate service from 591 to 661. Other matters of interest during the year include the holding of a Commercial examination in connection with the Midland Counties Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham, the abolition of primary scholarships in European Schools, the modification of the rules of admission of non-European children into European Schools, and the awarding of Junior University Scholarships on the results of the Anglo-Vernacular High School Final in place of the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University.

Number of
schools and
scholars, and
expenditure.

175. The number of educational institutions of all kinds was 24,283 and the attendance 504,928 of whom 101,639 were girls. The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school-going age was 43.48 and of female scholars to the female population 11.42. The numbers for 1912-13 were:— institutions 23,590 and attendance 459,593 of whom 83,784 were girls. Institutions increased by 2.9 per cent. and attendance by 9.9 per cent. Of the total number of institutions 7,066 were public, with an attendance of 324,085 and 17,217 private with 180,843 pupils.

The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 61,54,672 as compared with Rs. 53,36,146 in 1912-13; an increase of nearly Rs. 8.2 lakhs. Funds were provided from the following sources: Provincial Rs. 25,71,544, District Cess Funds Rs. 5,67,517, Municipal Funds Rs. 4,47,180, School Fees Rs. 18,48,457, and Private Sources Rs. 7, 2,974. There has been an increase under each source, the largest being Rs. 3.4 lakhs under the head "Provincial" and Rs. 1.95 lakh under that of "Fees." Of the total Provincial expenditure nearly Rs. 11 lakhs were contributed from Imperial Funds. Of this contribution the Public Works Department spent a little over Rs. 3 lakhs on the construction of Government

buildings, whilst the Education Department spent nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs from non-recurring grants almost entirely on building and equipment grants. About Rs. 4½ lakhs have also been expended by the department from the special recurring grant, Rs. 2.42 lakhs of this amount being accounted for by Elementary education for boys, and Rs. 0.57 lakh by education for girls.

Direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 40.05 lakhs and indirect to Rs. 21.49 lakhs. The amounts under these two heads in 1912-13 were Rs. 34.81 lakhs and Rs. 18.55 lakhs respectively. The average expenditure per head of population rose from Re. 0.7-0 to Re. 0.8-2. The average cost of educating each pupil in Arts Colleges fell from Rs. 416-6-4 to Rs. 378-3-1, but it rose in Secondary Schools from Rs. 23-7-8 to Rs. 24-1-9 and in Primary Schools from Rs. 4-9-7 to Rs. 4-9-8.

176. The term "Primary School" includes all European, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools teaching up to the Fourth Standard. It also includes, for certain purposes, the Primary Department (Standards I to IV) of Secondary Schools. Public Primary institutions increased from 5,321 in 1912-13 to 5,645. There was an increase in both Boys' and Girls' Schools. The attendance in Public Primary institutions rose from 184,356 to 213,746. The slight increase in 1912-13 and the substantial increase in 1913-14 may be taken as indications that the decline in Primary education, which began in 1909-10, has been arrested. The expenditure on Primary Schools for boys was Rs. 21,49,555 as against Rs. 18,77,876, these figures including the cost of Primary Departments of Secondary Schools. The cost was met as follows:—From Provincial Funds, Rs. 5,13,782, District Cess Funds Rs. 4,20,860, Municipal Funds Rs. 2,10,622, fees and other sources Rs. 10,04,291.

Primary education.

The total cost of Primary Education for boys and girls was approximately Rs. 24.8 lakhs. In 1912-13 the cost was about Rs. 21.8 lakhs.

177. Secondary schools are those in which there are standards higher than the Fourth. This paragraph, however, deals only with Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools, and not with those for Europeans and for girls. The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys rose from 110 to 116 and the attendance from 22,652 to 25,251. Of the pupils attending these schools 5.9 per cent. were in the High School stage, 34.7 in the Middle stage, 38.0 in the Upper Primary and 21.4 in the Lower Primary. The number of Vernacular Secondary schools rose from 804 to 861 and the attendance from 59,648 to 67,340. There was in the High School stage an increase of two schools and twelve pupils. The percentages of attendance in the various stages of Vernacular schools were 0.7 in the High School stage, 10.0 in the Middle, 20.4 in the Upper Primary, and 69.5 in the Lower Primary. In both Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools the percentage in the High School stage has slightly risen, but the figures generally show little variation from those for 1912-13.

Secondary education.

The results of the public examinations in Secondary Schools were as follows:—

	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented	Number passed.
Anglo-Vernacular High School Final	169	94	249	141
Calcutta University Matriculation	275	225	355	257
Anglo-Vernacular Standard VII	1,247	950	2,116	1,057
Vernacular Standard IX	60	29	43	21
Vernacular Standard VII	1,673	305	1,925	837

(N.B.—These figures include girls attending boys' schools.)

CHAP.
VII—
INSTRUC-
TION.

The expenditure on Secondary education rose from Rs. 22,16,782 to Rs. 25,61,044. Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 7,80,163, District Cess Funds Rs. 2,08,148, Municipal Funds Rs. 3,11,198, Fees Rs. 10,32,356 and Private Sources Rs. 2,29,179.

Collegiate
education.

178. There was a large increase in the number of College students by 109. The average number monthly on the rolls in the Government College rose from 311 to 411 and in the Baptist College from 42 to 62. The attendance in the Law Class at the Government College was 14 against 8 in the previous year. In the last five years the average number of students in the two Colleges has risen from 256 to 473. The large majority of students are Burmans, but it is to be noted that Mahomedans have increased from ten in 1912-13 to twenty-three in 1913-14.

The results of the University Examinations at the two Colleges were as follows:—

Examinations.	1912-13			1913-14.		
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.
B. A.	45	28	62.2	55	23	41.8
B. Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. T. ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	100.0
I. A.	113	75	65.4	116	48	41.4
I. Sc.	9	7	77.8	10	8	80.0

These figures do not include private students of whom one passed the B.A. eight the I. A. and one the I. Sc.

The small number of passes in the B. A. and I. A. examinations was due chiefly to failures in English and Logic. This seems to indicate that the marking in English was stricter than in the previous year.

During the year there were 11 Burma students at the Medical College, Calcutta; 30 at the Royapuram Medical School, Madras; 32 at the Government Medical School, Rangoon; and 2 at the Engineering College, Sibpur.

The expenditure on Collegiate education rose from Rs. 1,46,988 to Rs. 1,78,884. This was met as follows:—Provincial Funds, Rs. 1,01,368; Fees Rs. 41,065; and Private Sources Rs. 36,451.

Technical
education.

179. The number of technical institutions was 10 with an attendance of 566 pupils. In 1912-13 the number was six and the attendance 421 pupils. The increase is due to the placing of three commercial schools in Rangoon on the list of public schools and to the opening of a Dressmaking Department at St. Matthew's Girls' School, Moulmein.

The attendance in the Government School of Engineering, Insein, rose from 33 in 1912-13 to 42, in spite of the restriction against the admission of non-domiciled Indians. With a view to making the school more popular, especially among Burmans, several changes in the training of the students, both on the Civil Engineering and Mechanical sides, have been made and practical training has received more attention. The increase in the percentage of Burman students, 18 in 1912-13 to 54 in 1913-14, is encouraging. There was a considerable falling off in the numbers attending the three private industrial schools.

Training
schools.

180. There were 12 Normal Schools as in the previous year, eight for men and four for women. Of these, five were Government and seven aided institutions. The total number of Normal students, including students in Elementary Training classes, was 716 against 494 in 1912-13. Of that number 127 were students in Elementary Training classes, the number of which was increased by six. The

numbers of certificated or trained teachers in the Province have risen considerably, Vernacular 1,776 to 2,066; Anglo-Vernacular 50 to 1,032; and European 150 to 164. For the first time two students of the Government Normal School, Rangoon, both female, took the B. T. Examination of the Calcutta University and both passed in the first division.

CHAP. VII.—
INSTRUCTION.

The Normal School curriculum was revised during the year. The expenditure on Normal Schools rose from Rs. 1,80,372 to Rs. 1,84,152. Provincial Funds provided Rs. 1,69,136, and the remainder came from fees and other sources.

181. The number of European Schools was 32, the same as in 1912-13. The attendance rose from 4,416 to 4,642. These figures include 592 pupils who are not Europeans. The actual number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in all schools was 4,487 as compared with 4,142 in 1912-13. The largest European Boys' School is St. Paul's, Rangoon, with 530 pupils, and the largest Girls' School, St. John's Convent, Rangoon, with 323 pupils. There is only one Government European School in Burma, that at Maymyo, with 193 pupils. During the year 3 men passed the B. A., 2 men and 7 women the I. A., 5 men the I. Sc., one boy the Matriculation, 15 boys and 16 girls the European High School, and 2 boys the Anglo-Vernacular High School Final.

European Schools.

The total expenditure on European education rose from Rs. 4,31,722 to Rs. 5,37,336. Of this amount Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 2,13,796 and the remainder came from Municipal Funds, fees, and private sources. The large increase is due chiefly to expenditure on buildings and equipment.

182. There were 119 public and 262 private schools for Mahomedans. In the previous year there were 111 public and 233 private schools. The number of Mahomedan pupils increased in both public and private schools, in public schools from 9,917 to 11,118 and in private from 5,564 to 7,131. The number of Mahomedan girls has risen from 1,870 to 2,288 in public schools and from 1,345 to 1,682 in private schools. Two Mahomedans took the B.A. degree, two passed the I. A. Examination, 17 the Matriculation and 11 the Anglo-Vernacular High School Final. During the year a conference of leading Mahomedan gentlemen was held and a Committee was formed to draw up proposals for the improvement and expansion of Mahomedan education. The report of the Committee is now under the consideration of Government.

Education of Mahomedans and special classes.

There were 1,320 public schools for special classes as against 1,276 in 1912-13 and the attendance of 47,593 shows an increase of 5,589. Private schools for special classes numbered 875 with an attendance of 10,524 as compared with 865 and 11,528 in 1912-13. The majority of these schools are for Karen, Shans, Talaings and Tamils come next in number. Government schools are maintained for Chins at Falam, Tiddim and Mindat, for Kachins at Simkataba, and for Shans at Lashio, Hsipaw and Taunggyi. The school at Taunggyi is Anglo-Vernacular and intended chiefly for the sons of Shan Chiefs.

183. In 1912-13 the increase in the number of girls was shown as 4,416, a figure well above the normal rate of increase. This figure however was far exceeded in 1913-14 when the number of girls in public schools rose from 80,325 to 97,050 showing an increase of 16,725 or nearly 21 per cent. In private schools the number rose from 3,459 to 4,589. The number of public girls' schools was 706, showing an increase of 15. Of these, five which are Vernacular are maintained by Government. The percentage of girls attending boys' schools to the total number of girls attending school was 76.6 as against 74.8 in 1912-13. The distribution of girls over the various stages was as follows: College 7, High 172, Middle 1,851, Upper Primary 9,557, Lower Primary 85,041, and Special Schools, 454. The numbers that passed examinations were B. T. 2, I.A. 7, Matriculation 4, Anglo-Vernacular High School Final 2, and European High School 17. The total expenditure on the education of girls rose from Rs. 4,67,112 to Rs. 5,33,539. This amount represents 9 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

Female education.

Institution
Reformatory
School.

184. Although the number of admissions during the year was smaller than that of the year previous, the number released was also smaller. Thus the year closed with 101 boys against 94 in 1912-13. The removal of the school to Thazi has been decided upon. The buildings of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Thazi, after the necessary additions and alterations have been made, will be used for the Reformatory School. New rules have been introduced with a view to improving the condition of the boys and to emphasizing the educational character of the school.

Literature and the Press.

Publications
registered.

185. The number of publications registered during the year was 362 as compared with 338 in 1912. Of these 186 were written in Burmese, 75 in Pali-Burmese, 35 in Pali, and 35 in English. The Urdu and Chin languages are not represented, but works in Bengali, Pwo-Karen and Tangthu have been added. There has been an increase in the number of authors especially of *pangyis*. The only biography published was a brief sketch of the life of Dr. Judson, the Pioneer Baptist Missionary to Burma. The number of dramas registered during the year is insignificant, 5 only as compared with 37 in 1912. No reason has been offered for this large decrease. Eleven works of fiction were published as compared with thirteen in 1912. The story of "Maung Bala" written in Burmese by U Ba Bo is semi-religious in character and intended to point out to Buddhists the folly of practising charity injudiciously. One hundred and ninety-five of the total number of publications are on religious subjects, an increase of 50 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. The increase is confined to the Buddhist religion, and it is suggested that it is due rather to competition among the printing presses than to any special activity among the Buddhist societies. The publications treat of the usual subjects, such as the Scriptures with commentaries, the classical stories of Gautama Buddha's birth, the way to attain Nirvana, rules for meditation and prayer, and the practising of charity. It is worthy of note that the number of works written in the Pali language has declined from 48 to 34. Miscellaneous works were slightly more numerous than in 1912 and together with works on religion furnish over 75 per cent. of the total publications for the year.

Presses,
newspapers
and periodicals.

186. Excluding the three Government Presses there were 160 presses in Burma at the end of the year as compared with 134 in the previous year. The number of presses in Rangoon and Mandalay rose respectively from 58 to 64 and 28 to 29. Of the remaining presses, the Tharrawaddy, Amherst and Prome Districts supplied 14, 14 and 10 respectively. Fifty-five newspapers and 28 periodicals were published during the year as compared with 54 and 21 in 1912-13. There were three daily newspapers in English, two in Burmese, one in English and Burmese, one in Tamil, and one in Chinese. Of the remaining newspapers, four were published tri-weekly, 11 bi-weekly, 19 weekly and 13 monthly. Of the periodicals other than those published at Government Presses three are in Karen, one in English and Burmese, and the remainder in English or Burmese.

Literary Societies.

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

Rangoon
Societies.

187. No new societies have been reported during the year, and there is little of literary interest to note about existing societies. The Literary Society increased its membership from 123 to 140, and purchased 443 new books during the year. Three lectures were delivered before the Rangoon Teachers' Association, and a prize was awarded for the best essay on the "Teaching of English to Asiatics."

A list of Talaing manuscripts preserved in the Amherst District has been compiled under the auspices of the Bernard Free Library, and some of these manuscripts are being copied for deposit in the library. Interesting papers were read at the meetings of the Burma Research Society during the year.

COPY.
VIL-
INSTRUC-
TION.

Arts and Sciences.

188. The Burman art industries have suffered from the competition between their products and the inferior but cheaper and more useful articles imported from abroad. The most flourishing of the Burmese arts is perhaps in silver-work which has the advantage of a large market for its products in this country. The principal centres for silver-work are Rangoon, Mandalay, Pegu, Dabain and Thayetmyo, but it is not confined to these centres. Wood-carving has more workers than any of the other art industries, but is probably less in demand than it used to be owing to the supply of cheap tinsel and other decorations. Ivory-carving is confined for the most part to Moulmein. The lacquer-ware industry, the principal centre for which is at Pagan, is also suffering from competition with goods imported from Europe. Wrought-iron work is at present confined to the making of pagoda *htis* and screens of metal work for religious buildings and there is room for development in this industry. The principal centres of the brass-ware industry are in Upper Burma, but the industry has not reached a high stage of development. Although some artistic work is turned out, Burmese pottery can scarcely at present be classed as an art industry. Speaking generally Burmese art, though by no means dead, is in much need of encouragement, and it is a matter for regret that no exhibitions of art handicrafts were held during the year outside Rangoon. A welcome feature of the year is the offer made by the Rangoon Municipality of six scholarships to art workers' apprentices resident in Rangoon. These scholarships are of course in addition to those already given by the Local Government.

The Annual Provincial Art Handicraft Exhibition was held at Rangoon in February 1914. There was a slight falling off in the number of exhibits, but out-stations were well represented. The quality of the exhibits was generally good, the low relief silver work being of a specially high order of merit. Statuettes, both in silver and bronze, and niello works, showed accurate and careful work. There is a lack of finish and details about most of the Burmese wood-carving, and the artists need to study anatomy more closely. In ivory-carving with a good general standard there were some exhibits of outstanding merit, and the exhibits of lacquer were up to the average. The classes for goldsmiths attracted little competition.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

REFERENCE:—

Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for the year 1913-14.

189. The staff attached to the Archæological Survey in Burma, though small, has carried out some successful work during the year.

The Architectural Survey of the Mandalay Palace and the first part of the monograph on the Ananda Temple at Pagan were practically completed. Of the other main items on the programme of work for the year, the completion of the monograph on the terra-cotta plaques with jātaka scenes from the Petleik Pagoda at Pagan was delayed because 226 out of the 550 jātaka stones were missing at the Petleik Pagoda. The materials for the compilation of the guide books on Pagan and Mandalay have been collected and only require arrangement. As usual the preservation of ancient monuments has received the attention of the Archæological Department, and mention may be made of the special repairs carried out at the Upāli Thein, the Seinnyet Ania Temple, and the Pathothamya Temple at Pagan. The Upāli Thein or ordination bell is said to have been built during the reign of Anawratha (1044-1077 A. D.), but its principal interest lies in the frescoes it contains. The other two buildings are probably of even older date. A good deal of excavation was carried out during the year at Yathemyo and neighbouring sites at Pegu, and work of a similar nature was done at Twante. A special feature of the year was the discovery of a number of old Talaing inscriptions and relics. At the sites of the Shwegugyi and Ajapāla Pagodas in the Pegu District, erected in the 15th century A.D., 66 terra-cotta plaques were discovered and a number of them bore inscriptions in Talaing. Much still remains to be done in this District which is rich in Talaing relics. The appointment of an Epigraphist has been sanctioned, and it is hoped that it will now be possible both to make use of the mass of information already available in Burmese inscriptions, and to bring to light more Talaing epigraphs.

The Yezagyo village-tract in the Upper Chindwin District was notified during the year under sections 20 and 23 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. The cost of the archæological survey was Rs. 24,819, whilst the sums spent on archæological works amounted to Rs. 30,249, towards which a grant of Rs. 8,000 was made by the Government of India. Sanction was given during the year to a considerable increase in the value of the archæological scholarship.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFERENCES:—

- Report of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of Burma for the year 1913.
Statistics of British India, Part VI.
Report on the working of the Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1914.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

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

Ecclesiastical.

190. For nearly six months of the year the Bishop of Rangoon was absent on leave, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Cory acting as Commissary during his absence. In furtherance of the scheme for building a church in every District headquarters in the Province, a small church was erected at the expense of a private donor on land granted by Government at Ma-ubin, and with the exception of the tower, the building of the Burma Memorial Church at Maymyo was completed.

Stationery.

191. As in previous years the bulk of the paper used for official purposes continued to be supplied by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, from the Indian Mills. The cost of stationery issued to General Departments and Government Presses in Burma during the year was Rs. 76,099 and Rs. 2,04,944, respectively. As compared with 1st year the figures show an increase of Rs. 3,788 under General Departments and a decrease of Rs. 67,794 under Government Presses.

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

192. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three articles were examined in the Medico-Legal Department as against 1,519 articles in the preceding year. Though the number of human poisoning cases investigated has shown a decrease from 259 in 1912 to 210 in 1913, the number of articles examined rose from 596 to 782. The number of stain cases (blood and seminal) increased by 76. Two hundred and seventy-two articles were examined for the presence of poison with positive results in the case of 115. In 63 of these articles arsenic was detected. In the General Analytical Department the number of articles examined increased from 46,150 in 1912 to 46,629 in the year of report. This increase is due to the work conducted for the Excise Department relating to cocaine, morphia, ganja and opium. One thousand one hundred and sixty-four articles were examined in the Bacteriological Department, which, as compared with the work of last year shows an increase of 343 examinations. Two hundred and seventy-six samples of blood were examined for the Widal's reaction for typhoid, paratyphoid and Malta fever, 66 more than in 1912; 88 blood smears were examined for malarial parasites. There was a decrease in the number of waters examined. Only 55 samples of water were examined in 1913 for fitness for drinking purposes as against 161 in 1912. The new laboratory building was completed and occupied on the 1st April 1913.

Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing.

CHAP. IX.—
MISCELLANEOUS.

193. The Government Presses in the Province are three in number, *vis.*, the Central Press in Rangoon, the Jail Branch Press, also in Rangoon, and the Maymyo Branch Press. The work which is carried out at these presses is chiefly printing for Government Departments and has been noticed in Chapter VII, *supra*, in the section entitled "Literature and the Press." The receipts as shown in the books of the Accountant-General which include payments made to the Treasury direct, amounted to Rs. 53,151 in the year of report against Rs. 54,231 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,85,387 against Rs. 4,29,235. Printing work to the value of Rs. 21,700 was given out to private presses as compared with Rs. 21,000 in the previous year. The value of outturn of work from the Central Press, including the amount paid to private presses, was Rs. 3,28,149, from the Jail Press Rs. 90,663, and from the Maymyo Branch Press Rs. 14,522, in all Rs. 4,33,334. The corresponding total for 1912-13 was Rs. 4,10,347. The value of Dead Stock at the three presses, exclusive of land and buildings, is estimated at Rs. 6,69,262.