



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA

(FOR THE YEAR 1935-36. *list*) *Discontinued*
Miss Rolfe
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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Burma

For the Year 1935-36.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Changes in the Administration.—His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was Governor during the year, save for a period of four months' leave, during which the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Thomas) Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S., officiated as Governor, his place as Finance Member being taken by Mr. Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd, C.S.I., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner. In August 1935, Sir Thomas Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S., resigned and the Hon'ble Mr. Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed Finance Member in his place.

The territorial changes of importance were the reconstitution of the townships in the Tharrawaddy District, the constitution of the Triangle Subdivision with headquarters at Sumprabum in the Myitkya District and the constitution of three subdivisions known as Akyab, Kyauktaw and Buthidaung in the Akyab District.

As the financial recovery of the Province had only just started during the year, the reductions already made as the inevitable result of financial stringency were maintained and several additional appointments were held in abeyance.

2. Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs. Shan States.—The League of Nations appointed a Boundary Commission consisting of two British and two Chinese Commissioners and a neutral Chairman with a casting vote for determining the boundary between Burma and Yunnan along what is known as the Treaty line. The work has not yet been completed and it was resumed again in January 1937. The first full meeting of the Frontier Courts since 1931 held at Nawngata turned out to be a distinct success. Relations with the Siamese and the French

Indo-China authorities continue to be harmonious. The presence of a Military Police Column in the North of Kengtung had an excellent effect in stopping trans-border raids. The year marked the transition from administrative control by the Federation of the Medical, Educational and Public Works services to an increased measure of control by the States. The fourteenth Session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held at Taunggyi in March 1936.

There was no improvement in economic conditions, and the standard of living remained the same.

In the Karenni States the year was generally uneventful except for the visit by His Excellency Sir Hugh and Lady Stephenson in December 1935.

In the Chin Hills District, economic conditions were still bad, as money was very scarce and petty trade with the plains was poor. A severe epidemic of cholera resulted in 338 deaths. Good progress was made with education except in the Kanpetlet Subdivision and the Military Police Battalion continued to do good work. Crime was normal except for the prevalence of unimportant murder cases. Progress was made in the administration of the new areas where the people are simple, quiet and well-behaved.

In Bhamo District a very successful frontier meeting with China was held at Nawngma near Namkham. In the Myitkyina District another successful frontier meeting was held at Sima. But for these two successful frontier meetings the year was generally uneventful. There is a notable tendency in the Mogaung area among the more sophisticated Kachins who earn money over sugar-cane to resort to litigation in preference to going to the *dumas* as usual. In both Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts opium smuggling continues to be a major problem, the magnitude of which can be gauged from the seizures, which in Myitkyina amounted to 108,742 tolas and in Bhamo to 34,047 tolas.

Gold washing continues in both Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts but the results are unsatisfactory. Generally speaking, gold prospecting is using up a lot of money but is productive of very little return.

3. *Administration of the Land.*—Minor amendments were made in the Land Revenue Rules and Directions but the substantive law remained unchanged.

The Land Revenue demand, including irrigation credits but excluding cess, was Rs. 380'71 (336'66) lakhs. Remissions amounted to Rs. 10'25 (10'99) lakhs and collections including arrears and irrigation credits were Rs. 371'02 (326'66) lakhs. Outstandings on the 30th June 1936 were Rs. 5'84 (7'40) lakhs.

Survey, Resurvey and Settlement operations were carried out on a wider scale than in the previous year owing to slight improvement in the

finances of the Province. Except in the Pegu and Insein Districts, the result of the Settlement operations undertaken during the year was in the direction of enhancement of the revenue demand. Temporary reductions, however, in the demand on individual holdings in which resettlement has resulted in a large enhancement will reduce for a period of years the total increase in the demand.

Occupied, assessed and cultivated areas under supplementary survey rose to 19'21 (19'05), 15'68 (15'67) and 15'86 (15'77) million acres, respectively. The area of land sold during the year was 543,788 (645,206) acres. Land values continued to remain low.

Conditions were much better in the Government estates where the total interest of Rs. 30,582 due on loans and Rs. 2'67 lakhs of the principal were recovered during the year. Except in the Pegu District the estates were administered by Deputy Commissioners without additional staff. In the Rangoon Government Estate conditions were easier and the demand for sites was good, partly owing to an improvement in the economic situation and partly to the 1934 reductions in rent.

The transfer of land to non-agriculturists still continues, but the rate has definitely slowed down during the year. The area let to tenants further increased to 9'02 (8'85) million acres. Rents continued high but except in Myaungmya the relations between land-lords and tenants are reported to be tolerably harmonious.

4. *Legislation.*—Of the Bills pending before the Legislative Council at the beginning of the year five became law as Burma Acts I, II, III, IV and IX. One pending Bill was dropped with the consent of the member in charge. Of the 10 Bills introduced during the year four were passed into law. One of the Bills introduced, viz. The Burma Criminal Law Amendment (Amendment) Bill, 1936, was thrown out twice by the Council. All the Burma Acts promulgated during the year were amending Acts. Nine Acts affecting Burma were passed by the Indian Legislature. The Governor-General promulgated two Ordinances and two Acts affecting Burma. No enactments were extended to the Shan States during the year.

5. *Police.*—As part of the general retrenchment and reorganization scheme the Police Department reduced a major portion of the temporary staff which was taken on during the rebellion. The combined strength of permanent and temporary forces at the end of the year therefore showed a decrease of 575 persons. Above factors together with other economies contributed a saving of Rs. 2'31 lakhs in the cost of this Department. Housing was reported to be still defective.

The position with regard to crime may be described as normal. There were welcome decreases in serious crime and in serious offences against the person. But there was a remarkable increase in minor

offences against property such as theft and cattle-theft. Owing to the repeal of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, vigorous action was launched under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure against criminals. Action under the Criminal Tribes Act was taken against only two criminal gangs. The Motor Vehicles Department both in Rangoon and in the districts was able to cope with a marked increase in motor traffic. The number of accidents in Rangoon showed an increase, but the number of accidents decreased in the districts. The number of fatal accidents in the districts increased from 46 to 55, but in Rangoon fell from 20 to 19.

6. *Village Administration.*—Village administration showed little variation from the usual lines. The amalgamation policy of Government was continued throughout the year, thus enhancing the average remuneration of headmen by Rs. 9.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—The Hon'ble Judges reported that the administration of criminal justice was on the whole as satisfactory as it was in the previous year. The average duration of criminal trials remained the same as in the previous year, but the percentage of interference by the High Court in appeals from Sessions Courts increased appreciably. Hence the Hon'ble Judges consider that there is still some room for improvement in the administration of criminal justice in the Province.

8. *Jail Department.*—The administration of the Jail Department was maintained on the same standard of efficiency. The health of the prisoners was good and as usual their physical condition showed improvement as a result of the prison regime. The marked improvement in discipline is due to the introduction of modern methods of dealing with convicts, the institution of the Central (Jail) Revisory Board and the prospect of early release under the benefits of the remission system. The year was also conspicuous by the absence of fatal assaults in jails. Moreover, the progressive improvement in the quality of the staff and the greater appreciation of the nature and importance of their functions greatly contributed to the maintenance of better discipline. The Salvation Army Juvenile Adult Criminal Institution dealt with altogether 53 (56) young men whose general conduct was reported to be excellent.

9. *Civil Justice.*—The number and value of the suits filed in the High Court fell. But the number of suits instituted in the Rangoon Small Cause Court and in the Courts outside Rangoon increased. The Hon'ble Judges report that the improvement in the administration of justice in the Province is being well maintained. The most outstanding feature has been the absence of embezzlement in judicial offices during the year.

10. *Registration*.—The Registration Department showed a decrease for the seventh year in succession both in volume of registration and in the value of the property affected, the latter falling to Rs. 5'48 (8'85) crores. Though the number of instruments of mortgage increased by 1,539, the value decreased by Rs. 27'05 lakhs. However, the increase in the number of documents over the previous year's figure in this kind of document is encouraging as a sign of a slow revival of agricultural credit in the Province.

11. *Shipping*.—The trade handled by the Port of Rangoon showed a slight decrease of 347,639 tons during the year. Passengers arriving at and departing from Rangoon by sea increased to 250,656 (227,040) and 210,969 (204,290), respectively. Including other ports, the aggregate tonnage of vessels entering all the ports of Burma was 6,070,330 (6,290,613) and the tonnage of vessels clearing 6,059,249 (6,270,740).

During the year there were 13 casualties to sea-going vessels within the Port of Rangoon. Five casualties connected with inland vessels also occurred, all outside Rangoon. Lighthouses and lightships functioned satisfactorily during the year. The health of the light-keepers and crew of the lightvessels was satisfactory.

12. *Agriculture*.—The occupied area rose to 21'02 (20'90) million acres, and the gross area sown to 18'33 (18'07) million acres. The gross area sown for the year constitutes a record for the Province. The area under rice declined for the fourth year in succession, being 11'87 (12'01) million acres, owing to unfavourable rainfall especially in Upper Burma. Among other crops, sesamum and groundnuts at 1,503,668 (1,419,000) acres and 660,141 (625,000) acres, respectively, showed an increase. The area under cotton continued to expand and reached the record figure of 507,853 (442,203) acres. Beans of all kinds and gram under the stimulation of better prices reached the record figures at 1,140,593 (918,677) acres and 273,962 (215,808) acres, respectively. But the area under millet declined to 528,505 (597,322) acres.

13. *Agricultural Department*.—The Agricultural College, Mandalay, remained closed to students as a measure of economy. No students have been recruited since June 1930, and this may lead to a lack of staff which is liable to endanger efficiency. During the year field experimental work has necessarily been curtailed for financial reasons. Rice research and cotton research financed from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee continued; general research made good progress in the hands of the specialists in the Agricultural College, Mandalay, which is now purely a research institute. The Government Farm Schools at

Mahlaing and Htaawbi, however, continued to function successfully. These farm schools are exceedingly valuable since the students are drawn exclusively from the cultivator class and subsequently return to work on their own holdings or occasionally become temporary demonstrators. These schools are regarded as one of the most hopeful lines of rural vocational education in the Province. The usual grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum to the American Baptist Mission Agricultural School, Pyinmana, was given.

During the year the provincial marketing staff has completed surveys on rice, wheat, groundnut, linseed, tobacco, oranges, apples, bananas, hides and skins, milk and eggs. The horticultural section at Mudon Central Farm is progressing very well and commercial consignments of mangosteens are sent to England yearly. The weekly bazaars started by the Agricultural Department some years ago at Kyaukpadaung, Thanbula and Shwebandaw are growing. The development of these bazaars is of particular interest now that a marketing section of the department has been constituted.

14. *Veterinary Department.*—The reorganization introduced in this department worked well during the year. Propaganda was carried out by the staff as usual. Very little field research work was carried out during the year owing to the shortage of staff. Laboratory research continued without interruption throughout the year. The quarantine stables were constructed at Insein by the Rangoon Turf Club and handed over to the Department.

During the year under report the activities of the Department were directed primarily to rinderpest control measures in the field, and the production in the laboratory of a vaccine against this disease. The Desiccated Goat Spleen Vaccine visualises a new conception of rinderpest control in this Province without very great and unjustifiable expense. Foot-and-mouth disease in mild form prevailed all over the Province but the mortality, as usual, was low. Other contagious diseases showed substantial increases except anthrax. An attempt has been made by posting three Veterinary Assistants during the open season to control the movements of cattle at the frontiers. The census of livestock shows a substantial reduction in equines and an increase in pigs; the figures may not be accurate in detail but indicate tendencies which common observation show to be in progress.

15. *Weather and Crops.*—In Lower Burma the season was on the whole favourable to paddy. In Upper Burma, the season was indifferent for cotton, but groundnuts and sesamum had a good year, while in the north of Shwabo District poor distribution of rainfall adversely affected yields. The yield of unhusked rice was estimated at 7,191,727 tons, an increase of nearly 720,000 tons or 11 per cent over that of the previous year. The estimated exportable surplus for the year was 3,500,000

tons, of which, 1,942,104 tons had been exported by the end of June 1936. This compares with an actual export in the previous calendar year 1935 of 3,139,142 tons. Though the total exports of rice and paddy in tons decreased, the value increased and again represented 40 per cent of the total exports of the Province.

The outturn of the sesamum crop declined owing to unfavourable rainfall. In spite of unfavourable weather the estimated outturn of groundnuts and cotton showed an increase owing to an increase in the area sown.

The improvement in paddy prices which started last year was fully maintained during the year. Early in the year when most cultivators dispose of their surplus produce, the prevailing price of best paddy averaged Rs. 85 per 100 baskets as compared with Rs. 82 in the previous year. The price of Rs. 108 was reached in the fourth week of October when there was a shortage of ready rice in Bombay and little paddy left to come on to the market in the Province. There was a further improvement on last year's rise in price of sesamum, groundnuts and millet, but the prices of gram and of the various kinds of beans were substantially lower than in the previous year.

16. *Co-operation.*—The approved reconstruction work in the Co-operative Department was carried on with great zeal and ardour. It is gratifying to record the increase in the number of societies from 2,138 to 2,149. The position is now very much healthier than it has been for some years. The number of societies in liquidation fell. However, the Department has over 75,000 acres of land as the net result of liquidation. The disposal of these lands presents a serious problem to the department.

The liquidation of the Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank continued. Of the other banks, the Prome, Henzada and Pegu Banks continued to experience difficulty, while the position of the Moulmein District Bank was satisfactory.

There were increases in the number of living Agricultural Credit Societies and Urban Societies and Town Banks, but the number of Cattle Insurance Societies remained at 239.

17. *Forests.*—Statistics relating to forest reserves, forest settlement, demarcations, etc., showed little variation from preceding years. All Working Plans field work was still in abeyance as a measure of economy but Silvicultural, Entomological and Economic research continued in the hands of departmental specialists. The most important work done by the Forest Economist was to revive the Indian *pyinkado* sleeper trade which has resulted in the signing of a three-year contract involving Rs. 6½ lakhs gain to this Province.

The outturn of timber increased owing to the desire of lessees to take advantage of the flat rate terms of the year, and to the exceptionally good floating season. The net forest revenue including Federated Shan States also increased to Rs. 155'75 (131'07). The major portion of the increase in revenue was from teak.

Mr. S. F. Hopwood, M.C., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, retired on the 23rd June 1935, after a distinguished career.

18. *Mines and Quarries.*—Activity continued in the mining industry, where the number of mines and workmen showed a substantial increase. The number of concessions granted indicated a rise from 252 to 309.

The number of accidents reported was 167, of which 21 (9) were fatal accidents. The general relations between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory. There were no strikes or lock-outs.

The total output of petroleum fell to 251,338,974 (254,760,070) gallons. The production of lead, silver, zinc and copper ore by the Burma Corporation, Limited, the sole mine in Burma for which returns are received, rose by 17,397 tons over the production of the previous year. The total production of tin concentrates increased to 4,268'16 (3,157'05) tons valued at Rs. 70,35,241 (54,60,113) and tungsten increased to 2,522'05 (1,245'99) tons valued at Rs. 26'30 (15'53) lakhs. Gold increased to 1,482'59 (889'86) ounces and other minerals and precious stones showed minor variations.

19. *Manufactures.*—Rice, timber and petroleum are the three most important factory industries in the Province. Among the smaller industries, a notable increase occurred in the number of persons employed in the sugar industry and the match industry, which industries are in their infancy in Burma but have made good progress.

The Factories Act, 1934, came into force on 1st January 1935, and widened control over matters affecting the health and safety of the worker, while special provision has for the first time been made for adolescents. Moreover, the maximum daily period of employment for children has been reduced from six to five hours. Apart from Government factories, there was an increase under every main head of employment except "Paper and Printing" and "Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass." The increased activity indicated a return to prosperity.

20. *Trade.*—The maritime trade of the Province continued to show an upward trend during the year. The aggregate trade increased from Rs. 77'64 crores to Rs. 81'11 crores. There was a slight decrease in the trade with India. Foreign imports increased but Indian imports decreased. But both foreign and Indian exports increased slightly. The favourable trade balance with foreign countries moved to Rs. 9'98

(8'36) crores, a noticeable feature being a marked advance in Burma's favour in the trade balance with the United Kingdom. The total net import duty increased to Rs. 4'10 (3'89) crores. Articles which mainly contributed to the increase in import duty were textile manufactures, articles of food and drink, tobacco and motor cars.

21. *Roads and Buildings.*—Consequent on the bringing out of abeyance of one post of Superintending Engineer, the Pegu Circle was re-opened. In order to cope with the extensive rectification of the serious damage caused by the floods of 1935 in the Meiktila District, a temporary subdivision was established. The total expenditure in communications was Rs. 35'92 (29'74) lakhs, of which Rs. 6'03 (4'27) lakhs were for Original Works. On buildings the expenditure was Rs. 20'17 (17'77) lakhs.

22. *Burma Railways.*—During the year there has been a serious decline in gross earnings which can be attributed almost entirely to a heavy decrease in the paddy and rice traffic carried by the Railway. The decrease in this traffic was due partly to a substantial increase in the tonnage of rice produced by a number of foreign countries which compete in the world rice market, and partly to uneconomic road competition. The net result was that the year closed with a shortage in gross earnings of Rs. 11'57 lakhs as compared with the earnings of the previous year. No new constructions or surveys were sanctioned during the year. The number of passengers found travelling without proper tickets numbered 205,885. There was only one serious accident in which there was a loss of life.

23. *Canals.*—Attention was paid to revetting the south bank at the Twantewa entrance, erecting silting fences in old channels and reconstructing the toll station buildings at Letpangon and Twantewa. Other revetment works were in progress on both the banks of the Chord Cut between Rangoon and the Letpangon throat. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5'73 (5'11) lakhs, the increase being due to the additional tolls realised from the passage through the widened canal of the larger mail and cargo steamers of Messrs. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. Gross receipts from the Pegu-Sittang Canal were Rs. 1'80 (1'97) lakhs, and the net receipts were Rs. 0'08 (1'33) lakhs. The decrease in the net results was due to the closure of the Tawa Lock for two months and to a fall in paddy traffic.

24. *Central Revenues.*—The receipts rose to Rs. 1,214'57 (1,177'33) lakhs. The increase of Rs. 37'24 (63'75) lakhs was under excise duty on motor spirit and sea customs duty on tobacco, textiles, motor cars and articles of food and drink. Income-tax decreased to Rs. 126'71 (136'42) lakhs. The fall was due to the reduction in the rates of surcharge and to smaller assessments from oil companies, particularly, Messrs. The Burmah Oil Company, Limited.

There were increases in the quantity of foreign salt imported and in the coasting trade in Burma-made salt. The total quantity of duty-paid salt consumed during the year increased by 11·79 per cent. The increase was chiefly in the consumption of foreign salt. The consumption per head of all varieties of salt amounted to 14·63 (13·21) pounds.

Under the head "Opium" there were no central receipts or expenditure as the cost of opium supplied to the Provincial Government is debited in the books of the Accountant-General, United Provinces.

25. *Provincial Revenue and Finance.*—Receipts amounted to Rs. 952·59 (969·91) lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 911·74 (932·35) lakhs. There was, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 40·85 (37·56) lakhs. The receipts for this year include Rs. 5 lakhs as a grant for the economic development and improvement of rural areas from the Central Government. The heads "Land Revenue," "Excise," "Forest" and "Irrigation" with capital account showed an increase of Rs. 19·27 lakhs, Rs. 3·60 lakhs, Rs. 18·64 lakhs and Rs. 4·15 lakhs, respectively. Compared with the previous year, the expenditure showed a nett decrease of Rs. 20·61 lakhs. Major increases occurred under the heads "Forests," Rs. 15·19 lakhs, "Civil Works", Rs. 11·64 lakhs, "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions", Rs. 6·73 lakhs. An increase of 12·82 lakhs took place owing to the transfer of "Hsenwicol suspense" from Federation to Provincial accounts. The main decrease in expenditure of Rs. 42·76 lakhs under the head "Subvention from the Central Road Development Account" was due (i) to absence of special adjustments (over Rs. 40 lakhs adjusted in 1934-35) and (ii) to the writeback in 1935-36 of a sum of Rs. 21·37 lakhs.

The increase in land revenue during the financial year 1935-36 was due to the increase in the area assessed and to the acceleration in the collection. The figures for the agricultural year 1935-36 also showed an increase due to the temporary reductions of demand sanctioned by Government being smaller. Under Excise, revenue from alcoholic liquor increased, but revenue from opium decreased. Seizures of contraband opium also fell to 542,966 (621,310) tolas. The import of foreign liquor increased to 626,944 (496,785) liquid gallons and the value to Rs. 27·51 (25·62). Since 1927-28, this is the first year in which the volume of liquor imported showed an increase. Revenue from "country spirit" also rose owing to the reduction in distillers' prices with effect from the 1st July 1935, combined with the reduced rates of duty and the fixation of maximum retail prices. Seizures of cocaine reached the high figure of 716,600 (621,632) grains.

The decline in stamp revenue continued, the gross receipts being Rs. 42·39 (43·51) lakhs, owing to general stagnation of business.

Forest revenue increased to Rs. 133·09 (114·45) lakhs from Burma proper and to Rs. 11·34 (8·31) lakhs in the Federated Shan States.

The gross revenue from irrigation works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 62'50 (60'55) lakhs and the working expenses were Rs. 27'11 (29'47) lakhs.

26. *Rangoon Corporation.*—The financial position of the Rangoon Corporation was satisfactory and sound with a revenue surplus of Rs. 32'91 (29'73) lakhs. The net loan liability was Rs. 96'80 (103'77) lakhs or Rs. 24-2-9 per head of population. The total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 89'52 (88'41) lakhs.

Expenditure increased to Rs. 86'94 (86'57) lakhs. The largest increases were shown under "Hospitals and Dispensaries," Rs. 40,189, "Water-supply," Rs. 38,235 and "Payments to sinking fund," Rs. 81,262. The biggest decreases were shown under "Public Works—Roads," Rs. 56,558 and "Public Instruction—Contribution," Rs. 39,564.

The total assessed annual value of property as at the 31st March 1936 was Rs. 290'17 (295'97) lakhs. The decrease is much less than in the previous year, thus indicating a tendency towards the end of deflation of property values in Rangoon. New properties assessed consisting principally of dwelling houses in suburban areas showed the highest figure since 1925.

27. *Rangoon Development Trust.*—As regards the Rangoon Development Trust, the income of the Government Estate rose to Rs. 19'38 (13'64) lakhs. The rental collections increased by a sum of Rs. 9,760, as more leases were issued under the reduced rentals following the revision. The principal increase was due to the receipt of approximately Rs. 5½ lakhs from the appreciation of securities held in the Sinking Fund of Loan No. 30 under the head "Miscellaneous." The expenditure under General Development was Rs. '92 ('85) lakh. The General Development Fund Revenue Account closed with a capital closing balance of Rs. 3'72 (4'46) lakhs. The Government Estate Revenue Account closed with a capital closing balance of Rs. 24,579 (Rs. 10,61,263 debit). Judging from the financial outcome of the year, the Trust has emerged from the economic storm, and can once more give its full energies to the work that began in 1852.

28. *Rangoon Port Trust.*—The Rangoon Port Trust began the year with a balance of Rs. 9'25 (9'04) lakhs and closed with a balance of Rs. 8'61 lakhs. Income decreased to Rs. 72'06 (75'35) lakhs, while expenditure increased to Rs. 69'52 (67'34) lakhs. The total liabilities in respect of loans raised for capital expenditure were reduced from Rs. 504'29 to Rs. 491'28 lakhs. The balance at the credit of the Reserve Funds at the end of the year was Rs. 123'37 (123'46) lakhs.

29. *Other Local Funds.*—The year 1935-36 was the thirteenth year since District Councils were established. It is satisfactory to note that

there was an increase in their income owing to more receipts in the income from cess and from ferry and slaughter-house licence fees. There was also a welcome increase in the income of municipalities outside Rangoon. But the receipts of the 24 Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds fell. The total income and expenditure in each class of local authority was :—

	Income. Rs. (lakhs).	Expenditure. Rs. (lakhs).
District Councils	79'20 (72'57)	70'28 (66'05)
Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds	11'09 (11'25)	10'74 (10'77)
Municipal Committees	68'04 (66'96)	64'75 (65'34)
Town Committees	4'62 (4'53)	4'10 (3'95)
Total	163'13 (155'64)	149'87 (146'11)

30. *Public Health.*—The increase in the birth rate to a figure of 33'03 (30'22) is very probably due to an improvement in the recording of statistics rather than a material variation in the actual rates, as the actual total of births registered is the highest yet recorded in this Province. In spite of a severe cholera outbreak, the death rate is only 20'42 (20'62) which is 0'20 less than the previous year. The infant mortality rate of 186'04 (219'39) is an encouraging improvement, but it is still the second highest amongst the provinces of India.

A decrease in mortality occurred under small-pox, plague, fevers and "all other causes." There was an increase in the deaths attributed to cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea and injuries. The death rate from cholera is the highest since 1930. The year opened with a severe outbreak of epidemic cholera in the Irrawaddy Division. By May every division in the Province was infected in varying degrees. It declined steadily towards the end of the year, as anti-cholera measures were strenuously enforced. The highest mortality occurred in the Tenasserim Division, especially in the Mergui District.

31. *Medical Relief.*—The total number of hospitals open remained the same as last year (301). The total number of patients treated in State Public, Local Fund and Private Aided Hospitals in Burma during the year was 3,177,284 (3,091,413) which includes 2,055 patients treated by subsidized Medical Practitioners. Malaria, as usual, was the commonest complaint.

As regards expenditure, it is noteworthy that there was an increase of Rs. 40,000 approximately under "Fees and Contributions from Patients." The increase may presumably be attributed to the provision of more paying beds in hospitals for those who can afford to pay.

New buildings were added to the hospitals at Mayayo, Danabyu, Henzada and Yandoon. Very generous and handsome donations have

been given by Mr. B. Purcell of Mandalay, U Po Seik and Daw Ohn Pau of Danubyu, and Daw Mya of Henzada for new buildings and hospital equipments.

The standard of teaching was satisfactorily maintained at the Burma Government Medical School. There were 145 students on the rolls at the beginning of the year. The examination results showed a slight improvement on the previous year and are regarded as being satisfactory on the whole. The St. John's Ambulance Brigade was disbanded, as it was considered not of much benefit to the medical students, who are pursuing a course of medicine in the Medical School.

2,919 (3,022) patients attended the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, for treatment. The anti-rabic treatment was extended to out-station hospitals. The total attendance for the whole province was 3,431 (3,435). In the bacteriological section the total number of examinations increased to 25,122 (21,297) owing to increased activities of venereal clinics in Rangoon and out-station hospitals. On the research side, the observations taken for finding out the prevalence of leptospiral infestation in rats were concluded, but work on tropical typhus fevers still continued.

The accommodation in the two Mental Hospitals at Tadagale and Minbu remained the same. The overcrowding at Tadagale has abated to some extent in consequence of the discharge of a number of harmless patients to the care of their relations. The general health of the patients at both the hospitals was satisfactory. As a rule, all patients were subjected to thorough physical examinations, attention to general health, eradication of septic foci, examination of stools for ova of worms and examination of blood for signs of anæmia and specific infection. Restraint is hardly resorted to in these institutions at present. Hot baths, suitable exercises in the open air and quieting most of the excited patients were the means adopted in the treatment of the patients. At both the hospitals, every endeavour is made to make the patients happy.

32. *Education.*—The year started with the preliminary sessions of the Education Re-organization Committee. The year closed disastrously with the University and school system in a state of disorganization caused by "strikes." Consequently, the University and the High School examinations (including the Vernacular Tenth Standard examinations) had to be postponed from March to June.

The increase in enrolments was the most notable statistical feature of the year. The largest increase occurred in the vernacular schools, the increase being 15,500 schools. It is as yet premature to judge whether the increase will be a substantial gain or merely lead to an increase of the "wastage" in Vernacular schools. The financial statistics of the year disclose welcome facts owing to the increases in

total expenditure on education by over 10½ lakhs and total income from school fees by over 4½ lakhs of rupees. With better finances, the year saw the initiation of reorganization and reconstruction. During the year, a system of departmental examinations for Deputy Inspectors of Schools was inaugurated. In the Teachers' Training College a very satisfactory percentage qualified for the degree of B.Ed. in March 1935. A fairly satisfactory percentage of the students admitted to the University Trained Teachers' Certificate Course obtained certificates. The Vernacular Normal Schools continued to train teachers for the middle and high departments of Vernacular Schools. The number of Elementary Training Classes for the Elementary Teachers' Certificate was reduced. The training classes of elementary teachers for rural areas continued to function at Chaungwa for men and at Kyaukse for women. The Medical College and Medical School continued to function as did the Burmah Oil Company College of Engineering and the Government Technical Institute, Insein. Schools for special classes and races were maintained, mostly by the communities responsible for them except in the case of indigenous races, such as Karens, Chins and Kachins where a proportion of the schools was under public management.

The most outstanding event of the year was the outbreak of the University strike as a protest against the authority of the Principal of University College, of the Discipline Committee and of the Executive Committee of the Council of the University. The year saw the termination of Mr. D. J. Sloss' Principalship of University College after a period of sixteen years' distinguished service.

There was no new development in literature. Apart from the publication of U Ba E's book on Civics in Burmese, no outstanding books were published. Art was encouraged by the Burma Art Club, which inaugurated classes and participated in the Burma Arts, Crafts and Industrial Exhibition, which was organized by private agency for the encouragement of indigenous arts and crafts.

33. *Miscellaneous.*—The noteworthy feature of the year was the noticeable improvement in economic conditions. Progress though slow and gradual was definite in character. The prices of commodities remained good and the sea-borne trade of the Province showed a very substantial increase. The year was also a favourable one for agriculture despite some destruction of crops by late floods.

The lull in politics which occurred in the second half of the budget session continued throughout the rainy season. At the beginning of the rains it became known that the so-called Golden Valley Party under the aegis of Sir Joseph Maung Gyi was seeking new animations for united action at the coming general election. Later in the year a split

occurred in the 21 Party and an influential section of the party withdrew their support. Despite this however the motions of non-confidence against the Forest Minister as also that against the Education Minister did not obtain sufficient support to enable them to be moved and a similar motion of non-confidence against the President was settled behind the scenes and came to nothing. U Ottama, who was formerly a well-known figure in Burmese politics returned from India after an absence of four years.

Early in 1936 the amalgamation of four Burmese political parties of Upper Burma with the People's Party under the name of "Ngabwinsaing" Party was one of the important events which occurred in Burmese political circles. The unity pact was formally ratified at a conference held at Mandalay on the 30th April, 1st and 2nd May which was presided over by Hteik Tin Wa, who was elected President. Negotiations for the coalition of the Hlaing-Myat-Paw and Dr. Ba Maw's Parties were commenced sometime in February. Although a pact was entered into eventually and the parties decided to work in co-operation considerable disagreement arose over the allotment and distribution of seats to candidates standing for election. The year under review was a busy one for the "Thakins" as their leaders went on extensive tours and addressed meetings condemning the new constitution. The "Thakins" took a prominent part in the unity campaign at its earlier stages but dropped out as they could not agree on any policy.

The recommendations of the Delimitation Committee were issued without attracting much interest. The adverse criticisms emanated from the Burmese and Indian Chambers of Commerce in connection with the recommendation that candidates for Commerce seats in the Lower House need not be members of the Chambers concerned.

The students of University and Judson Colleges went on strike on the 25th February 1936. The immediate cause of the strike was the expulsion of the President of the Students' Union and another member of the University for the publication of an obscene article in the Students' Union Magazine directed against a member of the staff. The strike spread to almost all the schools in the Province necessitating the postponement of the final examinations. Picketing was resorted to but apart from a few minor incidents it was, on the whole, carried out peacefully. An urgent demand was made in the Legislative Council for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the grievances of the students. Government refused to interfere as the matter concerned the University Council, but it was prepared to consider the amendment of the University Act. The University Council appointed a committee to enquire into the causes of the strike and when this committee recommended that the majority of the strikers' demands should be acceded to, the strike was called off.

Communal relations were rather sensitive on the whole but not as acute as in the previous year. In Rangoon an affray started between two parties of Indians and a crowd including Burman labourers collected. The ward headman, an Indian, with other Indians came on the scene and believing the Burmans to be the cause of the trouble, attacked them. Order was restored by the intervention of the police. The Burmans refrained from retaliation. In Maubin District on two occasions field huts belonging to Indians were burned by Burmans, and in Henzada, a quarrel took place between a Military Police patrol and some Burman villagers. In the Akyab District and in Moze Island where the communal outbreak took place last year relations between the Arakanese and the Chittagonians were strained.

In spite of abnormal heat the Silver Jubilee was celebrated with great enthusiasm all over the country. A record crowd attended the boat races and other celebrations in Mandalay and enormous crowds turned out for the celebrations in Rangoon. The general effect of these celebrations indicated remarkable loyalty and good feeling.

The situation in respect of crime showed improvement when compared with the previous year. The definite amelioration in the crime situation associated with the improvement in the tax collections during the year clearly indicates the widespread prevalence of a law-abiding spirit and of better economic conditions.

[Figures in brackets refer to the previous year.]

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

NOTE.—The departmental reports and other references, on which this *Report on the Administration of Burma* is based, are noted at the beginning of each chapter. The departmental reports do not all cover the same period. The Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, on the Police and Prison Administration, on the Working of the Registration Department, on the Public Health Administration, and on the Working of the Indian Factories Act, the Reports on Mineral Production and on Hospitals and Dispensaries and the Report of the Chemical Examiner deal with events which took place within the calendar year 1935. The Reports on the Land Revenue and Land Records Administration, on the Working of the Co-operative Societies Act and the Season and Crop Report are concerned with the agricultural year from the 1st July 1935 to the end of June 1936. All other reports cover the twelve months of the official or financial year that ended on the 31st March 1936.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

REFERENCES:—

- Quarterly Civil List for Burma, corrected up to the 1st April 1936.
- Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1936.
- Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1936.
- Report on the Veterinary Department, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1936.
- Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1935.

PHYSICAL.

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

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 1 to 9 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 10 to 22 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Form of Administration.

For information on this subject, reference should be made to paragraphs 23 to 53 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32, as modified in this part of the Reports for 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1934-35. Further changes which have occurred during the year 1935-36 are noted below under their appropriate paragraph headings.

Paragraph 35.—The sanctioned strength of the Burma Judicial Service has been reduced from 87 to 82 with effect from the 1st March 1936 and that of the Subordinate Judicial Service from 125 to 108 with effect from the 1st November 1935.

Paragraph 37.—For this paragraph substitute the following :—

The Public Works Department has two branches, Irrigation (Reserved) and Buildings and Roads (Transferred), each under a Chief Engineer. Until 1927 the Chief Engineers were also Secretaries to Government ; now they perform the duties of Heads of Departments only.

In the Buildings and Roads Branch, there are 5 Superintending Engineers, 40 Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers, and 42 Assistant Engineers. Specialist Officers in the Department include an Electrical Inspector with two Electrical Engineers and seven Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Engineers for the Electrical Branch, a Superintending Engineer, Public Health with two Sanitary Engineers and two Assistant Sanitary Engineers for the Engineering Branch of the Department of Public Health and one Architectural Assistant for the Architectural Branch. There are also a Superintendent of Stores and a Mechanical Engineer. A Provincial Service known as the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) has been constituted to replace gradually the Indian Service of Engineers in the Buildings and Roads Branch ; its sanctioned strength is 1 Chief Engineer, 5 Superintending Engineers, and 37 Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers plus one supernumerary to be absorbed into the regular cadre as and when occasion arises. As a measure of retrenchment the post of Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, was held in abeyance from the 10th May 1934 and one of Sanitary Engineer from the 21st August 1934. In consequence of the revival of one post of Superintending Engineer the Pegu Circle of Superintendence was constituted with headquarters at Rangoon as from the 1st December 1935. From the same date sanction was accorded to the reconstitution of the Shwebo Division in the North-East Circle of Superintendence, with headquarters at Shwebo. These changes involved an increase on the cadre of Indian Service of Engineers *cum* Burma Engineering Service (Class I) from 42 to 43 posts and in that of the Burma Engineering Service (Class II) from 42 to 44.

As a measure of economy, the number of posts in the Irrigation Branch was reduced, that of Superintending Engineers from 3 to 2, and that of Executive and Assistant Executive Engineers from 23 to 18.

Paragraph 41.—After the sentence " There are two Camp Jails for quarry work," add the following :—

The Alon Camp Jail, which was closed on the 1st March 1934, was reopened on the 24th January 1935, from which date the District Jail at Mōnywa was reduced to the status of a Subsidiary Jail.

Paragraph 42.—For this paragraph *substitute* the following :—

Forests are a Transferred Subject under the Forest Minister. There are a Chief Conservator of Forests, 7 Conservators and 43 Deputy Conservators of the Indian Forest Service. Of the 7 Conservators, 5 are in charge of territorial circles, 1 of a Working Plans Circle operating throughout the Province and 1 of a Utilization Circle dealing especially with the commercial work of the department. During the year the Secretary of State sanctioned the reduction of the cadre of the Indian Forest Service *cum* Burma Forest Service, Class I, from 84 to 81 posts.

The Forest Circles in Burma were reorganized with effect from the 1st November 1935 and one post of Conservator was brought out of abeyance. A whole-time Game Warden was appointed from the 30th October 1935. Nine posts of Deputy Conservators were in abeyance throughout the year, *viz.*, 1 Teaching post, 6 Working Plans posts, 1 Divisional post and 1 post in the Leave and Training reserve.

The Burma Forest Service, Class I, was constituted in 1928 to replace gradually the Indian Forest Service in Burma. There are at present 33 officers in this service, of whom 1 is supernumerary to be absorbed into the regular cadre as and when a vacancy arises. The Burma Forest Service, Class II, was created to replace the former Burma Forest Service. This service has 74 officers against a sanctioned cadre of 71, the 3 extra officers being supernumeraries to be absorbed into the cadre as and when vacancies arise. There is also a Subordinate Forest Service.

Paragraph 53.—For sub-paragraph 3 of this paragraph *substitute* the following :—

Posts and Telegraphs are administered by a Postmaster-General assisted at headquarters by a Deputy Postmaster-General and 2 Assistant Postmasters-General for Postal and Railway Mail Service work, and 2 Personal Assistants to the Postmaster-General for Telegraph Traffic and Telegraph and Telephone Engineering work. The executive work of the Department is carried out by 7 Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices, 2 Gazetted Postmasters (Rangoon and Mandalay) and by 3 Divisional Engineers, 1 Independent Subdivisional Officer, Telegraphs, and 10 other Subdivisional Officers, Telegraphs. Audit is conducted by the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, under the control of the Accountant-General Posts and Telegraphs New Delhi.

Character of Land Tenures: System of Survey and Settlement.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 54 to 67 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32. Further changes which have occurred are noted below to bring the Report up to date :—

Paragraph 54.—In line 13 for the figures "11'4" *substitute* the figures "11'6."

In line 15 for the figure "25" *substitute* the figure "29."

Paragraph 55.—In line 3, for the word "thirty" substitute the words "thirty-four."

In line 12, for the figures "10'7" substitute the figures "10'9."

In line 13, for the figures "5'1" substitute the figures "6'0."

Paragraph 61.—For this paragraph substitute the following :—

Classification of Owners.	Acres.	supplementary survey in
By Agriculturists	12,790,497	1935-36, the areas occupied
By non-resident Non-Agriculturists	4,927,819	by the various classes are
By resident Non-Agriculturists	1,430,784	shown in the margin. By
Total occupied	19,149,100	"non-resident" is meant a
		person residing outside the

revenue surveyor's charge in which the land lies.

(A special enquiry held during 1931-32, showed that in the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions and the Thaton, Amherst, and Tcungoo Districts of the Tenasserim Division out of a total occupied area of 9'2 million acres, 3'8 million acres were held by non-agriculturists. Of the latter area 1'4 million acres were in the hands of Chettyars. In 1935-36 statistics for the same districts showed that out of an occupied area of 9'5 million acres 4'9 million acres were in the hands of non-agriculturists, Chettyars holding 2'4 million acres. As a result of the foreclosure of mortgage and liquidation of debts between 1932 and 1936 the percentage of the occupied area held by non-agriculturists in these thirteen districts rose from 41 in 1932 to 51 in 1936. In the same period the percentage of the occupied area held by Chettyars increased from 15 to 25, the percentage of the occupied area in the hands of non-agriculturists other than Chettyars having remained stationary at 26.

Paragraph 65.—For this paragraph substitute the following :—

65. In Upper Burma, fallows and total failures are not assessed, and in precarious tracts any cropped area on which the outturn is less than one fourth of the average outturn as ascertained at settlement is also exempted from assessment. Partial remissions are granted when applied for because of damage to crops by flood or drought. In Lower Burma, all land occupied for agricultural purposes is assessed though land fallowed for good reasons is generally assessed at rates varying between the full acre rate and two annas an acre and remissions for partial or total failures are granted. In precarious tracts of Lower Burma notified under Land Revenue Rule 77 fallow lands are assessed at a nominal rate of two annas an acre limited in the case of land held by non-agriculturists to a sixth of the area held and areas on which crops have been wholly destroyed by flood or drought are exempted from assessment. In Lower Burma as in Upper Burma proportionate remission is granted on application in all cases where the loss of crop due to floods, drought, etc., exceeds one-third of the estimated ordinary full crop.

Since 1930-31 it has been found necessary as a result of the slump in prices to reduce proportionately the revenue demand on the main crop. In 1930-31 and 1931-32 the reduction was restricted to districts settled after 1918. In 1932-33 it was extended to all districts. In 1935-36 owing to an improvement in the prices of agricultural produce

it was found possible to restore the full rates of assessment in about half the districts in the Province and to lower the fractional rate of reduction in the remainder. Reductions have also been sanctioned in the assessment of *mayin* and *kaing* crops, the rate of reduction being reduced in 1935-36 as in the case of the main crop.

Paragraph 67.—For this paragraph substitute the following :—

67. The reforms in Land Records procedure indicated in paragraph Recent Changes. 56 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for 1921-22, were carried out in the subsequent years and have resulted in a considerable simplification with a substantial reduction of staff. Wherever possible records have been made permanent, so as to avoid the need for annual copying of maps and registers, the area under fixed lump sum assessments for the *kwin* has been increased; and survey detail especially in towns, is now confined to what is useful for purposes of record and assessment. Since 1930-31 progress has been made with the introduction of the system of fixed holding assessments in areas where crops are secure and cultivation stable. The system is now in force in suitable areas in nine Lower Burma districts and is being gradually extended to other districts. It has yielded a considerable economy in the Land Records field staff.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 68 to 77 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Details of the last Census: Tribes and Languages.

For information on this subject reference should be made to paragraphs 78 to 85 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Changes in the Administration.

1. His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E., proceeded on leave for four months from the 22nd April 1935, the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Thomas) Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S., acted as Governor and Mr. Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed temporarily as Finance Member. His Excellency Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor of Burma, returned from leave and resumed charge of his office on the 20th August 1935. Sir Thomas Couper, C.S.I., I.C.S., resigned the post of the Finance Member, and the Hon'ble Mr. Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd, who was acting temporarily as Member, was appointed as Finance Member in his place.

The Hon'ble U Ba Pe and the Hon'ble Dr. Ba Maw held the Forest and Education Ministries, respectively, throughout the year.

2. The townships in the Tharrawaddy District were reconstituted into Tharrawaddy, Letpadan, Minhla East, Minhla West, Zigôn, Nattalin and Monyo Townships.

Administrative
Territorial Changes.

In the Myitkyina District, the boundaries were redefined and a subdivision known as the Triangle Subdivision was constituted with headquarters at Sumprabum. In the Akyab District, three subdivisions known as Akyab, Kyauktaw and Buthidaung were constituted. As regards changes of minor importance, 19 village-tracts were transferred from the Gangaw Township to the Tiliu Township in the Pakókka District, two village-tracts were transferred from the Kayan Township to the Syriam Township in the Hanthawaddy District and two village-tracts were transferred from the Toungoo Township to the Thandaung Township in the Toungoo District.

3. The following changes and additions were made in the case of Administrative Staff :—

Additions to and changes in the Administrative Staff.

5—**Land Revenue.**—The post of Assistant Warden, Chauk, three posts of Settlement Officer and one post of Assistant Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records remained in abeyance during the year.

Four posts of *Inkumun* borne on the cadre of Subordinate Civil Service (Myoóks) were abolished with effect from the 1st January 1936.

8—**Forests.**—See remarks against paragraph 42 on page 3 *ante*.

9—**Registration.**—A member of the Burma Civil Service was posted to the appointment of Sub-Registrar of Deeds, Rangoon, consequent on the cessation of the temporary appointment of the Sub-Registrar.

22—**General Administration.**—

(1) *Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects).*—This post continued to be held in abeyance during the year.

(2) *Secretaries to the Financial Commissioner.*—Two posts of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner borne on the inferior time-scale of pay of the Indian Civil Service continued to be held in abeyance during the year, but the temporary post of Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, on the superior time-scale of pay of the Indian Civil Service, was extended to the end of March 1937.

The posts of Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Local Government Department, continued to be held in abeyance during the year.

(3) *Other appointments.*—The post of Headquarters Assistant, Tharrawaddy, borne on the Burma Civil Service cadre, was held in abeyance for a further period of one year from the 1st March 1936.

The posts of Treasury Officer and Headquarters Magistrate, Pakókka, and *Akumun*, Thayetmyo, borne on the cadre of the Burma Civil Service, were transferred to the Subordinate Civil Service (Myoóks) cadre with effect from the 4th June 1935 and 5th June 1935, respectively.

Two appointments of Touring Headquarters Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, borne on the cadre of the Burma Civil Service, were abolished with effect from the 1st October 1935 and replaced by three posts of Subdivisional Officer, Akyab, Kyauktaw and Buthidaung from the same date.

The temporary appointment of Subdivisional Officer, Yenangyaung, borne on the cadre of the Burma Civil Service, was made permanent with effect from the 4th March 1936 on condition that the Headquarters Assistant, Magwe, should continue to hold charge of the Magwe Subdivision in addition to his own duties.

With effect from the 1st September 1935, consequent on the abolition of the Gyobingauk Township and its amalgamation with the Zigôn Township, one post of Township Officer in the cadre of the Subordinate Civil Service (Myoôks) was reduced. Similarly, one post of Township Officer in the same cadre was reduced on the abolition of the Letpadan East Township and its absorption in the Letpadan West and Minhla East Townships in the Tharrawaddy District.

A permanent appointment of Additional Magistrate and Sub-Treasury Officer at Zigôn borne on the cadre of the Subordinate Civil Service (Myoôks), was created with effect from the 2nd September 1935 with a view to relieving the Township Officer, Zigôn, of his responsibility for the sub-treasury.

With effect from the 13th August 1935, the post of Township Officer, Meiktila, borne on the cadre of the Subordinate Civil Service (Myoôks), was abolished and the work of the Township Officer, Meiktila, so far as his revenue and general duties are concerned, is carried out by the Subdivisional Officer, Meiktila. The post of an Assistant Township Officer for Mahlaing Township was also dispensed with.

The post of Treasury Officer and Headquarters Assistant, Falam, borne on the cadre of the Subordinate Civil Service (Myoôks), was abolished with effect from the 2nd September 1935.

The post of second Assistant Superintendent, Haka, borne on the cadre of the Burma Frontier Service, remained in abeyance during the year.

24. Administration of Justice.—See remarks against paragraph 35 on page 2 *ante*.

25. Jails and Convict Settlements.—See remarks against paragraph 41 on page 2 *ante*.

26. Police.—The post of Principal, Police Training School, Mandalay, continued to be held in abeyance during the year.

31. Education.—The number of officers in the Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch) was reduced by two during the year due to the retirement of one officer and the resignation of another.

Nine posts of teachers in the Subordinate Educational Service were abolished during the year.

32. Medical.—The number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeons was increased from 12 to 13 during the year by absorption into the cadre, on the retirement of its incumbent, of the post previously held by a Private Practitioner on a special rate of pay.

33. Public Health.—The three posts of Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon held in abeyance as a measure of economy had to be revived during the year owing to serious outbreaks of epidemics and furthermore, five temporary appointments of Epidemic Sub-Assistant Surgeon

outside the sanctioned cadre had to be created in order that the epidemics could be coped with adequately.

34. Agriculture.—In the Agricultural Department, the Burma Agricultural Assistants cadre was reduced from 101 posts to 100 owing to the exclusion of the post of Artist Photographer from the cadre of this service.

In the Veterinary Department a Research Officer on a three years' contract was recruited to strengthen the Research Branch of the Department.

In the Co-operative Department one of the two posts of Joint Registrar was brought out of abeyance on the 28th October 1935. Two temporary posts of Myoök and three temporary posts of Deputy Myoök were created for a period of 15 months in each case for employment in connection with the reconstruction of Co-operative Societies.

35. Industries.—In the Saunders Weaving Institute, Amarapura, the post of Principal was abolished and the post of Assistant Principal was converted into that of Superintendent of the Institute.

41. Civil Works.—As the Mandalay Canal Subdivision of the Meiktila Irrigation Division was difficult to control from Meiktila it was transferred to the Kyauksé Irrigation Division, and the Myittha Subdivision of the latter was transferred to the former Division. Towards the end of the year, however, the work of the Meiktila Irrigation Division was so heavy on account of the extensive damage caused by the abnormal floods of November 1935 that the Myittha Subdivision was transferred back to the Kyauksé Irrigation Division, and three temporary subdivisions were constituted in the Meiktila Irrigation Division to cope with the repairs.

See also remarks against paragraph 37 on page 2 *ante*.

Relations with Shan States and Frontier Affairs.

(i) Shan and Karenni States.

Federated Shan States comprising Northern and Southern Shan States: six Northern States, area 21,400 square miles, population 636,107; 30 Southern States, area 36,416 square miles, population 870,230. Karenni: three States, area 4,519 square miles, population 58,761, payment Rs. 5,350. Hsatthaingyup (Thanngdath): area 567 square miles, population 7,239, payment Rs. 400. Singhaling Hkamti (Zingalein Kantli): area 981 square miles, population 2,157, payment Rs. 100. Hkamti Long (Kanhgyn) or Bhor Hkamti: area 296 square miles, population 3,349, payment Rs. 2,433.

4. The death of His Majesty King George V on the 21st January 1936 evoked expressions of deep regret throughout the Federated Shan States. The year has been one of transition from administrative control by the Federation of the Medical, Education and Public Works Services to an increased measure of control by the States. In consequence of the increase in the States' responsibilities under these heads the rates of Federal contribution of the various States have been reduced from 50 per cent to 35 per cent and 40 per cent to 30 per cent.

The despatch of a mining survey party by the Burma Corporation Limited, Namtu, in 1934 raised the question of the undemarcated

portion of the Burma-Yünnan boundary and as a result the League of Nations appointed a Boundary Commission consisting of two British and two Chinese Commissioners and a neutral Chairman with a casting vote. Their work is to determine the boundary between Burma and Yünnan along what is known as the Treaty line from the Nam Ting to Panghsang village and place it on the map, and to propose modifications of it having regard to political circumstances. The work began in December 1935, and was carried on till early April 1936 when about half had been completed. The Commission will resume work again in January 1937.

The first full meeting of the Frontier Courts since 1931 was held at Nawngma from the 8th February to the 13th March 1936. Out of 73 pending cases, 48 were finally decided, 18 postponed to the next Frontier Meeting and 7 adjourned for further enquiry on the spot in April-May 1936 with the Lushi Deputy. Unfortunately, the latter was unable to meet the Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, for the joint enquiry. On the whole, the meeting was a distinct success.

Relations with the Siamese and the French Indo-China authorities continue to be friendly. The approach road from the Burma bank to the international bridge over the Nam Meh Sai is to be taken in hand in the open season of 1936-37.

The presence of a Military Police Column in the North of Kengtung with its headquarters at Mong Yang, had an excellent effect as regards the stopping of raids by trans-border residents and was highly appreciated by the local population.

Sao Kawng Kiao Intaleng, C.I.E., K.S.M., the *Sawbwa* of Kengtung State, died on the 21st July 1935. The State, pending further orders from His Excellency the Governor, is being administered by a Board of Officials with Sao Kawng Tai, *Kymmong*, as President of the Board.

The *Hsipaw Sawbwa* divorced his wife Sao Thu Nanda, in June 1935, deprived her of the rank of *Mahadevi* and prohibited her from entering the State.

Sao Nang Kyan, *Mahadevi* of the *Sawbwa* of Taungpeng State, expired on the 15th December 1935.

The Fourteenth Session of the Federal Council of Shan Chiefs was held at Taunggyi from the 14th to 20th March 1936.

The strength of the Northern Shan States and Southern Shan States Battalions of the Burma Military Police has been increased from 866 to 1,238 and from 1,004 to 1,134, respectively. The Tawnio column was despatched from Lashio on the 20th November 1935 and withdrawn on the 30th May 1936 and the temporary outpost at Kawngmu was again established from the 1st October 1935 to the 1st June 1936. The Military Police again maintained excellent relations with the civil population.

The sanctioned strength of the Civil Police in the Federated Shan States remained unchanged. The total number of criminal cases reported decreased to 1,124 (1,245), the decrease being mainly in the Northern Shan States. The State Police dealt with 1,195 (1,338) offences in the Northern Shan States and 1,051 (1,125) in the Southern Shan States.

Large seizures of opium were again made in the Northern Shan States totalling 1,670 (1,423) viss. The largest seizures were in *Hsipaw* State 439 viss and South *Hsenwi* State 432 viss. In the

Southern Shan States some good seizures were made, especially in the South-Eastern Subdivision.

The value of property in dispute in Civil litigation again fell from Rs. 2'35 to Rs. 2'17 lakhs.

The rainfall was deficient in the Northern Shan States except in Hsipaw, Kutkai, Namtu and Lashio. The outturn of crops, on the whole, was fair. The *Shwefhi* tea crop in Tawngpeng State was good but many trees remained unplucked owing to the low wages offered to tea pluckers. Considerable damage was caused to paddy fields along the Shweli river by floods and in the Kachin circles of North Hsenwi State by exceptionally heavy rain.

In the Southern Shan States, the rainfall was evenly distributed. The outturn of crops, on the whole, was normal.

The American tobacco seed introduced into the Langhko circle of Mawmai State by the *Sawbwa* has proved fairly successful so far. The leaf cured in previous years was packed this year in two-ounce air-tight tins for sale. The tobacco is reported to have a good flavour.

There was no improvement in trade and the standard of living remained the same.

The construction of a new ward for 24 beds at the Military Police Hospital at Lashio was sanctioned. Expenditure on repairs to Military Police buildings amounted to Rs. 6,491. The expenditure on maintaining the Thitkwebin-Sabanego Road by the Federation for the Provincial Government was Rs. 2,984.

The ratio of expenditure on original construction of roads to that of buildings during the year was approximately 19'6 : 1.

Out of the total sum of Rs. 3,07,968 spent on Original Works Communications, Rs. 1,25,544 was expended in the Northern Shan States and Rs. 1,82,424 in the Southern Shan States, while the cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,59,867 and Rs. 3,05,067, respectively.

On programme roads the expenditure was Rs. 62,266, on original works debitable to the Road Development Account Rs. 73,432 and on other roads (original works) Rs. 1,72,270. Considerable improvements were effected to many of the principal roads.

The number of Registered English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools remained the same, *viz.* 4 and 10, respectively. Six vernacular schools were registered, four in the Northern Shan States and two in the Southern Shan States, while four in the Southern Shan States were disregistered.

The actual expenditure on education was Rs. 4,23,140 (4,12,227). The whole cost of education in State areas as from June 1935 was met from the State Funds. It was (as a transition measure) first paid from Federation Funds and later recovered from the respective States.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State Areas were transferred to the States as from 1st September 1936. The Mongngaw State Dispensary was opened on the 1st August 1935. It is under the supervision of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Namhsan, who visits Mongngaw once a week.

The health of the people, on the whole, was good except for sporadic cases of small-pox and plague.

The working of the Town Committees continued to be satisfactory. Income and expenditure were respectively :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Taunggyi	...	95,866	99,120
Kalaw	...	53,142	55,609
Lashio	...	52,391	49,869

5. The visit by His Excellency Sir Hugh and Lady Stephenson to Karenni in December 1935 was the outstanding event of the year.

The administration of the three States, Kantarawaddi, Bawlake, and Kyebogyi, remained the same as in the previous year.

Hkun Ngè, *Myosa* of Bawlake State, took two months' leave in February-April 1936 for reasons of health. He took a short sea trip to Singapore but found it necessary on his return to apply for extension of his leave by five months. During his absence his brother Hkun Pya administered the State.

The Mawchi Mines Police, who are mostly *ex-service* men, did good work. The State Police are inexperienced and not very bright. They have, however, little to do.

The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and there was no reported damage by floods or insects. The outturn of crops was satisfactory.

Trade, as for several years previously, continued to be dull. Lac, as usual, formed the bulk of the exports but the price was not attractive to the producer. There was increased and profitable activity in the making of *hpet* cigarettes at Loikaw for the Mawchi Mines market.

There was no teak extraction in Karenni during the year. 200 teak trees were girdled in Kantarawaddi State and 611 trees in Kyebogyi. No girdling was done in Bawlake.

The Mawchi Mines, Ltd., despatched 4,548 (4,149) tons of concentrate. The monthly daily average of registered labour employed was 1,052 (707). The average number of the European staff remained the same at 23. At the close of the year the Mines decided to open up a new road approximately 71 miles long from Mawchi to the Toungoo-Thandaung road. When this road is completed early in 1937 the company will cease using the road from the mine area *via* Kemapyu to Taunggyi and send its products direct to Toungoo, thereby effecting a great saving in the cost of transport. A proposal by the company to make a geological survey over an area comprising a large part of Karenni, with the object of locating mineral deposits and taking up areas to the extent of 100 square miles under prospecting licences, if the results of the survey so warrant, was sanctioned. The company proposes to have an aerial survey of the area made and in connection with this has levelled and put into order at its own cost the landing ground at Loikaw.

The health of the people, on the whole, was good. There were, however, many deaths from influenza in the Padaung tracts of the Bawlake State. Various improvements were effected at the Loikaw Hospital and the number of patients increased appreciably.

The number of schools remained the same at 18 with 919 (920) pupils, of whom 603 were boys and 316 girls. 494 boys and 266 girls

appeared for the final examinations and 370 boys and 196 girls passed. The expenditure was borne by the three States as in the previous year.

6. *Hsawnghsup State*.—The year was uneventful in this state except for the widespread prevalence of rinderpest which carried away 1,416 heads of cattle.

Singkaling Hkamti.—Maung Ba Thein, who was appointed as *Sawbwa* of Singkaling Hkamti on probation in 1933 was removed, as he was found unsuitable for the post. Sao Mya Sein, son of the late *Sawbwa* Sao E was appointed as the *Sawbwa* of the State. As Sao Mya Sein is only 19 years of age and is still at school, the administration of the State has been placed in the hands of a Board of Officials consisting of three members, U Tet She the *Amatgyi*, Myowun U Saw Tawng, and Akyi Cho.

The Kongsais, who settled in Minsin Village without permission and remained in disobedience of orders, were ejected by the Assistant Superintendent.

(ii) *The Chin Hills.*

[*The Chin Hills District*: area approximately 10,377 square miles, population approximately 171,237. *The Arakan Hills Tract*: area approximately 3,543 square miles, population 21,418. *Tracts in the Upper Chindwin, Akyab and Kyaukpyn Districts.*]

7. The conduct and attitude of the tribes have been generally satisfactory. The Zos and Thaddos of the *Chin Hills District*. Tiddim Subdivision have been somewhat restless over the payment of certain dues to the tribal chief. They appear to have entered into a general conspiracy to resist the payment of these particular dues and also their redemption. A village house-to-house levy has been made to finance the movement. Their attitude to the tribal chief is becoming one of boycott.

A land dispute between the villages of M'Gwi and Chawkyaw in the Mawng tract of the Kanpetlet Subdivision ended in a serious affray in which a number of houses were burnt down, 3 persons killed and 4 injured.

The severe epidemic of cholera which prevailed in many districts of Burma spread to the Chin Hills in June and lasted till October. All four subdivisions were infected resulting in 338 deaths. The outbreak in the Kanpetlet Subdivision was the most severe and accounted for 222 deaths. A total of 18,669 inoculations were carried out.

The usual epidemic of influenza broke out in the dry-weather months and took the form of fever with severe cough: the children suffered most.

Much useful vaccination work was performed during the year. The number of operations was 36,967 which included both primary and re-vaccinations.

The offer of the American Baptist Mission to lend their hospital buildings at Haka free of rent for a period of 25 years for use as a Civil Hospital was accepted by Government. The necessary additions and alterations to the buildings will be carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,860. The proposal to establish a hospital at Fort White is under consideration. If the proposal is sanctioned, provision will be made in the provincial estimates for the year 1937-38.

The old Mindat Hospital buildings have been handed over to the Roman Catholic Mission as a small hospital and dispensary. The Mission also intends to use a part of the building as a girls' school.

Htual Neng, a Contractor of Tiddim, offered to build a small additional ward for the hospital at Tiddim. This generous offer was accepted by Government; the ward has since been completed and is to be formally opened in the near future.

The discipline and conduct of the Military Police stationed in the hills have been excellent. Great improvements have been carried out in the buildings which have added to the comforts of the men. The general behaviour of the Village Police has also been good. Some of their quarters have been improved and it is hoped to get funds in the near future to carry out further improvements.

The crops started well but the heavy rain in June did a lot of damage. The yield will be poor and much below that obtained last year.

Economic conditions are still bad. Money is very scarce and petty trade with the plains is stagnant.

The contract for carrying up military rations from the plains was again given to the Chins and is much appreciated by them in spite of the low rates.

Education in the Falam, Haka and Tiddim Subdivisions gains in popularity but the same cannot be said about the Kanpetlet Subdivision. New village schools were opened at Vangte in the Tiddim Subdivision and at Dihai in the Falam Subdivision. Proposals have been put forward for establishing a girls' school at Haka. The English school at Falam has been raised to a 9th standard school and that at Tiddim reduced to a 6th standard school.

Village rest-houses and village communications have been improved throughout the district. The Khuangli chief is constructing a wire suspension bridge over the Klairawn Va next open season. The main Public Works Department roads have remained under the charge of the Political Department and are well maintained. A new bridge is being built over the Chi Chung between Kanpetlet and Mindat.

There is little to report in the way of crime. There has been the usual small crop of murders which have no political significance. The Chinboks of the Kanpetlet Subdivision are the principal offenders which is partly due to their heavy drinking habits and partly to their hasty tempers.

Several serious cases of mischief such as incendiarism, cattle maiming and destruction of crops occurred in the Tiddim Subdivision but the application of the Regulation appears to have put a stop to this form of crime temporarily.

The question of lightening the burden of the masses in respect of the payment of dues was taken up by the authorities and since the close of the year under report extensive reforms have been introduced which considerably restrict the prerogatives of the chiefs as regards the collection of dues.

The administration of the new areas is being carried on peacefully. For the most part the people are simple, quiet and well-behaved and give little trouble.

The border meeting with the Lushai Hills officers had to be cancelled owing to the Commissioner's visit. That with the Subdivisional Officer, Lungch, was not a success as that officer was sick and unable to take up the cases.

The climatic reserves of the Falam, Haka and Tiddim Subdivisions are being redefined. Climatic reserves in the Kanpetlet Subdivision are being introduced.

Proposals to alter the forest line of the Haka Subdivision have been put forward and the introduction of a forest line in the Kanpetlet Subdivision is under consideration.

8. In the Arakan Hill Tracts, conditions remained unchanged. During the open season of the year the Superintendent visited the villages on the Eastern New Area for about 3½ months and settled a large number of cases of civil nature. Relations with officers in the adjoining districts were reported to be cordial.

The rainfall was less than normal, but it was, on the whole, sufficient for all the crops sown in the tracts. The monsoon broke early in April. The early and late rains were poor but sufficient for the growth of *taungya* crop and the middle rains were good and adequate. The rise of the river was normal and good for the tobacco crop. Though the outturn of paddy, cotton, sesamum and tobacco were normal, their prices continued to be low.

The year, however, was a healthy one and crime was light.

There were no new developments in Education, where the number of pupils and the ratio of examination passes remained much about the same.

9. The administration of the Somra Tract showed no unusual features. The Assistant Superintendent of this Tract unfortunately could not find time to tour the tract this year owing to the fact that the Border Meeting was held at Tamu instead of in the Somra Tract as in the previous years.

There was very little crime in the Somra Tract, but, as usual in all hill tracts, a good deal of litigation—disputes over customary dues, marriage, adultery, divorce and death. They were, however, settled satisfactorily.

(iii) *The Kachin Hill Tracts.*

(Tracts in the Myitkyina, Bhamo and Katha Districts.)

10. In Bhamo District, a full frontier meeting was held in February at Nawngma near Namkham. Owing to the attitude of the Yunnanese Provincial Government a full frontier meeting had not been held since 1931, though frontier cases were heard by Junior Courts at Manwyne in March 1933. Of the nine cases against China, seven were satisfactorily settled and two remained pending. Of the six cases brought up by China, three were settled, the remaining three having been sent up before the Appellate Court. These cases have been postponed for hearing at the next frontier meeting, as they needed further enquiry by the Lower Courts. The meeting was a great success.

A report was received that International Boundary Pillar No. 2, situated between the Hkuli Hka and the Military Police outpost at Warabum had been wantonly dug up by some unknown persons.

In the Myitkyina District, the year was uneventful. A frontier meeting was held at Sima and was one of the most successful meetings so far. The only "incident" with Tibet arose over the entry of Messrs. Kaulback and Hanbury Tracey into that country without permission.

The tours were accomplished without any incident of political significance and tribute was collected without much difficulty. The Assistant Superintendent, Kamaing, could not tour the Kachin Hills of his subdivision owing to the prolonged tour in the Hukawng Valley.

In the Triangle, the system of frontier levies continued to work satisfactorily owing to the adoption of strict disciplinary measures by the Assistant Superintendent.

An area in the Laisai Tract, Kamaing Subdivision, containing jade mines was brought under administration and a *duwa* was appointed, after it had been transferred from the Upper Chindwin District. *Thathameda* was collected and tribute will be collected next year.

Friction arose between two clans of the N'Daw Yang village-tract in the Triangle over the claim of their respective chiefs to collect tribute for the whole tract. One of the clans attempted to perform a ceremony which amounted to declaring their ownership of the tract and the other clan was preparing to attack when the Assistant Superintendent intervened and persuaded the clans to settle their differences.

There were 59 (94) criminal cases in the Bhamo District. There were only 2 murders under violent crime in that district. In the Myitkyina District, the crime was normal; what murders there were, were committed almost for no motive at all. There is a notable tendency in the Mogaung area among the more sophisticated Kachins who earn money over sugar-cane to resort to litigation in preference to going to the *duwas*; this is partly because the *duwas* are not very efficient in enforcing execution of their decisions.

In the Bhamo District, the collection of tribute and revenue show very little change compared with last year. On the other hand in the Myitkyina District, the tribute figures show an increase in Kamaing, Sadon, Laukhaung and Putao Subdivisions, and the increase is due mainly to an abatement in the exemptions granted to widows, which is attributed in part to more careful scrutiny of such exemptions.

Seizures of opium in the Myitkyina District maintain a high level, 108,742 tolas being seized during the year, as compared with 120,990 tolas last year.

The reduction may possibly be due to the fact that the local demand for opium has been met to some extent by the sale of Government opium at the Hpakan shop at the Jade Mines and by sale at the Sub-Treasuries of Assistant Superintendents. The Assistant Superintendent, Sumprabum, considers that this measure has smothered profitable opium smuggling in his jurisdiction. Many of the Kachins who were allowed to cultivate opium in the Triangle for home consumption have lost their crops through hailstorms.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, states that opium smuggling is the most serious problem in the hills and it cannot be said that the situation is at all satisfactory, in spite of the increase in seizures from 18,823 to 34,047 tolas.

In the Myitkyina District, trade with China is very bad but this is to be expected partly because of the withdrawal of the drawback

concessions, and partly because of the diversion of what trade there is to the Bhamo routes.

There has been a further drop in trade with China through the Bhamo route, the reason for the drop being that goods now come from Shanghai into Yunnan *via* Haifong and the Indo-China railway, thence by motor road to Talifu and Têngyüeh which, therefore, has now a negligible trade *via* Bhamo; the customs duty at Têngyüeh also is rather prohibitive. The ratio of exchange, 215 dollars to Rs. 100, has made Burmese exports increasingly dear to Chinese consumers. The decrease in trade is also alleged to be due to an ukase issued by the Nankin Government to the effect that those who smuggle silver coins or Central Mint bar silver or silver metal in general out of the territorial limits of the Republic of China with intent to make profit thereby, shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life or for a period not less than seven years.

Gold washing continues in both the Bhamo and Myitkyina Districts but the results are unsatisfactory. The Eastern Gold Development Co., continued prospecting in the Bhamo District during the year without very satisfactory results. In Myitkyina District prospecting still continues in and around Laban Tract of the Kamaing Sub-division and a mining lease has been granted to one of the firms, but the negotiations are still incomplete. Generally speaking, gold prospecting is using up a lot of money but is productive of very little return.

There was a considerable fall in the outturn and value of jade in Kamaing, Myitkyina District, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Viss.	Value.		Royalty.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	...	40,590	2,56,596	85,514	
1935-36	...	25,862	65,205	21,735	

Only one or two good stones are reported to have been found and the smaller stones of Rs. 100 or so have now practically no value owing to a glut in the market. Depression in the jade industry is certainly genuine, and the Deputy Commissioner considers it is unlikely that the licensee will make a profit on his three years as a whole, but the result of the recent auction does not suggest that he lost seriously.

There was a rise in the outturn and value of amber from the Hukawng Valley as follows:—

Year.	Viss.	Value.		Royalty.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	393	3,000	150		
1935-36	1,008	3,780	189		

The people in the hill tracts were free from serious epidemics and it is gratifying to note that 30 Lishais submitted themselves to vaccination. Venereal disease is taking heavy toll from the Kachins and in Sumprabum is reported to affect 80 per cent of the inhabitants. This disease and opium are threatening to reduce the virility of these healthy and sturdy hill-tribes.

Better communications have been established in the Triangle, Myitkyina District, by the construction of the bridge over the Hkrang Hka, which opens up the road between Kajihitu (headquarters of the Taung-ok Triangle) and Sumprabum.

Relations with the Chinese officials have remained cordial throughout the year and relations with transfrontier tribes have continued to be satisfactory.

Vernacular education in the Bhamo District has continued to make satisfactory progress so far as funds could permit. The Deputy Commissioner's Local Fund School at Sinlunkaba has continued to flourish. A school was opened at Maingkwan in the Hukawng Valley and is flourishing successfully. Proposal for the opening of another school in the South Triangle is under consideration.

Condition of the People.

11. The economic recovery in the year under report was not without effect in alleviating conditions of life in the village, but it is naturally a slow process before its results are felt by everyone. The improvement in prosperity was more noticeable in Lower Burma, where the season was favourable for the main rice crop, than in Upper Burma. The improvement in paddy prices which started last year was fully maintained during the year. A rise, more or less general, in other commodities, especially sesamum and groundnuts, assisted the progress of the general recovery, and the improvement of the standard of living is reflected in the increased imports, notably in mineral oils and fish.

But for the outbreak of epidemic cholera which persisted throughout most of the year, the health of the people would have shown distinct signs of improvement. Even with the widespread outbreak of cholera, the provincial death rate shows a slight decrease. Indications of definite improvement in the health of the people may be noticed in the increased birth rate and lowered child mortality rate. Burma's infant mortality rate of 186'04 is, however, the second highest in the provinces of India, so it will require the united and determined efforts of all available agencies to reduce it.

In 1935, the Government of India allotted to Burma a sum of five lakhs of rupees for the improvement of rural conditions and a scheme for the establishment of Rural Uplift Centres in the different parts of Burma was approved. The object is to equip each centre in such a way as to raise the standard of rural life. Keen interest has been taken by the Public Health, Education, Agricultural, Veterinary and Medical Departments in working these Centres.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REFERENCES—

- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1936.
 Report on the Land Records Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1936.
 Report on the Working of the Rangoon Development Trust for the year 1935-36.
 Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.

Realization of the Revenue.

12. No changes were made in the Land Revenue Laws applicable to Lower and Upper Burma. There were eleven changes in the Lower and Upper Burma Land Revenue Rules. Seven amendments were made in the Burma Land Revenue Directions. There was no change in the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, 1898. Town and Village Lands Rule 60 was cancelled as unnecessary, and the Burma Town and Village Lands Directions 1 and 3 were revised.

The Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police, Mergui, were appointed under the Burma Fisheries Act, *ex-officio* Fishery Officers in respect of the fisheries along the sea-coast of that District and Direction 58 was revised, clarifying the action to be taken by a Revenue Officer in respect of immovable property mortgaged to Government by security bond.

As regards the Burma Mineral Concessions Manual a minor addition was made to Mineral Concessions Direction 49.

Two new Instructions and a new Form B for the disposal of well sites of which possession has been resumed by the Local Government were added to the Burma Oil-fields Manual.

13. The land revenue demand, including irrigation credits but excluding cess, was Rs. 380'71 (335'08) lakhs, an increase of Rs. 45'63 lakhs. Out of this demand the sum of Rs. 364'62 (316'69) lakhs, including the irrigation credits of Rs. 49'77 (41'23) lakhs, was collected and Rs. 10'25 (10'99) lakhs remitted, leaving the sum of Rs. 5'84 (7'40) lakhs outstanding on the 30th June 1936. Rs. 6'40 lakhs on account of arrears of revenue was also realized during the year.

14 * The amount of revenue for the realization of which process was sought was Rs. 21'36 lakhs. The amounts for which process was issued and the amounts recovered in this way were Land Revenue Rs. 9'31 and Rs. 6'09 lakhs; Capitation-tax and *Thathameda* Rs. 4'70 and Rs. 1'46 lakhs;

* Comparison with previous year's figures is not made in this paragraph owing to the fact that the previous year's figures related not only to recovery proceedings of land revenue but also of other revenue, such as Municipal Revenue, District Council Revenue, etc.

Fishery Revenue Rs. 3'80 and Rs. 3'36 lakhs ; Miscellaneous Revenue Rs. 3'55 and Rs. 1'35 lakhs. The number of notices issued in Lower Burma, *viz.* 87,974, was double that in Upper Burma, *viz.* 43,545. The number of warrants of arrest issued in Pegu and Mergui indicates that vigorous action had to be taken in these districts for the recovery of revenue. (The greatest number of warrants of attachment of immovable property was made in Thaton, where the adoption of this course from an early stage resulted in the realization of a major portion of the arrears. Pegu, Bassein and Amherst also had to issue an appreciable number of such warrants. Above 2,000 persons had to be arrested, but only 160 persons were committed to jail. The number of sales of immovable property continued to be high, particularly in Thaton. Cases of intentionally delaying payment of revenue were reported from Mandalay.)

Surveys.

15. Topographical survey operations were continued during the year in the Kyaukse, Mandalay, Meiktila, Sagaing and Yamethin Districts and the Northern and Southern Shan States. Topographical survey was also carried out in the Paletwa Subdivision of the Arakan Hill Tracts.

Triangulation and theodolite traverse survey was also carried out in the Meiktila, Toungoo and Yamethin Districts and the Karenni and Southern Shan States with a view to the detail survey being extended into these States and Districts next season.

16. The total area surveyed by district staffs increased to 307,142 (168,805) acres due to the withdrawal of the restriction on surveys. Original rural surveys rose to 24,960 (20,528) acres due largely to the survey of blocks of cultivated land outside supplementary survey in Bassein with a view to bringing them under settlement. The number of *kwins* completely resurveyed by local staffs was 580 (244) with an occupied area of 265,698 (127,110) acres. While there was a large increase in the area resurveyed, the area of the parts of *kwins* under revision survey, that were actually planetabled, dropped to 15,698 (19,518) acres. This was due to the greater urgency of work in *kwins* requiring complete resurvey consequent on the cessation of resurvey in the three previous years. The quality of the survey work done was generally satisfactory.

In order to avoid large survey programmes, the importance of second visits to *kwins* for annual map correction was again stressed.

The work of the Special Survey Party was confined mainly to the Bassein District where survey was undertaken to assist settlement operations. As usual, the students of the Survey School undertook the resurvey of *kwins* in the Shwebo Canal Tract as a part of their practical training.

The programme was larger than in the recent years, and the survey of 172 (133) *kwins* subdivided into 243 (232) *kwins* covering an occupied area of 108,040 (86,137) acres was completed during the year.

17. There were no important surveys in urban areas. Mines surveys in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts were carried out by the Licensed Surveyor as in the previous year.

Town Surveys and
Surveys of Leased
Areas.

Settlements.

18. No. 2 Settlement Party completed the resettlement of parts of the Insein and Myaungmya Districts. In November 1935 the same party began the resettlement of the Bassein District. No. 3 Party continued the resettlement of the Minbu District. This party also completed the compilation of statistics in respect of the reclassification of 131 *kwins* in the Ye-u Canal Area, Shwebo District, and 40 irrigated *kwins* in the Sagaing District and of the settlement of the Shwebangon Government Estate in the Shwebo and Sagaing Districts.

19. New land revenue rates for the parts of the Pegu District resettled by No. 3 Party in 1932-34 were finally notified. The new demand at the rates which have been notified until further orders is Rs. 4,51,319, a decrease of Rs. 49,441 or 10 per cent. New rates were also notified provisionally pending the hearing of objections for the parts of the Insein and Myaungmya Districts resettled in 1933-35. The new demand in the resettled portion of the Insein District is Rs. 5,82,544, a decrease of Rs. 27,468 or 5 per cent. In the resettled portion of the Myaungmya District the new demand is Rs. 3,96,387, an increase of Rs. 1,41,050 or 55 per cent. The reclassification of 131 *kwins* in the Ye-u Canal Area resulted in a demand of Rs. 1,41,154, an increase of Rs. 9,996 or 8 per cent; the new demand for the 40 irrigated *kwins* reclassified in the Sagaing District is Rs. 15,101, an increase of Rs. 1,693 or 13 per cent. The result of the settlement of the Shwebangon Government Estate is a demand of Rs. 37,612, an increase of Rs. 9,564 or 34 per cent. Temporary reductions in the demand on individual holdings in which resettlement has resulted in a large enhancement will reduce for a period of years the total increase in the demand. In the Toungoo and Myingyan Districts and in a portion of the Myaungmya District the existing land revenue rates were extended until further orders. In the Sale Township, Magwe District, land revenue rates and the fixed lump sum demands on toddy trees were extended up to the 30th September 1940. The toddy palm assessment in the Lower Chindwin District notified for the first time in 1933 and subsequently extended at yearly intervals was notified to be in force until further orders. In the Kyaukse District a reduction in the rates of betel vine assessment was sanctioned.

The minimum limit for the land revenue demand on any agricultural holding in the Province was fixed at four annas.

The expenditure on Settlement Parties during the year was Rs. 2,19,202 (2,00,814).

Land Records.

20. The gross rural area under supplementary survey increased by 71,669 acres.

Area under Supplementary Survey.

The rural occupied, cultivated, and assessed areas under supplementary survey rose by 157,944, 85,436 and 14,360 acres, respectively. The largest increases in the occupied areas were in the Kyaukpyu, Maubin and Myaungmya Districts. In Kyaukpyu, the increase in occupied area

follows that in the gross area. In the other two districts, the increase was due to extensions of cultivation into the waste and to the inclusion of land resumed by Government in the occupied area. The largest increases in the cultivated area were in the Kyaukpysu, Henzada and Maubin Districts in Lower Burma, and in the Shwebo (Irrigated), Sagaing and the Lower Chindwin Districts in Upper Burma, where the season was sufficiently favourable to encourage expansion of cultivation. There were large decreases in the cultivated area in the Amherst District due to the prevalence of rinderpest and in the Magwe District due to a very unfavourable season.

The number of notified towns under supplementary survey decreased by nine. Ten towns in the Shwebo District and one in the Katha District were denotified, while Victoria Point and Mawlaik were surveyed and brought under supplementary survey during the year.

21. Owing to the restoration of the temporary five per cent reduction in salaries the total cost of the Department increased by Rs. 67,234 or nearly 3 per cent to Rs. 23'89 (23'22) lakhs. In spite of the restoration of the cut in pay, however, the total cost of the Department is now more than two lakhs less than it was in 1930-31, the result of heavy retrenchment effected in the interval.

The percentage of the cost of district establishments (excluding the Shwebo Irrigated Sub-charge and the Special Survey Party) to the assessment made by the Department works out to Rs. 6'18 (6'76). On the gross assessment the cost would be Rs. 5'66 (5'71) per cent.

22. Five officers of the Indian Civil Service, four of the Burma Frontier Service, five of the Burma Civil Service, and 16 of the Subordinate Civil Service, were trained in Land Records work. There was only one Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Land Records under training during the year.

Annual instruction of the staff was undertaken in all districts, but no theodolite class was held in most districts. Four directly recruited Inspectors were under training with the Special Survey Party during the year, while two were undergoing training in Land Records work.

In October 1935 the Special Survey Party took on 20 (15) Revenue Surveyors between the ages of 23 and 35 for advanced survey training. Out of 160 men who have received such special survey training, more than half have been promoted to Inspector's rank and are not ordinarily available as traversers. Special measures are now taken to ensure that only young men, who are not likely to be promoted for some years, are sent.

Fifty (50) students were admitted to the Survey School, Shwebo, and 44 (46) students completed the course. In the final examination held in June 1936, 43 (46) of them passed. Eight of the students who passed out last year are reported to have joined the Land Records Department, one the Settlement Department, and three the Special Survey Party. Six (5) scholarships at Rs. 18 per mensem and 2 (3) at Rs. 15 per mensem were allotted. The expenditure on the maintenance of the school was Rs. 5,899 (5,076) against which must be set off a saving to Government of Rs. 1,977 (2,152) being the value of surveys undertaken by the students as part of their practical training. The income obtained from fees was Rs. 1,487 (1,446).

23. The area sold during the year fell to 543,788 (645,206) acres, the lowest figure recorded since 1929-30. The decrease may be ascribed to the reduction in the number of forced sales owing to the liquidation of debts in earlier years and to the absence of any strong investment demand for land.

The largest decreases in Lower Burma were reported from Hanthawaddy, 22,857 acres, Maubin, 16,001 acres, and Pyapón, 16,890 acres. Myaungmya, however, reported an appreciable increase of 14,892 acres, chiefly due to foreclosures of mortgages and enforced sales.

Land values generally remain low. Some districts report a slight improvement, but the upward tendency is still feeble.

Waste Lands.

24. Out of the gross area of 336,949 (336,877) acres of Government Estates and Colonies, the Deputy Commissioners continued to administer 85,392 (85,320) acres and 251,557 (251,557) acres were still in the direct charge of the Government Estates Department. The assessed area under the charge of the Department increased to 131,253 (129,902) acres, owing to the improvements made in the flooded tracts by protective works and drainage cuts.

Only the small sum of Rs. 19 was remitted on account of sea erosion. The rent and revenue demand (without arrears) which amounted to Rs. 5,49,839 (4,27,486) was collected in full by the 30th June 1936.

As regards loans, a sum of Rs. 2,66,635 of the principal and the total interest due of Rs. 30,582 were collected. No new loan was issued and the total outstanding at the end of the season was Rs. 1,40,000.

Except in Pyuntaza, Pegu District, where the employment of an Estate Manager was continued, the Estates under the control of Deputy Commissioners were administered by the Deputy Commissioners without additional staff.

Government Estates and Wards' Estates.

25. The Rangoon Government Estate was administered throughout the year by the Rangoon Development Trust, and an account of its finances will be found in paragraph 143. The area including a water area of 413'018 (413'626) acres measured 3,743'666 (3,759'434) acres. The decrease is mainly due to the transfer of 21'196 acres to the Corporation for the purpose of roads and drainage spaces. Six sales of land were effected, out of which five were completed. These lands altogether measuring 0'695 of an acre, were sold for religious purposes with the sanction of the Local Government. Two acquisitions of 0'483 of an acre and 0'073 of an acre were completed, and three other acquisitions were initiated. The total number of leases issued during the year was 846 (873) showing a slight decrease of 27, compared with the figures of the previous year. The number of long term leases issued was 743 (816) and that of short term leases 103 (57). The increase in the number of short term leases was due to the fact that many house sites in the unsettled areas in Dalla Circle were taken up during the year. On the whole, the demand for the sites was better than those

of the previous years due to the effect of the 1934 rental revision and temporary reduction of rent. The number of sales of landed property in Rangoon slightly increased from 1,272 to 1,361. The increase in the number of sales of leasehold land appeared to be due to the opening of new settlements and the general reduction of ground rents. The gradual improvement in trade and general economic conditions appear to have reacted favourably on land values in Rangoon reflected in the gradual upward trend of prices as compared with the low level reported in the past few years.

The number of proceedings opened during the year for cancellation of leases and for resumption of land held under squatter tenure for non-payment of ground rents, was 489 (572). Compared with previous years, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of sites resumed or surrendered owing to the reduction of rents under the 1934 Revision and Survey of Rents. The area occupied during the year on lease, squatter and permit tenure increased to 1,873,481 (1,841,817) acres. The issue of leases emphasises the fact that a ready demand exists for sites in central localities.

26. The Government Estates under the control of the Administrator of Government Estates are dealt with in paragraph 24. There are no Courts of Wards' Estates in this Province.

Other Government Estates.

Revenue and Rent Paying Classes.

27. The occupied area of agricultural land under supplementary survey rose by 156,307 acres to 19,149,100 (18,992,793) acres. Lower Burma contributed 129,715 acres and Upper Burma 26,592 acres to the increase.

Areas held by Agriculturists and Tenancies.

The total area occupied by agriculturists fell by 63,763 (190,756) acres, the reduction being 61,614 (165,841) acres in Lower and 2,149 (24,915) acres in Upper Burma.

The proportion of occupied land in the hands of non-agriculturists is now 47.51 (46.33) per cent in Lower Burma and 13.66 (13.35) per cent in Upper Burma. Though the area in the hands of agriculturists continues to decline, the rate of decrease has slowed down as a result mainly of the progress made in liquidation of debts in the earlier years of the depression. The rate of decrease at 63,763 acres during the year compares very favourably with the average annual rate of decrease at 373,000 acres during the previous five years.

The area held by resident non-agriculturists has risen by 78,109 (29,559) acres in Lower Burma and by 8,325 (12,441) acres in Upper Burma.

The area held by non-resident non-agriculturists has risen by 113,220 (216,123) acres in Lower Burma and by 20,416 (29,013) acres in Upper Burma. The proportion of land held by this class of landlord is 38.76 (38.18) per cent in Lower Burma and 7.94 (7.72) per cent in Upper Burma. The rate of increase has been rather constant.

The increases in Lower Burma were largest in the paddy plains of the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions and in the Amarapura District of the Tenasserim Division. In Upper Burma, the largest increases are reported in the Shwebo and Meiktila Districts.

Foreclosures of mortgages and enforced sales continued as a result of agricultural indebtedness aggravated by poor prices during the past few years, though there was a slight improvement in prices during the year.

The area let to tenants during the year was 9,018,501 (8,849,131) acres. The increase of 169,370 (314,511) acres, of which 147,117 acres were in Lower Burma and 22,253 acres in Upper Burma, is made up of decreases of 27,750 acres under tenancies on share or partnership terms and 18,332 acres under privileged or rent free tenancies, with an increase of 215,452 acres under tenancies at fixed rents.

Rents continue high, but except in Myaungmya the relations between landlords and tenants are reported to be tolerably harmonious.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

REFERENCES—

- Report on the Police Administration of Burma for the year 1935.
Report on the Rangoon Town Police for the year 1935.
Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma for the year 1935.
Report on the Prison Administration of Burma for the year 1935.
Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Burma for the year 1935.
Note on the Working of the Registration Department in Burma during the year 1935.
Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in Burma, for the year 1935-36.
Resolution on the Reports on the Working of District Councils and Deputy Commissioner's Local Funds in Burma for the year 1935-36.
Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1935-36.
Resolution on the Reports on the Working of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1935-36.
Annual Report and Accounts of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon for the year ended the 31st March 1936.
Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1935-36. Part III, Shipping.
Report on the Maritime Trade of Burma for the official year 1935-36.
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.
Statistical Abstract for British India.
Report on Government Steamers, Vessels and Launches in Burma for the year 1935-36.

Legislative Authority.

See paragraphs 112 to 115 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Course of Legislation.

28. This report deals with the work of the Legislature during the period from the 1st April 1935 to the 31st March 1936. (Of the Bills referred to in the Report for the year 1934-35, the Burma Village (Amendment) Bill, 1934 [non-official Bill introduced by Ramri U Maung Maung (*Hanthawaddy East*)], the Burma Village (Amendment) Bill, 1934 [non-official Bill introduced by U Ohn Maung (*Thalón Rural*)], the Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1935, the Indian Tramways (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1934, and the Burma Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U Kun (*Bassein Town*)], became law as Burma Acts III, II, I, IV and IX of 1935, respectively. The Deputy President's Salary (Amendment) Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U So Nyun (*Bassein Rural*)] was dropped as the member in charge decided not to proceed further with the Bill. The following ten Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council, *viz.*, (1) the Rangoon Police (Amendment) Bill, 1935, (2) the Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1935, (3) the Dangerous Drugs (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1935, (4) the Burma Public Examination Bill, 1935, (5) the City of Rangoon Elementary (Vernacular) Education Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U So Nyun (*Bassein Rural*)], (6) the Burma Rural Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U Ba Than (*Prome Town*)], (7) the Burma Debt Conciliation Board Bill, 1935 [non-official Bill introduced by U Ba Than (*Prome Town*)], (8) the Burma Criminal Law Amendment (Amendment) Bill, 1936, (9) the Agriculturists' Loans (Burma Amendment) Bill, 1936 [non-official Bill introduced by U Ba Thein (*Anherst*)], and (10) the Burma Debtors' Protection Bill, 1936 [non-official Bill introduced by U Ba Than (*Prome Town*)]. Of these Bills, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th only became law as Burma Acts VIII, V, VII and VI of 1935, respectively, during the year of the Report. The 8th Bill, *viz.*, the Burma Criminal Law Amendment (Amendment) Bill, 1936, was thrown out by the Council, and when it was re-introduced in the form as recommended by His Excellency the Governor during the same session, it was again thrown out by the Council. The Acts mentioned above are dealt with in the order of publication.

The Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Act (I of 1935) extends the life of the Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Act of 1932 for a further period of three years.

The Burma Village (Amendment) Act (II of 1935) amends the Burma Village Act, 1907, so as to make the decision of a village committee in a civil suit subject to revision by the Township Judge in whose civil jurisdiction such suit was tried, instead of as hitherto by the Township Officer. The Act also enables the headman to adopt such measures and do such acts which the exigency of the village may require him to do in the interest of the village.

The Burma Village (Amendment) Act (III of 1935) amends the Burma Village Act, 1907, so as to give power to the Deputy Commissioner to overrule the result of an election of village headman only in cases where the principles of elections are not strictly adhered to. The Act also substitutes simple for rigorous imprisonment for

failure to notify the residence of strangers in village-tracts, does away with the power conferred on a headman to act as informer, prosecutor and judge in regard to such offences, and transfers this power to the village committee.

The Indian Tramways (Burma Amendment) Act (IV of 1935) amends the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, in its application to Burma, to allow thereunder the operation of trackless vehicles (trolley buses) as part of a tramway system and also to provide for the substitution at any time of such trackless system in lieu of a system of rail-track vehicles where such at present exist.

The Indian Stamp (Burma Amendment) Act (V of 1935) reduces the stamp duty on awards imposed by the Indian Stamp Act, 1889.

The Burma Rural Self-Government (Amendment) Act (VI of 1935) amends the Burma Rural Self-Government Act, 1921, so as to limit the power of nomination by the Commissioner to the District Council to cases where the failure to elect by the Circle Board amounts to a refusal and this power is exercisable only with the assent of the Local Government.

The Dangerous Drugs (Burma Amendment) Act (VII of 1935) amends the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, so as to provide that any person inducing a person under twenty-five years of age to smoke opium or to enter an opium-smoking establishment or to procure opium, or facilitating any such act on the part of such a person, shall be guilty of offences for which severe penalties, including a term of imprisonment, are provided. The Act is enacted to give effect to certain provisions of the Bangkok Opium-Smoking Agreement entered into at Bangkok on the 27th day of November 1931, the object of which is to take further measures to bring about the suppression of the use of opium for smoking.

The Rangoon Police (Amendment) Act (VIII of 1935) is enacted to remedy certain defects in the Rangoon Police Act, 1899.

The Burma Municipal (Amendment) Act (IX of 1935) amends the Burma Municipal Act, 1898, to substitute the permission of the Local Government for that of the Commissioner so as to make an exemption from the penal provisions in the case of any member who happens to be interested in the contract with the Committee excepting the case of the President or Vice-President.

29. The undermentioned Acts affecting Burma were passed by the Indian Legislature during the year under review :—

General Acts affecting
Burma.

General Acts of 1935.

- II.—The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1935.
- III.—The Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act, 1935.
- IV.—The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1935.
- V.—The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1935.
- VII.—The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1935.
- IX.—The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act, 1935.
- X.—The Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1935.
- XI.—The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1935.
- XII.—The Repealing and Amending Act, 1935.

The following Acts affecting Burma were expressed to be made by the Governor-General under section 67B (2) of the Government of India Act during the year under review :—

- (1) The Indian Finance Act, 1935.
- (2) The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1935.

30. The undermentioned Ordinances affecting Burma were made by the Governor-General under section 72 of the Government of India Act during the year under review :—

Ordinances affecting
Burma.

Ordinances of 1935.

II.—The Indian Taxes on Income (Deduction at Sources) Ordinance, 1935.

III.—The Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Ordinance, 1935.

31. No Regulations affecting Burma were enacted during the year under review.

Regulations affecting
Burma.

32. No enactments were extended to the Shan States during the year under review.

Extension of Enact-
ments to the Shan
States.

Military.

33. The strength of regular troops in Burma was 5,324, of whom 1,807 were Europeans and 3,517 Asiatics. The Auxiliary Force (India) contained 1,982 (including 500 reservists). The number of cadets was 12. The total of musketry and other grants amounted to Rs. 4,401-7-0 during the year.

Strength of the
Garrison.

Police.

34. As part of the general retrenchment scheme, the Police Department effected a saving of Rs. 2,31,240 in the cost of the Civil Police Force. The cost as reported by the Accountant-General, Burma, in his Preliminary Statement was Rs. 1,10,57,555 (1,12,88,795). The economy was made possible as a result of the permanent revision of the District Police Forces.

The number of permanent police-stations was 356 (354) and there was no change in the number of out-posts, *viz.*, 43. The sanctioned strength of the combined permanent and temporary forces excluding gazetted officers was 1,631 (1,969) officers and 11,555 (11,790) men. The actual strength of the Force, excluding gazetted officers, was 1,535 (1,830) officers and 11,286 (11,094) men. In actual fact there was an excess in the strength of officers, the shortage shown being due to the temporary closing down of the Burma Provincial Police Training School at Mandalay for which the sanctioned strength still exists. The

Civil Police: Cost and
Strength.

shortage in men is due to the temporary stopping of recruitment of constables pending the sanction of the Local Government to the new district strengths. Recruitment has since been started and there is no dearth of suitable men for enlistment. The reduced rates of pay for Sub-Inspectors and Constables appear to have no effect on the popularity of the Force. But it is too early to prophesy what effect the reduced rates of pay will have on the new recruits.

The total strength of permanent and temporary forces was 13,338 (13,913). There was an increase of 69 in the strength of the permanent force, but there was a decrease of 644 in the strength of the temporary force. The following table shows the actual figures :—

Appointment.	1934.		1935.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Inspector-General of Police	1	...	1	...
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police (including Commissioner of Police, Rangoon).	5	...	5	...
District Superintendents of Police.	40	1	40	1
Assistant Superintendents of Police (excluding Rangoon Town Police).	34	...	34	...
Deputy Superintendents of Police (excluding Rangoon Town Police).	68	3	68	1
Inspectors of Police (excluding Rangoon Town Police).	208	7	209	5
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	1,727	15	1,397	11
Sergeants (including Reserves).	14	...	11	...
Station Writers ...	420	7	398	...
Head Constables ...	1,163	191	1,118	22
Constables ...	9,549	457	9,717	...
Total ...	13,229	684	13,298	40

35. On the whole, the discipline and behaviour of the Police Force have been good and the standard has been rising year by year. Relations between the police and the general public are, on the whole, good, as increased stress is being laid on the necessity for acquiring the confidence and

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and Training.

In order to maintain the *esprit-de-corps* of the Force, all forms of healthy sport are encouraged. On the social side, most districts now have Police Clubs, Tennis Courts, Reading Rooms and other amenities.

36. The housing problem of the Force is getting very acute, in spite of the provision of funds for a few selected places. The housing condition of a great portion of the Force is still unsatisfactory. The total allotment amounted to Rs. 1,39,293, out of which a sum of Rs. 79,530 was surrendered to the Local Government for the cost of construction by the Public Works Department of temporary Police cottages in certain districts and the balance of Rs. 45,470 was spent on repairing the existing temporary buildings. A sum of Rs. 1,24,977 was spent on the hiring of quarters for the Police-Force. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs is required to provide adequate accommodation for the Civil Police alone.

37. The position with regard to crime cannot be said to have improved. There was, however, a welcome decrease of 444 cases in serious offences against the person. Nevertheless, the total figure of 7,699 for the present year does not compare favourably with that of 1925 when the total figure was 6,839. There were marked increases in minor offences against property and in cases under Special and Local Laws. The increase of 1,500 cases of theft and cattle theft may perhaps be attributed to the temptations or opportunities afforded by an increase in prosperity in 1935 as compared with 1934. On the other hand, a large number of thefts were of a very petty nature, and the fact that both such thefts and also cattle thefts were brought to light reflects either increased activity of the Police or a greater desire to report on the part of the villagers.

38. The number of true cases investigated by the Police was 45,878 (44,629) and the percentage of convictions was 66 (62). Excluding compounded cases and cases of minor importance, 28,792 (27,989) true cases were investigated, and the percentage of convictions was 55 (55). Of the total of 18,616 (18,296) cases tried, 15,745 or 85 per cent ended in conviction. In these cases 37,896 persons were tried and 21,708 or 57 per cent convicted. The figures may be considered as satisfactory as the slight improvement mentioned in the Annual Police Report for 1934 has subsisted.

In spite of the fall in the number of false cases, the total number of 3,033 (3,152) is still far too large for the Province. The attention of the District Superintendents of Police has been invited to an intelligent use of section 182 or 211 of the Indian Penal Code. Important cases compounded decreased from 1,448 to 1,398, and of these, 253 (243) were cases of grievous hurt and 363 (385) of simple hurt. The view expressed in the previous year that the composition of cases where hurt is caused by a sharp-edged or pointed weapon encourages violence is still reiterated in the departmental report. The available statistics, however, do not give sufficient information on this point to arrive at a definite conclusion.

The total number of true cases of important crime during the year was 1,523, a decrease of 474 cases below the figure for 1925, and a

trust of the public, and particular endeavour is being made to inculcate this principle at the Police Training Schools. The following comparative figures seem to indicate a better standard of general conduct and behaviour especially among the lower ranks :—

Punishments.	1934.		1935.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Removed or dismissed after enquiry.	7	89	10	76
Removed or dismissed as a result of Court proceedings.	4	61	1	58
Punished by Courts but not removed or dismissed.	5	15	3	14
Other punishments ...	130	409	88	330

One King's Police Medal, six Indian Police Medals, three Indian titles, four Local Government's Honours and 31 Inspector-General of Police's Certificates were conferred on deserving members of the Force during the year.

The number of recruits trained during the year was 616 (419). 2,847 (3,164) men underwent recurrent training. Out of the new recruits, 447 (372) appeared for the final examination and 446 or nearly cent per cent of the candidates passed, 234 obtaining first class, 194 second class and 18 men third class certificates.

380 (385) men entered for the half-yearly examination for certificates and 374 men obtained certificates, 194 men obtaining first class, 162 men second class and 18 men third class certificates. In view of the fact that a high standard is expected at the promotion examinations, the percentage of those passing is now considered satisfactory. Of 596 (666) candidates for promotion to Head Constable, 300 (248) or 50 per cent of the entrants passed, and of 191 (223) entrants for promotion to the rank of Station Writer, 68 (82) or 36 per cent passed.

The results of the musketry and revolver courses did not show any improvement, the figures of merit being 47.69 (46.55) and 66.31 (73.13), respectively. 9,023 men and 1,313 officers went through the annual musketry course and the annual revolver course, respectively.

There are only 265 illiterate men in the Force, and they are mainly Indians and Kachins.

First Aid classes were held and examinations conducted in 15 districts. Out of 257 men trained in First Aid to the injured, 159 (149) men appeared for the examination, and 120 (122) or 76 per cent were successful.

The Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay, remained closed during the year. It will be re-opened from the 1st January 1937.

decrease of 69 cases below the figure for 1934. A notable feature of the year was a reduction in the number of important crimes in which firearms were used. The number was 378 as compared with 462 in the previous year. It may be safely considered that the important crime situation has returned to normal during the present year. The improvement in the crime situation is chiefly due to strict enforcement of preventive measures against experienced criminals all over the Province.

39. Prosecutions under the Excise Act showed an increase at 7,979 (7,507), of which the Excise Department instituted 5,663 (5,344), the Police 1,420 (1,371) and Headmen and others 896 (792). The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 92 (93).

1,480 (1,361) cases were dealt with under the Opium Act and the percentage of convictions to cases tried was 94 (95). It is reported that illicit trade in opium is carried on by persons who hold consumers' tickets though they are not actual consumers. In order to reduce profitable smuggling it has been suggested that a lower retail price of Government opium should be fixed. Such a step might reduce smuggling, but it would not help towards diminishing the use of opium, which was presumably the desire of the Geneva Convention.

There were 1,799 (1,464) cases under the Gambling Act. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 82. The increase in these cases may perhaps be attributed to the return of prosperity to the Province. It is considered that the number of cases under this Act has returned to normal during the year. Throughout the length and breadth of the Province, cock-fighting appears to be the most popular form of gambling.

Under the Arms Act, 786 (751) true cases were dealt with. The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 93. The number of licensed firearms in the Province at the close of the year was 28,979. The general consensus of opinion is that the presence of two or three firearms in a village is an insurance against dacoity. In many districts, the control of cartridges has proved successful in the suppression of dacoities and robberies with firearms. The Inspector-General of Police is of opinion that it is desirable to extend the marking of cartridges throughout the Province.

40. Compared with the previous year's figure, this year shows an increase of 2,941 in this class of crime, the total number for the year being 44,691 (41,750). The bulk of the increase was in petty offences and offences under special or local laws. The increase does not appear to have any particular significance.

41. The number of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules during the year increased to 7,024 (6,144). Accidents showed a decrease at 292 (331), 55 (63) being fatal. Police action was taken in respect of 244 of these accidents. Judging from the figures, it is evident that the motor car is not yet a difficult problem for the Police, but the growing magnitude of this problem is not a negligible factor. Its importance is manifested in the opening of a sub-head in the departmental budget for District Motor Vehicles Staff.

42. The outstanding feature of the year was the repeal of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act which is considered as one of the chief weapons in the Police armoury for the prevention of potential crime of a serious nature. Action under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, followed the usual lines, but with intensive activity after repeal of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. The numbers dealt with under these sections were much the same as in 1934, but the percentage of convictions fell from 75 to 62, 724 persons were dealt with under section 7 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act prior to its repeal during the year. Two new criminal tribes were notified during the year, and the Inspector-General again emphasises the growing need for the re-institution of a reformatory settlement, as the result of the increased number of such criminals. There were 19,145 (19,185) criminals under surveillance, of whom 5,407 (5,447) were in A class—that is preventive action had been taken against them. Of these, 524 criminals were reconvicted during the year. Of the rest, 1,368 criminals were reconvicted. On the whole, surveillance shows a slight improvement, but the importance of this branch of police work has not yet been fully realised by the subordinate staff who consider it a matter of routine. 222 (252) absconders were arrested during the year. The public is giving more assistance in the apprehension of absconders except in the case of absconding murderers. This attitude is possibly due to Buddhist religious objections to a capital sentence on absconding murderers.

The Finger Print Bureau was a tremendous asset to the Police in the tracing of criminals. The number of slips on record increased from 209,610 to 213,699, while the number of single Finger Print cards rose from 170,110 to 215,530 representing the prints of 215,530 known criminals. Satisfactory progress has been made with the system of the Single Finger Prints Record, as it is proving invaluable in detecting offenders, whose identity is unknown to the police. Of 14,314 accepted finger print search slips, 4,893 slips were traced as belonging to men with previous convictions. Expert evidence was also given orally and in writing in the Civil and Criminal Courts. Expert fees of Rs. 1,600 were credited to Government. Six selected Sub-Inspectors of Police from districts completed a year's course of training in finger print work.

43. No punitive police were employed in the year under report.

Punitive Police.

44. The sanctioned strength, excluding three gazetted officers, was 44 officers and 401 men. As a result of retrenchment, there was a decrease of 22 officers and 30 men. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable men for enlistment. There were 173 men on the waiting list at the end of the year. In spite of the reduction in punishments the Superintendent of Railway Police does not think that the discipline of the Force has improved as he still considers that it is below the standard of most districts. Nevertheless, the fall in the number of punishments is an encouraging indication for the future of the discipline in a widely dispersed force of this nature, as close supervision is well-nigh impossible. There were 1,305 (1,082) true cases of cognizable crime

disposed of during the year. There was an increase of 223 cases compared with the previous year which fell mostly under ordinary thefts and cases under the Railway Act. There was a slight increase in standing wagon and running passenger train thefts. The increase in theft is also attributed to the opening of First Information Reports for all cases of missing railway material which used to be refused or treated as non-cognizable.

Eliminating petty cases and cases under local or special laws, there were 656 (503) true cases dealt with and the percentage of convictions to true cases was only 33 (35). The percentage is only half of the provincial figure of 66 per cent. The poor results are attributed to the large number of cases of theft and burglary investigated in which there was little or no hope of detection from the start. The difficulty of following up cases of theft from goods yards and moving trains is obvious.

Prosecutions under the non-cognizable sections of the Railway Act numbered 4,155 (3,660) and 2,771 (3,046) or 66.69 per cent (83.22) were convicted.

45. The total sanctioned strength of the Military Police was 12,239 (12,189). The temporary increase of 955 of all ranks sanctioned from the 25th April 1932 remained in force. The temporary strength of 66 men for the Camp Jail at Mòkpalin continued and the camp Jail at Ahlon was raised to 31. Under the Reorganization Scheme, the posts at Chingnambum, Mogaung, Heho, Syriam and Punlumbum were evacuated and at Mogaung and Syriam they were replaced by Civil Police. The rebellion post at Zigòn was also withdrawn. Four columns were carrying out frontier duties during the year. Certain columns and reliefs were provided for the Wa States, and in connection with the Sino-Burma Boundary Commission operations. The work of these columns has been satisfactory and highly commended by the authorities concerned.

A detachment of 1 Indian Officer and 49 other ranks had to be despatched for a short time to Akyab in connection with communal trouble in the month of July. 200 Military Police including 25 Mounted Infantry were employed on patrol duty in 7 districts.

The total cost of the Burma Military Police for the year increased to Rs. 66,94,695 (63,59,725). The increase is mainly attributed to a general rise in the prices of articles and rations, the re-opening of the Camp Jail at Ahlon, the re-arming of the Southern Shan States Battalion and the increase of the personnel of the Wireless Transmitting group.

The health of the Force cannot be considered as satisfactory, as there was an increase in the percentage of admissions to hospitals in four Battalions, *viz.*, Eastern, Northern Shan States, Reserve and Mandalay Battalions. The incidence of malaria is very high in the Chin Hills Battalion, as, out of 918 admissions to hospitals, 639 were cases of malaria. Anti-malarial measures have been carried out in order to improve the health of the Force.

It is reported that the housing of the Force has not improved. Few battalions have got sufficient allotment of married quarters for their men and accommodation for Indian Officers and single men in some of the battalions is considered inadequate. A modified housing scheme costing Rs. 1,35,800 for the construction of accommodation for the Rangoon

Battalions has been sanctioned. The authorities hope to obtain more funds for such capital expenditure when the provincial finances improve in the near future.

As usual, recruiting in India was done through officers and men on furlough or leave, and 965 (792) men were recruited. A total of 1,038 (819) recruits were enlisted in Burma. Out of this total, 259 were Burmans and 249 were Karens. There has been no difficulty in getting a sufficient number of Burmese recruits but the record of punishments inflicted indicates that the type of recruit obtained in the past may not have been entirely satisfactory.

As regards training, particular attention was paid to the training of junior Non-Commissioned Officers in jungle warfare and section leading. The Force is indebted to the Army authorities in India for the facility of training the members of the Burma Military Police at various schools, such as the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, the Army Signal School, Poona, the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and the Army School of Education at Belgaum. Twenty-four students from various Battalions attended the second long Equitation course under Lieutenant J. W. F. Casson, I.A. Physical Training and Visual Signalling courses were held as usual. Courses were also held at Pyawbwe for wireless operators and mechanics.

There were no events of outstanding interest in the Mounted Infantry and the Transport. The total casualties among the Mounted Infantry ponies increased from 109 in the previous year to 117, but the number of casualties among transport ponies and mules decreased from 100 to 68. The increase of transport work in connection with the Wa States Expedition and the Boundary Commission necessitated the purchase of an additional 1½ ton motor-lorry for the Northern Shan States Battalion.

The standard of musketry continued to be very high, and at the Burma Rifle Association Meeting the representatives of the Military Police fared extremely well.

The total casualties in the Force decreased from 1,603 to 1,513. The decrease was partly attributed to the fact that many of the older men had been invalided, pensioned or retired during the preceding years. Though there was an increase of 121 in resignations, there was a decrease of 39 in desertions. It is interesting to note that desertions among Gurkhas, Karens and Burmans show a tendency to abate.

One Indian Officer (3) and 1,457 (1,734) other ranks were punished departmentally, while 80 (113) were punished judicially.

The following titles and rewards were conferred on members of the Force in recognition of distinguished service during the year :—

One O.B.E., 1 Military Cross, 2 King's Police Medal, 1 Sardar Bahadur, 1 Rai Bahadur, 2 Order of British India, 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur," 49 Silver Jubilee Medals, 1 third class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 20 Indian Police Medals, 3 Indian Distinguished Service Medals, 8 Certificates of Honour and Swords, 6 Certificates of Honour and Silver-mounted Kukries, 2 Certificates of Honour and Silver-mounted *Dahs*, 4 Certificates of Honour and Silver Watches, 9 Certificates of Honour and Guns and 4 Certificates of Honour.

Battalion Commandants exercised their magisterial powers in a total of 64 (87) cases during the year. Out of these, 36 (50) cases were tried by the Commandant, Mandalay Battalion.

There has been only one escape from Military Police custody as compared with five cases involving the escape of 15 prisoners last year.

Six Lewis guns and twelve E.Y. rifles were obtained on loan for the use of the columns in the Wa States. As usual, the Police Supply Department supplied all necessary rations and clothing. The despatch of arms, ammunitions, rations and clothings to units engaged in column duty was promptly executed. In spite of the pressing demands made for men engaged on column duty there were no complaints against the quality of clothing and rations supplied. At out-of-the-way centres, attempts have been made to buy some necessary rations locally at favourable rates in order to curtail heavy freight charges.

On the whole, it may be said that conditions in the Force and standards of efficiency have been maintained on a high level as in the previous years.

46. The sanctioned strength of the Rangoon Town Police was increased by one additional European Sergeant for the purpose of patrolling the area at the Rangoon entrance to the Twante Canal. There were 5 Imperial and 4 provincial gazetted officers and 1,536 non-gazetted officers and men. The sanctioned strength is considered inadequate for the present needs of the town, owing to the fact that the population of the town is rapidly increasing year by year, and crime also is rising. It is estimated that an increase of 250 of all ranks is necessary to cope with the prevailing situation. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 83 (84). There has been no difficulty in obtaining a good type of recruit of sound physique and good education. Discipline in the Force has continued to be strict: 1 (2) officers and 16 (9) men were dismissed or removed, and other major punishments were inflicted on 23 (25) officers and 61 (152) men. The large decrease in the number of men punished during the year is set off against a corresponding increase in minor punishments. Rewards were more freely given this year owing to more funds being available. The amount of Rs. 3,682 (Rs. 2,848) was paid in rewards to police officers and men. One Police Constable was given promotion to the rank of Head Constable for exceptionally good work done during the short period of his service. As regards training, the number of men who underwent recurrent training remained almost the same as last year. The falling off in this respect is presumably attributed to the ever-increasing duties, which the Force has to perform, and the shortage of men. Two musketry courses were fired during the year, one in February and the other in December 1935. The results of the revolver course are still rather poor but the results of the musketry course may be considered as satisfactory.

The year was characterized by an increasing number of industrial and miscellaneous strikes, but many of them were not on a serious scale. The strike of the lorry drivers against the enforcement of certain rules under the Motor Vehicles Act appeared likely to become serious as the strikers also intimidated the handcart coolies, thus threatening to jeopardise the whole transport system. But the prompt action of the police in providing convoys to the handcart coolies necessitated the calling off of this strike. The students of the Government High School and the Cushing High School went on strike again, but the strike broke

down within a few days owing to the firm attitude maintained by the education authorities. Two minor strikes of the syces of a certain racing establishment and the jockeys of the Rangoon Turf Club also proved abortive. The police stood by as a precautionary measure only. The Police Advisory Board, the Traffic Advisory Board and the Chinese Advisory Board rendered much help in their several departments throughout the year.

Cognizable crime showed a marked increase from 9,585 cases in 1934 to 11,405 cases during the year. The increase of 1,820 cases mainly fall under Class VI in which the number of cases dealt with depends largely on the activity of the police. Nevertheless, the crime situation is not alarming because the number of cases reported and investigated under Classes I to V is 5,998 as compared with 6,630 in 1934. Under Class VI cases, there was an increase of 2,032 cases, as more prosecutions were launched against beggars and brothels. In the other classes, covering the more important kinds of crime, there were welcome decreases of 70 in thefts, 5 in dacoity and 62 in house-breaking, especially due to increased efficiency in the work of night patrols. The increases occurred in forms of crime which it is difficult for the police to prevent, such as attempt at, and abetment of, suicide hurt and rash act, causing hurt or endangering life. The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 89.9 (87.9) which is very satisfactory.

Non-cognizable crime showed an increase from 19,845 to 20,496, an increase of 651 cases. The major increases occurred under the Rangoon Police Act and the Brothels Act. There was a drop of 426 cases under the Motor Vehicles Act owing to closer observance of the Act and Rules thereunder by the motoring public. The increases under the Rangoon Police Act and the Brothels are due to greater activity on the part of the police. The number of prosecutions for breaches of the Port and Harbour Rules fell to 2,355 (2,634). There was a decrease of Rs. 10,780 in fines as compared with last year.

No thefts of rice or paddy on an organized scale were reported to the police. Nevertheless, pilfering on a small scale still persists, but losses are inconsiderable.

The number of juvenile offenders decreased to 85 (127). The "Home for Waifs and Strays" took over 9 (6) boys. Only 28 (63) boys were committed to the Borstal School at Thayetmyo. "The Street Boys' Refuge" are doing their best to cope with the growing number of juveniles living in the streets of Rangoon and are now taking custody orders for boys under 14 whose parents are unknown or have abandoned them. More funds are required for further activities of this important institution which is doing extremely good work for the homeless juveniles of the town.

The Rangoon Police has much better opportunities than the District Police as regards co-operation in the administration of the Excise and Opium Acts. Though advantage has been taken of this to some extent, there has been a definite falling off in the number of cases dealt with under both the Excise and Opium Acts. The Commissioner of Police attributed the decrease partly to the inadequate staff at his disposal. Moreover, the number of cases in which arrests were made by the Excise and Customs Department shows an even greater decrease than in the case of the Police Department. The number of prosecutions under the Dangerous Drugs Act increased from

141 in 1934 to 200 during the year. The traffic in dangerous drugs is increasing and the majority of persons concerned are foreigners. The following figures illustrate the growing traffic :—

1932	1933	1934	1935
18,015 gr.	127,522 gr.	410,764 gr	750,785 gr

As in the past, the Police had much trouble with gambling in many clubs in the centre of Rangoon, where "Anidaung," "Four Animal game" and "Paikkyu" are played. It is interesting to note that the Police succeeded in stamping out "80 word game" and "36 Animal game," which were very popular last year. The Police have taken serious steps to break up these gambling clubs, and many of them have already closed down. Traffic control was efficient. The number of fatal accidents remains low at 19 (20). Accidents due to motor vehicles led to the admission to hospital of 785 (657) out-patients and 239 (202) in-patients.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, remains the sole authority in Burma for the registration of motor-vehicles. Of 31,996 vehicles registered since registration was enforced, 18,323 (16,985) remained on the register. New registrations numbered 1,748 (1,304), the increase indicating an improving trade. During the year, 27,462 driving licences and conductors' permits were issued and renewed. The standard of hired motor vehicles continues to improve. During the first half year, 341 omnibuses were registered but of these only 269 came up for registration in the second half year. The total number of buses registered in Rangoon during the year was 402. The total number of taxis registered during the year rose from 196 to 209 and hired lorries from 174 to 184. Throughout the year, the Police enforced the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules rigidly with a view to maintain reasonable standards on the roads. First class hackney carriages have entirely disappeared from the streets for want of patronage, but 2nd and 3rd class ekkas are still popular and are being patronized. 236 more rickshaws were licensed during the year owing to the number licensed being short of the required maximum. The number of pullers licensed rose by not less than 916—an indication of unemployment in the coolie class.

Village Administration.

47. The policy of amalgamation of village-tracts wherever possible continued during the year, and the number of headmen again indicated a reduction at 12,207 (12,289). There was further increase in average commission earned from Rs. 197 to Rs. 206. The number of Circle *Thugyis* in Lower Burma remained the same at three, viz., one in the Salween District and two in the Tavoy District. In Upper Burma, the number of *Myothugyis* was further reduced from 76 to 72. There was a welcome decrease in the number of headmen dismissed from 216 to 162, and corresponding decrease in the number fined from 234 to 220. However, these variations are usual and they do not call for much comment.

The number of village committees was 2,119; the number of headmen and committees exercising special criminal powers was 4,593 (4,344) and special civil powers 4,856 (4,618). Total fines inflicted

amounted to Rs. 63,143-14-0 (56,286-13-0). The increases are due to the trial of more trivial cases in village courts. The judicial work of headmen and committees continued on the whole to be satisfactory.

In general, life in the villages remained very much the same, though there was distinct improvement in economic conditions. Slight improvement in the price of paddy is very much in evidence by the increase of both social and religious festivities in the villages. There is discernible also an improved response towards sanitation in villages, though progress is slow, and must await the advance of education before it can be accelerated. Headmen are reported to have taken more interest in improving the village sanitation and the recording of vital statistics by them also shows an improvement. The assistance given by the headmen as a whole in the prevention and detection of crime has been satisfactory all over the Province. But they are more or less apathetic in excise matters, where the headman's task is rather difficult especially when the general run of public opinion favours illicit distillation and trade.

A fine of Rs. 2,043 was imposed on village-tracts under clauses (a) and (b) of section 13 or 14 of the Burma Village Act as against Rs. 7,209-0 in 1934, and the number of village-tracts fell from 37 to 24, thus indicating an improvement in the matter of village resistance to crime.

The revenue work of headmen was satisfactory except in one or two districts. The system of appointing village headmen by election appears to work well in spite of some inherent drawbacks. The change introduced by Act III of 1935 is extremely beneficial, as it enables the Deputy Commissioner to rule out the obviously unsuitable candidate forthwith. Thousands of villagers participated with all enthusiasm in the memorable Silver Jubilee Celebrations, which had been celebrated all over the length and breadth of the Province. Apart from the natural fondness of the people of Burma for such festivities, the loyalty evinced at these celebrations was astounding.

48. Rewards for the destruction of wild animals amounted to Rs. 237 (3,622). No rewards are ordinarily granted for the destruction of wild animals. In special cases they are granted under the orders

of the Commissioners of Divisions, and in special areas in the Backward Tracts by the Deputy Commissioners concerned subject to certain limits.

Criminal Justice.

49. At the six Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 30 (49) cases were tried, there being 3 (4) pending at the end of the year. Of the 49 persons whose trials were concluded during the year, 29 were convicted and 20 were acquitted. The percentage of convictions was 59 (65.5). Ten cases were murder trials, involving 14 persons, of whom, 2 were sentenced to death and 3 to transportation for life, while 7 were acquitted and 2 were ordered to be retried. The duration at these Sessions trials was 641 (51.44) days.

The number of criminal appeals filed in the High Court further decreased to 1,757; with 84 appeals pending from the previous year there were 1,841 (1,988) for disposal. The average duration of appeals further

decreased to 20 (21) days, which is considered as highly satisfactory. There were 1,827 (1,974) appeals against convictions for disposal, involving 1,993 (2,229) persons. The percentage of confirmation was 77 (78).

The Local Government preferred 13 (8) appeals against acquittals before the High Court. With 1 appeal pending from the previous year, there were altogether 14 appeals for disposal, of which, 13 were decided, leaving only one pending at the close of the year. The duration of such appeals fell to 43 (84).

The total number of proceedings in revision instituted in the High Court decreased to 1,717 (1,864). Including the cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,785 (1,942) cases for disposal, 1,698 (1,874) cases were disposed of, involving 2,998 (3,130) persons. The average duration of revision proceedings was 17 (19) days, of these proceedings 46 (47) per cent were instituted on application by parties, the remainder being called by the Court on its own motion. The number of applications for revision of orders passed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Maintenance of wives and children) was 96 (101). 143 (139) cases in which sentences of death had been passed by the Courts of Sessions were referred for confirmation under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There were 157 (152) cases including 14 pending cases of the previous year for disposal. 116 (106) sentences were confirmed, the sentences passed on 32 (21) persons were reduced, while 24 (16) persons were acquitted and new trials were ordered in the cases of 2 persons. The percentage of interference by the High Court was 33 (26).

One application filed for special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council was dismissed.

50. During the year there was no change in the number of Sessions Courts. Sessions Divisions, with 72 Sessions trials pending from 1934 there were altogether 904 (932) cases before the Courts of Sessions for disposal. Out of these cases, 823 (857) were disposed of, leaving 81 (75) cases pending at the close of the year. The duration of Sessions trials was 42 (38) days. The number of persons under trial before the Courts of Sessions was 1,654 (1,751), and 16,557 (17,037) witnesses were examined, 864 persons were convicted, 633 persons were acquitted and 157 persons remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction, inclusive of persons on whom death sentences were passed, was 58 (59). 547 (675) appeals from Sessions Courts, involving 614 (770) persons, were disposed of by the High Court during the year. Sentences were reversed or reduced or new trials were ordered in the cases of 187 persons. The percentage of interference by the High Court was 30 (19).

With 2 cases pending from the previous year there were altogether 83 (70) references for disposal under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Out of this number, 78 cases involving 78 persons were decided.

The number of appellants in the Courts of Sessions, including those pending from the previous year, was 10,417 (10,364). The appeals of 10,136 (10,113) persons were decided and 30 persons died or escaped during the pendency of their appeals, leaving those of 242 (251) pending at the end of the year.

The appeals of 7,127 (7,120) persons were dismissed; 1,592 (1,522) convictions were reversed; the sentences of 1,289 (1,329) persons were altered or reduced and in the cases of 112 (92) persons new trials were ordered. The general percentage of confirmation was 70 (71) and the average duration was 10 (11) days.

The cases of 12,491 (12,847) persons came before the Sessions Courts in revision. The proceedings of 12,082 (12,580) persons were disposed of, and of these the proceedings of the Lower Courts were confirmed in the case of 11,529 (12,031) persons, and those of 422 (444) persons were submitted to the High Court with recommendations to reverse or modify the orders of the Lower Courts. The average durations of revisions remained unaltered at 6 days.

51. The number of Stipendiary Magistrates exercising Original Magistrates' Courts. Jurisdiction was 561 (575). During the year, there were three Additional District Magistrates, namely, in the Akyab, Tharrawaddy and Pegu Districts. The Collector of Rangoon was also Additional District Magistrate for the Rangoon Town District; 294 (281) cases were brought to trial in Courts of District Magistrates and the average duration of cases in these Courts was 32 (30) days; 1,592 (1,770) appeals including 51 appeals pending from the previous year, were for disposal, of which, 1,565 (1,719) were decided, thus leaving 27 (51) appeals at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was 15 (13) days. The total number of appellants before these Courts was 1,889 (2,111). The percentage of confirmation out of the total number of persons whose appeals were decided was 60 (59); 11,837 (12,605) cases, involving 20,223 (21,676) persons, were dealt with by District Magistrates in revision. The average duration in these cases was 10 (11) days.

Excluding District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates, there were 164 (156) Magistrates specially empowered under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Such Magistrates tried 3,980 (4,031) cases in which they exercised their Special Powers. The number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates was 129 (131) and there were two Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, who disposed of 46 cases with an average duration of 5 days. Benches of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 27,234 (24,752) cases, with an average duration of 6 (5) days.

52. With the offences reported in and pending from the previous year there were altogether 131,450 (127,216) cases before the Courts. The number of cases actually tried was 124,376 (119,092); 4,379 (4,237) complaints were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, while 13,009 (13,586) cases were declared false or mistaken, and 107,677 (103,036) cases were returned as true.

53. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts was 69 (68), and the average duration was 19 (19) days. The number of cases pending before Magistrates was 6,385 (6,357) at the end of the year.

The number of witnesses examined by all Magistrates was 437,541 (443,068). Out of this number, 412,912 (418,314) witnesses were examined by Stipendiary Magistrates in original criminal cases.

Under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure 81 (89) cases, involving 200 (169) persons, in which security to keep the peace was demanded, were before the Courts.

3,502 (3,453) cases, involving 3,581 (3,598) persons, were before the Courts requiring security for good behaviour and under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 130 (168) persons were placed on security under the Opium Law Amendment Act, 50 (88) under section 17 of the Gambling Act and 118 (133) under section 64A of the Burma Excise Act.

2,838 (2,745) persons were released on entering into bonds for good behaviour or to keep the peace, and 1,478 (1,359) persons were committed to jail in default of security. 352 (349) persons were proceeded against for breach of their restriction orders under section 18 of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. Of these, 320 (320) were convicted, 17 (19) were discharged, 2 escaped and 13 (10) remained under trial at the close of the year.

59 (36) persons were proceeded against for breach of their bonds given under the Preventive Law. In the case of 41 (22) persons the bonds were declared forfeited, 16 (12) persons were discharged and 2 (2) persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

54. The number of persons on whom punishment was awarded on regular trial was 58,842 (58,048) and on summary trial was 60,306 (52,895). Out of 180 (157) death sentences passed by the Court of Sessions, 116 (106) were confirmed by the High Court. There were also 2 (4) death sentences passed at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. During the year, the number of actual executions was 98 (108) persons. 190 (176) persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 274 (301) persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 15,886 (15,588) persons to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement. 4,241 (3,370) persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment.

3,709 (3,187) sentences of imprisonment were normal sentences to the rising of the Court. The cases of 157 (203) persons were referred by second and third class Magistrates under the provisions of sections 349 and 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code for punishment of a different kind from that which they could themselves impose.

The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 9'24 (9'49) lakhs. Rs. 6'97 (6'92) lakhs were realized and Rs. 2'05 (2'21) lakhs were struck off as irrecoverable. Sentences of whipping numbered 3,789 (3,576) out of 14,262 (13,487) cases in which such sentences were permissible. Illegal sentences of whipping fell to 16 (21). 3,785 (3,763) persons were released on probation under section 562 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 731 (675) persons were released after due admonition under section 562 (1a) of the same Code. 982 (983) young offenders were dealt with under the Prevention of Crime (Young Offenders) Act, 1930. Of these, 282 (256) were ordered to be sent to a training school, while 110 (100) were delivered to parents or guardians, with or without fine. Only 3 (6) juveniles or young offenders were imprisoned on the certificate of the trying Courts.

Prisons.

55. The total accommodation available for all classes of prisoners, including hospital and observation cells, was on the 31st December 1935, 22,462 (21,795). The Accommodation. increase is due to the re-opening of the Alon Camp Jail for 500 convicts, the opening of the Insein Jail Annexe for 162 "A" and "B" class prisoners and to the increase in the undertrial accommodation at Meiktila by five. Exclusive of hospital and observation cells, there was accommodation for 20,993 (20,362) prisoners, viz., for convicts 18,889 (18,269), undertrials 1,879 (1,875) and civil prisoners 225 (218), while the daily average number of these classes for the year was 18,783 (18,989), 1,590 (1,423) and 61 (65), respectively, or a total of 20,434 (20,477) for all classes. Except in two or three jails, no serious overcrowding existed in the jails during the year.

56. At the commencement of the year, there were 20,145 (20,583) prisoners of all classes, and 51,463 (49,917) Prisoners. prisoners were received during the year, making a total of 71,608 (70,500). Of these, 51,061 (50,355) were discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 20,547 (20,145) at the close of the year. The number received and discharged both show an increase when compared with the previous year. In spite of the fact that the increase in the number received is 840 in excess of the increase in the number discharged during the year, the daily average population for the year was 43 less than the previous year. The present jail population is just within the accommodation available in all the jails and great difficulty was not experienced in accommodating the different classes of prisoners. Under such conditions as now exist in regard to crime in Burma, the jail population has been stabilized at a little over 20,000, and but for the presence of the two temporary Camp Jails at Mòkpalin and Alon, which accommodate exactly one-eighth of the total population, the erection of two or more permanent central jails would have been a necessity. Government has in fact been able to maintain a daily average number of prisoners at these Camp Jails at a daily average cost of just over five annas per head, a result, which considering the rise in the cost of foodstuffs, must be considered highly satisfactory.

The year opened with 18,750 (19,097) convicts and 23,474 (22,343) were imprisoned during the year. Excluding transfers, the convicts were disposed of as follows:—

Released (a) on appeal 1,735 (1,730), (b) on expiry of sentence 10,675 (10,178); released by order of Government (a) on account of sickness 29 (32) and (b) on other grounds 991 (871); sent to Port Blair 149 (128), transferred to Mental Hospitals 11 (12), escaped but not recaptured 3 (2), executed 98 (108) and died 191 (181).

The 991 (871) releases by order of Government are made up of 723 (645) conditionally liberated on the recommendations of the Central Revisory Board, 18 (25) under the "14 years" rule, 33 (81) repatriated to China, 24 (24) released on transfer to the Salvation Army Industrial Home, 73 (83) removed under the Expulsion of Offenders Act, 21 (13), rebel convicts released under the general amnesty, and 99 (*nil*) for other reasons. The 991 (871) releases by order of Government do not include 337 who were released by the grant of special remission under orders of Government.

The number remaining at the close of the year was 19,099 (18,750) and the daily average convict population during the year was 18,783 (18,989).

Of the 23,474 (22,343) convicts admitted during the year, 82·07 (81·85) per cent were Buddhists, 6·86 (5·87) per cent Mohamedans, 6·61 (5·19) per cent Hindus and Sikhs, 0·5 (0·56) per cent Christians and 3·87 (6·53) all other denominations. The slight increase in the number of admissions among Buddhists, Mohamedans, Hindus and Sikhs accounts for the drop in the case of all other denominations.

Owing to the larger number of admissions than in the previous year there was an increase under all categories of age except 22 to 30 years and under 16 years, the increase being most marked under 31 to 40 years. The number of persons under 16 years of age was 25 (42) and those between 16 to 21 years of age was 2,732 (2,689).

The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts were 71·80 (72·23) and 28·20 (27·77), respectively. With the exception of Akyab, the eight other central jails have provided facilities for the education of prisoners. At Rangoon, a vernacular school up to the fourth standard is conducted for convicts up to the age of 24 years. At Insein, where habitual juveniles are segregated, primary education up to the fourth standard is conducted. At Tharrawaddy, a primary school was opened towards the close of the year. At Thayetmyo, Myingyan, Bassein and Mandalay, similar arrangements exist to teach convicts up to the vernacular fourth standard. Some of these institutions were, as usual, visited by the officers of the Education Department whose criticism has been of great value.

A decrease is noticeable under the categories (a) persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities, 184 (208), (b) persons engaged in commerce and trade, 2,333 (2,527) and (c) persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc., 524 (771). The admissions under the remaining categories show an increase, *i.e.*, (a) professional persons 815 (725), (b) persons in service or performing personal offices 406 (224), (c) persons engaged in agriculture and with animals 9,941 (9,766) and (d) miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise 3,361 (7,254). The variations in the figures do not call for any special comment. Of the females admitted to jails slight variation is noticeable under the four categories, *viz.*, "Married," "Unmarried," "Widows" and "Prostitutes."

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 1,131 in the number of convicts admitted. This increase is solely due to the increased number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The number of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment was 1,234, or 159 less than that for the previous year, and of these no less than 1,042 were committed to jail for one month and less. Taking into consideration the number of prisoners admitted under all the four main categories, it is observed that the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, increased from 4,582 in 1934 to 5,430 in 1935, *i.e.*, an increase of 848. The number sentenced to imprisonment for over three months and not exceeding six months, increased from 4,906 to 5,344, *i.e.*, an increase of 438. The number sentenced to imprisonment for over one month and not exceeding three months remained practically the same as last year. Out of a total number of 23,474 convicts admitted, no less than 7,974 or 34 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for periods of three months and less. A

good number of these were committed to jails for such short periods as 3, 7, 10 or 15 days, for breaches of the Railway Act, the Rangoon Police Act, the Motor Vehicles Act, etc.

Reconvicted prisoners numbered 6,341 (5,751) the increase being accounted for by the general increase in the total number of convicts admitted during the year. The number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and classified as habituals has fallen from 1,195 in 1934 to 995 in 1935. The decrease is probably due to the gradual improvement in the economic conditions of the Province. Of the number having more than two previous convictions, several prisoners had as many as 12 to 15 convictions. These habituals are beyond reformation. They return to jail two or three days after their release, as they probably prefer jail life. They cannot find employment outside and are always looked upon with suspicion by their neighbours, headmen and the police.

Such callous types of criminal present one of the greatest problems to deal. The provision of special jails, such as already in existence at Insein and Myungmya and the introduction of some form of penal detention appear to offer probable hope of solution in conjunction with further development of preventive measures such as Borstal and Training Schools. It is not every habitual criminal by any means who must be regarded as incorrigible, but the reclamation of such as are reclaimable is not only an economic but also a social problem and necessarily depends on classification; and this in turn depends on accurate and experienced observation made by those specially qualified for such work. Unfortunately neither the machinery for reform nor the experienced and specially trained observers are within the range of practical politics at present. Such existing preventive measures, however, may be expected to indicate an increasing degree of effectiveness as time goes on.

57. The total number of offences committed by convicts during the year amounted to 4,760 (6,830). Of these, 43 (38) were dealt with by Criminal Courts, 2,645 (3,746) by inflicting minor punishments and 2,072 (3,046) by inflicting major punishments. There has been an appreciable decrease in the number of offences committed by convicts. In fact, the general behaviour of the convicts has shown a marked improvement in the last decade and a half.

These are striking figures, especially when it is remembered that since 1931 a not inconsiderable proportion of the prison population has consisted of convicted rebel prisoners and it requires no special knowledge to appreciate the fact that in 1935 a Burma prison was much less of a "School for Criminals" than in 1921.

Undoubtedly, much of the progressive improvement in discipline has come about as a result of modern methods of dealing with convicts, the institution of the Revisory Board and the prospect of early release under the benefits of the remission system. The last mentioned statement is supported by the fact that the number of prisoners who earned special remission increased from 32,510 in 1934 to 38,002 in 1935, of which the number of prisoners who earned special remission for being free from punishment for a period of three years was 1,931 against 835 in 1934, an increase of 1,096.

Not less important has been the progressive improvement in the quality of the staff and the greater appreciation of the nature and importance of their functions. Nearly every member of the superior staff from the Superintendent downwards, has appreciated and responded to the need for modern methods of dealing with convicts. The same cannot be said of the warder staff, yet even here there has been improvement, slower by reason of the fact that the conditions of their work, pay and accommodation has not been such as to attract the right type of man. It is only by a practical acquaintance with the type of warder formerly recruited that it is possible to appreciate how much of the indiscipline in jails was due to the corrupt, dishonest and lazy type of employee. On the other side, the convicts also have fully appreciated the new system and they are alive to the fact that by refraining from committing offences, they not only avoid prompt punishment but also the greater evil of losing the available remission.

The 43 (38) cases dealt with by Criminal Courts are made up of escapes and attempt at escapes 24 (16), assaults 10 (16), hunger-striking 3 (*nil*), unnatural offence 1 (*nil*), possession of prohibited articles 4 (*nil*) and passing out a letter without permission 1 (*nil*).

At the Tharrawaddy Central Jail, a certain number of prisoners, who were leaders in the last rebellion, endeavoured to start a mass hunger-strike movement in July 1935 with the object of attracting the cases of rebel prisoners to the notice of Government. The movement was crushed and the guilty ones were suitably punished.

The year was conspicuous by the absence of fatal assaults.

The number of prisoners whipped was 27 against 30 in the previous year. The offences for which the corporal punishment was inflicted were 22 (21), contumaciously refusing to work 1 (3), conspiracy to overthrow order 1 (*nil*), abusing a paid warder repeatedly without provocation 1 (*nil*), and defying authority 2 (*nil*).

Prisoners of the habitual class numbered 7,167 (7,157) or 38.16 (37.69) per cent of the daily average convict population. They accounted for 22 (21) out of the 43 (38) offences dealt with by Criminal Courts and for 2,414 (3,096) out of a total of 4,740 (6,830) punishments inflicted by Superintendents. They were the recipients of 15 (20) out of 27 (30) awards of corporal punishment. Of the total daily average habitual convict population, *viz.*, 7,167, exactly one-half is confined in the two Central Jails at Insein and Myaungmya. It is gratifying to note that the Superintendents of these two jails have been successful by their personal endeavour to keep down the number of offences. They have adopted several useful methods for bringing about good discipline amongst the convicts.

58. There was a small decrease of 43 in the total jail population,

i.e., 20,434 when compared with that of 20,477
 Financial. for the previous year. The total cost of

maintenance of the entire population during the year under review amounted to Rs. 18,93,993 (17,99,370) and the cost per head of average strength Rs. 92-11-0 (87-14-0). The increase of Rs. 4-13-0 per head represents a total of Rs. 94,623.

The jail dairies worked at a profit of Rs. 5,975 (7,035). The reduction in profit is due to the lower selling price of surplus milk to the public in certain jails.

During the year a dairy was opened at the Pagan Jail for the supply of fresh milk to the leper prisoners confined in that jail.

Vegetables to the value of Rs. 1,13,251 (1,11,990) were obtained from jail gardens and a sum of Rs. 4,651 (6,087) was realized by sale of surplus vegetables to the public. Vegetables to the value of Rs. 6,527 (6,454) were purchased by the jails at Rangoon, Insein, Shwebo and Mòkpalin, as the supplies from the jail garden were insufficient at certain seasons of the year to meet jail requirements. The estimated value of paddy, dhal, condiments, etc., raised by convict labour was Rs. 25,122 (27,222).

A sum of Rs. 20,314 (16,187) was spent during the year on detenus confined in jails.

The number of prisoners available for employment was 5,535 (5,639). The total cash receipts from the employment of convicts amounted to Rs. 9,20,477 (8,05,395).

The gross cash receipts are the highest on record, which indicates that with the improvement in the Provincial finances more money is available with the consuming departments for the purchase of articles manufactured in jails.

Expenditure on manufacture account increased by Rs. 41,788 but the ratio of net gross cash receipts improved from 50·6 per cent in 1934 to 52·1 per cent in the year under review. The average cash profit per head of the number sentenced to labour advanced from Rs. 25-8-0 to Rs. 29-7-0 and the improved results of the Manufacture Department neutralized to a large extent the unavoidable increase in the cost of maintaining the prison population.

The improvement in net cash receipts was shared by seven out of the nine Central Jails, whilst of the District Jails that at Moulmein was the only one to show a substantial increase in profits. The Quarry Camp Jail at Mòkpalin again surpassed its previous record for both gross and net receipts. The net cash receipts at Mòkpalin amounted to Rs. 1,90,029 and they would have been even higher but for the increased expenditure of Rs. 24,233 that has to be met consequent on the transfer of the entire charge of the Quarries to the Jail Department.

The Alon Quarry Camp Jail, which remained closed throughout the year 1934, was re-opened with effect from 24th January 1935 and the results that were achieved fully justified the decision. An average number of 232 prisoners was maintained there throughout the year at a net cost to Government of Rs. 27-5-0 per head as compared with the provincial average cost of maintenance of Rs. 69. Stone to the value of Rs. 29,016 was supplied to the Public Works Department and the Burma Railways during the year as compared with Rs. 32,013 during last year but on account of an expenditure of Rs. 3,435 against Rs. 1,980 in 1934 the net cash receipts were Rs. 25,581 against Rs. 30,033. During the course of the year the number of prisoners at the Camp Jail increased from 200, with which the Camp was re-opened, to 500, which is its maximum capacity.

The demand for stone from the Mòkpalin Quarries was in excess of the Jail's capacity of supply and orders valued at Rs. 20,000 had to be cancelled and placed elsewhere owing to the urgency of the demand. On account of the high pressure at which these Camp Jails—particularly Mòkpalin—have had to work throughout the year and the consequent constant strain on both the staff and the prisoners, it has been necessary

to take into consideration the maximum capacity for production with due regard for safety, in relation to the Public Works Department's demand. This question is at present under examination and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrive at a solution that will satisfy both the Public Works Department and the requirements of the efficient management of such a large Camp Jail.

The excellent results of the Quarry Camp Jails and the improved results at the Central Jails are the most satisfactory features.

The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner increased from Rs. 87-14-0 to Rs. 92-11-0. Owing to the improved results derived from the working of the Manufacture Department, the average cash earnings per head increased from Rs. 20-13-0 to Rs. 23-11-0. The net cost to Government of maintaining the prison population during 1935 was Rs. 69 as against Rs. 67-1-0 in 1934.

59. An alteration in the scale of salt and condiments was considered

Vital.

necessary on medical grounds and to make the food more palatable, and a modified scale has been introduced in all jails as an experimental measure. Owing to the specially laborious form of work on which the prisoners at Mókpalin are employed, the Local Government has sanctioned as an experimental measure, for a period of one year commencing from October 1935, the issue of an extra two ounces of rice and extra one and a half drachms of salt per prisoner per day at the Mókpalin Camp Jail.

Pebvugale, which for many years past formed one of the three items of pulses issued to prisoners, has been replaced by butter beans, the reason being that the latter is cheaper, is easier to cook, tastes better and stores better than the former.

The presence of Quarry Camp Jails, the securing of the *atta* contract for the Police Department, the introduction of textile, boot-making, tailoring, bucket-making, and cabinet-making industries have provided suitable and useful forms of hard labour to a large section of the jail population. At jails, where the above industries are not carried out, prisoners are engaged on ordinary forms of labour and on essential prison services. At his weekly inspections, the Medical Officer and Superintendent picks out weight losers, and gives them a change of labour, or keeps them under observation and treatment.

As the experimental issue of a revised scale of clothing of two suits in 18 months has proved to be a failure, the reversion to the old scale of two suits per annum has been sanctioned by the Local Government with effect from the year 1936.

Of the total number of prisoners, both convicts and undertrials, released during the year, 59'60 (62'71) per cent gained weight, 15'34 (13'63) per cent lost weight and 25'06 (23'66) per cent remained stationary.

The daily average number of prisoners was 20,434 (20,477), the number admitted to hospital was 2,949 (3,668), the daily average number sick was 225 (204) and the deaths totalled 221 (196). The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital works out to 144'32 (179'13), the daily average sick to 11'01 (9'96) and deaths from all causes to 10'82 (9'57). It is evident that the physical welfare of the prisoners receives due care and attention from the medical staff. It is perhaps difficult to expect any further appreciable improvement in the health of the prisoners in view of the floating population which the department has to deal with.

The present state of affairs may be considered as highly satisfactory and for this the medical staff deserves all praise.

Of the 221 deaths that occurred during the year, 200 (182) were among convicts, 20 (14) among undertrials and 1 (*nil*) among civil prisoners. There was 1 (*nil*) death from cholera and 5 (2) deaths from plague.

Eighty eight (71) were admitted to jails in good health, 49 (18) in bad health and 84 (107) in indifferent health. Fifteen (13) died within a week of admission to jail; 6 (11) within two weeks; 6 (14) within three weeks; 8 (5) within four weeks, and 186 (153) after more than a month's detention in jail. Twenty (3) deaths occurred among prisoners, who, on admission to jails, were in such a bad state of health that they had to be sent direct to hospital.

With regard to age periods, none (*nil*) were under 16 years of age, 148 (122) between 16 to 40 years, 64 (65) between 40 and 60 years, and 9 (9) over 60 years.

The number of opium consumers admitted to the jails during the year was 1,044 (908) or 4.45 (4.06) per cent of the total convicts admitted during the year.

Of the 200 (182) deaths that occurred among convicts, 71 (57) died within six months, in jail, 27 (21) between six and twelve months, 36 (50) between one and two years, 23 (35) between two and three years, 38 (13) between three and seven years, while 5 (6) prisoners died after remaining in jail for over seven years.

60. There were 17 detenues confined in jails in Burma during the year. All of them were detained under the Miscellaneous Burma Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1931.

No prisoner was placed in the "A" class. The number of convicted prisoners placed in the "B" class, remaining at the commencement of the year was 96 (88) and 185 (109), *i.e.*, 90 by direct admissions and 95 by transfers from other jails, were admitted during the year, making a total of 281 (197). Of these, 99 (96) were released, 1 (1) died and 5 (4) reverted to "C" class, leaving a balance of 81 (96) at the close of the year. After effecting the necessary structural alterations, the old Reformatory School buildings at Insein were designated the "Insein Jail Annexe" and brought into use for the confinement of "B" class prisoners with effect from the 23rd May 1935, by the transfer of 40 "B" class prisoners from the Rangoon Central Jail. The annexe received in all during the year 85 convicts, of whom, 4 were transferred to other jails, 27 were released, 1 died and 53 remained at the end of the year, of whom 10 were *pôngyis*. The daily average number at the annexe was 50.

With a view to provide assistance to the executive staff in the execution of clerical work, the Local Government has sanctioned the retention of ten "B" class prisoners at the Rangoon Central Jail, six at each of the Mandalay and Bassein Central Jails, three at the Tharrawaddy Central Jail and two each at the Thayetmyo and Myingyan Central Jails. The last named jail was also permitted by the Local Government to retain an extra "B" class prisoner for employment as a school teacher. The annexe provides accommodation for 163 male convicts, including 12 cells and 10 in hospital. In view of the short term sentences to which most of the "B" class persons have been convicted, a systematized and profitable form of labour is difficult to

introduce at the Insein Jail Annexe but the Superintendent is tackling the situation well. In the matter of religious services, everything possible has been done so far. Buddhist monks selected by the Deputy Commissioner, Insein, visit the annexe periodically and hold religious discourses and sermons to Buddhist prisoners. A *kyauing* and a pagoda have been erected for the purpose. A *thein* has been completed for the use of Buddhist monks. The consecration ceremony was held on the 13th July 1935 when the Honourable Sir Maung Ba, K.S.M., Home Member, performed the "water libation" as *Dayaka* in the presence of several distinguished persons including Government officials. The Department is much indebted to the Honourable Home Member for his generous donation towards the erection of the *thein* and to U Ba Ba who paid for the stone pillars. The Rev. Mr. Morgan of the Church of England held regular services during the year. Arrangements are being made with the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Mission to conduct regular services for the Roman Catholic prisoners. A chapel has been made available. The behaviour of this class of prisoner has been good.

During the year 61 (88) juvenile offenders were received at the Juvenile Jail at Meiktila by transfer from other jails, of whom 2 were subsequently transferred to the Borstal Training School at Thayetmyo. The daily average number was 71 (87), which is 56 less than the accommodation available for convicts. The general discipline was good.

The number of convicts released under the remission rules was 9,488 (9,677). Only one prisoner at the Moulmein Jail entitled to the benefits of the remission system failed to gain any remission. For being free from punishment for a year 9,167 (9,347) prisoners were each awarded 15 days' remission, and 38,002 (32,510) earned special remission for other reasons. Among the latter are included 337 (318) prisoners granted special remission on the recommendation of the Central Revisory Board and 1,931 (835) for having been free from punishment for over three years. The predominant feature of the results of the remission system is the appreciable increase in the number of prisoners who earned special remission during the year, particularly in respect of the convicts who earned special remission for three years' clear sheet. The increase in the profit from jail industries justifies the increase in the number of prisoners who earned special remission for good work, while the increase in the number of prisoners who earned special remission for clear sheet furnishes another proof of their good behaviour. The remission system is the most valuable means of enforcing discipline and is valued greatly by the prisoners. The rules regarding the grant of remission, printed summaries of which is hung up in every jail, are thoroughly understood by all prisoners, including the illiterate to whom the rules are read out regularly every Sunday.

At Henzada, the Deputy Commissioner endeavoured in 1934 to inaugurate a branch of the Prisoners Aid Society. He was not successful for lack of support. He, however, introduced a modified system for aiding released prisoners. Briefly put, the Superintendent of the Jail maintains a register of all prisoners who on release express a desire for help in finding work. A list of these prisoners is forwarded every month to the Deputy Commissioner, who, in turn, issues a letter to the *thugyis* and elders of the village

where the prisoner in question resides. The letter is in the form of a request that efforts should be made to find employment for the released prisoner, and that he should be helped in every way, and encouraged to go straight. The Deputy Commissioner has obtained reports from the Township Officers regarding the working of this scheme, and they are said to be very encouraging. One effect of this experiment will be that *thugyis* and others will realize that attempts at reformation are being made, and that they are expected to help in this matter.

There is no disputing the fact that the after-care work for the welfare of destitute released prisoner is still in its infancy in Burma and it has so far been sponsored by a very small section of the public. The state of affairs being, as they are, the labours of the members of the Burma Prisoners' Aid Society are highly commendable. The Society is making steady progress in its work. No one, who has the interest of the country at heart, will fail to realize the necessity for and the benefits of the work of after-care of released prisoners.

The Borstal and the Senior Training School continued as a Combined Institution. There was no change in the status or administration of the School. Although the Borstal and the Senior Training School are combined for administrative purposes the two schools function apart, the time-tables agreeing as far as possible in order to make the general running of the school smooth. There is no immediate prospect of opening a Junior School at Thayetmyo, but, when one is opened, the Borstal School will be separated from the Senior Training School.

There is accommodation for 404, *viz.*, 297 in the Borstal School and 107 in the Senior Training School. In addition, there is Hospital accommodation for 49 lads and cell accommodation for 10. Overcrowding at the Borstal School continues to exist. The daily average number in the Borstal School during the year was 407 against available accommodation for 297. The present state of overcrowding in the Borstal School has been fairly evenly spread over the five Houses, so that the number accommodated in excess is in no case more than 24 in each House.

The year opened with 405 (386) inmates in the Borstal School and 97 (106) in the Senior Training School. The number received during the year in the Borstal School was 252 (240) and in the Senior Training School 53 (61), making a total of 657 (626) in the former and 150 (167) in the latter. The number discharged from all causes was 248 (225) in the former and 43 (70) in the latter. There remained at the close of the year 409 (405) and 97 (97), respectively.

During the year, there was a decided increase in the number of lads ordered to four years detention. This is a pleasing feature since it enables the school to discharge most lads on licence for a period of two years. The period on licence is an essential part of Borstal Training.

Among the 247 direct admissions to the Borstal School 5 were ordered to be detained for failure to furnish security, they had no previous convictions. Thirty-nine lads out of the 247 direct admissions had one or more previous convictions. In the Senior Training School 18 out of the 50 direct admissions had one or more previous convictions.

The number of offences dealt with by Criminal Courts was 1 (1) and by the Superintendent of the School 190 (149). Two members of the subordinate staff were sent to Rangoon to undergo a six weeks' course of Physical Training with the Burma Military Police. The school is

now making a combination of Board Education, Physical Training Tables and the Military training, to suit the needs of Borstal. The usual games, football, hockey, basketball, and boxing were held. Boys certified by the Medical Officer as fit played these games, while others took part in lighter games such as *chinton*.

The lads are taught agriculture, gardening, carpentry, blacksmithy, tinsmithy, tailoring, masonry, cane work, charcoal making, the first two named being the most important items of instruction.

The section of the school which undertakes the after-care work of released boys is called the Borstal Association. In all 160 (137) lads were discharged on licence and 85 (101) on expiry of sentence. Of the 160 discharged on licence during the year, 2 (5) had their licence revoked and 2 (1) were reconvicted.

It is realized that the Probation Officers contribute in no small measure to the successes of Borstal, and their efforts are much appreciated. The school is also very much indebted to the Prisoners' Aid Society in Rangoon and the Township Officers in the Districts for help, which without calling on them would have been almost impossible to get. The Burma Borstal Association has been founded and registered. The object of the Association is to help the school with its after-care problem. It will play an important part in bringing to a successful completion the training of lads released from the school.

The health of the school has been excellent.

The Salvation Army Juvenile Adults Criminal Institution has accommodation for 42 lads. There were at the beginning of the year 30 lads and 23 were added during the year, making a total of 53. Of these, 22 were released, 2 were sent back to jail after cancelling the conditional release bond, and 29 remained at the end of the year.

The institution is made to accommodate 42 lads but hitherto only 30 have been sanctioned by Government. The raising of the number from 30 to 42 would doubtless extend the benefits of the institution to a dozen more without increasing overhead expenses.

At a time when unemployment is rife for ordinary citizens, it is not easy to find work for men on release. During the year under review, however, quite a number have been successfully placed out. Some have returned home to take up agriculture again. Inmates are kept in touch with and encouraged to re-visit the institution whenever possible.

The conduct of the inmates has been excellent. A spirit of happiness, obedience and contentment pervades the institution. During the year no one asked to be returned.

Carpentry, cane-work, polishing and gardening are the industries on which men were kept engaged. A ready sale has been found for all work done, and a considerable amount of orders are in hand. The quality of work in the recent years has undoubtedly risen. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition provided a useful medium of advertisement for the work, and satisfactory sales were made.

Out of the total number of 1,465 (1,498) cases, the Central (Jail) Revisory Board considered 845 (701) cases to be fit for conditional release, but on account of the objections raised by District Magistrates or for other reasons, 60 (43) cases were withdrawn, 51 (59) cases were under reference to District Magistrates at the end of the year and 9 (5) were cases of death or releases before final decision. Therefore

the actual number of cases submitted to Government with the recommendations of the Board for conditional release is 725 (594) out of which Government rejected 11 (8) cases only.

The total number of prisoners released on conditions since 1923 is 7,214 (6,491), i.e., 334 (334) habituals and 6,880 (6,157) casuals. Of these, only 214 (196) prisoners have so far had their remission cancelled either for breach of conditions or for fresh offences.

The percentage of prisoners returned to jail to the total number released conditionally on the recommendation of the Board since 1923 is 2'97 (3'02). The percentage of reconvictions amongst the habitual class remains the same as in previous years, viz., 14'07, whilst that amongst casuals works out to 2'43 (2'42).

First Aid Classes were held in 10 (12) jails but in only 8 (12) jails were the courses completed during the year. Eight (8) jailors, 11 (*nil*) cadet jailors, 20 (30) warders and 111 (127) prisoners were trained in First Aid. Of these, 8 (6) jailors, 11 (*nil*) cadet jailors, 10 (15) warders and 91 (93) prisoners passed the prescribed test.

At the instance of the Local Government, the attention of the Superintendents of Jails was drawn to the importance of maintaining and improving jail libraries as recommended by the Indian Jails Committee. Orders have been issued that (1) when any savings in the budget allotments under the head "Charges for Miscellaneous Services and Supplies" become available, they may be utilized for the purchase of books in the proportion of Re. 1 per one hundred prisoners, and (2) that a sum of Rs. 200 should be earmarked in future budget estimates of this Department for the purchase of new books, and to increase this amount as the finances of the Province improve.

The Jailors' Training Class continued its function of training recruits for the jailor service during the year. A small number of ex-military men from Indian Army and Military Police have been recruited to the warder establishment. Only men with "Good" or "Exemplary" discharge papers have been enrolled and the experiment proved eminently successful.

Civil Justice.

61. In furtherance of economy, some changes were made in the constitution of Subordinate Courts.

Courts.

62. The number of suits disposed of during the year on the Original Side was 550 (611). The number of Civil Regular suits instituted showed a decrease at 428 (615).

High Court and the aggregate value of the suits fell to Rs. 37 (56) lakhs. There was an all-round increase in the duration of suits disposed of. Of the 550 suits disposed of during the year, 384 (383) suits were disposed of by the Hon'ble Judges and 166 by the Registrar, Original Side, and the Deputy Registrars.

Applications for execution fell to 521 (607), but the amount realized rose slightly to Rs. 7,82,508 (7,41,459). The percentage of applications which were successful in whole or in part was 32 (27'5). Sales of immovable property were effected in 61 (45) cases.

The number of applications in Insolvency decreased from 296 to 284. Of these, 207 (314) were decided and 197 (120) remained pending. During the year, there were 1,881 (1,888) cases for disposal in the office of the Official Assignee. Of these, 228 (287) cases were finally disposed of, leaving 1,653 (1,601) cases pending at the end of the year. The value of the satisfied claims was Rs. 119½ (186½) lakhs, while the total value of unsatisfied claims in cases in which the proceedings have been closed was over Rs. 7 (7½) lakhs. The total amount of realized assets in the hands of the Official Assignee at the end of the year was over Rs. 10½ (8½) lakhs. The gross amount realized from insolvents' assets was over Rs. 20 (10) lakhs.

The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 261 (257), of which, 221 (216) were decided.

There were altogether 311 (339) First Appeals for disposal, of which, 217 (221) were decided. The average duration of these appeals fell to 161 (206) days.

There were altogether 522 (479) Second Appeals for disposal, of which, 364 (348) were decided. The average duration of these appeals rose slightly to 110 (107) days. The decisions of the lower appellate Courts were confirmed in 246 cases or 68 (74) per cent.

The total number of Letters Patent Appeals for disposal was 8 (7), of which, three were heard. The duration of Letters Patent Appeals fell to 192 (205) days.

With the cases that remained pending from the previous year, there were 206 (295) cases of Miscellaneous Appeals for disposal. Out of these, 165 (221) appeals were decided. The average duration of these appeals fell to 143 (155) days.

Civil Revisions for disposal numbered 605 (644), of which, 496 (535) were heard. References totalled 27 (23), of which, 20 (14) were decided. In 7 (4) cases, leave to appeal to the Privy Council was granted. Altogether there were 14 (12) such cases awaiting disposal. Of these, 3 (3) were decided and 8 (2) dismissed for default, leaving 3 (7) pending.

63. There were in all 13,328 (12,723) suits for disposal, of which, 11,571 (10,759) were decided. 3,300 or 29 (28) per cent were decided after full trial. The value of suits fell to Rs. 20'69 (21'06) lakhs. As usual, the vast majority of these suits ranged between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500 in value. Durations were about the same as in the previous year. Altogether 12,940 (12,162) applications for executions were for disposal, of which, 11,789 (11,306) were disposed of. Of the applications disposed of, 1,363 (1,290) were transferred to other Courts; 2,412 (2,356) were wholly successful, 1,891 (1,724) were partly successful, and 6,123 (5,936) were wholly infructuous. The percentage of success is 37 (36). 110 (146) judgment debtors were imprisoned.

Miscellaneous applications numbered 929 (945), of which, 828 (851) were heard.

Nine hundred and eighty-three (951) applications were made for distress warrants. In 554 (492) cases, the warrants were returned unexecuted: 4 were rejected, 12 dismissed, 6 remained pending at the end of the year. The remainder were successful in varying degrees.

64. The number of suits instituted in the Courts outside Raugoon Subordinate Courts. rose to 32,865 (30,170) and the value also increased to Rs. 137'63 (130'44) lakhs. The total number of cases for disposal before Courts of all classes, including suits remanded or revised was 35,051 (32,380), of which, 33,270 (30,672) were disposed of. Of the suits disposed of, 8,547 or 26 per cent were decided after full trial. 24,017 suits, or 72 (73) per cent. were decreed for the plaintiff. 2,122 or 6 per cent, were compromised. Durations showed marked variations in suits disposed of after full trial from 70 to 93 days, and suits on reference to arbitration from 132 to 197 days.

There were 4,994 (5,006) miscellaneous cases before the Courts, of which, 16 (8) were transferred elsewhere and 4,453 (4,420) were disposed of, leaving 525 (578) pending at the close of the year. The average duration of miscellaneous cases for all subordinate courts was 54 (54) days, the duration for cases disposed of after full trial being 67 (66) days and that for cases disposed of without trial 41 (39) days.

The total number of applications for execution filed rose slightly to 33,635 (33,074). Including the cases pending from the previous year and those restored to the file, there were altogether 38,015 (37,904) execution cases for disposal. Of these, 33,859 (33,541) were disposed of, leaving 4,156 (4,363) cases pending at the end of the year. There were 497 (480) sales of movable property and 2,334 (2,949) sales of immovable property. 269 (244) judgment debtors were imprisoned during the year.

Applications in Insolvency numbered 958 (1,219). 681 (918) cases were finally disposed of. The value of claims dealt with was Rs. 49'44 (59'07) lakhs, of which, Rs. 2'51 (5'30) lakhs were satisfied and Rs. 23'03 (15'25) lakhs were struck off as irrecoverable.

The number of Appeals before District and Assistant District Courts was 1,993 (1,904), of which, 1,750 (1,702) were decided.

In 740 (780) cases the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed: 62 (52) were dismissed for default or want of prosecution and 265 (210) were dismissed summarily.

With the appeals pending from the previous year and two appeals received by transfer, but excluding one appeal transferred to another Court the total number of such appeals in Assistant District Courts for disposal was 172 (163). 158 (149) appeals were decided, leaving a pending file of 14 (14) at the close of the year. The average duration of such appeals was 41 (42) days. In District Courts, with the appeals pending from the previous year and received by transfer but excluding two appeals transferred to another Court, the total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 369 (446). Of these, 353 (409) were decided, leaving 36 (37) pending at the end of the year. The average duration of such appeals in District Courts was 42 (52) days.

65. Owing to financial stringency in the Province, all building projects are still held in abeyance. But the orders relating to the curtailment of inspections of subordinate courts by District Judges were withdrawn, hence many Courts were inspected during the year.

General.

Twenty-four advocates and 44 Higher Grade Pleaders were admitted, and at the end of the year there were, in actual practice, 1,676 Lower Grade Pleaders, 648 Higher Grade Pleaders and 438 Advocates.

It is gratifying to note, for the first time for many years, that no embezzlement in judicial offices occurred during the year. This remarkable improvement is probably due to the engagement of a touring Accountant from the Accountant-General's office for auditing the accounts of subordinate courts and the consequent stricter supervision by presiding officers over the ministerial establishments of these courts especially in regard to the work of bailiffs.

Registration.

66. With the exception of the amalgamation of Daik-u Registration Office with Nyaunglebin Registration Office, there was no change in the number of Registration offices during the year. No changes were made in the form of the statements, but a couple of changes were made in the rules and directions. Direction 18 was modified and the Registering Officer is now authorized to call upon the Township Officer to issue a summons, if there is no Civil Court at the places, where the Registration office is situated.

67. For the seventh year in succession, there was a definite falling off both in the number of registration and in the value of property affected by the instruments registered. The number in 1935 was 1.76 per cent less and the value 38.05 per cent less than in the previous year. In 1929, the number and value were 116,407 and Rs. 20,93,54,135, respectively, whereas the number and value have dwindled down to 54,634 and Rs. 5,48,03,198, respectively. All the important districts shared in the decrease both in number and in aggregate value. Instruments of gift of immovable property are the lowest so far recorded. Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards decreased both in number and value by 2,906 and Rs. 2,38,19,621, respectively. Lifting of depression by a slight degree does not appear to envisage improvement in the value of land, as capitalists are still reluctant to invest money in land.

The number of instruments of mortgages registered during the year increased in number by 1,539, but decreased in value by Rs. 27,04,875. Again, the value of these instruments was the lowest on record. However, the increase in the number of documents over previous year's figure was perhaps encouraging as it tends to indicate that more loans have been made on the security of the land consequent on a slightly improved paddy market. Nevertheless, it is lamentable to notice that there exists striking contraction of agricultural credit in a purely agricultural country like this Province. Other instruments registered under section 17 of the Registration Act (mainly reconveyances of mortgages) decreased both in number and value from 2,611 to 2,504 and from Rs. 116.37 to Rs. 48.95 lakhs, respectively. Registration not affecting immovable property decreased in number from 6,426 to 6,101 and in value from Rs. 44,36,018 to Rs. 28,69,779. The decrease in number and aggregate value may be attributed chiefly to the reluctance of money-lenders to advance money on the security of cattle, standing crops or other movable properties, as these forms of security were not considered as safe in these days of financial stringency. Instruments of gift of movable property increased both in number and value by 91 and Rs. 76,609, respectively.

68. Consequent on the decline in the volume of registration and value of the property involved the total income decreased during the year by Rs. 37,286 to Rs. 3,08,748 (3,46,034). The total expenditure also decreased by Rs. 15,390. The total net income decreased by Rs. 22,094 from Rs. 2,00,896 to Rs. 1,78,802.

Commissioners of Divisions took a keen interest in Registration offices and they carried out inspections of these offices. Altogether 24 offices were inspected by the Commissioners and they were generally found in good order.

Joint Stock Companies.

69. Thirty-four (30) new companies limited by shares were registered with a total authorized capital of Rs. 2,17,28,000 (5,73,51,500). The list contains two steamship companies, a cotton weaving factory, a cement manufacturing company, an electric light undertaking, three printing press companies and trading companies of different kinds. The decrease in capital is due to small authorized capital of the companies registered. One association not for profit was registered making a total number now on the register of 19 (18).

Thirty-seven (25) companies increased their capital. Of that number, two companies increased their authorized, and 31 companies their subscribed and paid-up capitals and two companies their subscribed capitals and four their paid-up capitals. The total increase of paid-up capital was approximately Rs. 43 (18) lakhs.

Five companies (1) reduced their authorized, subscribed and paid-up capital and one company its paid-up capital.

Five (7) companies went into liquidation and one company ceased to work.

Eight (5) new companies established their place of business in the Province. The total number of companies under this head has therefore come up to 209 (201).

No notice of the opening of a British Register in the United Kingdom was filed by any company under section 41 of the Indian Companies Act.

There was no prosecution under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

The total amount of fees realized was Rs. 11,831-10-0 (11,793-10-0).

A sum of Rs. 3,354 was expended on establishment.

Local Boards Administration.

70. The year 1935-36 was the thirteenth year since District Councils were established and the first year of their fifth term of office, the general election to Circle Boards having taken place at the end of 1934. The territories of the 28 District Councils comprised a total area of 77,668 square miles with a population of 9,776,786. The total number of members of the Councils was 635, of whom, 574 were elected, 10 nominated by Commissioners of Divisions, 10 nominated by Government and 41 were Government officers co-opted for purposes of professional and technical advice. There was a slight fall in the

District Councils and
Circle Boards, etc.

percentage of attendance at District Council meetings 77.78 (77.84). There were 276 Circle Boards with a membership of 3,009, the number of village groups electing members to Circle Boards being 2,727. As hitherto, the Circle Boards had no independent powers or separate funds, but continued to discharge certain supervisory functions on behalf of District Councils in respect of markets, cattle pounds, ferries, slaughter-houses, the upkeep of district communications and the control of the conservancy staffs within their jurisdictions. No link was established between Circle Boards and Village Committees constituted under the Burma Village Act in respect of rural services.

Twenty-four out of 28 District Councils continued to receive recurring contributions from Provincial Funds under the Permanent Settlement. Ordinary receipts from ferries, slaughter-houses and cattle-pounds continued to show an increase. There was an improvement in cess collections over the previous year. Lack of funds compelled economy but in general, the Councils managed to maintain their normal services at their usual standards. Eight Councils in Lower Burma and three in Upper Burma employed District Engineers. In the districts where only qualified overseers were employed, the agency of the Public Works Department was utilised for the execution of the more important public works.

Vernacular Education remained the chief concern of the rural local authorities. The total cost of this service represents about one-half of the ordinary income of the District Funds. The Vernacular Schools opened in the years 1927-30 in backward localities continued to receive special aid from Government for their maintenance. No important change was introduced in the Public Health and Medical Administration. There were 57 Hospital Committees constituted under the Burma Rural Self-Government Act and 31 Hospital Funds in the territories of Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds. Subsidized medical practitioners were stationed at two places where there were no hospitals or dispensaries.

Municipal Administration.

71. The twenty-fifth anniversary of His late Majesty King George V's accession to the throne was celebrated in all splendour. Rangoon alone contributed Rs. 1.52 lakhs towards the Jubilee Fund, a remarkable and spontaneous proof of affection and loyalty on the part of the citizens of Rangoon.

The report of the Special Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Corporation was considered in July 1935. The Corporation was unable to accept the report in its entirety, so a Special Retrenchment Commissioner was appointed with directions to investigate into the recommendations of the Special Retrenchment Committee. There was no addition to the area and no alteration in the boundaries of the city during the year.

The health of the city did not indicate an improvement as compared with the previous years. Deaths from cholera increased from 4 to 69 and deaths from small-pox from 75 to 172. 610 cases of beri-beri and epidemic dropsy with 81 deaths were registered as against 151 cases and 83 deaths in the previous year. Deaths from tuberculosis increased from 831 to 952. Malaria accounted for 80 deaths. Plague, however, showed some decrease with 17 deaths as against 27, and deaths from diphtheria from 10 to 7.

The total number of deaths amongst infants was 2,603 (2,651) giving an infantile mortality rate of 251.35 (271). Of the infants that died, 2,222 were born in the city and 381 outside. In 1382 of the fatal cases of infants born in the city the confinements were attended by unqualified midwives. The year can boast of the lowest rate of infantile mortality on record. The organised campaign against infantile mortality launched under the special scheme in 1934, resulted in reducing this death-rate.

Much work was done in repairing and widening the city roads. The reconstruction of the Stockade Road overbridge including the widening and re-grading of the approaches was completed during the year. The work on Pagoda Road between Montgomery Street and Simpson Road as also the work on the remaining portion north of Mok-U Pagoda were completed. In addition to other works of minor importance footpaths were paved and drains re-graded and covered on Bigandet Street between Judah Ezekiel and Creek Streets, on Stockade Road from U Ohn Ghine Road to Little Sisters Road, on the east side of Victoria Avenue bordering on the Burma Athletic Association grounds, on Latter Street between Strand Road and Dalhousie Street and on Ahlone Road between Rosebank and Forest Roads. Parks, gardens and open spaces within the city were well cared for during the year. A new football ground for juniors was added to the Theinbyu recreation ground. As in previous years *anyen pyes* were held in Fytche Square, Turtle Tank Garden, West Rangoon Park and the Ladies' Sections of the Dalhousie Park and Dufferin Garden. Work on the third section of the new Municipal Offices and City Hall was practically completed by the end of the year. The New City Hall is the first public building of importance in which features of Burmese architecture have been incorporated with striking success. The construction of the Tuberculosis Clinic was also completed. The dilapidated wooden fencing round the Jubilee Hall compound was replaced with a new ornamental wrought iron fence with pucca plinth and pillars on the Pagoda Road and Simpson Road frontages.

The report submitted by the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Binnie Deacon and Gourley was carefully considered, and upon their advice the Pegu Yomas Water Supply Scheme was adopted by the Corporation unanimously. It is estimated that this scheme will provide an additional supply of 25 million gallons per day, which together with the existing water supply from Hlawga, will be sufficient for the needs of Rangoon for the next 50 years. The capital cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 189 lakhs. Sanction of the Local Government and the Government of India has been sought to raise a loan of Rs. 150 lakhs for financing the scheme. Sanction has been granted and the loan fully subscribed.

The financial results of the year are discussed in paragraph 141 *infra*.

72. The number of Municipalities outside Rangoon remained at

58. The total membership of the Municipal Committees was 815 (810) composed of 702 (704) elected, 78 (75) co-opted, 31 (27) nominated and 4 (4) *ex-officio* members. Only 92 (89) of the total number of members were Government officials. The total number of meetings held during the year was 1,621 (1,591), of which, 100 (61) were abortive for want of a quorum.

No Municipality embarked on any extensive project for the improvement of water supply or drainage.

(Fires broke out in Mandalay, Moulmeingyun, Kyaiklat, Bassein, Myanaung, Salin, Mònywa, Myingyan, Letpadan, Akyab, Maubin, Kyangin, Henzada, Moulmein, Mergui, Kyaikto, Tavoy, Pakókku and Danubyu. Fourteen Municipalities enjoyed complete immunity from fire, while the reports of 25 are silent on the subject.) Particulars regarding expenditure on water supply schemes and other sanitary projects are incorporated in paragraph 160 of this report. Out of 76 Municipal and Town Committees 66 (63) have adopted the model bye-laws framed by the Local Government for the registration of births and deaths.

During the year the number of Municipalities and Notified Areas in which the streets were lighted by electricity decreased to 55 (56) and the list now stands as follows :—

Municipalities.

Pegu Division.	Insein.	Bassein	Irrawaddy Division.
	Syriam.	Kyònpyaw	
	Thòngwa.	Ngathainggyaung	
	Thònzè.	Henzada	
	Letpadan.	Myanaung	
	Zigòn.	Wakèma	
	Nattalin.	Maubin	
	Minhla.	Yandoon	
	Pegu.	Danubyu	
	Nyaunglebin.	Pyapòn	
	Prome.	Kyaiklat	
Paungdè.	Moulmeingyun		
Shwedaung.			
Gyobingauk.			
Tenasserim Division.	Kyaikto.	Mandalay	Mandalay Division.
	Thatòn.	Maymyo	
	Moulmein.	Yamèthin	
	Tavoy.	Pyinmana	
	Mergui.	Myingyan	
	Toungoo.		
Pyu.			
Shwegyin.			
Magwe Division.	Allanmyo.	Bhamo	Sagaing Division.
	Magwe.	Shwebo	
	Pakókku.	Sagaing Monywa	

Notified Areas.

Tharawaddy	} Pegu Division.
Thingangyun	
Thamaing	
Kanbe	
Kamayut	
Fyawbwe	} Mandalay Division.
Nyaung-U	
Myitkyina	... Sagaing Division.
Taunggyi	... Federated Shan States.

The number of licences and sanctions issued under the Indian Electricity Act for the supply of electric energy in Municipalities and Notified Areas was 59 (57).

The Local Government confirmed the bye-laws made by the following Municipalities :—

Syriam, Maymyo, Yaméthin and Thóngwa regulating and licensing jinrikshas plying for hire ; Akyab, Kyaukpju, Pyn, Thóngwa, Mergui, Yaméthin, Nyaunglebin, Minhla and Ngathaingyaung regulating the sale of milk ; Mergui, Moulmeingyun, Pynmana, Paungdè and Taungdwingyi regulating the conduct of business ; Kyangin, Sagaing, Tavoy, Moulmeingyun and Thóngwa regulating Municipal markets ; Akyab, Thóngwa and Syriam regarding the prevention of overcrowding in dwelling houses, cleansing, lime-washing, etc., of buildings ; Maubin, Bassein, Pyapôn and Insein regulating the keeping of dogs ; Akyab and Syriam regulating theatres, music halls, etc. ; Maymyo, Nga-haingyaung and Taungdwingyi regulating the frying of edibles in oil ; Pynmana regarding standard weights and measures ; Maubin, Pyapôn, Nyaunglebin and Syriam regulating public eating houses, refreshment stalls, etc. ; Syriam regulating Municipal *dhobikhana* ; Thóngwa, Meiktila, Shwebo and Tavoy regulating slaughter-houses ; Tavoy, Moulmeingyun and Paungdè regarding the establishment and maintenance of a provident fund ; Bassein, Thóngwa and Syriam regulating the repair or demolition of buildings in a ruinous or dangerous condition ; Syriam regulating lodging houses ; Yaméthin and Pyapôn regulating exposure of goods for sale in streets ; Yaméthin and Tavoy regulating the sale of meat ; Moulmeingyun and Paungdè regulating the conduct of municipal servants ; Maymyo and Syriam regulating the collection and the storage of water and the prevention of breeding of mosquitoes ; Mergui regulating the registration of births and deaths ; Maubin, Nyaunglebin and Minhla regulating the manufacture and sale of bread, biscuits, confectionery, etc. ; Nyaunglebin regulating public cattle markets ; Mónywa, Zigôn, Syriam and Kyangin rendering licences necessary for pawn-brokers ; Ngathaingyaung regulating oil boiling ; Thóngwa and Maymyo regulating the keeping of animals ; Thóngwa and Yaméthin regulating dangerous and offensive trades ; Magwe regulating the use by the public of water works vested in or belonging to Municipal Committees ; Syriam regulating the disposal of carcasses of animals.

Marine.

73. The General Lights in the Rangoon District functioned satisfactorily.

Lighthouses and Lightships.

The 3 light vessels were overhauled during the year. As the L.V. "Mantaban" was found unserviceable at her last docking, the Government of India have decided to replace her by an unattended light vessel now under construction in the United Kingdom.

The watch buoys at Krishna and Baragua stations and the 2 Cheduba Straits buoys were overhauled. The 2 Cheduba Straits buoys were permanently withdrawn on the 12th April 1935 and have been retained as spare buoys.

During the year under report the growing of fruit and vegetable at Table Island has proved a success. In addition to this the experiment carried out in connection with the breeding of poultry has also proved successful. It is hoped in the near future to supply other lights with

poultry bred at Table Island with a view to reduce the high mortality now prevailing in shipments made from Rangoon.

In the interests of efficiency, 4 Anglo-Burman lads have been appointed with a view to filling up the vacancies in the higher posts. They have undergone extensive training at the Public Works Department Lighthouse Subdivision and 2 of them have also done a spell of six months duty at the lighthouse. These lads have shown great zeal and aptitude for the work for which they have been trained and it is hoped to recruit more of this class of lads in future as opportunity offers.

The amenities in the form of books, etc., now supplied to the staff at the lights have proved a great boon and every endeavour is made to provide literature and games according to the varying tastes of men.

During the year under report the lights were tended by the Port Commissioners' vessels S.T. "Chinthe" and B.V. "Goliath" the Akyab Port Fund B.V. "Wanderer" and the Monlmein Pilot Cutter. Owing to the break-down of the B.V. "Wanderer" in December 1935, the S.T. "Chinthe" was detailed to make a special trip to Beacon and Oyster Island Lighthouses, as the Officer-in-charge, Lighthouse Subdivision, Public Works Department working party and lighthouse reliefs were held up at Akyab.

Physical verification of the stores and fittings on board the light vessels was carried out by an officer of this department and of the stores and fittings at the lighthouses by the overseers in charge during the annual repairs under the supervision of the Officer-in-charge, Lighthouse Subdivision, Public Works Department.

The lighthouses on Savage, Green and Reef Islands functioned satisfactorily during the year. It is proposed to replace the old type of 4-wick pressure burner used in the "Stand by" lamp, at the Green Island Lighthouse by a Chance Brothers 2-wick capillary burner.

The lights in this district were inspected as follows:—

By the Officer in charge, Lighthouse Subdivision, Public Works Department, in May, October and November 1935.

By the Engineer, Lighthouse Department the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Rangoon District and the Officer-in-charge, Lighthouse Subdivision, in February 1936.

The health of the lightkeepers and lightships men was satisfactory.

74. One thousand five hundred and ninety-eight (1,609) vessels with a total net tonnage of 4,290,818 (4,308,535) tons were registered by the Commissioners as having entered the Port of Rangoon. The total net tonnage of steamers entering was 4,278,639 tons or 19,290 tons less than that of the previous year. Out of the total number of vessels that entered, 959 (891) came alongside the Commissioners' wharves, pontoons and jetties for the purpose of disembarking passengers and discharging cargo. The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon amounted to 5,240,500 tons, representing a decrease of 347,639 tons, or approximately 6 per cent of that of the previous year. Out of this total, 1,745,505 (1,786,853) tons were handled over the Commissioners' premises. Imports rose to 1,325,546 (1,767,685) tons and exports fell to 3,891,056 (4,298,672) tons, while transshipment rose from 21,782 to 23,898 tons. The tonnage of river-borne traffic which

Rangoon Port Trust
Administration.

passed over the Commissioners' premises increased from 727,352 tons to 767,055 tons. There was a decrease of 15,258 tons in the inward rail-borne traffic passing over the Commissioner's sidings, but the outward cargo increased by 207 tons. 250,656 (227,040) passengers by sea disembarked at, and 210,969 (204,290) embarked from, the Commissioners' wharves and jetties.

The total revenue derived from the import warehouses and magazine rose to Rs. 76,108 which is Rs. 8,300 more than in the previous year. The increase is attributed to the larger tonnage of goods received in both the duty-paid and bonded warehouses.

There was a decrease of Rs. 3,29,018 in income during the year owing to the combined causes of a fall in exports (principally of rice shipped in the stream), of a rebate of 10 per cent on landing, shipping and other charges on traffic over the wharves and of the reduction of the Port due from 5½ to 4½ annas per ton. The expenditure increased to Rs. 69,51,709 (Rs. 67,33,811), an increase of Rs. 2,17,898. However, the year's working has resulted in an excess of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,54,245.

The ordinary routine maintenance work was carried on efficiently as usual and several new constructions and improvements were undertaken. The balance sheet at the end of the year showed a total of Rs. 1,23,37,434. The financial position of the Port may be safely considered as sound. The Commissioners contemplate spending about Rs. 2 crores mainly on the reconstruction of the wharves during the next 15 years. It was considered possible to carry out this programme without increasing Port charges or removing the rebates now in force provided there is no substantial decline in traffic.

The Tidal Model investigations into the problems of the Approach Channels over the Outer Bar of the Rangoon River were completed during the year by the Consulting Engineers in London. An important conclusion reached was that training works were completely useless in maintaining a channel, but dredging operations met with some measure of success.

In view of the following considerations, *viz.*, the dredging operations over a vast area would place too heavy a financial burden on Port Funds and the continued accessibility without serious difficulty of vessels of the size generally using it at present, the Commissioners had finally decided to postpone the scheme of improving the channel *indefinitely*.

After a period of 15 years' distinguished service, Sir John Cherry, C.I.E., *Bar.-at-Law*, relinquished his duties as Chairman, Port Commissioners, in January 1936.

The number of licences issued to passenger boats and other river crafts decreased from 7,561 to 7,453. The total receipts also fell from Rs. 1,37,907-11-0 to Rs. 1,31,729-7-0. The time, tidal, meteorological, wireless and radio services maintained by the Commissioners worked satisfactorily during the year. As regards wireless service, there was an increase of approximately 10 per cent in the traffic handled by the service as compared with the previous years.

75. For the finances of the Rangoon Pilot Fund, see paragraph 145.

Rangoon Pilot Service. The service continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, no complaints being made by shipping companies, masters or agents regarding delays.

76. The eight other ports in the Province—Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Victoria Point—dealt with 9 per cent of the foreign trade, 14 per cent of the trade with India and 55 per cent of the intra-provincial trade. The number of vessels of all kinds entering them was 2,714 (2,508) with a tonnage of 1,791,705 (1,984,119), while 2,239 (2,308) vessels with a tonnage of 1,788,229 (1,988,273) cleared.

77. The number of vessels entering Burma ports was 4,311 (4,120) with an aggregate tonnage of 6,070,330 (6,290,613).
Commercial Marine Shipping: The number of vessels clearing was 3,827 (3,914) with a tonnage of 6,059,249 (6,270,740).

The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade, which entered Burma ports, was 521 (521), with a total tonnage of 1,395,198 (1,374,873). There were 564 (557) clearances with a tonnage of 1,438,935 (1,504,101). Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 42 (56), with a tonnage of 7,970 (7,745); of the vessels clearing, sailing ships numbered 66 (64), with a tonnage of 11,780 (8,995). The number of vessels entering Rangoon from foreign ports was 334 (343), with a tonnage of 1,205,137 (1,167,030); the number clearing for foreign ports was 361 (397), with a tonnage of 1,261,045 (1,354,245). No sailing ship engaged in foreign trade either entered or cleared during the year.

The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered Burma ports was 3,790 (3,599) and their tonnage 4,675,132 (4,915,740). The number of vessels, which cleared was 3,263 (3,357), and their tonnage 4,620,314 (4,766,639). Of the vessels entering, sailing ships numbered 1,742 (1,403), with a tonnage of 65,475 (56,323); and of those clearing 1,237 (1,198) with a tonnage of 55,701 (51,449) were sailing ships. Of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 1,113 (1,129) steamers with a tonnage of 3,060,783 (3,128,543) entered Rangoon, and 1,084 (1,063) steamers with a tonnage of 2,997,805 (2,916,950) cleared; the number of sailing vessels that entered the port was 150 (140), with a tonnage of 12,705 (10,921), and 143 (146) with a tonnage of 12,170 (11,272) cleared.

The number of British and British Indian vessels excluding native craft, which entered the ports of Burma from foreign countries, was 367 (338) and native craft 2 (21). The number of foreign vessels, excluding native craft, was 143 (159). Vessels under the German 9 (3) and Danish 8 (5) flags rose, while those under the Dutch 30 (31), Greek 1 (4), Japanese 61 (64) and Norwegian 34 (41) flags fell. China, Italy, Sweden and Siam which sent vessels in 1934-35 did not send any during the year.

In the coasting trade the number of vessels' entering with cargoes under the British ensign fell to 1,760 (1,842), while foreign craft rose to 142 (138) and native craft to 1,214 (1,012).

78. During the year under report there were 13 (13) casualties to sea-going vessels within the port of Rangoon; **Commercial Marine Wrecks and Casualties:** 3 (3) occurred to vessels in charge of pilots, 10 (9) to vessels in charge of Assistant Harbour Masters. One pilot and three Assistant Harbour Masters were held responsible. Five casualties occurred to the Port Commissioners' vessels, only one of which was of a serious character, and the Master was censured. A

steamer belonging to Messrs. the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, was aground on the eastern bank of the Rangoon River sustaining material damage. As this was caused by an error of judgment on the part of the Master under bad weather conditions, no formal investigation was considered necessary.

Outside Rangoon, steamers and launches were involved in five collisions, in one of which a steam launch sank in the Bassein harbour, and no one was held responsible; in another case the serang of the vessel being a police officer was dealt with by the Police Department, and in the remaining three cases the certificates of competency held by the serangs were suspended for varying periods according to the nature of the collision. In the port of Bassein, a fire occurred in a temporary carpenter's shop, which was rigged under the fore-castle head of a steamer, but it was promptly brought under control before any structural damage or injury to anybody on board was done. A motor launch sank near Manwe (Kamaing), in which two lives were lost. The serang was found to have not only overloaded his vessel but also placed cargo on its roof, affecting its stability, he had also handled the vessel unwisely prior to the accident; hence his certificate of competency was suspended for a period of six months. Another motor launch—a police launch travelling without lights—sank near the port of Moulmein under unfavourable weather conditions in tidal waters. The damage sustained was negligible, and beyond submersion the vessel was undamaged. The certificate of the serang was not dealt with under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.

79. The year opened with 202 Provincial Marine Vessels. No additions to the fleet were made. Six steam launches, one motor launch and two flats being unfit for further service were condemned and sold for breaking up purposes, after all useful fittings had been removed. There were thus 193 vessels at the end of the year, comprising a steam trawler, 55 steam launches, one steam barge, 111 motor boats and launches, 12 house boats, 9 flats, 3 barges and one dredger.

The recruitment of Burmans to the fleet made steady progress. Some recruits were appointed after a course of training to officiate in leave vacancies in various capacities. One lascar and one stoker had put in the necessary qualifying service and will appear at the first opportunity for the examinations for serangs and drivers.

The cost of work carried out for the Marine and other Departments during the year totalled Rs. 35,111 (32,292).

The value of stores received in the Marine Store Godowns at Mandalay, Bassein and Akyab amounted to Rs. 27,154 (30,574).

80. At Rangoon, the dredger "Cormorant" removed 772,000 tons of sand and silt from the Western Approach, the Monkey Point Channel, the Dunneedaw Reach and other localities. The dredger "Hastings" removed 82,350 tons of spoil from the berths at the wharves and jetties and the Grab dredger 29,801 tons of spoil from the neighbourhood of jetties and behind pontoons.

Marine Works and Surveys.

The hydrographic surveys and examinations of shoals and crossings during the year showed that most of the channels were in a satisfactory state of affairs. The Middle Bank Channel showed a tendency to move to the southward in the vicinity of the Centre Middle Bank buoy, but after a short period, it receded and there was marked improvement in the depths and contours. At the same time a bar formed across the channel to the north east of Elephant Point but this disappeared. The Spit Channel had caused a considerable amount of extra survey work owing to the rapid movement of the West Swatch Bank to the eastward, moving as much as 400 feet in a fortnight. This easterly movement necessitated several changes in the positions of the Spit buoys to mark the channel. Owing to the narrowness of the channel, the Middle Swatch was abandoned and the West Swatch was brought into use as the regular ship channel. Erosions of the high water line was kept under observation at a number of stations the maximum amounts eroded being 80 feet at Elephant Point and 66 feet at Deserter's Creek.

There were no surveys carried out by Royal Indian Navy vessels during the year.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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- Season and Crop Report of Burma for the year ending the 30th June 1936.
- Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Burma, for the year ended the 31st March 1936.
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- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1936.
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- Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.
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- Report on Forest Administration in Burma (excluding the Federated Shan States) for the year ending the 31st March 1936.
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- Review of the Trade of India.
- Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, Volumes I and II.
- Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
- Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Buildings and Roads Branch), for the year 1935-36.
- Statistical Abstract for British India.
- Report on the Forest Administration of the Federated Shan States for the year ending the 31st March 1936.

Agriculture.

81. The occupied area rose to 21,016,486 (20,895,993) acres, nearly 60 per cent of the increase being in Lower Burma. The fallowed area rose to 3,874,311 (3,799,494) acres, which represent 18 (18) per cent of the total occupied area. The net area sown also rose by 45,676 acres to

Occupied and Cultivated Areas.

17,142,175 acres, a figure which has been exceeded only once, *viz.*, in 1933-34 when the net area sown was 17,171,159 acres. Nearly 19,000 acres and nearly 27,000 acres increased in Lower and Upper Burma, respectively. Although the gross area sown rose by 264,341 acres, there was an increase of only 62,321 acres on the gross area matured, as the area on which crops failed to mature fell by 9,014 acres in Lower Burma and by 211,034 acres in Upper Burma. In spite of an increase in both the sown area and the matured area the assessed area fell by 47,885 acres.

The area under rice was 11,874,455 (12,009,717) acres for the fourth year in succession, the fall being mainly due to unfavourable rainfall in Upper Burma. The low agricultural credit maintaining at the time of the previous harvest also had some restrictive effect upon the expansion of cultivation.

Other crops occupy a comparatively small acreage as compared with rice. Sesamum, the next largest, rose by nearly 85,000 acres to 1,503,668 (1,418,931) acres. Beans of all kinds increased by 221,916 acres to the record figure of 1,140,593 (918,677) acres. As in the case of beans a new record was set up for the area under gram. Similarly, the area sown under groundnuts was 660,141 acres or 35,583 acres more than the previous year. Millet at 528,505 (597,322) acres showed a decrease. The area under cotton continued to expand and reached the record figure of 507,853 (442,203) acres. Other variations were of less significance.

82. The irrigated area fell to 1,486,229 (1,493,458) acres, due principally to shortage of middle rains and very heavy rains in October and November. Owing to the breaches in the Meiktila Lake and the Nyaungyan-Minhla Tank in consequence of very heavy rains, the area irrigated by Government tanks in the Meiktila District fell by nearly 10,000 acres. The area irrigated by private canals fell by 19,067 acres to 249,893 acres and that irrigated by private tanks by 16,804 acres to 62,307 acres. Of the total irrigated area, 1,364,665 acres or 92 per cent was under rice cultivation.

83. There was no retrenchment of posts during the year, apart from the technical retrenchment of the post of Artist Photographer which is now graded as a clerical post. Allotments for experimental demonstrations and travelling allowances remain below the efficiency level, resulting in inability to utilise the services of district staff to the best advantage. Progress is being maintained in provision of grazing ground seed farms as the chief means of ensuring a seed supply in the main paddy areas. There was a slight fall during the year in seed distribution, this being accounted for by the withdrawal of Emata A22-53 from the list of pure lines under distribution and by the fact that Emata A26-3 is no longer popular. The following are the amounts of the principal seeds distributed during the year, in lbs.:—Paddy 15,468,717 (17,223,597), cotton 274,094 (272,049), groundnut 141,377 (53,406), sesamum 38,751 (51,706), beans 71,500 (149,090), gram 564,466 (134,120), wheat 19,080 (9,199), millet 84,715 (58,672), miscellaneous 91,406 (54,425). In addition 1,485,050 (1,236,300) sugar-cane setts were distributed. The Hninpale Sugar Factory was not worked during the year but the output of white

sugar increased because the Zeyawaddy Factory was able to work for a longer period than in the previous year. White sugar produced in the country amounted to 14,099 tons as compared with 6,395 tons in 1934-35. A grant of Rs. 26,100 was received during the year from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for rice research work at Hmawbi and Rs. 8,640 from the Indian Central Cotton Committee for cotton improvement in the *wagale* tract. In the latter area, the work consists in demonstrating the beneficial effects of *kazins* to reduce erosion, line sowing to permit inter-cultivation, improved ploughshares and improved methods of storing farmyard manure. A grant of Rs. 5,277 for the development of the sericultural industry in Burma was sanctioned during the year by the Government of India. This scheme is designed to last for five years. In addition, a grant of Rs. 21,600 was received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the Burma Provincial Marketing Scheme, this being part of an All-India Marketing Scheme. The total number of demonstrations carried out during the year on cultivators' fields was 2,163 (2,182). In Lower Burma these demonstrations consist chiefly of varietal and manurial experiments on paddy. In Upper Burma, they chiefly consist of demonstrations of the beneficial effects of line or square sowing with crops which were formerly broadcasted.

84. The Agricultural College, Mandalay, remained closed to students: the Department has not yet absorbed entirely the last batch of students which graduated in 1933. The Farm Schools at Hmawbi and Mahlaing where a nine months' practical course is given to sons of cultivators continued to function successfully. Of 24 students admitted, 20 passed out successfully at the end of the course. Short practical courses were also given to a total of 33 students at the Central Farms in the Tenasserim, East and West Central Circles. These Farm Schools are exceedingly valuable since the students are drawn exclusively from the cultivator class and subsequently return to work on their own holdings or occasionally become temporary demonstrators. Having come into close contact with departmental work at the Central Farms, these youths form a useful link for subsequent demonstration work in the districts.

The usual grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum to the American Baptist Mission Agricultural School, Pyinmana, was given during the year. In addition to the four-year course, provision is now made at this school for students to take agricultural subjects only in a two-year course, the ordinary four-year course being of a combined literary and agricultural character. Thirty-four students were admitted during the year and there were 72 students on the roll at the end of the year, 12 students being successful in the final examination at the end of the four-year course. The majority of the students from this school return to their villages to do agricultural work.

85. The newly created Provincial Marketing organisation completed during the year surveys on rice, wheat, groundnut, linseed, tobacco, oranges, apples, bananas, hides and skins, and milk and eggs in addition to an introductory note intended to serve as a background for the individual surveys. Three hundred and seventy-five samples of various crops were collected

to formulate grade standards. The first completed year's working has shown that there are many difficulties in obtaining accurate information and from the all-India programme to which the provincial programme is linked it appears likely that investigational work will occupy the marketing staff for several years.

86. This is mainly in the hands of the Agricultural Chemist, the Economic Botanist, the Mycologist and the Agricultural Research Entomologist whose laboratories are situated in the Agricultural College, Mandalay. A very important share is, however, carried on by the Rice Research Officer, Burma, at Hinawbi.

The Agricultural Chemist carried out 644 routine analyses of soils, oil seeds, etc., during the year. The improvements in the fermentation of molasses introduced by the Agricultural Chemist have now passed into standard practice in the distilleries in Burma. Investigations are being carried out into a serious disease of paddy in Shwebo district called *myil-po*. A beginning has been made with the investigation of the methods of manufacture of Khandsari sugar as carried out at Singaing, Kyaukse. Methods in use are crude and yields of sugar are low although the cause of the low yield is not yet definitely known.

The Economic Botanist continued his breeding work on paddies, beans, sesamum, *pesingon*, etc., suitable for Upper Burma. His selection of paddy, Kalagyi 15 has been declared suitable for European markets by the Burma Chamber of Commerce. This type of paddy is chiefly grown in Myitkyina district (Mu Valley). Altogether 19 new strains of paddy were grown for the first time while yield trials of paddy and sesamum were also carried out. Work with sesamum and soya-beans is being carried out in conjunction with the Agricultural Chemist in the endeavour to produce seeds of high oil content.

The Mycologist is undertaking storage tests of mangosteens and mangoes at various temperatures with and without certain chemical treatments. It appears likely that the organism causing stem-end rot of mangosteens, i.e., *Diplodia* does not enter the fruit *via* the stalk while the fruit is on the tree. The mangosteen cannot apparently be stored below 40° F., or internal breakdown occurs. No successful chemical treatment for prolonging the storage of oranges, sweet or bitter limes, has yet been discovered. Improvements have been made in the manufacture of the spawn of the straw mushroom. Investigational work on the diseases of paddy, wheat, chillies and betel vine, are being carried out.

The Entomologist continued his work on insect pests, special attention being given to pests on cotton, peas and beans, and sugar-cane. Demonstrations of control measures against palm pests, cut worms on peas and beans, and rice hispa were carried out at several centres. In addition to his entomological work, the Entomologist is responsible for sericultural operations. The main lines upon which sericultural work is being developed consisted in the introduction of Japanese grafted mulberry, production of which has now been standardized, supply of the multivoltine hybrid, Italian X indigenous silk worms evolved at Maymyo and demonstration of improved reeling with the Japanese treadle machine now locally made at less than Rs. 20 each.

The Rice Research Officer, Burma, was chiefly occupied with the study of 180 hybrid cultures of crosses between indigenous strains and

between indigenous and exotic varieties. Genetical studies on sterility, inheritance of grain and endosperm characters, grain shedding, etc., were under study. The effects of soils and climate, date of harvesting, etc. on quality of rice were also studied and the usual manual experiments were carried out. Two bold *Ngasein* type rices have been produced by hybridization and have emerged successfully from tests at numerous centres. These rices have been approved by the Burma Chamber of Commerce as suitable for Western and Eastern markets and seed of these is now being grown for commercial milling and trial shipment.

Although the Engineering Section of the Department has been abolished, improved harrows capable of being made locally have been successfully introduced in the West Central Circle. These improved implements are being successfully used for the popularization of line sowing of groundnuts and sesamum. Ploughshares are now made on a large scale by local blacksmiths and distribution during the year by departmental agency achieved the satisfactory total of 8,405 (4,769).

87. The re-arranged organization under the retrenchment scheme of 1934 worked well throughout the year. The clerical staff in the charge and circle offices remained unchanged from the previous year. Of the sanctioned cadre of six posts in the class, one remained vacant for the greater part of the year consequent on the resignation of Mr. Smith. Mr. M. H. V. Brown, B.V.Sc. (Pretoria), was recruited on a temporary basis against this vacancy. Out of the sanctioned cadre of eight posts in the Class II, none remained vacant. But out of the sanctioned cadre of 39 in the Burma Subordinate Veterinary Service, 16 posts remained vacant, and out of 166 Veterinary Assistants sanctioned, 18 posts remained vacant during the year. One Veterinary Inspector was promoted to gazetted rank as Veterinary Superintendent.

The second batch of students completed the course in December 1935. Of the original 16 students, 13 graduated, five being stipendiary students, six non-stipendiary students, one from the Shan States and one from the Corporation of Rangoon. A third batch of 18 students was recruited on the 4th November 1935. One refresher course for Veterinary Inspectors and Veterinary Assistants was held from January to March 1936.

Ten students including two private students were sent to the Madras Veterinary College.

Propaganda was carried out as usual by the staff who delivered lectures on matters connected with cattle disease. Owing to paucity of funds no bulletins or leaflet were issued during the year.

Owing to shortage of staff, very little field research work was carried out. Apart from routine examinations in laboratory research work, a very important discovery was made to counteract rinderpest, in the issue of more stable vaccine prepared from reacting goats in the form of a desiccated spleen pulp, as a substitute for an emulsion of goat spleen in Saline or in Glycerine-Saline.

88. The total mortality reported in cattle, buffaloes, and ponies was 103,182 (81.42%) or 168 (1.30) per cent. Contagious diseases especially in Rinderpest, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia and Surra increased. The total mortality

Veterinary Departmental Staff and Veterinary College.

Cattle Disease.

from contagious disease was 38,886 (24,427). Rinderpest assumed virulent form in South Tenasserim and Upper Chindwin areas where the disease had been absent for many years, thus minimizing acquired immunity of the cattle. The control of the epidemic in the Upper Chindwin met with considerable difficulty owing to the combined causes of the wildness of the animals, the absence of segregation facilities and the unwillingness of the owners to bring up their animals for inoculation. In Tenasserim the results were much better as a larger percentage of infected animals were inoculated. The first field test on a large scale was successfully initiated in connection with the new desiccated goat spleen vaccine. Unfortunately, the new vaccine was not available sufficiently early in the year to apply to other infected areas than Tenasserim.

Foot-and-Mouth disease in a mild form prevailed all over the Province causing considerable interference with agricultural operations.

Other contagious diseases may be considered as normal. An organized campaign of rinderpest vaccination is under contemplation, as the result of the successful initiation of desiccated goat spleen vaccine.

In order to control the movements of cattle at the frontiers, three Veterinary Assistants were posted on Frontier duty during the open season at Thingannyinaung in the Amherst District, at Shanwathit in the Thaton District and at Yado in the Toungoo District.

89. Live-stock and agricultural implements were as shown in the table below. Live-stock in cities and cantonments is included whenever it is possible to secure enumeration. Though the following figures are substantially correct, they should not be taken as accurate in every detail. The decrease in buffaloes and the increase in pigs are remarkable :—

Particulars of live-stock, ploughs and carts.		1934-35.	1935-36.	Particulars of live stock, ploughs and carts.			
				1934-35.	1935-36.		
Oxen.	Bulls ...	672,954	676,154	Horses and Ponies.	Geldings ...	20,807	21,210
	Bullocks ...	2,056,968	2,059,574		Stallions hired for stud.	487	473
	Cows ...	1,418,393	1,422,720		Stallions not hired for stud.	1,929	2,165
	Young stock (calves).	967,188	957,346		Mares ...	25,792	25,283
Buffaloes.	Bulls and bullocks.	351,805	350,774	Young stock (colts and fillies).	7,129	7,125	
	Cows ...	395,301	393,013	Mules ...	1,507	1,390	
	Young stock (buffalo calves).	271,904	265,923	Donkeys ...	40	21	
Sheep ...	70,207	73,987	Pigs ...	548,684	559,206		
Goats ...	281,303	289,945	Ploughs ...	854,356	877,987		
			Carts ...	734,791	741,459		

90. The great majority of loans are made under the **Agriculturists' Loans Act**, while Loans under the **Land Improvement Loans Act** are comparatively insignificant. Excluding the figures of Co-operative Societies which are negligible, the profit for the year after deducting irrecoverable principal from interest earned was 5.73 (6.38) per cent. The amount newly issued was Rs. 3.60 (3.94) lakhs, due for collection Rs. 23.43 (34.73) lakhs, collected Rs. 11.37 (15.40) lakhs, suspended Rs. 5.39 (7.26) lakhs and remitted Rs. 0.32 (0.30) lakh. The amount of loans issued during the year of report was less than the previous year owing to the issue of loans being restricted to really deserving applicants able to provide sound security. The loans issued exceeded half a lakh in one district only, while in five districts they exceeded twenty thousand each. The collection was 48.51 (44.40) per cent of the amount due. The outstandings are largest in the Akyab, Mandalay, Kyaukse, Meiktila, Yamethin and Shwebo Districts. The amount suspended exceeded one lakh in the Akyab District.

91. The area cultivated under the protection of embankments in the charge of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department was 1,325,843 (1,271,647) acres, the increase being due to the extension of cultivation in the Maubin District, 10,000 acres, Basscin District, 4,000 acres and Pegu District, 40,000 acres. The rainfall was slightly in excess of the normal, except at Pegu where it was just below normal; there were no disastrous floods and the crops were good in consequence. The Irrawaddy River rose to the record height of 45.4' on the 25th August, the maximum obtained in 1928, and is noteworthy for having remained above the level of 45' for 13 days. The record level would have been exceeded if the village embankments had not given away on the 24th August. The breaches in these village embankments caused considerable damage to crops, a good part of which was only partially damaged. The repairs to the breaches were carried out from a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 14,880 inclusive of departmental charges, to which the villagers contributed Rs. 1,000. There were no breaches in any of the Government embankments.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 22.50 (18.72) lakhs; the working expenses were Rs. 6.48 (7.38) lakhs and the net revenue was Rs. 16.02 (11.34) lakhs. The increase is due to the larger area protected, lower fractional reductions in revenue assessments and introduction of new settlement rates in the Pegu District.

Necessary retirement works were carried out during the year, the most important being on the Henzada Embankment behind Danuby town, estimated to cost Rs. 72,000.

Weather and Crops.

92. The season was favourable for the main rice crop in Lower Burma. But in Upper Burma, the season was a poor one. The season would have been an unusually good one in Lower Burma, but for heavy rains in the first week of November. In Upper Burma, the early rains were scanty,

the middle rains failed completely and the late rains were abnormally heavy. In the Arakan Division the season was favourable, though the late rains were deficient in some parts.

On the 26th April 1936, a destructive cyclone causing much damage to life and property crossed the South Arakan coast in the vicinity of Cheduba Island. It was accompanied by a very high tidal wave.

93. The yield of unhusked rice is estimated at 7,191,727 tons, an increase of nearly 720,000 tons or 11 per cent over that of the previous year and an increase of more than 320,000 tons or five per cent over the average of the previous five years. In the final forecast issued in February 1936 the yield was estimated at 7,221,300* tons. The difference is the result of more accurate figures obtained after the final forecast was issued. Lower Burma districts were responsible for the increased yield, but there was a shortage of about 13,300 tons in Upper Burma. The increased yield in Lower Burma may be attributed to a favourable season, whereas in Upper Burma the season was very unfavourable except in the area irrigated by Government canals.

In the final forecast for the year 1935 (season 1934-35) the exportable surplus of rice and rice products was estimated at 3,200,000 tons. The actual exports for the year 1935 (1st January to 31st December 1935) were 3,202,530 tons or only 2,530 tons in excess of the forecast. The estimated exportable surplus for the year was 3,500,000 tons, of which, 1,942,104 tons had been exported by the end of June.

The yield of sesamum was estimated in February 1936 at 51,000 tons of seed, as against an estimated outturn of 53,500 tons for the previous year. The early sesamum crop suffered badly from a shortage of early rains and failure of middle rains. The late crop was badly damaged by heavy rains in November.

The heavy late rains caused considerable damage to the cotton crop as well, but owing to an increase in sowings, the yield for the year was estimated at 18,800 (16,500) tons.

Under the stimulus of better prices prevailing during the previous year, the area under groundnuts increased by 18,080 acres. The heavy late rains, however, damaged this crop badly in many districts. Consequently, the yield for the Province was estimated at 142,500 (142,000) tons of nut in shell.

The improved paddy prices which started last year were fully maintained during the year. From January to March the price of boat paddy averaged Rs. 85 per 100 baskets in 1936 as compared with Rs. 82 in the previous year. In the second quarter the average price rose to Rs. 99 owing to the demand from Northern China. In the third quarter the prices receded somewhat owing to absence of demand from Europe and the Far East. The highest price of Rs. 108 was reached in the fourth week of October when there was a shortage of ready rice in Bombay and little paddy left to come on to the market in Burma. The new crop opened at Rs. 82 in the beginning of December and by the end of the month was quoted at Rs. 85. During January and February 1936 prices ranged between Rs. 79 and Rs. 87. In March, the price advanced to Rs. 93. For the next three months prices remained steady, and at the end of June the price was Rs. 92.

* The forecast includes 305,700 tons estimated for Putao (included in Myitkyina) the Chin Hills, the Shan States and Karenni. Excluding these figures, the forecast was 7,221,300 tons.

The prices of sesamum, groundnut and millet increased further than in the previous year, but the prices of gram, cotton and the various kinds of beans were substantially lower than in the previous year.

Co-operation.

94. Amidst the mass of liquidation work in the Province as in previous years the Co-operative Department was almost wholly occupied in reconstruction work on the scheme as formulated by the Department last year and approved of by Government, but in spite of this 20 (11) societies were registered during the year, of which, 5 were of Co-operative Credit and Marketing type, 11 Salary Earners' and 4 Urban Credit Societies.

The number of societies of all classes increased from 2,138 to 2,149; total membership from 75,494 to 77,377 and deposits by non-members from Rs. 16'20 lakhs to Rs. 17'69 lakhs. Members' deposits, however, decreased from Rs. 17'95 lakhs to Rs. 10'74 lakhs.

The reconstruction work was commenced experimentally about the beginning of October 1935, but was started in earnest on the 1st December 1935. As the results of the reconstruction scheme during the latter half of the year, 87 societies were reconstructed, of which, 52 and 35 were reconstructed out of living and liquidated societies, respectively.

The number of societies in liquidation fell to 1,894 (2,186). The net result of liquidation has been the transfer of 75,161 (70,334) acres of land into the hands of liquidators, the disposal of which has become a serious problem to the Department.

The liabilities of societies in liquidation are summarised in the table below :—

Class.	Liabilities.			Percentage of columns (3) to (4).
	As on the 30th June 1935.	Discharged during the year.	As on the 30th June 1936 including fresh liabilities incurred during the year.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Class I Credit (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural).	65,99,667	9,14,981	57,62,386	15'91
Class II Non-Credit (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural).	1,19,765	953	1,18,839	0'80
Banks	11,56,449	408	11,56,257	0'35

95. The liquidation of the Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank continued and a sum of Rs. 24,138 (Rs. 30,829) Central Banks. was recovered from its debtor societies. The area of land in possession of liquidators of societies indebted to the Provincial Bank decreased from 41,830 to 39,901 acres. This decrease was due to handing over to the Deputy Commissioner of the District the lands of the societies which cannot be revived.

The following table gives the figures for the year under the main heads of account of the four principal Banks :—

Name of Bank.	Shares.	Reserve and other Funds.	Working Capital.	Profit (+) or Loss (-).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Pegu	1,52,350	3,45,432	14,21,285	-2,09,807
(2) Prome	89,950	46,059	5,77,227	-2,38,146
(3) Henzada	45,800	16,433	1,76,456	-57,845
(4) Moulmein	50,720	49,020	1,50,984	-9,601

The Moulmein Central Bank continued to work satisfactorily. It met deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,14,844 and no fresh loans were issued during the year even to deserving societies, its management being too conservative and over cautious.

The Yamethin District Central Bank met deposits to the extent of Rs. 2,512 (principal) and Rs. 466 (interest).

The Pyinmana Village Bank continued to work on a small scale on a working capital of over Rs. 980. But the number of Poultry societies to which it finances still remains at 2.

The Prome, Henzada and Pegu Banks continued to experience difficulty in the matter of meeting their liabilities. In the case of the Pegu Bank, Government came to its aid by guaranteeing the principal and interest on debentures to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs. The Henzada District Bank repaid deposits to the extent of Rs. 4,489 (principal) and Rs. 3,406 (interest). This Bank was also able to convert, with the consent of its depositors, deposits to the value of Rs. 80,000 into 20 years debenture bearing interest at 4 per cent. In this case no guarantee was given by Government.

The criminal cases against the two Bank staffs of this Bank on a charge of misappropriating nearly Rs. 6,000 ended during the year with convictions, one being acquitted and the other sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Prome Bank continued to pay 4 per cent of its liabilities during the year.

96. The number of living agricultural credit societies increased by 27 to 1,398, but there was a decline in deposits from Rs. 24,82,558 to Rs. 23,27,814. The average loan per member for the whole Province was Rs. 116 (198) and the average cost of management was Rs. 2'5 (3'6)

Agricultural Credit Societies.

per member. The percentages of repayment showed an increase over last year's figures in certain districts. Owing to the strict enforcement of the rule that all payments must be set against capital outstanding before anything is credited for payment of interest, the societies showed a heavy loss of Rs. 23,09,075 (20,24,031). For the same reason the amount of overdue interest has swelled considerably, the figures for the current year being as follows :—

From members to Societies.	From Societies to Banks.
Rs.	Rs.
40,98,836 (38,41,754)	19,58,551 (14,08,398)

97. The number of Urban Societies and Town Banks increased to 76 (72) during the year. Membership increased to 13,001 (12,235). Cost of management rose from Rs. 34,799 to Rs. 36,024 due to the ordinary expansion of business, and profits from Rs. 18,015 to Rs. 39,732.

Out of 123 cases referred to arbitration, 5 were subsequently withdrawn and awards were given in all 118 cases to the total value of Rs. 17,795. Twenty-five awards were executed in Civil Courts and 15 were settled amicably before execution.

Salary Earners' Societies increased to 87 (78). Share capital rose to Rs. 50,14,144 (46,97,972) but Reserve Funds decreased to Rs. 1,93,914 (2,23,693), due to the transfer of a certain portion of it to the Share Transfer Fund, the maintenance of which is being strictly enforced. Loans made during the year to members increased from Rs. 39,43,252 to Rs. 43,63,130 and the membership from 21,383 to 22,697. Profits were earned to the extent of Rs. 3,52,743 (3,45,959). Societies of this class continued to work efficiently during the year.

The number of Cattle Insurance Societies remained at 239 as in the previous year, but only six societies were reported to be functioning. The amount of risk insured declined from Rs. 3,780 to Rs. 1,970.

Forests.

98. The total area of reserved forests is 34,645 (34,793) square miles [Burma 31,487 (31,608), Federated Shan States 3,158 (3,185)], of unclassified forests 131,415 (146,904) square miles [Burma 91,702 (91,577), Federated Shan States 39,713 (55,327)]. The area awaiting settlement (all in Burma) is 294 (278) square miles; 14 acres (132 square miles) (all in Burma) were finally settled.

The total mileage of boundaries artificially demarcated was 18,877 (18,836) [Burma 17,550 (17,509), Federated Shan States 1,327 (1,327)]. No forest survey was carried out during the year but 18.46 square miles of forest reserves were re-surveyed on the 1"=1 mile scale by No. 10 Party, Survey of India in Maymyo, Meiktila and Yamethin Divisions. The large number of working plans drawn up between 1924 and 1928, with a ten-year period, has resulted in a spate of working plan revisions. Two working plans one for the Prome Forest Division and the other for the Delta Forest Division were sanctioned during the year. Though only two plans were sanctioned, work on 11 divisional plans were in hand. In addition, the yield in the Teak Selection

Working Circles was revised in six plans. Revision of a number of other plans is now, or will shortly, be due.

99. The acreage under fire protection was 88,421 (83,210) [Burma 87,145 (81,166), Federated Shan States 1,276 (2,044)], of which, 98 (96) per cent in Burma and 97 (95) per cent in the Federated Shan States were successfully protected. Of reserved forests, 26,334 (26,414) square miles [Burma 23,959 (24,108), Federated Shan States 2,375 (2,306)] were entirely closed to grazing.

Forest offences reported were 13,152 (13,108) [Burma 12,928 (12,895), Federated Shan States 224 (213)]; 12,897 (12,872) were petty, [Burma 12,674 (12,661), Federated Shan States 223 (211)], *i.e.*, compounded or prosecuted only on refusal of the offer to compound and 1,539 (1,652) cases [Burma 1,515 (1,636), Federated Shan States 24 (16)] were disposed of by Courts, the percentage of conviction being 77 (89).

100. The total acreage of plantations was 134,557 (137,083) [Burma 134,129 (135,188), Federated Shan States 428 (1,895)], new plantations being 2,140 (1,959), [Burma 2,066 (1,959), Federated Shan States 74 (*nil*)]. The reduction in the area of plantations is due to writing off of certain areas as failures. Teak, *pyinkado* (*Xylocarpus dolabriformis*) and cutch were the principal species planted. Clamber cutting was carried out over 36,428 (66,904) acres [Burma 18,991 (56,114), Federated Shan States 17,437 (10,790)]; improvement felling, including felling *ficus*-bound trees, was carried out over 14,760 (10,421) acres (all in Burma). Full details of Silvicultural Research carried out during the year are recorded in the report on Silviculture issued by the Conservator of Forests, Working Plans Circle. A new five-year programme of work was drawn up and accepted. Germination tests of teak seed were continued. Investigation into the influence of seed origin in the case of teak is continuing. On the statistical side, work on the preparation of outturn volume tables for teak, from details recorded in girdling note books, is in progress. Data collected in respect of species other than teak is not yet complete. Stump analysis for determining the rate of growth of teak from ring countings was continued. The herbarium contents increased from 38,733 sheets to 39,098 sheets. The result of the investigation into the habits and distribution of the bee-hole borer is being published and the first phase of this investigation has concluded. The next phase is the study of the factors influencing bee-hole incidence in each locality and of the causes of local and wider variations in bee-hole incidence. The most important work done by Forest Economist was to revive the Indian *pyinkado* sleeper trade which has resulted in the signing of a three-year contract for 46,000 Broad Gauge sleepers for 1936-37 and 23,000 each in the two following years. This revived interest in *pyinkado* which means Rs. 6½ lakhs spent in Burma that might have gone elsewhere is entirely due to Mr. Scott (late Forest Economist now Timber Adviser, Indian Railways) and Mr. Gallant's (present Forest Economist) efforts to see that sleepers shipped in previous smaller lots were really up to specification. Experiments on end coating of teak logs, seasoning and working of teak and *in-kanyin* were carried out and

a study made of variations in the quality of teak timber. The total revenue from the sale of furniture and other articles in the wood workshop was Rs. 0'39 (0'62) lakh. The marked drop is due to the workshop Superintendent having gone on leave for six months and fewer orders taken in his absence except for *yom* handles. The trade in *yom* remains the same but certain activities at the close of the year hold out prospects of Government being able to hand over the future trade to outside agencies.

Offences against the Game Rules were 148 (147) [Burma 140 (144), Federated Shan States 8 (3)]. One hundred and sixty-eight elephants (47) (all in Burma) were captured under kheddah licences. Of these, five were released, two escaped and 14 died. Game Rangers were employed to shoot wild elephants destroying crops and endangering human lives. The areas in which extermination of wild elephants is desirable in the interests of cultivation and cultivators have been classified in order of urgency, and operations were started and will continue in that order. One hundred and sixty-two elephants (81) were killed in elephant control operation by special Game Rangers.

The Forest Department's road policy is to construct main extraction roads into the forests from existing communications. The total mileage of metalled forest roads is 26 (26) all in Burma, of unmetalled forest roads 2,183 (2,139) all in Burma, of bridle paths 4,202 (4,245) [Burma 3,906 (3,949), Federated Shan States 296 (296)]. The reduction in the current year is due to abandonment of certain bridle paths and reclassification of others as cart roads. Fifty miles of unmetalled forest roads in the Federated Shan States, shown in last year's report, have been omitted pending a decision on the necessity for their further maintenance. The expenditure on roads and buildings was Rs. 2'00 (1'75) lakhs [Burma 1'96 (1'72), Federated Shan States 0'04 (0'03)].

101. The outturn of teak by lessees was 458,583 (384,891) tons
Exploitation of Timber. [Burma 396,724 (352,483), Federated Shan States 61,859 (32,408)], by licensees 48,524 (35,194) tons [Burma 45,455 (31,748), Federated Shan States 3,069 (3,446)]; by Government 28,294 (25,333) tons [Burma 27,804 (25,090), Federated Shan States 490 (243)]. The increased outturn during the year as compared with the previous year was largely due to increased extraction by Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited. Departmental extraction in Burma was mainly confined to the Myitmaka Extraction Division. There were sold at Rangoon 28,628 (24,300) tons of teak extracted from this Division valued at Rs. 15,91,833 (12,94,919). The average price realized at Government auctions was Rs. 55'7 (54'1) per ton. In addition, 65 (5) tons valued at Rs. 4,251 (550) were sold by private sale to the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, and 2,437 (551) tons valued at Rs. 3,65,595 (78,877) were shipped to the British Admiralty at an average price of Rs. 150'0 (143'2) per ton.

The outturn of timber other than teak was 481,619 (398,414) tons [Burma 449,249 (364,088), Federated Shan States 32,370 (34,326)], of fuel 1,205,665 (1,219,548) [Burma 1,192,845 (1,203,987), Federated Shan States 12,820 (15,561)]. Teak royalty from lessees was Rs. 76'98 (61'75) lakhs [Burma 68'72 (57'68), Federated Shan States 8'26 (4'07)]. The increase in revenue may in part be attributed mainly to the desire of lessees to take advantage of the flat rate *cum* 30 per cent rebate terms of the year, and to an exceptionally good floating season.

Teak exports were 242,074 (202,606) * tons, of which 75 (78) per cent went to India.

The net forest revenue was Rs. 144'42 (122'76) lakhs [Burma 133'09 (114'45), Federated Shan States 11'33 (8'31)]; expenditure Rs. 58'10 (55'46)† lakhs [Burma 54'19 (52'15),† Federated Shan States 3'91 (3'31)†], net surplus Rs. 86'31 (67'30)† lakhs [Burma 78'89 (62'30)†, Federated Shan States 7'42 (5'00)]†. The major portion of the increase in revenue is from teak. Lessees presented more teak for measurement and departmental sales in Rangoon increased both in tonnage and price per ton. There was an increase in revenue under hardwoods other than teak, and under fuel and other minor produce. Teak, the principal source of revenue, realized Rs. 104'43 (85'08) lakhs [Burma 95'73 (80'61), Federated Shan States 8'70 (4'47)]. Of this revenue, 72'4 (71'0) per cent was paid by five European firms.

Mines and Quarries.

102. Returns were received in respect of 366 (309) mines employing 24,185 (17,227) persons, of whom, 23,866 (16,782) were males and 319 (445) females.

The Indian Mines Act, 342 (286) of the mines were for tin and wolfram; 1 (1), the most important of all, for lead, zinc and silver; 14 (12) were stone quarries, and the rest were for other mineral products.

(The number of accidents reported was 167 (119), of which, 109 (82) occurred in Bawdwin Mine in the Northern Shan State, 38 in Tavoy, 13 in Thaton, 3 in Mergui, 2 in Toungoo and 1 each in Lower Chindwin and Yamethin. Out of 13 accidents in Thaton, 12 were serious and one was fatal.) The other accidents were classified as follows:—

Cause.	Northern Shan States (Bawdwin Mine).	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Lower Chindwin.	Toungoo.	Yamethin.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A.—Due to disobedience of well-known regulations but not due to explosives.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Due to explosives.	1	2	...	1	...	...
C.—Due to defects of machinery or material.	...	1	...	...	...	...
D.—Due to falls of bodies of ore or supporting centres.	11	21	...	...	...	...
E.—All others	97	14	3	...	2	1
Total	109	38	3	1	2	1

* Revised figure.

† Revised figures excluding interest charges on capital.

There were altogether 21 fatal accidents. Of the 109 accidents shown under heads B, D and E against Bawdwin Mine, 68 were reported as sundry underground accidents. In this mine there were 4 cases in which compensation was paid for fatal accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, 7 cases in which compensation was paid for permanent disablements and 1 case for temporary disablement. No case was disputed and no inquest was held.

Inquests were held at Tavoy and Lower Chindwin in respect of 16 fatal accidents and all of them were found to be due to accidents. As regards other fatal accidents in the remaining districts, the reports were still outstanding.

Three persons were prosecuted and convicted, two under section 39, Indian Mines Act and one under section 40 in the Tavoy District. A prosecution under section 34 in the same district was classified as mistaken. There were no prosecutions in other districts.

(A few cases of cholera and small-pox occurred in some of the mines of Tavoy but the outbreaks were soon stamped out. Three deaths from plague occurred in the Mokpalin Government Quarries in Thaton. Malaria appears to have been normal. On the whole, general health was good. In all districts in Burma the civil hospitals are available for serious cases of sickness or accidents. Moreover, all the big tin and wolfram mining companies in Tavoy and one in Mergui maintained well equipped dispensaries, some with whole-time qualified medical officers in charge.)

(Housing in general was reported to be satisfactory except in the Thaton District, where it was reported as very poor.) In some mines in Tavoy District housing conditions were particularly good.

No special facilities for the education of adults and children were provided in the mining districts except in the Northern Shan States and in the Tavoy District. The number of schools in the former remained the same as in the previous year. The private school, which was reported to have closed down last year, was reopened during the year. There were six schools on the mining areas in the Tavoy District. These gave primary education to the children of the mining employees. Children of the well-to-do class of employees received their education at Tavoy and elsewhere.

The general relations between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory. There were no strikes or lock-outs.

There was a certain amount of unemployment among the Chinese who came to the Northern Shan States Mines annually in the cold weather in the hope of finding work. No unemployment was reported from other areas.

The precaution taken by employers for the safety of workers both underground and in open workings were, on the whole, satisfactory.

In the Northern Shan States the working day for underground work was divided into three relays of 8 hours each. The average hours worked per person per week was 46.92 and in open working 46.

Above ground, clerical workers worked 8 hours a day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Other workers worked 9 hours a day starting one hour earlier. The average hour worked per person per week during the year was 54.15.

Tributors in tin and wolfram mines have no fixed hours of work. They are exempted from the operation of regulation hours under the Act.

(Labourers employed on dredges in the Tavoy District worked in three shifts of 8 hours each, the dredging going on throughout the 24 hours. Labourers employed on daily wages worked from 6 to 8 hours a day in Tavoy and elsewhere from 7 to 8 hours a day exclusive of the midday interval. (The working hours per week were reported to be from 42 hours in Bassein to 48.3 hours in Amherst, 49.26 in Thaton and 54 elsewhere.) In some places in Mergui, it appears possible that 54 hours may have been exceeded in contravention of the regulation under the Indian Mines Act. Sundays were observed in some mines, the Buddhist Sabbath in others. As a rule, labourers enjoyed one day holiday a week.

There were no fixed scales of wages in the mines. The majority of labourers in the tin and wolfram mines also were employed as tributors and their earnings depended upon the amount of ore they won. The rates at which their employers purchased the ore from them were governed generally by the prices of tin and wolfram.

Nine annas per viss for tin concentrates and seven annas per viss for special wolfram were paid by contractors to their tributors in some mines in the Tavoy District. These rates indicate the general pitch. Reliable figures of daily or monthly earnings of tributors were not reported.

The wages of unskilled labourers in the tin and wolfram mines and in the quarries ranged from eight or ten annas a day to one rupee or possibly more. Wages of skilled labourers ranged from Re. 1 per day or slightly less, to several rupees a day. Monthly earnings of unskilled labourer in the Northern Shan States ranged from Rs. 29-12-0 to Rs. 44-8-0.

103. The number of concessions granted during the year was
 Mineral Concessions. 309 (252), of which, 162 (119) were new prospecting licences, 125 (118) were renewals of prospecting licences and 22 (15) were mining leases. The total number of concessions held on the 31st December 1935 was 530 (454), of which, 222 (206) were held under mining leases and 308 (248) under prospecting licences. Of the concessions granted, the largest number were those for tin, with or without other minerals added, 89. These comprised of renewals of prospecting licences and mining leases issued over areas previously held under licences. The next in order were concessions for all minerals except oil 52, wolfram 41 and petroleum 23.

One mining lease for silver, lead and allied minerals in the Southern Shan States was cancelled during the year for non-payment of dead-rent. Sanctions to the grant of two mining leases for oil-shale and one mining lease for natural petroleum (including natural gas) were revoked during the year. One tin and wolfram mining lease in the Mergui District and one mining lease for natural petroleum (including natural gas) in the Magwe District were surrendered during the year.

104. The total output of petroleum fell from 254,760,070 to 251,338,974 gallons. The bulk of the decrease occurred at Yenangyaung, which is the largest oil-field in the Magwe District. In this District, there was a decrease of 5,973,541 gallons. Kyaukpyu, Minbu, Upper Chindwin and Pakòkku hand-dug wells all showed minor decreases. But Chauk and Pakòkku drilled wells registered substantial increases. The oil-fields in the Magwe District, however, still furnish the bulk of the output as is evidenced by the fact that a sum of Rs. 27,34,725 was collected in that District out of the total provincial royalty of Rs. 32,05,092.

105. The production of ore by the Burma Corporation, Limited (the sole mine in Burma for which returns are received) rose to 460,886 (443,489) tons, and the value rose from Rs. 32,89,919 to Rs. 96,16,317. The production of ore by the Burma Corporation, Limited, from the Bawdwin Mines during the year exceeded the production of the previous year by 17,397 tons. The Corporation's smelting and refinery operations resulted in the production of 70,560 (70,560) tons lead, 1,500 (1,255) tons antimonial lead, 78,590 (68,838) tons zinc concentrates, 8,950 (11,000) tons copper matte, 4,850 (3,951) tons nickel speiss, 5,825,913 (5,792,919) troy ounces refined silver and 1,222 (744) ounces gold.

106. Tin concentrates increased to 4268'16 (3157'05) tons valued at Rs. 70,35,241 (54,60,113). Tungsten increased to 2,522'05 (1,245'99) tons valued at Rs. 26,29,526 (15,52,847)—a big rise both in volume and value—while there was an output of 4,988'73 (4,189) tons of mixed tin and wolfram ore, 4,813 (3,889) tons coming from the Mawchi Mines in Karenni. Gold increased to 1,482'59 (889'857) ounces valued at Rs. 1,15,546 (63,257); jadeite fell to 1,264'75 (2,093'97) cwt. but value rose to Rs. 1,93,149 (1,66,266). Iron ore fell to 23,085 (23,930) tons valued at Rs. 75,026 (77,773). Rubies and sapphires amounted to 107,915 (21,810) carats valued at Rs. 1,14,306 (36,641).

107. The output of building stone and road metal decreased to 1,533,030 (2,195,373) tons, valued at Rs. 15,94,799 (1,926,091). Clay for pottery rose to 26,164 (21,213) tons valued at Rs. 26,201 (22,203). Soapstone increased to 9,525 (6,173) tons, with a low value of Rs. 10,152 (8,173). No importance can be attached to these minor variations.

Manufactures.

108. Rice milling continued to be the most important factory industry in Burma with 647 (637) registered establishments and employing 44,944 (42,555) persons. The timber industry came second with 10,360 (10,720) employees and petroleum refining third with 8,233 (8,008). Excluding Government and Local Fund factories, the total number of persons

employed increased to 84,207(80,066). Notable increases occurred in the number of persons employed in the sugar industry, which rose to 1,393 (777), and the match industry where the figure was 1,433 (1,188). These industries are both in their infancy in Burma, but have made a good start. Reports from the districts indicate the prevalence of better conditions in the small home factory industries.

109. The number of establishments registered as factories under the Indian Factories Act, in Burma, excluding the Northern Shan States, at the end of the year 1935, was 1,013 (1,003). Of these, 965 (946) were working during the year. Thirty new factories were registered and 20 deleted. A small factory for the manufacture of rubber shoes and other rubber articles was started, and the returns show 7 more cotton ginneries and 10 more rice mills working than in 1934.

The total number of persons employed in factories in Burma excluding the Northern Shan States was 90,322 (85,829). The increases occurred in the rice milling and cotton ginning industries. Government and Local Fund factories showed a slight increase in the total number employed, but that increase was not in paid labour, but in Jail workshops. It would appear therefore that industries in Burma had begun to benefit from the general improvement in trade.

The total number of women employed in factories was returned at 11,924 (11,285) and the number of children at 88 (217). The figure for children appears this year to be a nearer approach to the truth, although the new classification is little understood as any young person is referred to as a boy or girl up to the age of 20 or so. As regards housing, there were no new developments of any interest. As regards sanitation new rules have been designed to secure a greater degree of cleanliness both in factory buildings and latrines. However, it is not expected to improve the standards until frequent inspection is possible.

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1934, did not apply to the Northern Shan States during the year, but the Act of 1911 as modified remained in force. In this area 4(4) factories all connected with the operations of the Burma Corporation, Limited, were working and employed 2,805 (3,266) persons. Only 82 (78) women were employed. The Corporation, as usual, continued its voluntary application of special measures for protection of persons engaged on lead processes. In hazardous occupations there were 130 cases of absorption and one case of impregnation in 774,190 exposures. The proportion of cases to exposures shows a substantial reduction over the previous year and indicates the close attention given in the matter. There were no fatal injuries in this area, but 18 serious and 313 minor accidents were reported.

The total number of persons killed or injured by accidents in Burma was 1,235 (1,382), of these, 18 (17) accidents were fatal. In one fatal case an experimental petrol-gas plant had been installed in a small building on the premises of large rice milling firm. An expert engineer had been brought out from Europe to install and supervise the preliminary working of the plant. On a certain morning sounds of explosion were heard in the building and the engineer was seen to run out with his clothes in flames. The mill manager, who happened to be near, ran to his assistance and extinguished the flaming clothing by wrapping. Burns

were extensive however, and the victim died later in hospital. The building was gutted. Four fatalities resulted in another case from the breaking loose of some trucks on a railway siding in a sugar factory during a severe storm.

As regards prosecutions under the Act, 33 (19) cases ended in convictions with fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150. Of the 33 convictions, 10 were in respect of offences connected with hours of employment.

The two Inspectors made 730 (646) inspections boiler Inspectors, who were gazetted Additional Inspectors of Factories made 105 (84), and Civil or Medical Officers made 16 (23), but at the end of the year there were 214 (255) left unvisited. The Chief Inspector reports that the volume of work of an administrative and special technical nature involved in the department has increased very substantially in recent years owing to extended legislation and rapid advances in scientific discovery. Consequently, proposals for essential strengthening of the whole-time staff are contemplated. The new Factories Act, 1934, came into force in Burma on the 1st January 1935, superseding the Indian Factories Act, 1911. The new Act has widened control over matters affecting the health and safety of the worker. It has also defined the most ambiguous word, adolescents, in factory administration.

Trade.

110. The maritime trade of the Province continued to show an upward trend during 1935-36. The aggregate trade (including treasure and Government stores) increased from Rs. 77'64 crores to Rs. 81'11 crores during the year. The rise in both exports and imports points to improved conditions in the country. There was a slight decrease of Rs. 1,664 in the trade with India. Foreign imports rose to Rs. 10,72'84 (9,70'44) lakhs, but Indian imports fell to Rs. 9,73'66 (10,04'08) lakhs. On the other hand, both foreign and Indian exports increased slightly.

Rice shipments to foreign countries decreased in quantity but increased slightly in value and the favourable trade balance with foreign countries moved to Rs. 9'98 (8'36) crores, a noticeable feature being a marked advance in Burma's favour in the trade balance with the United Kingdom.

The average annual value of the trade in all provincial exports to foreign countries during the three years 1933-36 since the introduction of the Ottawa Trade Agreement decreased to 74 per cent of the annual average for the previous three years, but whilst exports to Empire countries other than the United Kingdom decreased to 77 per cent and exports to other foreign countries to 57 per cent, exports to the United Kingdom increased to 119 per cent. Imports from all countries decreased over the same periods to 78 per cent the figures for the United Kingdom, other Empire countries and the foreign countries being 85 per cent, 83 per cent and 70 per cent, respectively. During the years 1930-33 the United Kingdom took on an average 17 per cent of provincial exports to foreign countries, in the three years 1933-36 it took 27 per cent. Other Empire countries during the same period took 32 and 33 per cent, respectively, and the percentage taken by other foreign countries decreased from 51 to 40. Of foreign imports, 41 per

cent in 1930-33 came from the United Kingdom, 9 per cent from other Empire countries and 50 per cent from other foreign countries. In the period 1933-36 these figures changed to 45 per cent, 9 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively. The above analysis gives some indication of the effects on Burma trade not only of the Ottawa Trade Agreement but of the systems of Government control of finance and trade which have been developed in certain European countries.

111. Foreign imports increased to Rs. 10'73 (9'70) crores, but Indian imports decreased to Rs. 9'74 (10'04) crores. The increase in foreign imports is fairly generally distributed, the most noticeable item being an increase to Rs. 2'56 (2'31) crores in foreign cotton manufactures. The import of Indian cotton and jute manufactures dropped to Rs. 1'72 (2'18) crores and Rs. 1'24 (1'48) crores, respectively. Liquor imports at Rs. 27'22 (25'32) lakhs showed an increase; tobacco also showed a rise at Rs. 73 (72'39) lakhs and so also salt at Rs. 12'16 (10'41) lakhs; sugar again showed reduction at Rs. 16'05 (16'73) lakhs. A further fall in this commodity may be expected as the local refineries begin to supply the market extensively.

Mineral oil rose to 26'34 (18'95) million gallons, valued at Rs. 50'76 (35'96) lakhs, due mainly to increased importation of fuel oil from Persia.

Indian coal decreased to 295,113 (314,911) tons and the coal from other countries to 3,116 (6,812) tons.

112. The total export trade of Burma was, foreign Rs. 19'96 (17'33) crores, and Indian Rs. 33'76 (32'88) crores. As usual, the rice trade predominated. Exports abroad were 1,217,809 (1,399,218) tons valued at Rs. 8'83 (8'17) crores. Exports to India were 1,747,630 (2,199,679) tons valued at Rs. 12'68 (12'97) crores. Though the total exports of rice and paddy in tons decreased, the value increased and again represented 40 per cent of the total exports of the Province. Mineral oil exports—a trade confined almost entirely to Indian ports—increased in value to Rs. 16'52 (16'15) crores.

Teakwood also showed improvement at 235,944 (194,913) cubic tons valued at Rs. 3'18 (2'68) crores. Rubber again showed an increase at 5,619 (5,428) tons valued at Rs. 31'73 (28'46) lakhs. Lac shipments to foreign countries amounted to 1,069 (1,040) cwts valued at Rs. 0'07 (0'29) lakh and shipments to India to 32,090 (46,799) cwts valued at Rs. 4'95 (9'98) lakhs. The export in hides and skins showed an increase at Rs. 13'70 (11'69) lakhs.

Cotton (Raw) exported showed an increase at 19,614 (14,879) tons, valued at Rs. 1,06'13 (80'31) lakhs. The major portion of exports has again been taken by Japan but shipments to Germany have increased and would probably have been even greater but for the difficulties involved in "barter" trading. There has also been an increase in trade with the United Kingdom due to the propaganda in Lancashire in favour of extending the use of Indian cotton. China is only using Indian cotton when her indigenous crop is insufficient for her consumption.

113. The following table shows the share of the interportal trade in private merchandise of each port in the Province :—

Intra-Provincial
Seaborne Trade.

Ports.	Average value for three years, 1931-32 to 1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rangoon ...	35,40,579	1,10,51,641	42,01,752	1,30,34,665	32,32,259	1,31,55,211
Moulmein ...	26,07,987	4,18,297	26,37,847	5,62,863	24,85,271	6,18,056
Mergu ...	22,65,587	17,99,884	28,22,197	23,51,144	32,29,744	24,61,292
Tavoy ...	32,87,921	5,70,080	38,22,772	6,22,623	40,70,352	5,25,035
Victoria Point	1,31,824	34,035	1,35,006	54,582	1,25,777	48,281
Akyab ...	41,71,033	6,16,846	41,84,231	7,50,713	41,78,002	5,30,873
Kyaukpou ...	5,95,465	13,392	5,58,306	29,993	5,66,703	21,340
Sandoway ...	4,66,343	27,955	5,18,658	22,355	5,05,023	31,883
Bassac ...	3,13,193	1,06,221	2,30,619	42,670	2,57,856	46,819
Total ...	1,73,79,932	1,46,38,951	1,91,11,388	1,74,71,608	1,86,50,987	1,74,39,790

114. Re-export to Yunnan through Bhamo of cotton grey yarn from Pondicherry has now ceased entirely, and it is understood that the trade has been diverted through French Indo-China. As a result the total value of merchandise passing through Bhamo to Western China (Yunnan) was only Rs. 0'93 (1'96) lakhs. Consignments from Rangoon numbered 208 (344) covering 1,882 (3,435) packages which were converted into 2,669 smaller packages covered by 191 re-export certificates. The bulk of the trade was in textile manufactures, cotton piece-goods—coloured, printed or dyed and in metals and ores—iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers. Drawback amounting to Rs. 22,495 (47,225) was paid at Bhamo. Land Customs import duty collected on imports of silver at Bhamo amounted to Rs. 65,885 (2,40,000) and at Waingmaw (Myitkyina) to Rs. 27,753 (8,302). These decreased receipts were the result of the reduction in the rate of duty and the fall in the price of silver.

Public Works.

115. The following changes occurred in the administrative organization.

Administrative and
General

Roads and Buildings.—The Pegu Circle was re-opened consequent on the bringing out of abeyance of one post of Superintending Engineer, and the Shwebo Division was reconstituted.

The Kyauksè Subdivision was transferred from the Kyauksè Irrigation Division to the Mandalay Buildings and Roads Division. A temporary Subdivision designated "Reconstruction Subdivision" in the Meiktila Division was established so as to cope with the extensive rectification of the excessive damage caused by the floods of 1935 in that District.

The Katha Subdivision was re-transferred from the Bhamo Division to the Shwebo Division and a temporary Subdivision designated "Mergui North Subdivision" was established in the Tavoy Division for the purpose of supervising the construction of landing grounds for the Royal Air Force.

One post in the Burma Engineering Service Class II was abolished during the year but consequent on the reformation of the Shwebo Division the cadre was subsequently increased again by two posts, of which, one is held in abeyance against an excess over cadre in the senior service.

(i) *Roads and Buildings.*

116. The construction of the Wuntho-Piniebu metalled cart road in the Katha District and the Magwe-Thityagauk Road, and of the 450' suspension bridge over the Shweli River in the Bhamo District were continued with steady progress.

At the only meeting of the Roads Committee held owing to financial stringency, approval was given to laying a Premix bituminous carpet on certain lengths of the Rangoon-Mandalay Trunk Road in the Pegu and Kyauksè Districts and of the Rangoon-Prome-Ava Road in the Insein and Tharrawaddy Districts, to the construction of some major bridges in replacement of those causing considerable impediment to through traffic on the Pegu-Moulmein and the Rangoon-Prome-Ava Roads and the construction of the following roads :—

(1) A fair weather road from Bilin to Papun, Thatôn and Salween Districts.

(2) Between Yegyanzin and Mindon on the Thayetmyo-Mindon Road.

(3) Maungdaw-Buthidaung Road, Akyab District.

(4) Gwechaung-Pashwègyaw Road, Tharrawaddy District. Extensive repairs and reconstruction of bridges were rendered necessary by the damage caused by floods to various roads in the Yamèthin, Meiktila and Kyauksè Districts.

Outside the jurisdiction of Local Authorities, 2,788 miles of motorable road throughout the year, 1,575 miles of motorable road subject to weather and 246 miles of mule tracks were maintained, whilst the Local Authorities themselves maintained 1,306, 1,057 and 591 miles of similar types of road, respectively.

The total expenditure on communications was Rs. 35'02 (29'74) lakhs, of which, Rs 6'03 (4'27) lakhs were spent in Original Works and remainder upon Repairs.

Some earthwork in making the formation and collection of soling stone and surface metal were carried out as a Famine Relief measure on the Zayetkon-Letpanbyin Road in the Myingyan District.

117. The expenditure on Civil Buildings was Rs. 20 17 (17'77) lakhs. These figures include expenditure on both Central and Provincial works and the cost of works carried out on behalf of local authorities as "Deposit Works."

The works undertaken during the year included cottages and lock-ups for the Police Department; a godown for the storage of court exhibits in the Rangoon Law Courts; three workshops at the Rangoon Central Jail; various hospital buildings, and landing grounds for the Royal Air Force along the sea board.

118. *Sanitary Department.*—Government water supply and sanitary installations at various stations were maintained in good working order.

Certain improvements to the sanitation and water supply installations of Government House, Rangoon, were carried out.

Plans and estimates for new bazaar buildings were prepared and proposals relating to additions and alterations to bazaars, water supplies, drains and conservancy received from the Local Bodies were technically sanctioned.

Electrical Branch.—Under the Indian Electricity Act, three (3) new licences were issued during the year, two (2) were revoked and one (1) expired on the death of the licensee.

Twelve (5) new and renewal sanctions were issued and none (3) was revoked.

One hundred and four (97) inspections of electrical undertakings and industrial installations were carried out.

3,05,27,652 (2,93,37,924) Units of electrical energy (excluding industrial installations) were consumed during the year.

No (2) new permits were issued but fifty-three (53) permits for the operation of electric lifts were renewed.

One (1) unsuccessful prosecution under the Electricity Act was instituted.

Two (2) fires arising from escape of electric energy occurred on the oil fields involving a loss of life of one (8) together with considerable damage to plant and equipment.

Fifteen (7) electrical accidents were recorded, of which four (6) were fatal.

Thirty-five (15) inspections of Cinematograph Halls were carried out.

Thirty-three (19) new Luminous Discharge Tubes (Neon Signs) were passed fit for use.

(ii) *Railways and Tramways.*

119. The Burma Railways are under the direct control of the Government of India (Railway Board) and an account of their administration does not therefore properly find a place in this Report. On the construction side, it suffices to note that no new lines were built, and no new surveys sanctioned during the year.

As regards finance, the net earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 78,14,709. Coaching and Miscellaneous earnings increased, but Goods earnings declined. Credits for released materials fell from Rs. 6,25,968 to Rs. 1,01,656.

There were twenty-three accidents. In one of these, No. 4 Down mail train ran into a motor car at the level crossing between Fyibongyi and Kadok stations on the main line, causing serious injuries to the motor car driver, from which he subsequently died in hospital, and less serious injuries to two other occupants of the motor car, which, however, necessitated their detention in hospital.

120. The tramway systems in Rangoon and Mandalay continued in operation. In Rangoon the total number of passengers carried was 23 060 (23 714) millions. Receipts amounted to Rs. 9,60,544 as against Rs. 9,61,259 in the previous year. The total running mileage of the cars was 3 126 (3 186) million miles. No new sections were opened to traffic during the year.

The Mandalay tramways carried 3 170 (3 511) million passengers, and the receipts were Rs. 1,53,276 (1,57,317). The length of mileage was 6½ miles and the mileage run was 494,662 (486,834) miles.

(iii) Canals.

121. The dredging work connected with the widening and straightening of the Twante Canal having been completed, attention was paid to revetting the south bank at the Twantewa entrance, erecting silting fences in old channels and reconstructing the toll station buildings at Letpangon and Twantewa. Other revetment works were in progress on both the banks of the chord cut between Rangoon and the Letpangon throat: the revetment on the south bank has been completed and a start made on the north bank over the same length.

Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5 73 (5 11) lakhs and the net receipts to Rs. 3 88 (4 28) lakhs. The receipts increased by Rs. 0 62 lakh due to the additional tolls realized from the passage through the widened canal of the larger mail and cargo steamers of Messrs. the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The working expenses, however, increased from Rs. 0 83 lakh to Rs. 1 85 lakhs in the year under report, due partly to the dredging of the shoals that had formed and partly to the adjustment of the cost of the reconstructed buildings and the extra cost of launch charges for the Additional Waterways Inspector. The net result of the year thus showed a deficit of Rs. 0 40 lakh over the previous year.

The gross receipts from the Pegu-Sittang Canal were Rs. 1 80 (1 97) lakhs, and the net receipts were Rs. 0 08 (1 33) lakhs. The fall in the net results was due to a drop in the gross receipts owing to the closure of the Tawa Lock for repairs in January and February 1936 and to the poorer paddy crop in 1934-35, which came through the canal in the following year. At the same time the working expenses increased from Rs. 0 64 lakh to Rs. 1 72 lakhs, due to repairs to the Tawa Lock and to unsilting the canal by the dredger "Renfrew." The latter work is still in progress.

Irrigation.

122. For financial reasons very little project work was done, work being confined to remodelling the Shwebo Canal, the Kinda Canal and the Salin Canal. The progress on the last named project was sufficiently advanced for the construction estimate to be closed on the 31st March 1935.

The construction of additional training spurs to protect the left bank of the South Mon Canal was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 76,730.

The rainfall in the Shwebo and Meiktila Districts was above normal but the month of September was very dry in the Meiktila District causing failures of considerable areas of late planted paddy. In the Mandalay, Kyaukse, Yamethin and Minbu Districts, the early rains were deficient but abnormal at the end of the year. In most districts the supplies were deficient till the end of July and tilling of canals had to be enforced. Heavy floods occurred early in November in the Kyaukse, Meiktila and Yamethin Districts and resulted in unprecedented damage to works, particularly in the Meiktila District where all previous flood records were broken. The Meiktila Lake was breached and the masonry works along its escape channel were all severely damaged. The Nyaungyan-Minhla Tank was breached in four places with great damage to the distributary system below it. The Public Works Department roads and the railway line also suffered extensive damage. Immediately the floods subsided a programme of repair work was vigorously pursued and three special Reconstruction Subdivisions organised. By the end of the year under report good progress had been made and it was possible to guarantee that all the major systems would be efficiently repaired before the 1936 irrigation season.

The floods caused considerable damage to crops, especially in the Kyaukse District. Despite this, the total area irrigated by all works amounted to 757,121 (710,972) acres. The increase was due to the favourable paddy market which induced cultivators to plant paddy wherever they could. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 30'82 (24'56) lakhs, and the working expenses to Rs. 19'00 (11'85) lakhs, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 10'92 (12'71) lakhs. The gross receipts showed an improvement of Rs. 6'26 lakhs due to the larger area irrigated and lower fractional reduction in revenue assessments as a result of the improvement in the price of paddy, but against this there was an increase of Rs. 8'05 lakhs on repairing the flood damage. The net result was therefore a drop of Rs. 1'79 lakhs on the previous year.

123. The area irrigated by works for which capital accounts are not kept amounted to 65,763 (66,530) acres, the decrease being due to the drought in September in the Meiktila, Yamethin and Myingyan Districts. The Mandalay District also showed a drop in area from the minor irrigation systems where the supplies were none too good. In the Shwebo District, there was an increase in the irrigated area as a result of the satisfactory rainfall of the year. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 1'26 (1'30) lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 2'96 (0'96) lakhs, the increase in expenditure was due to repairing the damage caused by the unusual floods of November. The principal works that suffered were the Inyin

Sè and Wundwin Sè in the Meiktila District and the Gonbin Sè in the Yaméthin Dis'riect.

The area protected by embarkment works, for which capital accounts are not kept, amounted to 4,412(4,929) acres.

The revenue receipts were Rs. 0'38 (0'19) lakh and the expenditure upon them was Rs. 4'77 (0'61) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to a debit of Rs. 3 lakhs, the value of spare parts of the dredgers previously shown in the capital section of the accounts. From the 1st April 1935 the working expenses of the dredgers have been exhibited in the non-capital section of the accounts.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REFERENCES—

- Report on the Maritime Trade of Burma for the official year 1935-36.
- Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma with Foreign Countries and Indian Ports for the official year 1935-36.
- Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India with the British Empire, Foreign Countries, Volume II.
- Report on the Administration of the Excise Department in Burma during the year ended the 31st March 1936.
- Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma for the year ended the 30th June 1936.
- Note on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in Burma during the year ended the 31st March 1936.
- Report on Forest Administration in Burma for the year ending the 31st March 1936.
- Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Burma (Irrigation Branch), for the year 1935-36.
- Resolution on the Reports on the working of District Councils and Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds in Burma for the year 1935-36.
- Report on the Municipal Administration of the City of Rangoon for the year 1935-36.
- Resolution on the Reports on the working of Municipalities (except Rangoon) and Notified Areas in Burma for the year 1935-36.
- Administration Report of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon from the 1st April 1935 to the 31st March 1936.
- Sixteenth Annual Report on the working of the Rangoon Development Trust for the year 1935-36.
- Statistical Abstract for British India.

Financial Relations between Central and Provincial Governments.

124. There was no change during the year in the financial relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments as described in paragraph 219 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1921-22 and as modified in paragraph 128 of the Report for 1927-28.

The principal Central heads of revenue are Customs, Taxes on Income, Salt and Opium, the remaining heads being Provincial.

The Federated Shan States form a minor administration with a separate budget, about Rs. 37 lakhs inclusive of opening and closing balances, and its figures are not included here, save where expressly mentioned.

(a) Central Revenue and Finance.

125. The receipts were Rs. 1,214'57 (1,177'33) lakhs, a net increase of Rs. 37'24 (63'75) lakhs. The gross increase Total Central Figures. was Rs. 48'43 (85'93) lakhs, of which "Customs" accounted for Rs. 42'12 (85'62) lakhs and salt Rs. 4'87 lakhs. The gross decrease was Rs. 11'19 (22'18) lakhs, of which, "Taxes on Income" accounted for Rs. 10'92 lakhs owing mainly to the reduction in the rate of surcharge. Expenditure was Rs. 139'20 (142'16) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 2'96 ('67) lakhs. The gross decrease was Rs. 6'99 (3'54) lakhs, of which, Rs. 2'64 (2'14) lakhs were due to a fall in interest rates, Rs. 2'33 lakhs was due to the transfer of the Currency establishment to the Reserve Bank and Rs. 1'24 lakhs was due to the transfer of Postal Pensions to Postal Department. The gross increase was Rs. 4'02 (2'87) lakhs, of which, a sum amounting to over Rs. 2 lakhs was spent on the "Sino-Burmese Boundary Commission."

126. The gross receipts of customs duty increased from Rs. 1,012'57 lakhs to Rs. 1,054'69 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 42'12 lakhs. The increase is attributed to larger receipts under "Imports" and "Excise duty on motor spirit" partly counterbalanced by smaller receipts under "Excise duty on Kerosene," "Export duty on rice and to larger payments of Refunds."

127. The number of assesseees at the end of the year was 45,354 (including 9,342 "Small Incomes" non-salary assesseees), against 43,681 (including 8,932 "Small Incomes" non-salary assesseees) in 1934-35.

The net revenue collections from both Income-tax and Super-tax amounted to Rs. 1,26,70,985 (including Rs. 19,77,935, Surcharge on Income-tax: Rs. 3,77,169, Surcharge on Super-tax: and Rs. 3,60,094, Tax on "Small Incomes"), against Rs. 1,36,42,758 (including Rs. 27,85,044, Surcharge on Income-tax: Rs. 5,59,082, Surcharge on Super-tax: and Rs. 4,78,004, Tax on "Small Incomes") in 1934-35.

The revenue position since 1931-32 is summarized in the table below:—

Province—Whole.
[In thousands of rupees.]

Year.	No. of Assesseees.	Income-tax.	Super-tax.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	35,541	141,58	49,97	191,55
1932-33	40,586	129,23	40,43	169,66
1933-34	40,852	111,50	27,98	139,48
1934-35	43,681	107,73	28,69	136,42
1935-36	45,354	101,56	25,15	126,71

There was a fall in the revenue of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs mainly in the Rangoon Town District. Reduction in the rates of surcharge, from 25 per cent in 1934-35 to 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent in 1935-36, partially accounts for the fall, but the main decrease comes from the assessments of Oil Companies, particularly Messrs. The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.

128. There was no change in the rate of duty which remained at Rs. 1-4-0 per maund plus a surcharge of 25 per cent on all salt imported into and manufactured in Burma. Foreign salt (excluding Indian and Aden salt) continued to pay an additional import duty of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund. These rates were equivalent per 1,000 viss to Rs. 68-5-9 for Burma, Aden and Indian salt and Rs. 75-3-1'5 for foreign salt.

Exclusive of duty and surcharge the opening and closing prices of foreign salt per 100 maunds *ex*-Customs warehouse were as follows :—

Countries of Origin.	Opening Price (April 1935).	Closing Price (March 1936).
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
United Kingdom ...	(No sales)	...
Aden ...	68 14 3	71 2 10
Port Said ...	49 13 5 (Sales opened in September).	48 11 2
German { Hamburg ...	70 6 7	74 15 8
{ Vaca ...	79 8 10	84 2 0
Spain ...	(No sales)	...
Massowah ...	(No sales)	...
Ras Hafun ...	61 4 3 (Sales opened in May).	45 4 3 (Sales closed in October).

NOTE — Prices *ex*-ship (overside issues) are not recorded.

With the exception of Port Said and Ras Hafun salt the closing prices of all varieties were slightly higher than those of the previous year. Features of the year were the disappearance from the market of Italian and Spanish salt and the increase by 51'79 per cent in imports of German salt.

The comparative table below shows the sources of origin and the increase or decrease in imports :—

Countries of Origin.	Salt imported		Increase or Decrease.
	1934-35.	1935-36.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
United Kingdom ...	5,384	23,278	+ 17,894
Aden and Dependencies	381,593	363,091	- 18,502
Germany ...	711,831	1,081,535	+ 369,704
Port Said ...	303,470	150,995	- 152,475
Italian East Africa ...	134,787	...	- 134,787
Other Countries ...	3,687	38	- 3,649
Indian Ports ...	2,719	97,034	+ 94,315
Total ...	1,563,471	1,716,971	+ 153,500

The total quantity of foreign salt (including Aden salt) imported increased by 9·82 per cent from 1,563,471 to 1,716,971 maunds. Of this amount, Germany and Aden alone imported 84·20 per cent as against 70 per cent of the previous year's total foreign imports. The cessation of imports from Italian East Africa coincided with the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian war. The decrease in imports from Aden was due not to lack of demand but to the large balance of salt in bond carried over from the previous year. The opening balance of foreign salt (including Aden salt) in bond at the beginning of the year was 175,637 maunds as compared with 155,120 maunds in the previous year and the closing balance for the year of report amounted to 145,959 maunds.

The coasting trade in Burma-made salt increased by 3·15 per cent from 1·27 to 1·31 lakhs of maunds, imports into Moulmein and Mergui being mainly responsible for the increase. Mergui imports in particular call for remarks in that the increase from 33,169 maunds to 64,608 maunds can be attributed almost entirely to the stricter measures taken by the local authorities to suppress the smuggling of illicit salt. The drop in the Amherst-Rangoon trade by 55·35 per cent is due to shippers of Burma-made salt being unable to compete with cheaper varieties of foreign salt sold in Rangoon. Although the local industry is improving and strengthening the protective tariff is still insufficient to withstand the occasional bombardment from foreign salt. The trade between Amherst District and Upper Burma, however, did not suffer. As there was no change in the method of manufacture Burma salt continued to show a high percentage of magnesium compounds. As the result of departmental instructions, however, a step was made towards the complete elimination of the deliquescent compounds by arranging for the salt to be drained for a longer period before storage in bond.

The average price for the year per 100 maunds (excluding duty) for Burma-made salt increased in all districts. Mergui touched the highest prices in October and November at Rs. 140-14-3 with Tavoy second at Rs. 124-14-3 in January. The abuse of the concession relating to the private manufacture of salt for domestic use caused

prices to remain low in Kyaukpyu; but there was a slight increase in the average price for that district from Rs. 26-15-2 to Rs. 33-5-6. The fluctuations in monthly prices varied as usual from district to district, prices depending chiefly on the stocks available for sale. In April, the price in the Amherst District was Rs. 31-7-0 and the highest price obtained was Rs. 55-5-11 in November, when the demand was at its height. In Bassein prices fluctuated from Rs. 46-5-8 in June to Rs. 81-9-8 in January and in Kyaukpyu prices varied from Rs. 21-14-0 in June to Rs. 48-11-4 in March. At Akyab, local salt was obtainable for three months only from April to June at an average price of Rs. 57-1-10.

129. The total quantity of duty-paid salt consumed during the year increased by 11·79 per cent from 2·425 to 2·711 million maunds. The increase was chiefly in the consumption of foreign salt. The consumption of direct-duty Burma-made salt increased from 8·45 to 9·29 lakhs of maunds while that of the composition-duty salt fell from 65,621 to 39,122 maunds.

Foreign sources (including Aden) supplied 64·28 per cent of the total salt consumed as compared with 62·45 per cent in the previous year, while the percentage of Burma-made salt consumed during the year was 35·72 as compared with 37·55 in the previous year.

The removal of the export duty on hides and skins caused an increase in the number of firms desiring the use of duty-free salt and the consumption of duty-free salt for industrial purposes consequently increased from 40,650 to 61,112 maunds.

The comparative table below shows the amount and relative percentage of consumption of the different varieties of salt.

Consumption of Duty-paid Salt.

Source or Origin.	Quantity consumed in maunds.		Percentage of consumption.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Burma Salt.</i>						
Direct-duty ...	845,063	929,154	34·85	34·27	84,091	...
Composition duty	65,621	39,122	2·70	1·45	...	26,499
Total ...	910,684	968,276	37·55	35·72	57,592	...
<i>Foreign.</i>						
United Kingdom ...	5,384	23,278	0·22	0·86	17,894	...
Aden and Dependencies.	313,718	408,640	12·94	15·07	94,922	...
Germany ...	700,787	972,949	28·91	35·89	272,162	...
Spain ...	4,445	...	0·18	...	...	4,445
Port Said ...	304,407	149,361	12·55	5·51	...	155,046
Italian East Africa	179,187	92,448	7·39	3·41	...	86,739
Other Countries ...	3,687	38	0·15	...	...	3,649
Indian Ports ...	2,710	96,075	0·11	3·54	93,356	...
Total ...	1,514,334	1,742,789	62·45	64·28	228,455	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,425,018	2,711,065	100·00	100·00	286,047	...

Consumption of Duty-free Salt.

Purpose of Issuc.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase.	Decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Medicinal ...	442	48	..	394
Industrial ...	40,650	61,112	20,462	...
Total ...	41,092	61,160	20,068	...

The consumption of duty paid salt per head of the estimated population amounted to 14·63 lbs., an increase of 1·42 lbs. per head compared with the previous year. The consumption per head of foreign salt was 9·40 lbs. and of Burma-made salt 5·23 lbs. compared with 8·25 lbs. and 4·96 lbs., respectively the previous year. The cost of salt per head increased by 10·73 pies to 10 annas 7·38 pies, while the incidence of taxation per head increased by 5·80 pies to 4 annas 7·38 pies.

130. There were no Central receipts or expenditure under the 1925-26 arrangement the cost of opium supplied to the Provincial Government is debited in the books of the Accountant-General, United Provinces, India.

(b) Provincial Revenue and Finance.

131. Receipts amounted to Rs. 9,52·59 (9,69·91) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 17·32 lakhs; expenditure was Rs. 9,11·74 (9,32·35) lakhs, a net decrease of Rs. 20·61 lakhs. There was, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 40·85 (37·56) lakhs. The principal variations are as shown below :—

Receipts.—The important increases occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	19·27 lakhs, caused by better collection of land revenue ;
Excise	3·60 lakhs, due mainly to larger receipts under "country spirits" and "country fermented liquor;"
Forest	18·64 lakhs, due to the improvement in timber trade ;
Irrigation with or without Capital Account.	4·30 lakhs, due to larger receipts under "Portion of land revenue due to Irrigation Works" and smaller expenditure under "Working Expenses;"
Stationery and Printing ...	2·89 lakhs, due mainly to adjustment of the balance in the Depreciation Fund, Government Presses, by credit to this head on the abolition of the Fund ;
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	1·50 lakhs, owing to reduction in rates of interest on certain loans taken from the "Provincial Loans Fund;"
Deposit account of grant for the economic development and improvement of rural areas	5 lakh, due to the grant received from the Government of India ; and
Subvention from the Central Road Development account.	35 lakh, due to the receipt of larger grant from the Government of India.

The important decreases occurred under the following heads:—

		Rs.
Stamps	... ..	1'27 lakhs, due to the slump in sale of lands ;
Interest	... ..	1'09 lakhs, due mainly to the decrease in the outstanding balance under "Loans and advances by Provincial Governments;"
Civil Works	... ..	64'01 lakhs, due (i) to the reduction made under this head in consequence of the replacement to the credit of the Road Development Fund Account of the amount formerly diverted from the Fund and (ii) to the absence of adjustment in 1935-36 similar to that made in the previous year on account of temporary diversion from the Road Development Fund;
Miscellaneous	... ..	1'27 lakhs, due mainly to the receipts from Excise duty on Matches having become Central Revenues;
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government,		5'11 lakhs, due mainly to the decrease in the outstanding balance under "Loans and Advances by Provincial Government."

Disbursements.—The important increases were registered under the following heads:—

		Rs.
Land Revenue	... ..	2'76 lakhs, due to larger expenditure under "Charges on account of land revenue collections;"
Forest	... ..	15'19 lakhs, owing to the inclusion of book-keeping adjustment of Rs. 13'17 lakhs as a deduct entry in the accounts for 1934-35, and the absence of a similar adjustment in 1935-36; the restoration of cut in pay; and larger expenditure under "B. Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration;"
Education	... ..	2'85 lakhs
Medical	... ..	1'94 lakhs
Administration of Justice	... ..	1'09 lakhs, due to restoration of emergency cut in pay;
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.		6'16 lakhs, due to the transfer of Public Works Department Dredgers from Capital Account and also to expenditure on repairs, etc., to works damaged by floods in November 1935;
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.		1'50 lakhs
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund.		1'80 lakhs
General Administration	... ..	3'75 lakhs, due to restoration of cut in pay and larger expenditure under temporary establishment;
Jails and Convict Settlements	... ..	2'85 lakhs, due mainly to larger expenditure under "dietary charges" in "District jails,
Police	... ..	2'01 lakhs, due to restoration of cut in pay and larger expenditure under "Police Food Supplies;"

	Rs.
Public Health	1'06 lakhs, due to restoration of emergency cut in pay, appointment of an I.M.S. officer to be Assistant Director of Public Health and larger expenditure under "grants for public health purposes" and "expenses in connection with epidemic diseases."
Agriculture	1'11 lakhs, due to the inauguration of "Provincial Marketing Scheme," restoration of emergency cut in pay and combating outbreaks of cattle diseases ;
Civil Works	11'64 lakhs, due mainly to restoration of emergency cut in pay, expenditure on repairs to roads damaged by floods in November 1935 and larger expenditure on the Shweli Bridge met from the Central Road Development Account and also on Buildings ;
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	6'73 lakhs, due to the increase in the number of pensioners as the result of retrenchment and to transfer by book adjustment of a large expenditure on account of special gratuities paid to retrenched personnel ;
Payments of commuted value of pensions.	1'82 lakhs, due to the change in the method of adjustment of pensionary charges divisible between the Central and Burma Governments and the consequent non-payment of capitalized value of the share of pensions debitable to Central ;
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses.	2'52 lakhs, due to the adjustment of the balance in the fund on its abolition ; and
Suspense accounts	... 12'82 lakhs due to the transfer of "Hsenwico Suspense" from Federation to Provincial.

Decreases were mainly under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Forest Capital outlay charged to revenue.	13'28 lakhs, due to smaller expenditure under "Forest Surveys" and book-keeping adjustment of Rs 13'17 lakhs in the accounts for 1934-35 ;
Interest on ordinary debt ...	2'95 lakhs, due to the reduction in rates of interest on certain loans taken from "Provincial Loans Fund ;"
Ports and Pilotage ...	1'08 lakhs, due mainly to larger recoveries from other departments on account of "hire of launches" and to transfer of certain launches to "Police Department ;"
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc.	13'99 lakhs, due to smaller expenditure on Twante and Salin Canals Projects ;
Payments to retrenched personnel	2'04 lakhs, due to less payment of gratuities and larger amount written back to the revenue account ;
Subvention from Central Road Development Accounts.	64'12 lakhs, due (i) to absence of special adjustments (over Rs. 40 lakhs adjusted in 1934-35) and (ii) to the writeback in 1935-36 of a sum of Rs. 21'73 lakhs.
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government.	3'60 lakhs, due to fewer advances to "Agricultural Credit Societies."

132. The receipts (excluding arrears collected) under the head "V.—Land Revenue" for the agricultural year ending the 30th June 1936 and the previous year are shown below:—

— (1)	1934-35. (2)	1935-36. (3)	Difference. (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue including irrigated credits ...	316.69	364.62	+ 47.93
Capitation-tax	48.01	55.40	+ 7.39
<i>Thathameda</i>	33.71	37.50	+ 3.79
Land rate in lieu of capitation-tax ...	1.53	1.53	...
Miscellaneous land revenue	46.87	49.63	+ 2.76
Fishery revenue	23.61	25.46	+ 1.85
Total ...	470.42	534.14	63.72

The increase in the collection of land revenue was due to the increase in the area assessed and to smaller fractional temporary reductions of demand sanctioned by Government. The remission of land revenue amounted to Rs. 10.25 (10.99) lakhs and was mainly due to the breach of village embankments and floods.

The increases in the collections of capitation-tax and *thathameda* were due to the reduction of the rates being 10 per cent instead of 20 in the previous year, and to the increase in the number of assesses from 1,561,795* to 1,600,162 in Lower Burma and from 1,034,790* to 1,052,064 in Upper Burma. There were slight increases in the remissions and outstandings both in Upper and Lower Burma.

Under the head "Miscellaneous Land Revenue," rents and royalties on petroleum, rubies, jade and amber showed an increase of Rs. 1.72 lakhs, other minerals of Rs. .67 lakh and rent on town lands not credited to Local Funds of Rs. .16 lakh.

The collection of fishery revenue increased by Rs. 1.85 lakhs, the increase being due to improvement in the price of paddy and existence of better economic conditions.

133. After deducting refunds, the gross Excise Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 88.66 (85.05) lakhs, a further increase from that of the previous year. The increase was almost entirely under revenue from alcoholic liquors—chiefly from country spirit and *tari*. Revenue from excise opium fell to Rs. 35.04 (35.51) lakhs, but there was an increase in revenue from

* Revised figures.

the sale of confiscated opium to Rs. 2'94 (2'34) lakhs. The gross expenditure rose to Rs. 17'73 (17'56) lakhs. Excluding the cost price of opium, the cost of running the department rose to Rs. 14'62 (14'26) lakhs.

134. The total quantity of excise and confiscated opium issued to the opium shops rose further to 25,093 (23,806) seers. Issues of excise opium fell by 1 per cent to 20,588 (20,840) seers, while issues of confiscated opium rose by 52 per cent to 4,505 (2,966) seers. The decrease in issues of excise opium was mainly due to the low buying capacity of the consumers. The increase in sales of confiscated opium was chiefly due to the opening of an opium shop in the Jade mines at Hpakan in the Myitkyina District towards the latter part of the year to make provision for a licit supply of opium to consumers residing in the more remote areas of the Kachin Hill Tracts. The gross revenue from Excise opium fell to Rs. 35'04 (35'51) lakhs and the profit on opium sold also dropped to Rs. 30'87 (31'67) lakhs. Receipts from the sale of confiscated opium, on the other hand, rose to Rs. 2'94 (2'34) lakhs. The average annual consumption per 100 of the population was 0'19 (0'18) seer. The number of opium shops at the close of the year increased by one to 121, one shop having been opened at Hpakan. The number of shops run by licensed vendors remained on the whole at 10, the same as in the previous year; their average profit was roughly Rs. 1,500 per annum. Seizures of contraband opium fell from 621,310 tolas to 542,966 tolas, the districts responsible for the largest seizures being Myitkyina, Mandalay, Bhamo, Rangoon Town, Toungoo, Katha and Thayetmyo. Seizures from these districts amounted to 472,679 tolas, roughly 87 per cent of the contraband seized in the Province. Very little new methods of smuggling came to light during the year. A novel method of smuggling brought to light was, however, reported from Mandalay where opium seized was found concealed inside bundles of books, hollowed inside and securely stitched. The smuggling of opium from India by sea has dwindled in recent years to 4,003 tolas. The number of prosecutions and convictions for offences under the Opium Act rose to 2,840 (2,459) and 2,324 (1,862), respectively. The percentage of conviction to arrests also rose to 81'8 (75'7).

135. This is the first for many years, in which the volume of liquor imported from foreign countries showed an increase. There had been a progressive decline in the quantity imported since 1927-28 up to the previous year. During the year the total quantity thus imported increased to 626,944 (496,785) liquid gallons and the value to Rs. 27'51 (25'62) lakhs. The increase was mainly from imports of ale, beer and porter and rum denatured immediately on arrival at the Rangoon Customs House. The quantity of beer issued from the Mandalay brewery fell to 184,268 (186,848) gallons, but the duty collected rose to Rs. 0'96 (0'94) lakh. The total issues of potable "foreign spirit" manufactured in the three distilleries in Burma decreased to 25,585 (26,631) proof gallons, out of which, 16,070 (16,912) proof gallons were issued to troops; and the duty fell to Rs. 2'38 (2'44) lakhs. Receipts from duty on "foreign spirits" manufactured in India and imported coastwise into Burma, on the other hand, rose to Rs. 63,165 (57,453). The traffic in this form of sophisticated liquors has

increased as the shippers have realized that owing to the lower rate of duty in force in Burma, it is in their interest to send the spirit from Calcutta to Rangoon in bond and to pay the duty in this Province. Of the two manufacturing chemists in Rangoon to whom rectified spirit is supplied at the privileged rate of duty, only one purchased, 1,501 (1,267) gallons of rectified spirit from the Mandalay Distillery. The revenue derived from this amounted to Rs. 7,504. The quantity of duty-free rectified spirit issued to Government and scientific institutions fell to 773 (884) gallons. Fees for the vend of foreign wines and spirits rose for the first time during the year since the onset of the economic depression to Rs. 3'29 (2'85) lakhs, but the license fees for the sale of beer fell to Rs. 0'32 (0'35) lakh.

Revenue from "country spirit" rose further to Rs. 772 (5'62) lakhs. The reduction in distillers' prices with effect from the 1st July 1935 combined with a year's experience of the reduced rates of duty and the fixation of maximum retail prices explain the further satisfactory improvement in license fees as well as in duty. The revenue from *tari* again rose to Rs. 13'62 (Rs. 12'30) lakhs, but the revenue from *hlawzaye* fell to Rs. 21'57 (21'97) lakhs.

136. The hemp drug continues to be extensively consumed by Indians only. Burmans have no taste for the drug. The quantity of hemp drugs seized during the year fell to 165,834 (231,634) tolas, the biggest seizures being made in the Tharrawaddy, Rangoon Town, Pegu, Insein, Salween and Prome Districts. The largest seizure was made in the Prome District in a single case in which 13 Indians in the guise of pilgrims going to Prome to perform their sacred rites were arrested in possession of 10,308 tolas. Hemp drugs are also used in the treatment of elephants and other beasts, and 16 (17) licences were issued for this purpose during the year.

Seizures of contraband cocaine again rose to 716,600 (621,552) grains. In Rangoon Town alone, 706,720 (619,987) grains were seized. The bulk of seizures in Rangoon was made by the Customs Preventive Department mostly on sea-going vessels of the "Hong" line trading from Amoy. The biggest individual seizure was, however, made by the Police. During the year, only 60 (1,166) grains of morphia were seized. The solitary seizure was made in Rangoon Town.

137. The decline in revenue from both Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps continued, the gross receipts being Rs. 42'39 (43'51) lakhs. The net revenue decreased to Rs. 39'91 (41'25) lakhs. Refunds increased from Rs. 1,32,457 to Rs. 1,48,292. The charges during the year were Rs. 2,47,927 (2,25,777) showing an increase of Rs. 22,150. The charges include the additional duty levied under section 68 of the Rangoon Development Trust Act, 1920, and refunded ultimately to the Trust which amounted to Rs. 80,829 (89,866) showing a decrease of Rs. 9,037. It also included a sum of Rs. 24,516 refunded to the Burma Licensing Committee. The number of *ex-officio* and salaried vendors decreased by 4 from 108 to 104 and of licensed vendors by 2 from 844 to 842. The amount of discount paid to vendors on both Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps decreased from Rs. 50,865 to Rs. 47,981, the average earned by each vendor being Rs. 57 (60). The number of documents impounded

by courts increased to 721 (486), the penalties totalling Rs. 6,889 (7,067), while cases dealt with by the Collectors decreased to 810 (811) with an increase in penalties realized at Rs. 8,314 (6,723). Prosecutions numbered 9 (7) involving 8 (8) persons, of whom, 6 (6) were convicted. Court-fees realized on probates of wills and letters of administration amounted to Rs. 67,596 (76,037).

138. Net revenue was Rs. 144'42 (122'76) lakhs [Burma 133'09 (114'45), Federated Shan States Rs. 11'33 (8'31)]; Forest Revenue. expenditure Rs. 58'10 (55'46) lakhs [Burma 54'19 (52'15), Federated Shan States 3'91 (3'31)], net surplus Rs. 86'31 (67'30) lakhs. The Federated Shan States' figures do not affect the Burma Budget and though mentioned above are disregarded below.

Net Revenue shows an increase of Rs. 18'64 lakhs over that of last year. Expenditure was Rs. 54'19 (52'15) lakhs. Except under "Organization and improvement of forests" the increase occurred under all heads, the main increase being under "Establishment" and "Extraction." The increase under establishment is due to restoration of the 5 per cent emergency cut and to increased expenditure under travelling allowance and contingencies. The increase under extraction is mainly accounted for by resumption of normal girdlings on recovery of the demand for teak and to increased extraction in the Myitkaka Extraction Division. The decrease under "Organization and improvement of forests" is entirely under leave salary of the personnel of the late Burma Forest Survey Party.

139. The gross revenue receipts from irrigation works of all kinds amounted to Rs. 62'50 (60'55) lakhs and the working expenses were Rs. 27'11 (29'47) lakhs, leaving a net revenue balance of Rs. 27'49 (29'33) lakhs. The revenue from purely irrigation works showed an increase of Rs. 6'22 lakhs, whilst the revenue from navigation, embankment and drainage works showed a decrease of Rs. 4'27 lakhs bringing the difference down to a net increase of Rs. 1'95 lakhs over the previous year. Actually, there was an increase of Rs. 4'68 lakhs from embankments but this is not disclosed in the figures, as the previous year's total included a credit of Rs. 8'70 lakhs by way of recoveries from the working of the dredgers. But for this, the revenue would have shown an increase of Rs. 10'90 lakhs. The increase in the working expenses was much more than Rs. 3'79 lakhs shown in the figures above as the previous year's figure included a sum of Rs. 8'95 lakhs for working and upkeep of the dredgers. But for this, the rise in working expenses would have been Rs. 12'74 lakhs, which was due mainly to the heavy cost of repairing the extensive flood damage which occurred in the Meiktila, Yamethin and Kyaukse Districts. The net result was, therefore, a drop of Rs. 1'84 lakhs, when compared with the previous year.

(c) Local Funds.

140. (i) *District Councils*.—The total receipts of the 28 District Councils, excluding opening balance and debt transactions, increased to Rs. 79'21 (72'57) lakhs. The increase in receipts was mainly due to a rise in the income from cess and from ferry and slaughter-house licence fees. The total collection under cess was

District Funds. Deputy
Commissioners' Local
Funds and Circle Board
Funds.

Rs. 29'88 (24'02) lakhs. The total contribution from Provincial Funds to the District Councils amounted to Rs. 33'63 (31'14) lakhs. No special contributions were made to District Councils towards projects involving capital expenditure. Recurring contributions amounting to Rs. 30'46 (28'36) lakhs were disbursed to 24 District Councils, while 4 Councils, as in the past years, were able to meet their normal and necessary payments from their own resources. The local revenues from ferries, slaughter-houses and cattle-pounds showed increases.

The total payments of District Councils, excluding debt transactions, increased to Rs. 70'28 (66'05) lakhs. Increased expenditure was incurred on Public Health Rs. 5'24 (4'96) lakhs; Medical Rs. 6'59 (6'39) lakhs; Public Works Rs. 15'34 (14'13) lakhs and on Public Instruction Rs. 33'93 (31'37) lakhs. Less expenditure was incurred on General Administration Rs. 5'28 (5'30) lakhs.

The expenditure on Vernacular Education represented as in the past years a high proportion of the total payments under all heads. The total closing balances of District Funds at the end of March 1936 were Rs. 36'70 (27'99) lakhs.

(ii) *Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds.*—The receipts of the 24 Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds fell to Rs. 11'09 (11'25) lakhs. Provincial contributions to these funds amounted to Rs. 8'02 (7'91) lakhs. Payments decreased to Rs. 10'74 (10'77) lakhs.

Expenditure on Public Health and Sanitary Services decreased to Rs. 1'08 (1'11) lakhs, while expenditure on Medical Services increased to Rs. 1'42 (1'35) lakhs. Expenditure on Vernacular Education decreased to Rs. 5'47 (5'63) lakhs and on Public Works to Rs. 2'00 (2'02) lakhs.

(iii) Special Provincial contributions amounting to Rs. 3'89 (3'73) lakhs were made to rural Local Funds towards the following objects :—

	District Councils.	Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. For maintenance of 715 new Vernacular Schools opened in the poorer and more backward localities during the years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30.	2,28,644	58,771	2,87,415
2. Towards the cost of English Teachers in Vernacular Schools.	69,416	9,551	78,967
3. Towards the cost of Vaccine lymph.	17,255	3,735	21,010
4. Towards subsidies to medical practitioners stationed in remote villages.	1,396	...	1,396
Total ...	3,16,711	72,077	3,88,788

The total closing balance of Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds amounted to Rs. 9'25 (8'93) lakhs.

141. The general financial position of the Rangoon Corporation is satisfactory and sound in spite of the fall in taxation receipts for the past five consecutive years. The true revenue surplus further increased by Rs. 3'18 lakhs, including Rs. 16 lakh being adjustment regarding Fire Insurance Fund, to a total of Rs. 32'91 (29'73) lakhs.

The loan position is also favourable. The balance of loans outstanding at the 31st March 1936 was Rs. 229'57 (250'56) lakhs. Against this, the Corporation had sinking funds valued at Rs. 132'77 (146'79) lakhs. The net loan liability, therefore, is only Rs. 96'80 (103'77) lakhs or Rs. 24-2-9 per head of population (1931 census) as compared with the previous year's figure of Rs. 25-14-8.

The total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 89'52 (88'41) lakhs, but there were wider variations in different heads of account. Tax on animals and vehicles, pawnshop license fees, water fund receipts, night conservancy receipts and interest on investments, all showed a substantial increase. The heaviest decrease was in Municipal rates and taxes owing to a further reduction in assessment, while a sum of Rs. 5,919 being fines under Municipal and certain other Acts was claimed by the Local Government. There were reductions in the fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses and the fees for hackney carriages and jin-rickshaw licences.

The receipts increased from Rs. 88'41 to Rs. 89'52 lakhs. Payments amounted to Rs. 86'94 (86'57) lakhs so that on the year's transactions under Revenue Account, Reserve Fund, etc., there was a net surplus of receipts over payments amounting to Rs. 2'58 lakhs. The increase in receipts reflects the further improvement of economic conditions.

The increase in expenditure is insignificant. The three largest increases were shown under Hospitals and Dispensaries which accounted for an additional Rs. 40,189 (79,000) mostly on new construction, "Water supply" which required Rs. 38,235 owing to larger expenditure under Pegu Yomas Water Supply Scheme and "Payments to Sinking Fund" which needed Rs. 81,262 due to growth of the fund. The two biggest decreases occurred under the heads "Public Works-Roads" and "Public Instruction" involving reductions of Rs. 56,558 and Rs. 39,564, respectively. There was also a reduction of Rs. 16,085 under "Miscellaneous—Pauper Lunatics" as lesser number of inmates were maintained at the Mental Hospital.

The Education Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 61,078 (31,000). It received an assignment of Rs. 6'60 (7) lakhs and miscellaneous receipts of Rs. 16,100 (17,000) making a total available for ordinary or revenue purposes of Rs. 7'37 (7'48) lakhs. The total expenditure was Rs. 6'99 (6'87) lakhs and the closing balance was, therefore, Rs. 38,178.

The investments of the Provident Fund at the 31st December 1935 totalled Rs. 33'22 (29'61) lakhs face value and the market value of the same at that date being Rs. 37'16 (33'00) lakhs.

In spite of a further fall during the year in the annual assessable value of the city, the rate of taxation remained unaltered. The total assessed annual value of property as at the 31st March 1936 was Rs. 290'17 (295'97) lakhs. The decrease is less than in the previous year and it is evident that the deflation of property values in Rangoon must now have reached normal. In spite of the continued decline in land and building values, development of building sites and construction of buildings as a means of investment have continued. New

properties assessed during the year numbered 1,474 (1,166), the largest since 1925 and consisted principally of dwelling houses in suburban areas. The annual valuation of the new properties assessed amounted to Rs. 3'72 (2'80) lakhs. The gross demand for property taxes for the year including arrears brought forward amounted to Rs. 65'15 (67) lakhs. The total demand on all privately-owned properties inclusive of arrears was Rs. 56'44 (58'41) lakhs, of which, Rs. 48'92 (52'38) lakhs were collected, leaving an outstanding of Rs. 5'66 (6'03) lakhs. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1'86 (1'90) lakhs.

142. Excluding their opening balances and debt transactions, the total receipts of the 58 municipalities other than Rangoon were Rs. 68'04 (66'96) lakhs. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 34'04 lakhs against Rs. 33'46 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue from municipal property and powers apart from taxation was Rs. 30'55 (30'01) lakhs. Revenues from bazaar rents, slaughter-house fees and pawnshop licence fees formed the principal sources of revenue besides the levy of rates and taxes. The revenue from water, lighting, latrine and conservancy taxes were still insufficient in many cases to meet the expenditure on the services. The incidence of taxation per head of population increased to Rs. 3-11-7 (3-10-7). The ordinary expenditure of the 58 municipalities was Rs. 64'75 (65'34) lakhs. There was an increase in expenditure on General Administration, Rs. 7'58 (7'46) lakhs and on Public Health Rs. 8'30 (8'25) lakhs.

The total closing balance on the 31st March 1936 amounted to Rs. 27'84 (24'42) lakhs.

Notified Areas.—Apart from opening balances and extraordinary receipts, the total income of 15 notified areas in Burma proper was Rs. 4'62 (4'53) lakhs. The total ordinary expenditure was Rs. 4'10 (3'95) lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-5-1 (2-6-3).

The total closing balances on the 31st March 1936 amounted to Rs. 3'28 (2'87) lakhs.

143. The operations of the Rangoon Development Trust Fund comprise two financially independent administrations, one concerned with the Government Estate and the other with the general development of the city.

The income of the Government Estate during the year was Rs. 19'38 (13'64) lakhs, of which, Rs. 13'47 (13'38) lakhs represented rentals. The increase of Rs. 9,760 in the rental collections was due to the issue of more leases under the reduced rents following the revision; and to the raising of rents in some of the older settled blocks. The receipts under "Interest" increased to Rs. 12,727 (4,797) owing to the clearance of the overdraft in November 1935, to interest being gained on the credit balance and to the book transfer of 2½ per cent for the use of Tools and Plant on works. Miscellaneous receipts rose again to Rs. 5,58,881 (4,381), owing to the receipt of approximately Rs. 5½ lakhs from the appreciation of securities held in the Sinking Fund of Loan No. 30. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,52,583 (7,79,812). The reduction was due to the fact that less repayments of loan were made during the year. The Fund (Government Estate) closed with a capital closing balance of Rs. 24,579 (Rs. 10,61,263 debit).

The gross revenue on the General Development side, which was mainly made up of terminal tax Rs. 3'24 (3'21) lakhs, stamp duty Rs. '81 ('90) lakh, Corporation contribution—Rs. 1'00 (1'00) lakh, increased slightly from Rs. 5,24,293 to Rs. 5,24,670. Expenditure was Rs. 91,944 (85,052), the principal increases being under the heads, "General Administration" "Maintenance" and "Miscellaneous." The General Development Fund Revenue Account closed with a transfer of Rs. 4,32,726 (4,39,240) to Capital, and finally with a capital closing balance of Rs. 3,72,250 (4,46,146).

144. The Rangoon Port Trust started the year with a balance of Rs. 9'25 (9'04) lakhs, and closed with a balance of Rs. 8'61 lakhs on the 31st March 1936. The year's working has resulted in an excess of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,54,245 as against an estimated figure of Rs. 9,139. In comparison with the figures for the previous year, income decreased from Rs. 75'35 lakhs to Rs. 72'06 lakhs, but expenditure increased from Rs. 67'34 lakhs to Rs. 69'52 lakhs. The decrease in income was mainly due to a fall in exports (principally of rice shipped in the stream) and to reduction of the Port due from 5½ to 4½ annas per ton. The increase in expenditure is mainly caused by the cessation of the emergency cut in the pay of the staff. The total liabilities in respect of loans raised for capital expenditure were Rs. 491'29 (504'29) lakhs on the 31st March 1936. The balances at the credit of the Reserve Funds at the close of each of the last five years, namely, Rs. 119'95, Rs. 121'07, Rs. 122'25, Rs. 123'46 and Rs. 123'37 lakhs, respectively, indicate the continued satisfactory financial state of the Port.

145. The Port Funds at Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy, Mergui and Kyaukpyu had Rs. 10'91 (8'59) lakhs, receipts, and Rs. 7'30 (8'24) lakhs, expenditure. There was an increase in the receipts of Tavoy, Moulmein, Mergui and Kyaukpyu, and a decrease in the expenditure of Bassein, Akyab and Moulmein.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Rangoon Pilot Fund were Rs. 7'31 (7'46) lakhs and Rs. 7'05 (6'82) lakhs, respectively. The financial position of the fund was very satisfactory.

The total income of the Pilot Funds at Akyab, Moulmein and Bassein was Rs. 2'90 (3'73) lakhs, and the total expenditure was Rs. 3'14 (3'96) lakhs. The aggregate closing balance of the three Pilot Funds was Rs. 1'61 (1'85) lakhs.

The Rangoon University Fund's opening balance was Rs. 1'08 (2'87) lakhs. The receipts and expenditure of the Fund were Rs. 6'64 (4'12) lakhs and Rs. 6'04 (5'92) lakhs, respectively. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 1'68 (1'07) lakhs.

The number of Cantonments in Burma during the year under report was four, namely, Rangoon, Mandalay, Maymyo and Mingaladon. Their total transactions were as follows:—Opening balance Rs. '70 ('57) lakh, receipts Rs. 2'05 lakhs, expenditure Rs. 2'10 lakhs, and closing balance Rs. '65 ('70) lakh. The total receipts and expenditure during the year excluding debt accounts amounted to Rs. 1,90,578 and Rs. 2,03,596, respectively, as compared with Rs. 2,20,824 and Rs. 2,09,354 in the previous year. There were a net decrease of Rs. 21,246 under receipts and a net decrease of Rs. 5,755 under expenditure. There

was an increase in receipts in Mandalay and Maymyo and an increase of expenditure in Mingaladon, while there was a decrease in receipts in Rangoon and Mingaladon and a decrease in expenditure in Rangoon, Mandalay and Maymyo.

Paper Currency.

146. The average total active circulation of currency notes issued by the Rangoon Currency office was Rs. 66'18 (63'70) crores. These figures include notes remitted out of the Province on private account, the extent of which cannot be determined, as no records of such private transactions are available. Notes issued by the Rangoon Currency Office circulate in other provinces of India, and notes issued by other offices of issue in India circulate in Burma, and it is not possible to estimate with any degree of precision the value of the currency notes in circulation in Burma.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

REFERENCES—

- Report on the Public Health Administration of Burma for the year 1935.
- Annual Report on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma for the year 1935.
- Annual Report on the Working of the Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon, for the year 1935-36.
- Report on the Working of the Burma Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rangoon, for the year ending the 31st December 1935.
- Note on the Mental Hospitals in Burma for the year 1935.
- Statistical Abstract for British India.

Births and Deaths.

147. The total area under regular registration remained the same as in previous years, *viz.* 116,848 square miles and the population of that area according to the 1931 census was 12,102,290, comprised of 10,689,689 inhabitants in rural and 1,412,601 inhabitants in urban areas. The births and deaths in certain districts covering an area of 114,737 square miles with a population of 2,554,716, where registration is not sufficiently accurate, were again excluded from the provincial statistics. The excess of births over deaths was 152,638 (116,181); immigrants by sea exceeded emigrants by 48,409* (34,658), the increase in population therefore was 201,047 (150,839).

Area under Registration and Total Population.

148. The total births, deaths and infant deaths in the Province numbered 399,773, 247,135 and 74,375, respectively, and the rates compared with those of the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

Number of Births and Deaths.

	Rural.			Urban.			Provincial.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Birth-rate ...	29.54	29.93	32.92	32.01	32.39	33.89	29.83	30.22	33.03
Death-rate ...	17.59	19.38	19.13	27.22	30.03	30.18	18.71	20.62	20.42
Infant mortality rate	181.52	211.31	176.55	267.25	275.94	255.82	192.26	219.39	186.04

* Excludes Arakan; for the reasons, see paragraph 151 *post*.

Rural Birth-rates.—The rural birth-rate 32'92 shows a rise of 299, compared with last year and is 4'65 in excess of the five-year mean. The birth-rate in the area of the Rural Health Unit, Hlegu, wherefrom the most reliable statistics are obtained, is 35'51 and the provincial rural rate, therefore, appears to approach fairly reasonable accuracy. The highest rates have been recorded in Shwebo 50'57, Lower Chindwin 46'18, Sagaing 43'67, Tavoy 40'50, Pakòkku 39'64, Yamèthin 38'12 and Tharrawaddy 37'00; very low rates from Thayetmyo 21'57, Myingyan 25'11, Henzada 24'08, Bassein 25'39, Thatôn 25'45 and Pegu 26'23.

Urban Birth-rates.—The birth-rate 33'89 is a record for Burma and shows that municipal bye-laws for the registration of births are being operated effectively on the whole. 51 out of 75 towns included in the main statements recorded an increase in birth-rate over the previous year, and in 39 towns, the rate was higher than the provincial mean. Very high rates have been returned from Mandalay 58'47, Taungdwingyi 54'80, Maymyo 50'71, Myinmu 50'28, Mawlaik 50'04, Pyawbwe 49'97 and Ye-U 47'87. Apart from cantonments, very low rates have been registered in Akyab 19'06, Myitnge 19'89, Chauk 20'27, Thingangyun 20'29, Letpadan 22'29, Kamayut 23'70, Insein 23'92 and Yandoon 24'08.

Rural Death-rates.—The rural rate 19'13 shows a slight fall of 0'25 compared with the last year but is 1'60 in excess of the five-year mean. During the year there was an increase of 5,024 deaths under cholera compared with 1934. There was a fall of 5,613 in the deaths due to fevers. Particularly high rates have been returned from the districts of Tavoy 28'10, Shwebo 26'87, Pyapôn 26'35, Mergui 25'96, Kyauksè 25'57 and Pakòkku 25'04; low rates from Thayetmyo 12'31, Bassein 13'12, Myingyan 13'47 and Henzada 13'47. The last four districts also record very low birth-rates and there is no doubt that the registration in these areas is very poor.

Urban Death-rates.—The urban death-rate 30'18 was 0'15 in excess of the previous year and 0'69 in excess of the five-year mean. The principal increase in mortality was due to cholera; respiratory diseases, dysentery and diarrhoea, injuries and "all other causes" caused smaller increases. There was, however, a welcome decrease in deaths due to plague. Excessively high rates were recorded in Pakòkku 54'08, Mergui 50'92, Tavoy 48'66, Taungdwingyi 48'09, Mawlaik 47'85, Yenangyaung 46'86, Kyaiklat 44'47 and Moulmeingyun 44'40; whereas low rates were recorded in Kyaukpyu 15'60, Minhla 15'64, Sandoway 17'94, Myitnge 18'93 and Akyab 18'95.

Infant Mortality.—The provincial rate 186'04 is 33'35 below the figure for 1934 and 12'11 below the mean for the previous five years. Deaths of children under one year constituted 30'09 per cent of the total provincial deaths. Of the infant deaths, 13'63 per cent occurred within one week of birth, 10'75 per cent over one week and not exceeding one month, 58'10 per cent over one month and not exceeding six months and 17'52 per cent over six months and not exceeding one year. The rural rate is 176'55 compared with a rate of 124'84 in Hlegu township, where the Health Unit operates. The urban rate 255'82 is the lowest yet recorded. The towns recording the highest infant mortality rates are Taungdwingyi 446'39, Pakòkku 421'52, Gyobingauk 419'91, Kamayut 412'79, Mandalay Cantonment 399'37, Myitnge 398'23 and Pyawbwe 373'70.

Still-births.—There were 4,187 still-births in the Province, of which, 1,362 were in the rural areas and 2,825 in towns. The still-birth rate per 100 live births was 1·05 for the Province, the rates for rural and urban areas being 0·39 and 5·90, respectively.

Maternal Deaths from Child-birth.—The number of mothers who died in child-birth in the Province was 1,817, of whom, 1,350 were in rural and 467 in urban areas. The maternal death-rate for the Province was 4·55 per 1,000 live births, and the rates for rural and urban areas were 3·84 and 9·76, respectively. In urban areas the highest rates were recorded in Myaungmya 44·00, Minhla 43·10, Nyaung-Ubin 28·78, Yandoon 25·10, Maubin 23·53, Gyobingauk 21·65 and Nyaung-U 21·46.

Infant Welfare.—With the exception of the maternity and child welfare scheme of the Rangoon Corporation, and the work of the Rural Health Unit, Hlegu, child welfare work in Burma is in the hands of voluntary child welfare societies. The total number of child welfare societies in Burma was 43 (39), of these, 21 societies conducted child welfare centres throughout 1935. A further 5 societies opened centres towards the end of the year. Eight societies employed trained health visitors and nine employed a trained nurse or widow for child welfare work; the remaining societies relied on the services of voluntary workers. The Adviser on Child Welfare employed by the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society performed the duties of Superintendent of the Burma Health School and worked under the direction and guidance of the Director of Public Health, Burma. Twenty-five visits to sixteen societies were made by her. In this way co-operation was maintained between the school at which the health visitors were trained and the voluntary societies which employed them. Dr. Ruth Young, M.B.E., W.M.S., Director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society visited Burma in November 1935 and inspected some of the child welfare centres in the Province and gave an encouraging verdict on the organization and development of child welfare work.

The Burma Health School completed its first course of training in November, when eight students obtained their diplomas. Two of these were nominees of the Rangoon Corporation and the remaining six were Red Cross students, who were drafted to work with voluntary child welfare societies. Arrangements were made for the second course of training to commence in January 1936 with eleven students. The Burma Branch of the Red Cross which runs the school with the help of grants from the Rangoon Corporation, the Local Government and the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross is to be congratulated on the success of its venture in establishing this school. The necessity and usefulness of the school are beyond doubt, judging by the rapidity with which qualified health visitors are being employed.

In the Baby Welcome, Kemmendine, the work of the Burma Health School staff and students has been of great help in increasing attendances at the centre. The prenatal attendances are satisfactory, as 79 per cent of the mothers confined in the area attended for prenatal examination and advice. The Maternity and Infant Welfare Society, Mandalay, maintains a high standard of efficient work. The society contemplates the employment of a second health visitor with an additional welfare centre in a new area of the town. A

trained health visitor became available for the Society for the Promotion of Public Health, Maymyo, at the end of the year and the society intends to retain the services of the nurse who was till then carrying on health visiting work, by opening a second centre and allotting a suitably sized area for her work. The health visitor of the Infant Welfare Society, Bassein, in addition to her centre work, supervises four midwives. The centre attendances, particularly those of prenatal cases have grown. Qualified health visitors were in charge of child welfare work at Mōnywa, Prome, Taungdwingyi, Yamethin and Taunggyi. The societies at Pinyinana, Toungoo, Thaton and Hsipaw employed qualified health visitors from December 1935. The Rural Health Unit, Hlegu, has continued to employ a nurse to conduct its two child welfare centres at Hlegu and Dabein. The Rangoon Corporation maintained by the end of the year three trained visitors in charge of three centres. The Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, Moulmein, employed a woman doctor. The societies at Thayetmyo, Kyaukse, Pegu, Akyab, Syriam, Sagaing and Bhamo employed a nurse or midwife to conduct a child welfare centre and carry out home visiting.

149. The number of deaths from different causes in 1934 and 1935 are shown in the following table :—

Causes.	1934.			1935.		
	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
Cholera ...	706	116	822	5,730	1,128	6,858
Small-pox ...	664	937	1,601	724	538	1,262
Plague ...	582	1,736	2,318	786	526	1,312
Fevers ...	89,556	4,611	94,167	83,943	4,483	88,426
Dysentery and diarrhoea.	3,258	1,773	5,031	4,430	1,936	6,366
Respiratory diseases.	4,352	8,639	12,991	3,065	3,889	11,954
Suicide	162	45	207	168	54	222
Wounding or accident.	1,559	1,107	2,666	1,608	1,125	2,733
Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	1,782	42	1,824	2,181	80	2,261
Rabies ...	210	47	257	167	46	213
All other causes	104,294	23,369	127,663	101,706	23,822	125,528

Cholera.—The death-rate from cholera 0.57 was the highest since 1930. It was 0.50 over the figure for the year 1934 and 0.51 in excess of

the five-year mean. By the beginning of the year the disease was present in epidemic form in the Irrawaddy Division. Early in January, it appeared in Pegu and Tenasserim Divisions and by May every Division in the country was infected in varying degree. Whereas in previous years a cholera epidemic was limited to the months of April to July, the epidemic of 1935 increased in intensity between January and April, declined somewhat in May and June and increased again in July and August. The rural areas worst affected were the districts of Mergui, Tavoy, Pakòkku, Maubin, Pyapòn, Kyaukpyu and Amherst. With the exception of Pakòkku, conditions are fairly similar in the other districts. The country is intersected with creeks and a large proportion of the population live either on boats or along the river banks. Once a focus of infection is established, other factors are particularly favourable to the spread of this water-borne disease. In urban areas, the most severely affected of the larger towns were Mergui, Pakòkku, Pyapòn, Kyaiklat, Tavoy and Yenangyaung. A total of 576,216 inoculations was performed during the year, which is a record figure for Burma. The districts in which the largest number of inoculations were carried out were Mergui 58,771, Pyapòn 56,682, Maubin 49,849 and Pakòkku 46,605.

Small-pox.—The rate of 0·10 is below the previous year's figure by 0·03 and below the five-year mean by 0·02. As usual, the period March to May produced the greatest number of cases, and the lowest prevalence was in November. An analysis of the deaths by ages shows that 7·77 per cent of the deaths occurred among children under one year, 22·11 per cent among children between one year and under ten years and 70·13 per cent among people over ten years. The value of primary vaccination is recognized generally. Until the necessity for revaccination is similarly appreciated, the annual mortality among people over ten years of age will be difficult to avert. Shwebo District and Shwebo town recorded the highest rates in rural and urban area, respectively.

Plague.—This year's rate of 0·11 is the second lowest recorded in the province for this disease, since it first appeared in epidemic form in the year 1905. It is 0·08 below the previous year and 0·03 below the five-year mean. The improvement has been in the urban areas. Plague being a disease of the cold weather 1,013 out of 1,312 deaths occurred during the months, January to March, and in November and December. In the rural areas, the highest rate was recorded in Meiktila District. The outbreak was mainly centred in Mahlaing Township. Unfortunately the rats in this area live practically altogether overground and cyanogas could not be used for their extermination. In the urban areas, the highest rate was recorded in Zigòn, where the highly insanitary condition of the bazaar and its surroundings contributed to the serious outbreak. The principal preventive measures adopted were rat-destruction, inoculation and disinfection. The use of cyanogas for the destruction of rats was introduced to the Province in the middle of 1934 and by the end of 1935 twenty districts and forty-nine towns were in possession of necessary apparatus together with a supply of cyanogas. In Mandalay town, where the cyanogas campaign was carried out in an organized manner, 50,831 rat-burrows were treated and 108,281 connecting holes were closed. The number of rats destroyed by trapping and smoking was 840,576, of which, 769,632 were accounted for in the Rangoon Corporation area. The total number of inocula-

tions performed during the year was 125,079, of which, 76,571 were performed in rural areas and 46,508 in towns.

Fevers.—The provincial rate of 7·31 showed an improvement of 0·47 compared with the previous year, but is 0·30 in excess of the five-year mean. The largest number of deaths occurred in the month of December in which month was also recorded the highest incidence of malaria. The lowest number of deaths was in the month of February.

High rates were recorded in the rural parts of the districts of Tavoy 16·79, Shwebo 14·58, Akyab 12·85, Kyaukse 11·63, Prome 11·25 and Sandoway 11·05. The vast majority of cases with a rise in temperature are classified by the village headmen under this heading, and it is probable that a fair number of respiratory diseases are returned as fevers.

Malaria.—There has been a progressive improvement in the death-rate from this disease in towns since 1928. The current year's rate 1·11 was 0·03 less than the previous year and 0·21 below the five-year mean. Intensive and effective anti-malarial work was continued at Kyaukpyu during the year, and it is gratifying to note that as a result of the campaign the spleen rate has come down from 31·25 per cent in 1930 to 5·59 (19·55) per cent this year. In Akyab, the reclamation of old brick fields was continued and several lowlying areas in private compounds were reclaimed with rubbish. One creek was straightened out as far as possible to avoid stagnation of water and to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. Surface drains which could not be drained were treated with oil. Excellent progress in mosquito control was made in Maymyo under the direction of the anti-malarial committee. By-laws regulating the collection and storage of water and prevention of the breeding of mosquitoes were brought into use during the year. The records of mosquitoes captured indicated a high diminution compared with the previous year, and a spleen rate showed a reduction in rate from 1·59 per cent in 1933 to 0·74 this year. In Lashio, a permanent gang of one oiler and two larvæ catchers were maintained throughout the year, and a temporary gang was employed for jungle clearing, drain cutting and filling in borrow-pits. The construction of subsoil drains in previous years has been attended with beneficial results and during the year a contour drain was under construction. In view of the impending menace of the spread of yellow fever to eastern countries, owing to the frequency of aerial traffic, the Rangoon Corporation wisely decided to employ fourteen anti-mosquito inspectors to carry out an organized and intensive campaign to eradicate the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Any big scheme of mosquito eradication in the rural areas is out of the question at present on account of the prohibitive cost involved. The issue of quinine was, therefore, the principal measure adopted to reduce the length and frequency of the periods of fever to which the inhabitants are subject. The breeding and distribution of larvivoracious fish in village tanks which are frequently prolific breeding places of mosquitoes is another measure which the Public Health Department is trying to introduce. An expenditure of Rs. 1·15 lakhs has been sanctioned for the above two measures out of the Government of India grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for rural uplift work in Burma. The Government of India also made a free gift of 5,000 lbs. of quinine sulphate from the stocks which had accumulated in India. This quinine sulphate is being

converted into four grain tablets and distributed gratis to rural areas where needed.

Enteric.—As the diagnosis of this disease is often dependent on accurate bacteriological examination, it is believed that the total of 315 deaths recorded in towns during the year falls short of the true mortality. The death rate of 0·22 was 0·03 greater than the 1934 figure and 0·01 below the five year mean. Towns recording relatively high rates were Ngathaingyaung 0·93, Nyaung-U 0·74, Magwe 0·73, Mandalay 0·70, Bhamo 0·62 and Moulmein 0·56.

Leprosy.—Colonies for the housing, feeding and treatment of lepers were maintained at Mōnywa and Minbu during the year. At Mōnywa a new cottage was constructed to meet the increasing demand for accommodation. The Minbu colony is very popular but owing to lack of accommodation several patients had to be refused admission. At Kengtung, a colony is run by the Roman Catholic Mission. The maximum number of inmates admitted in the above three colonies during the year were 66,38 and 110, respectively. Treatment clinics were held at Hlegu and Dabein in the Insein District, but the attendance was disappointing. In the Minbu District the attendances at the five clinics showed an improvement over 1934. In the Meiktila District clinics were maintained at four centres and efforts were made to start a leper colony. A new clinic was opened at the civil hospital, Nyaung-U and at Kyonmange in the Myaungmya District.

150. As usual, cinchona febrifuge tablets were manufactured in the Rangoon Jail, from where they were distributed to district treasuries either for issue on payment or for free issue, when authorized. During the year 3,826,980 tablets were sold by the treasuries, which is an increase of 455,400 tablets over the sales of 1934. However, the increase was not general and was mainly confined to the Southern Shan States. Free distribution of 448,560 (208,980) tablets was made in 16 districts and the largest free supplies were in the districts of the Kyaukse, Amherst, Chin Hills and Myitkyina. The average consumption of cinchona febrifuge per head of population rose from 0·87 grains in 1933 to 1·20 (1·00) this year.

Immigration and Emigration.

151. During the year 273,841 passengers arrived at, and 234,246 passengers departed by sea from, the Burma ports. No figures are available as regards the large number of people who migrate by the land routes. Moreover, a considerable number of Indian labourers who enter Arakan each year by the land route during the harvest season return to their native country by sea. Hence, migration surplus of the Arakan ports would therefore be misleading. If the figures of Arakan were excluded, the total number of immigrants and emigrants are 243,321 and 194,912, respectively, leaving a net increase in population of 48,409.

Medical Relief.

152. The number of hospitals, viz. 301 open at the end of the year 1935 was the same as at the beginning of the year. Three Public Works Department dispensaries, viz. the N. M. Tank, the Gyobin Sè and the Ingin Sè dispensaries were opened as State Special hospitals, while two private

Hospitals and
Dispensaries.

non-aided hospitals were opened at Mongnaw and Sakantha. The hospital for ordinary sick at the Mental Hospital, Minbu, was also included in the year 1935, and the number of hospitals for Railways was revised, the total number given being 30 against 29 in the previous year. The Corporation of Rangoon opened two dispensaries, one at Tamwe and the other a Tuberculosis Clinic.

Six hospitals were closed during the year, *viz.* the Mindat-Sakan Hospital, the Female Dispensary at Bassein, the Sakantha Dispensary as a State Public Institution, and the Military Police Hospital at Chingnambum, the Twante Canal Dispensary and the Civil Hospital, Lenton. Also, three subsidised medical practitioners at Daiku, Thanatpin and Kanbe were withdrawn during the year.

153. The total number of patients treated in State Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided Institutions in Burma during the year was 3,177,284 which includes 2,055 patients treated by subsidised medical practitioners. Excluding the latter number, the total number treated in 1935 showed an increase over the previous year's figure, *viz.*, 3,091,413.

As usual, malaria accounted for the largest number of patients, the total number affected being 385,284 (406,424). The reduction in this number is possibly due to a recognition by those who reside in malarious areas by having taken such precautions as are necessary to prevent infection or reinfection. Some of the diseases which accounted for large numbers of patients were diseases of the Respiratory System 295,873 (288,496), Injuries 275,138 (258,903) and Ulcerative Inflammation 244,017 (239,043). An interesting advance in the Province during the year at the Rangoon General Hospital was the introduction on an official basis of the Blood Transfusion Service.

The proportion between the different races who sought and received treatment was maintained, the Burmans who headed the list having accounted for 60 (61) per cent, the balance comprising Hindus 22 (21) per cent, Mahomedans 13 (13) per cent and Europeans and Anglo-Indians and "Others" 5 (5) per cent. As regards sex, females constituted 22 per cent.

154. The total income and expenditure of State Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided Hospitals and Dispensaries in Burma during the year 1935 was Rs. 60,36,868 (58,83,058) and Rs. 42,69,629 (42,91,132), respectively. These figures afford little scope for comment since the total "Receipts" and "Expenditure" approximate those for 1934. It is noteworthy, however, that there was an increase of Rs. 40,000 approximately under "Fees and Contributions from patients" presumably due to the provision of more paying beds in hospitals for those who can afford to pay.

155. Among the important works carried out during the year was an additional female ward at Maymyo, an operation theatre at Yandoon, a ward at Danubyu (donated by U Po Seik and Daw Ohn Pan), an isolation ward at Henzada (donated by Daw Mya of Henzada) and a maternity ward at Mōnywa. The female ward at Syriam was extended and the water supply scheme

of the Civil Hospital, Thôngwa, was completed. An additional ward in the Military Police Hospital, Lashio, was in process of construction. Mention should also be made of the generous and handsome donations given by Mr. B. Purcell of Mandalay, for the construction of two new Nurses' Homes, one at Mandalay and the other at Maymyo, and an Anglo-Indian Ward at Maymyo, and an extension of the eye department of the Mandalay Hospital. Mr. Purcell also very kindly donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 for a new X-Ray apparatus for the Maymyo Civil Hospital, and an X-Ray apparatus costing about Rs. 15,000 for the Mandalay Hospital.

The gynæcological work was moved from the Rangoon General Hospital to the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, thus opening up 72 more beds.

The system of charging Re. 1 per bed in four wards of the Rangoon General Hospital and one ward of the Dufferin Hospital was started during the last month of the year.

156. The sanctioned number of Indian Medical Service Officers remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 30 Medical Establishment, plus a reserve of 8. The number of officers on the roll on the 1st January 1935 was 33. During the year four officers were transferred to Burma, one was re-transferred to India, and one retired from the service, thus leaving 35 officers on the roll at the end of the year. Of these, eight were on leave, two on Foreign Service and four were filling non-reserve appointments leaving only 21 officers to fill 30 sanctioned appointments. For the 25 appointments sanctioned for the medical department there were only 16 officers available, of whom, five held the five specialist appointments in Rangoon, and the remainder held 11 of the 19 Civil Surgeoncies allotted for them.

The sanctioned cadres of Civil Surgeoncies and Subordinate appointments for the medical department reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Department are seven and three respectively. The number employed at the beginning of the year was 11, three in the Public Health Department, one in the Bacteriological Department, and seven in the Medical Department and the same number continued throughout the year. Two officers, however, of the Indian Medical Department were on leave on the 31st December 1935.

There was only one temporary Private Practitioner at the beginning of the year, but he was confirmed during the year as a Civil Surgeon and absorbed into the permanent cadre of Burma Civil Surgeons. Thus the cadre of Burma Civil Surgeons was increased from 12 to 13. Two Civil Surgeons retired from service during the year.

The sanctioned cadre of Civil Assistant Surgeons remained the same as in previous years. The number on the roll on the 1st January 1935, being 62 permanent, two officiating and three temporary. The officiating and temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons were confirmed during the year, one was promoted permanently as a Civil Surgeon and one retired from the service. At the close of the year, there were 65 officers on the roll. Of this number, three were on duty in the Public Health Department, three in the Jail Department and one was seconded to the Indian Medical Service. Six were on leave and one was on duty at the Burma Medical School, leaving therefore a balance of 51 Civil Assistant Surgeons on duty in Government and Local Fund Hospitals.

At the beginning of the year 1935, the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the roll was 372 against the sanctioned strength of 401 as compared with 373 at the beginning of the year 1934. In June 1935 the cadre was revised and the sanctioned strength was reduced to 399, but there were only 365 on the rolls at that time. During the year there were 11 casualties, but 20 new recruits were entertained, the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the roll at the end of the year being therefore only 381, this number including those on duty at the Jail, on leave and on Foreign Service.

The two honorary medical officers at the Venereal Clinic of the Rangoon General Hospital continued to be so employed during the year. The scheme of employing House Surgeons and Physicians and Assistant House Surgeons and Physicians was extended during the year to the Hospitals at Moulmein and Akyab. There were 24 (18) House Surgeons and Physicians and 12 (10) Assistant House Surgeons and Physicians.

The number of female nurses employed in all hospitals in Burma showed a distinct increase to 399 (369). This increase is indeed very welcome, but there is room for a still greater increase, since an adequate nursing staff is an important factor in the efficiency of a hospital.

The number of compounders trained during the year was 19, of whom, 17 were Burmans and 2 were Indians. The total number of compounders employed in the Province was more or less the same as last year, the number for 1935 being 305 against 307 in 1934.

157. There were 145 students on the rolls at the beginning of the year, 34 of whom were admitted during the year, 3 having been re-admitted, and 108 being the number remaining from the previous year. The total number of students that remained at the end of the year was 92. Of the number, *viz.* 145, there were 117 males and 28 females, the proportion of Burmese students being 49 (52) per cent. There were, however, 19 Burmans against 15 Non-Burmans admitted for the year.

Burma Government
Medical School.

Examinations were conducted as usual in September and March during the year. In the Primary Examination, at the end of the first year 17 out of 23 passed (74 per cent); in the Intermediate Class 19 out of 42 passed (45 per cent); in the final fourth year (Part I) 25 out of 26 passed (96 per cent) and in the Part II of the same examination 33 out of 44 passed (75 per cent).

There was an increase in the total income of the Medical School Funds during the year mainly due to increased tuition fees received from non-stipendiary students, since a number of stipend holders are gradually passing out of the school. Also, there was an appreciable decrease in expenditure, due to the same reason as given above, *viz.*, a decrease in payment of tuition fees to stipend holders.

The hostel for male students continued to be accommodated in the old Rangoon General Hospital buildings. The necessity for a new hostel not only for the boys but for the girl students of the school has been recognised by Government, and the negotiations are afoot to acquire a suitable site to locate these hostels. The provision of a

temporary hostel for the lady students of the school is under consideration at present.

The St. John's Ambulance Brigade was disbanded during the year, since it was agreed that the students pursuing a course of medicine in the Medical School would derive little benefit from instructions given in the principles of First Aid.

158. The strength and composition of antirabic vaccines used in 1935 remained the same as in the previous year. During the year under report, 2,919 (3,022) patients attended the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, for treatment. Of these, 1,568 completed the course; 445 took partial treatment, as the biting animal remained alive and well for ten days after inflicting the bite, and 389 voluntarily abandoned the treatment. The remaining 517 cases were considered not at risk and advised accordingly. The three antirabic treatment centres at Chauk, Nyaungghla and Maymyo (Military) treated 50 cases in all, while other hospitals in the Province treated 462 cases. The total attendance for the whole Province was 3,431 (3,435). The intensive treatment involving massive doses of vaccine for cases of severe bites was confined to the parent Institute and its three centres mentioned above. There was one case of paralytic accident and the total death rate due to hydrophobia and paralytic accident among cases treated at the Institute was 0.17 per cent being the lowest on record since 1920.

In the bacteriological section the total number of examinations increased to 25,122 (21,297). This increase is mainly under serological tests owing to increased activities of venereal clinics in Rangoon City and out-station hospitals.

The observations taken up for finding out prevalence of leptospiral infestation in rats were concluded by the end of the year but work on Tropical Typhus fevers has been continued.

Towards the end of 1935 following an outbreak of epidemic dropsy among inmates of Ramakrishna Sevashram some samples of suspected rice and mustard oil were collected for experimenting on pigeons. A batch of 13 pigeons was fed exclusively on these two ingredients for a period of three months but no significant result to throw light on the problem of epidemic dropsy came out of these observations.

159. The accommodation in the two Mental Hospitals remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 1,051 (886 males and 165 females) at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, and for 138 males at the Mental Hospital, Minbu.

The overcrowding at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale (which was most acute in 1933) has gradually abated by the discharge of a number of harmless patients to the care of their relations.

The total number of patients which remained in both Mental Hospitals on the 1st January 1935 was 1,193 as compared with 1,367 in 1934 and 1,306 in 1933.

There were no admissions during the year to the Mental Hospital, Minbu, but there were 299 (257 males and 42 females) admissions including re-admissions to the Mental Hospital, Tadagale. The total number of discharges from the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, were 232 (201 males and 31 females), while 2 patients (both males) were

discharged from the Mental Hospital, Minbu. Of the 232 patients discharged from the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, 145 (127 males and 18 females) were discharged as cured; 76 as improved; and 11 as discharged otherwise. The percentage of "Cured" to "Admissions" was 23'08 as against 18'18 in 1933. At Minbu, 1 patient was discharged as "Improved" and another "Discharged Otherwise."

During the year, paragraph 4 of Judicial Department Circular No. 18 of 1913 was amended in July 1935, so as to ensure that only criminal lunatics, those who are absolutely dangerous and those who may be in the acute stage in which there is most hope of recovery from medical treatment, be admitted into the Mental Hospital, Tadagale. It is hoped that this amendment will have the desired effect of preventing harmless and demented lunatics from being admitted into the Mental Hospital, Tadagale.

The general health of the patients at both the Mental Hospitals was satisfactory throughout the year.

The number of criminal patients at the beginning of the year at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, was 428, and at the Mental Hospital, Minbu, 131. At the end of the year there were 422 criminal patients at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, including 73 admissions and re-admissions. There were 21 deaths, all males (16 at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, and 5 at the Mental Hospital, Minbu).

In regard to treatment, thorough physical examinations, attention to general health, eradication of septic foci, examination of stools for ova of worms, examination of blood for signs of anaemia and specific infection were carried out as a rule in all cases. The nervous system was examined for signs of abnormalities. When the blood showed a positive Wassermann reaction the Cerebro-Spinal Fluid also was examined for specific infection. Out of 322 specimens of blood, 94 were positive and out of 99 specimens of Cerebro-Spinal Fluid examined, 46 were positive. Out of 299 specimens of stools examined, 123 were found to have ova worms. No restraint of any kind was resorted to. Hot baths, suitable exercises in the open air, quietening most of the excited patients were the means adopted. Paraldehyde was the most common hypnotic used for noisy, sleepless patients. Treatment by inoculation with B.T. Malaria, followed by injection of Trypersamide was given to cases of general paralysis of the insane amenable to treatment. Several of the general paralysis of the insane cases were received in an advanced stage, in which treatment was of no avail. Only early cases respond well to treatment and return to their original work. Cases with marked physical signs do not react well and if at all, they are left with marked Dementia. Typhoid Para A or Para B Vaccinc in gradually increasing doses intravenously was used to produce mild protein shock. A temperature ranging from 100 to 103 degrees was produced. It was found useful in quietening maniacal and restless cases and in rousing a few of the stuporose patients.

The total expenditure for the year at both the institutions was Rs. 4,96,630-0-2 (5,02,488-14-3). The decrease is due in the main to the reduction of the number of patients in 1935 at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, as against the number in 1934.

The average cost per patient at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, is Rs. 249 (228) per annum, while the average cost per patient at the Mental Hospital, Minbu, was Rs. 137-13-5 (120-13-3). The increase in the rate at the Mental Hospital, Tadagale, is due to the reduction in

the number of inmates, while the increase in the rate at the Mental Hospital, Minbu, is due to the increase in the rate of paddy and in the pay of the present Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Public Health.

160. No funds were placed at the disposal of the Provincial Public Health Board and hence that body did not finance any new sanitary works during the year.

Principal Works and Expenditure.

The total amount spent by all local authorities on public health services was Rs. 62'18 (67'73) lakhs, of which, Rs. 10'01 (13'48) lakhs were spent on water supplies, Rs. 27'06 (27'91) lakhs on conservancy and Rs. 3'23 (3'72) lakhs on drainage. The percentage of income expended by all local bodies on these services was 16'85 (15'49), the figure for towns being 21'00 (18'18) and for districts 7'08 (7'37).

Vaccination.

161. During the year 1935-36, 350 (349) vaccinators were employed in Burma. Supervision was exercised by 25 (26) inspectors of vaccination, 86 (70) public health inspectors, 26 (28) hospital sub-assistant surgeons, 38 district superintendents of vaccination and 16 municipal health officers. In order to cope with local outbreaks of smallpox, 26 (46) temporary vaccinators were entertained for various periods. In the Federated Shan States, the services of the vaccinator at Kalaw were dispensed with and a public health inspector, who performed vaccination, was appointed.

162. The total number of persons vaccinated in Burma was 1,543,044 (1,527,027), of whom, 1,049,974 (990,441) were vaccinated by regular vaccinators in all rural areas, 260,969 (312,966) by regular vaccinators in urban areas, 1,558 (2,858) in cantonments, 6,126 (3,331) in dispensaries, 1,349 (6,778) by private medical practitioners, 40,818 (39,965) in jails and 182,250 (170,688) in ports. The year's vaccinations show an increase in spite of a decrease in the incidence of smallpox. Successful primary operations in rural areas amounted to 498,905 (500,389), in urban areas 48,657 (52,335), in cantonment areas 684 (557), by dispensary staff 1,110 (557) and private medical practitioners 184 (1,107), making a total of 549,540 (554,945). The percentage of success in primary vaccinations, of which the results were known, was 98'01 (95'41) in rural areas, 98'19 (97'55) in urban areas and 98'13 (91'46) in cantonments. In rural areas, high percentages of success were reported from Pegu 100'00, Pyapôn 100'00, Bhamo 100'00, Maubin 99'97, Tharrawaddy 99'92, Kyaukse 99'79, Henzada 99'55, Toungcoo 96'44, Katha 99'41, Prome 99'39, Magwe 99'30, Lower Chindwin 99'29, Myaungmya 99'27. None of the rural districts reports a rate less than 90 per cent. In urban areas, 32 towns report 100 per cent successes 41 towns report successes between 90 and 100 per cent, while one town reports success rate below 90 per cent.

Successful revaccinations amounted to 214,539 (173,864). The percentage of success in revaccinations, of which, the results were known, was 37'11 (32'33) per cent in rural areas, 39'06 (29'99) per cent in urban areas and 36'26 (45'31) per cent in cantonments.

In the Federated Shan States, 85,376 (79,135) persons were vaccinated. Of these, 56,076 (58,025) were primary and 29,300 (21,110) revaccinations. The percentage of success in verified cases was 96'56 (98'21) per cent in primary and 70'31 (54'02) per cent in revaccinations.

The total number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated in Burma, excluding jails and ports was 1,319,976 (1,516,374). Of these, the district and municipal health officers inspected 115,349 (103,823) persons or 8'74 (7'89) per cent. The inspectors of vaccination, public health inspectors, sub-assistant surgeons and medical registrars inspected 60'69 (56'51) per cent of the primary vaccinations and 49'10 (46'55) per cent of the revaccinations. In the Federated Shan States, the public health inspectors and head vaccinators inspected 68'49 (78'42) per cent of the primary vaccinations and 44'52 (56'91) per cent of the revaccinations.

163. The net amount spent on vaccination in Burma was Rs. 3'77 (3'76) lakhs, the average cost per successful case being Re. 0-7-11 (0-8-4). In the Shan States, the net amount spent was Rs. 32,819 (34,739), the average cost per successful case being Re. 0-8-4 (0-9-3).

164. 22,788 (22,564) grammes of lymph equalling to 2,270,790 (2,230,446) doses were manufactured and 17,500 (18,709) grammes, or 1,743,849 (1,849,380) doses of lymph were issued. 27 (126) cow-calves and 38 (20) buffalo-calves were vaccinated. The average yield per buffalo-calf increased from 447'50 to 545'84 grammes due to the adoption of the Malayan method of animal vaccination. The training class for vaccinators was still kept in abeyance during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

REFERENCES—

Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1935-36.
Statistical Abstract for British India.

General System of Public Instruction.

See paragraphs 257-284 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32. These paragraphs though now inaccurate in many details owing to the retrenchments and adjustments during the financial stringency, give a substantially accurate outline of the system. The paragraphs will be brought up to date in the next Report.

Educational Progress.

165. The general statistics for the year may reasonably be interpreted to mean that the financial depression had begun to lift. Increased fee income in the schools supports this interpretation.

General Progress and Educational Measures.

The payment of increments of pay to Aided School teachers was resumed and Government school teachers received salaries in full, the cut of 5 per cent on salaries, that operated during the previous year, was removed. The payment of equipment grants was resumed.

The Provincial contribution payable to authorities in rural areas for Vernacular Education was sanctioned without any deduction.

166. The total number of recognised and unrecognised institutions rose from 25,574 to 25,804 and the number of pupils from 730,106 to 743,785 in spite of a decrease of some 3,800 pupils in unrecognised institutions. The enrolments in recognised institutions recovered to a figure which is the highest but one, that for the year 1930-31 (545,401), in the history of education in Burma. There was an increase in numbers in every stage of instruction except a small decrease of 105 pupils in the middle stage. In the Lower Primary stage, there were 195,144 (187,026) boys and 166,630 (160,816) girls, in the Upper Primary stage, 62,829 (61,710) boys and 33,780 (33,095) girls, in the middle stage, 32,667 (32,878) boys and 9,252 (9,146) girls, in the High stage, 11,410 (11,170) boys and 2,366 (2,283) girls and in the University including Intermediate College, Mandalay, 1,734 (1,622) men and 385 (332) women. There were 121 Local Education Authorities including 28 District School Boards, 60 Municipalities, 13 Town Committees, and 20 Deputy Commissioners' Local Funds. The total number of schools maintained and recognised by these Local Education Authorities was 5,700 (5,584). One hundred and forty-three of the

Number of Schools and Scholars and Expenditure.

schools were Board Schools, the remainder 5,557 recognized aided schools.

Expenditure from all sources on education in 1935-36 was Rs. 1,61,33,219, Rs. 10,56,006 more than in the preceding year. This total includes Rs. 6,64,840 spent on education in the Federated Shan States, Rs. 57,465 spent on buildings by the Public Works Department and Rs. 19,29,490 spent on institutions not controlled by the Education Department.

The expenditure under different heads was :—

- (1) From Provincial Funds Rs. 50,48,857 (50,06,567).
- (2) From Rural Local Funds Rs. 32,90,386 (28,49,054).
- (3) From Municipal Funds Rs. 14,89,387 (13,89,040).
- (4) From Fees Rs. 34,65,306 (30,08,267).
- (5) From other sources Rs. 24,29,097 (24,26,627).
- (6) From the Federated Shan States Funds Rs. 4,10,186 (3,97,658).

[Expenditure from "other sources" means that incurred by private persons and bodies.]

Average cost per head.—The average cost of educating each pupil during the year was Rs. 64 (23'87). The average cost per head in the University (i.e., the K. J. Somason University and its constituent Colleges including the Intermediate College, Mandalay), was Rs. 787'4 (820'86); in Secondary Schools Rs. 41'94 (38'85); in Upper Primary Schools Rs. 7'53 (7'55); in Lower Primary Schools Rs. 7'38 (9'71); in Training Schools Rs. 130'12 (164'25) and in other special schools Rs. 21'06 (26'29).

Cost per head of population.—The average expenditure per head of population on Education was Rs. 1-1-7 (1-0-5), of which Re. 0-11-2 (0-10-6) was met from Public Funds.

167. The total number of Primary Departments including separate Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools was 6,219 (6,083); an increase of 136 on the number for the previous year; the total attendance was 458,383 (442,647); a total increase of 15,736 pupils was recorded in all types of schools. The number of Primary Departments in English Schools was 36 (35) and the attendance was 7,704 (7,260); an increase of 444 pupils. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Primary Departments was 240 (245), decrease 5; the number of pupils was 22,916 (22,687), an increase of 229 pupils. The number of Vernacular Primary Departments was 5,943 (5,803), increase 140, the attendance was 427,763 (412,700) pupils, an increase of 15,063 pupils on the figures for the previous year.

The number of Upper Primary Vernacular Schools increased by 86 from 4,511 to 4,597 schools. These schools had 293,385 (283,755) pupils; the increase was 9,630 pupils.

The total number of Lower Primary Vernacular Schools was 246 (195) with 12,184 (9,106) pupils; the increases were 51 schools and 3,078 pupils.

The total number of pupils who passed the Second Standard course in Vernacular Schools increased from 49,809 to 51,259 and the number who passed the Fourth Standard course increased from 16,427 to 16,662.

168. The total number of English High and Middle Schools was 32 (31) with an attendance of 11,045 (10,344) pupils, 8 (6) Boys' High Schools with 3,748 (3,152) pupils, 14 (13) Girls' High Schools with 4,511 (4,284) pupils, 4 (5) Boys' Middle Schools with 1,280 (1,279) pupils and 6 (7) Girls' Middle Schools with 1,506 (1,629) pupils. There were 779 (718) boys and 416 (427) girls in the high stage of instructions and 1,645 (1,473) boys and 1,015 (976) girls in the middle stage of instruction. The variations in the numbers of schools and pupils are explained, for the most part, by the transfer of St. Anthony's Boys' High School, Rangoon, from the Anglo-Vernacular to the English list and by the raising of the grade of one English Boys' Middle School and one English Girls' Middle School to that of a High School during the year.

The total number of Anglo-Vernacular High and Middle Schools was 234 (237) with a total attendance of 46,833 (46,961) pupils—103 (100) Boys' High Schools with 28,420 (28,422) pupils, 14 (13) Girls' High Schools with 4,122 (3,804) pupils, 97 (103) Boys' Middle Schools with 11,101 (11,614) pupils, and 20 (21) Girls' Middle Schools with 3,190 (3,121) pupils.

The number of pupils in the high stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 7,603 (7,803) boys and 1,446 (1,379) girls. In the middle stages, there were 12,609 (13,077) boys and 2,913 (2,875) girls.

The total number of Vernacular High and Middle Schools was 1,100 (1,097) with an attendance of 149,463 (146,588)—183 (170) Boys' High Schools with 32,422 (30,768) pupils, 852 (860) Boys' Middle Schools with 108,774 (107,359) pupils, 8 (7) Girls' High Schools with 1,337 (1,217) pupils and 57 (60) Girls' Middle Schools with 6,930 (7,244) pupils.

Only a few Vernacular Schools charge fees. The fees when charged are small as compared to the fees charged in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The economic stringency is reflected in the figures which may reasonably be interpreted to show that, in the absence of or the smallness of fees, Vernacular schools attracted pupils who in more prosperous times would have attended Anglo-Vernacular or English schools.

The table below shows the comparative figures in respect of the number of passes in the Public Examinations during 1934-35 and 1935-36.

	1934-35.		1935-36.		Percentage.	
	No. pre-sented.	No. passed.	No. pre-sented.	No. passed.	1934-35.	1935-36.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
English High School ...	359	209	321	184	58	57
Anglo-Vernacular High School	3,237	1,245	3,288	1,396	38	42
Vernacular High School (IX) ...	2,200	847	2,315	795	38	34
Vernacular High School (X) ...	959	424	975	445	44	46
English Middle School	675	479	694	516	71	74
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School	5,012	3,279	4,955	3,265	65	66
Vernacular Middle School ...	6,219	2,271	6,497	2,617	37	40

169. The number of students on the rolls of the constituent Colleges of the University of Rangoon and the Intermediate College, Mandalay, was 2,119 (1,954)—University and College Education. 1,734 (1,622) men and 385 (332) women.

The results of the University Examinations were :—

		Inter- mediate.	B.A.	B.Sc.	M.A.	M.Sc.
Number presented	...	552	191	77	7	<i>Nil</i>
Number passed	...	269	112	49	4	<i>Nil</i>
Percentage	...	41	59	64	57	<i>Nil</i>

During the year, the University Endowment Fund Trustees continued to render financial help generously for the University and University College.

170. The Training of teachers except Kindergarten teachers for English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools is centralized in the Teachers' Training College, Rangoon, a constituent College of Rangoon University.

In March 1935, 25 men and 16 women appeared for the examination for the degree of B.Ed. Of these, 23 men and 11 women passed the examination.

In June 1935, a new group of 49 students (27 men and 22 women) were admitted to the B.Ed. Class. In March 1935, the College presented 30 men and 50 women for the University Trained Teacher's Certificate Examination. Of these, 21 men and 35 women passed.

In 1935, three students qualified for the Kindergarten certificate and three new students joined the class. During the year 8 (2) women and 1 (1) man qualified for College certificates in Physical Training.

Kindergarten Classes.—There were 3 (5) Kindergarten Classes for the training of Kindergarten teachers for Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools with a total attendance of 42 (80) students. Thirty-four (31) students were successful out of 61 (85) presented at the final examination in March 1936.

Vernacular Normal Schools.—There were 9 (8) Vernacular Normal Schools in which 127 (113) men and 75 (52) women were undergoing training in the Middle School Teacher's Certificate Course and 166 (124) men and 42 (17) women in the High School Teacher's Certificate Course. In the final examinations, 110 (88) men and 25 (26) women qualified for the Vernacular Middle Teacher's Certificate and 93 (55) men and 33 (12) women for the Vernacular High School Teacher's Certificate.

Elementary Training Classes.—The number of Elementary Training Classes was further reduced from 16 to 14. Eight (9) classes for boys and 6 (7) classes for girls. Seventy-two (95) boys and 104 (121) girls appeared for the Elementary Training Certificate examination at the end of the year; 72 (69) boys and 101 (113) girls were successful. The special Training Class for men at Chaungwa and the special class for women at Kyaukse, which are experimenting in the training of Elementary Teachers for rural areas, continued their good work.

171. The total number of students in the Law Department of the University College at the end of the year was 71 (67), 37 (25) men and 2 (1) women in the First Year Class, 25 (33) men and 1 (1) woman in the 2nd year class and 6 (7) men in the 3rd year class. Of these, 5 (1) First year students, 2 (3) Second year students, and all the Third year students were part time students. Thirty-five (36) candidates appeared for the B.L. Examination and 24 (26) passed. Forty-two (41) candidates took the First Law Examination and 23 (27) were successful.

At the beginning of the year, there were 124 (138) students on the rolls of the Medical College including 31 new students admitted to the Junior Second M.B.B.S. Class, 3 students left during the year and 3 completed their courses in September.

The results of the examinations in September 1935 and May and June, 1936, were as follows :—

September 1935.

Examination.	Subjects.	Number appeared	Number passed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Third M.B.B.S. ...	Pharmacology ...	1	1
Part I, Final M.B. ...	Hygiene and Public Health ...	4	3
	Pathology ...	2	2
	Obstetrics and Gynaecology ...	2	1
Part II, Final M.B. ...	Surgery ...	2	2
	Medicine ...	2	2
Part II, Final L.M. & S. ...	Surgery ...	1	...

May and June, 1936.

	Number presented		Number passed	
	Total.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Part I, Final M.B.B.S.—				
Medicine ...	14	...	11	...
Surgery ...	14	...	11	...
Obstetrics and Gynaecology ...	15	...	13	...
Part II, Final L.M. & S.—				
Surgery ...	1	...	1	...
Second M.B.B.S. (Junior)—				
Org. and Phys. Chemistry ...	15	2	10	2
Second M.B.B.S. (Senior)—				
Anatomy and Physiology ...	27	8	15	3
Third M.B.B.S.—				
Materia Medica and Pharmacology ...	14	3	14	3
Bacteriology ...	14	3	14	3
Part I, Final M.B.B.S.—				
Pathology ...	10	4	10	4
Forensic Medicine ...	10	4	10	4
Hygiene and Public Health ...	11	4	11	4

Burma Government Medical School, Rangoon.—The session began with 145 students (108 old and 34 new, readmitted 3) distributed as follows :—

Class.	Public.		Special Private.		Maung Oon Gbinn Scholar.		Private.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
First Year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	35	4
Second Year ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	28	11	30	14
Third Year ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	12	1	17	5
Fourth Year ...	12	2	5	...	1	...	17	3	35	5
	19	9	5	...	1	...	92	19	117	28
Total ...	28		5		1		111		145	

The results of the examinations held in March and September by the Burma Medical Examination Board were as follows :—

Examinations.	September 1935.		March 1936.		Remarks.
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Primary ...	5	4	18	13	The failures in each examination were remanded for six months.
Intermediate ...	16	7	26	12	
Final, Part I ...	13	12	13	13	
Final, Part II ...	22	16	22	17	

Engineering College.—The number on the College rolls at the end of the year was 46 (36) students—11 (7) in the First year Bachelor of Engineering Class, 4 (8) in the Second, 6 (5) in the third, 6 (8) in the 4th, and 19 (8) in the Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Class. There were many additions to the Mechanical and Electrical laboratories notably the Turbine generator and the mercury arc rectifier. The equipment of the electrical laboratory was completed early in the year.

There was a slight increase in the enrolment as a result of the opening of the Diploma Course. The percentage of passes in the Final Year B.Sc. (Engineering) has latterly been improving and was

best in the March Examination of 1935, in which, five passed out of seven, who appeared. The chief changes in the academic courses were the institution of the Honours course for the degree and the abolition of Physics and Chemistry for the First Year with the substitution of electro-technology and heat engines. The extension of the usual one year courses in electro-technology and heat engines to two years makes for a more adequate course in these subjects.

Government Technical Institute, Insein.—The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 79 (127) distributed as follows :—

	At the Institute.	On Practical training.	Total.
Civil Engineering Diploma Course ...	7 (11)	4 (27)	11 (38)
Mechanical Engineering Diploma Course	21 (25)	21 (33)	42 (58)
Preliminary	14 (17)	...	14 (17)
Apprentices	12 (14)	...	12 (14)
Total ...	54 (67)	25 (60)	79 (127)

The results of the Final Examinations held in March 1936, were as follows :—

	Appeared.	Passed.
Civil Engineering Diploma Course ...	3	3
Mechanical Engineering Diploma Course ...	9	6

Evening Classes.—The number of students in the Evening Classes was 211 (126). The classes received better support from employers many of whom insisted on their apprentices taking the course as soon as they were recruited and granted increments to their apprentices only when they had passed their examinations in these classes.

The motor mechanics class started at the beginning of the year proved very popular and some candidates had to be refused admission to keep the size of the class within manageable teaching limits.

Survey School.—Fifty (50) students were admitted to the Survey School at Shwebo at the beginning of the new session in July 1935, and 44 (46) completed the course. Forty-six (25) passed the final examination in June 1935; the percentage of passes was 100 (53). Boys with Anglo-Vernacular educational qualifications are joining the school in greater numbers and, as a rule, prove better students than those with Vernacular qualifications. Eight of the students who passed out last year were reported to have joined the Land Records Department, one the Settlement Department and three Special Survey Party.

Saunders' Weaving Institute.—Fifty-one students attended the Institute, 23 in the Higher and 28 in the Lower Course, and of this number, about half were girls. Nearly all districts in the Province were represented at the Institute, and in addition, India and the Shan States sent one student each.

Government Lacquer School, Pagan.—The school was eleven years old on the 30th June 1935. Eighty-four students successfully completed the prescribed course of training in lacquer work. No fresh experiments in lacquerware were made, but new types of articles were introduced.

Commercial Schools.—The number of recognised Commercial schools decreased by 1 to 12, but the number of students rose from 426 to 574. The schools are under private management.

State Scholarships.—During the year six state scholarships were awarded for the following subjects :—

- (1) Ph.D. (Cambridge), and M.R.C.P. (Lon.).
- (2) M.Sc. in Oil Refining.
- (3) Ph.D. School of Oriental Studies.
- (4) Diploma in Ophthalmology.
- (5) Diploma in Teaching with Rural Education.
- (6) A degree in Economics and Banking.

172. The total number of English schools was 38 (37) with an attendance of 11,582 (10,883) pupils, of whom, Anglo-Indian and European Education. 5,702 (5,735) were classified as Anglo-Indians and Europeans and 5,880 (5,148) as "non-Europeans. In all classes of institutions, the total number of Anglo-Indians and Europeans rose from 6,373 to 6,402. In the University, the total number of students classed as Anglo-Indians and Europeans was 127 (124), in Secondary Schools 5,903 (5,866) and in Primary Schools 247 (251).

173. The total number of Mohamedans under instruction in recognised and unrecognised institutions was 33,597 (32,544), of whom, Education of Mohamedans and other Special Classes. 28,839 (27,136) were in recognised institutions. The total number in the University was 89 (88); in Art Colleges 8 (12); in Secondary Schools 10,651 (10,186); in Upper Primary Schools 16,463 (15,862) and in the Lower Primary Schools 1,020 (514).

The number of Mohamedan Secondary Schools increased from 23 to 26 and the number of pupils rose from 3,365 to 3,914. The number of Lower Primary Schools increased from 8 to 17 and the number of pupils rose from 384 to 862 mainly due to the opening of new schools. The number of unrecognised schools-teaching the Koran was 92 (96) with 4,306 (4,240) pupils. The number of Mohamedan girls in recognised institutions was 8,888 (8,206) and 1,468 (1,676) in unrecognised institutions. There were 7 (6) girls in Arts Colleges; 2,554 (2,390) in Secondary schools; and 6,314 (5,797) in Primary schools.

Karen Education.—The total number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 13 (13) with an attendance of 3,301 (3,203). There were 889 (885) recognised Vernacular schools with 47,861 (47,044) pupils and 169 (176) unrecognised Vernacular schools with 3,758 (4,160) pupils.

The total number of Karen pupils under instruction during the year was 59,634 (59,241), an increase of 393.

* The term "non-Europeans" does not include domiciled Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

Shans.—During the year, there were 4 (1) Shan Anglo-Vernacular Schools under public management with 360 (80) pupils and 2 (1) under private management with 545 (275) pupils.

There were 4 (5) recognised Shan Vernacular Schools under public management with 669 (716) pupils; 117 (115) recognised Vernacular schools under private management with 7,705 (7,291) pupils; and 909 (811) unrecognised Vernacular schools with 9,331 (8,768) pupils.

The total number of Shans under instruction during the year was 19,629 (18,706), an increase of 923.

Chins.—The number of Anglo-Vernacular schools was 4 (4) and the number of Vernacular schools 71 (68) with 3,096 (2,913) pupils on the rolls. It is reported that literacy makes rapid strides in the Chin Hills. The romanized Chin script is so easy to learn that a large number read and write it without attending school.

Kachins.—The number of Kachin schools under public management was 4 (4) with an attendance of 242 (232), and the number of recognised Kachin schools under private management was 63 (63) with 3,145 (3,034) pupils, an increase of 111.

Tamils and Telugus.—The number of recognised Tamil and Telugu Anglo-Vernacular schools was 18 (19) with an attendance of 4,933 (5,030). The number of recognised Vernacular schools remained the same as in last year, *i.e.*, 68, while their attendance increased from 5,132 to 5,423, an increase of 291. The number of unrecognised Tamil and Telugu schools was 22 (22) with an attendance of 1,223 (994), an increase of 229. As the supply of Tamil and Telugu teachers exceeded the demand, the Elementary Training Class for Telugu teachers was closed during the year and that for Tamils was closed at the end of the year.

Chinese.—There were 4 (5) Chinese Anglo-Vernacular schools with 837 (843) pupils on the rolls and 65 (52) unrecognised Chinese schools with an attendance of 2,965 (2,560).

Mons.—The number of Mon schools was 58 (58) with an attendance of 6,465 (6,294). Mon schools would make more progress if Burmese, which is the tongue pupils use in daily life, is used as the medium of instruction. Mon Readers are available for the Primary classes only.

Other Special Classes and Communities.—During the year under report, there were 1,812 (2,028) Danus, 789 (735) Lahus, 116 (114) Kaws, 38 (30) Was, and 2,120 (2,029) Inthas under instruction. Other classes and communities for whom special instruction was provided were Persian, Sikhs, Bengalis, Gurkhas and others.

School for the Blind.—In St. Michael's Blind School at Kemmendine, the attendance rose from 37 to 44 and in St. Raphael's Blind School at Moulmein from 21 to 26. Both these schools, which are managed by the Mission to the Blind of Burma, continued to do invaluable work.

School for the Deaf.—The attendance during the year was 17 (23). This school is the only institution in the Province providing facilities for the education of the deaf.

174. The total number of girls under instruction in recognised and unrecognised schools during the year was 224,648 (218,530), an increase of 6,118 on the figures for the previous year. The number of girls in recognised institutions was

Female Education.

213,451 (206,531), an increase of 6,920 and in unrecognized institutions 11,197 (11,999), a decrease of 802 girls.

The number of girls in the University was 385 (332), an increase of 53; in Secondary schools, 73,871 (72,424), an increase of 1,447; in Upper Primary schools 132,246 (126,517), an increase of 5,729; in Lower Primary schools 5,911 (4,399), an increase of 1,512; in Training schools 408 (407), an increase of one and in other special schools 630 (452), an increase of 178.

In the public examinations during the year the following passes were recorded:—

Female candidates. (1)	1935-36		Percentage. (4)
	Number presented. (2)	Number passed. (3)	
M.Sc. Degree ... ..	...	...	...
M.A. Degree ... ..	...	...	...
B.A. Degree Examination	40	29	72.5
B.Sc. Degree Examination	1	...	...
Intermediate Examination of Rangoon	79	36	45.6
Anglo-Vernacular High School	492	240	48.8
Anglo-Indian and European High School	109	73	66.9
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination. tion.	823	611	74.2
Anglo-Indian and European Middle School Examination.	245	192	78.4
Vernacular High School (IXth Standard)	539	167	30.9
Vernacular Middle School Examination	1,399	479	34.2
Vernacular High School Examination (Xth Standard).	97	43	44.3

175. The Borstal and Senior Training school education classes are separate. The classes range from preparatory classes to standard II in the Borstal and to standard IV in the Senior Training school. The syllabuses followed are those prescribed by the Education Department. Teaching in the Borstal is limited to four days a week, two hours each day, while in the training school four hours, five days a week, are prescribed. Good results are reported to be maintained. First Aid Classes, debates and discussions, musical and dramatic entertainments constitute part of the training in the Institute.

Literature and the Press.

176. The number of publications registered was 317 (155). It is very probable that a number of ephemeral fiction is not registered. One hundred and eighty-seven publications were in Burmese, 21 in English, 7 in English-Burmese, 7 in

Pali, 63 in Pali-Burmese, 1 Kachin, 7 in Sgaw-Karen, 7 in Hindi, 3 in Tamil, 1 each in Punjabi, Telugu and Kachin, 8 in Bengali and 4 in Oriya. There was thus a great diversity of language. As regards subject, however, the majority dealt with religious matters. Seventy-five of the publications in Burmese were labelled as fiction. Most of these novels contained a good number of references to the debased morals and pornography of the catch-penny novel, thus necessitating indication of these ugly passages for delition. In general, the publications of the year again were remarkable in the meagre output of cultural reading material in Burmese. Apart from U Ba E's useful book on Civics in Burmese, no work of outstanding literary merit or of political significance was published during the year.

177. Thirty-nine printing presses were closed and forty-one new ones opened, bringing the total, including the three Government Presses, up to 369 (367).

Presses, Newspapers,
and Periodicals.

Optimism is the outstanding feature of the local printing industry in Burma, as the failure of one press does not deter new comers from entering the business. Including Government publications, newspapers remained at 45 (45) but periodicals increased to 170 (169). Periodicals and newspapers were varied in kind and character, and were printed in a dozen languages. Of the 44 non-official newspapers, 14 were in English and 13 in Burmese, while the remainder were Telegu, Chinese, Gujerati, Tamil, Urdu, Sgaw-Karen, Bengali and Hindi. Of the 92 (96) non-official periodicals, 36 were in English and 31 in Burmese, covering in addition to the languages of the newspapers Kachin, Oriya, Pwo-Karen, Bwe-Karen and Chingpaw.

Literary Societies.

See paragraph 298 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

178. The number of recognized night schools at the end of the year was 23 (27) of which 12 (15) were in Rangoon.

Adult Education,
Libraries, etc.

The total number of libraries recorded during the year was 241 (208), an increase of 33. The Burma Education Extension Association, The Rangoon Literary Society, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The Youths' Improvement Society and other societies engaged in the field of adult education continued their activities during the year.

The Bernard Free Library received grants of Rs. 4,000 from Government and Rs. 3,600 from the Corporation of Rangoon. The total expenditure on the purchase of books during the year was Rs. 1,250 (1,485), and the number of persons who used the Library was 10,781 (9,749).

Arts and Sciences.

179. The Burma Arts, Crafts and Industrial Exhibition was held from the 28th February to 9th March 1936 and as in previous years firms and manufacturers outside Burma also participated in it. Government contributed a sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the cost of prizes to deserving exhibitors. As usual, Government participated in

the Exhibition by sending demonstration parties from the Saunder's Weaving Institute, Amarapura, and the Government Technical School for Lacquer Workers, Pagan, to demonstrate improvements in weaving and in making lacquerwares. At the Exhibition, "Acheik" weaving was also demonstrated, and it attracted a great deal of public interest. The Burma Handloom Textile Depot also opened a stall for the sale of Burmese handloom products.

Under the management of the Burma Art Club, an Exhibition of the works of Mr. Cheang, a Chinese Artist, was held in the Scott Market, which gave the Burmese public an opportunity to appreciate an art which was purely Chinese in its technique and conception.

The first experimental class for Drawing Mastership Examination was opened in August 1935 under the supervision of Mr. T. A. Sankara, Retired Deputy Inspector of Schools (Drawing) as Superintendent. The aims and objects of this class were to turn out better qualified masters for drawing. Out-door classes for water-colour painting were organized and the members of the Club were given the opportunity to paint or sketch from nature, while demonstrations in different techniques were given by Saya Saung, U Ngwe Gaing and U Maung Than.

The Burma Art Club could not hold its annual exhibition owing to lack of suitable accommodation. The necessity for raising a suitable structure for a permanent Art Gallery and for the holding of an annual exhibition of works of art is much felt.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

180. The bulk of the expenditure in this department is devoted to the maintenance and repair of protected monuments. The following special repairs were carried out, *viz.*, construction of a shed over the Chinese inscription-stone found near the Shwehintha Pagoda at Myothit, Bhamo District, partial reconditioning of the East Audience Hall of the Palace buildings at Mandalay and preserving the remains of a sculptured laterite wall known as Sindat-Myindat at Zokthok, Bilin Township, Thaton District. The usual annual repairs were executed at Mandalay, Pagan, Kyaukse, Amarapura, Ava, Sagaing, Mingun, Hmawza, Pegu and Syriam.

No new excavation was undertaken, but the work of preservation of sites excavated in former years was continued. The major portion of the amount allotted for that purpose was spent on the measures adopted for preserving two exposed sites at Pagan, *viz.*, a small encased *stupa* of the conical type situated near the Thipyitsaya (Siripaccaya) Village and the remains of an old brick monastery situated close to the south of the Somyi Pagoda at Myinpagan.

The most interesting find made during the year is a terra-cotta plaque. It is said to have been originally discovered by a Buddhist monk in the bed of a disused tank known as Myaseinkan, near his monastery at Kyontu, Pegu District. It measures 1' 6" square and 2" in thickness. It is made of hard clay and is the first of its kind that has so far been found in Burma. It depicts a party of musicians. The figures are well portrayed and placed in a circular sunken panel enclosed by a band of beads. Their style, dress and features are typically Indian.

Another find made by the villagers at Myogale in the Pegu District consisted of a bronze figure of Jambupati, two silver Buddha images and an image stand in bronze. The above objects were found together with four stone inscriptions, three of which are dated A.D. 1742, 1749 and 1750. The year of the fourth has been effaced. The inscribed slabs have been preserved in the Kalyani inscription shed at Pegu. Of the objects discovered, the figure of Jambupati, that is, of the Buddha in ceremonial regal dress is considered to be a good specimen of the work of the Shans of the Seventeenth or Eighteenth century.

During the year the following publications were issued:—

- (1) Epigraphia Birmanica, Volume IV, Part I.
- (2) Epigraphia Birmanica, Volume IV, Part II.
- (3) List of Archæological Photo-negatives of Burma, stored in the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, corrected up to the 31st March 1935.

Forty-three photo-negatives and nine drawings were added to the records of the Department.

The remains of the sculptured wall known as Sindat Myindat referred to above was declared to be a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, and was added to the list of central protected monuments.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFERENCES —

- Report of the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma for the year 1935.
 Statistical Abstract for British India.
 Report on the working of the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1936.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

See paragraphs 302 to 304 of the Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1931-32.

Ecclesiastical.

181. During the year under review, the Reverend W. Delahay was posted in March to the charge of the Chaplaincy of the Rangoon Cantonment and later took over charge of Mingaladon Chaplaincy also when the Venerable W. R. Park, M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., Archdeacon of Rangoon and Bishop's Commissary proceeded on leave in June 1935. The Reverend G. E. Stevenson, who was originally in charge of the Mingaladon Chaplaincy, was posted to the charge of the Chaplaincy of Maymyo. The Reverend G. A. R. Thursfield officiated as Archdeacon of Rangoon and Bishop's Commissary. In October, the Reverend A. O. N. Lee took over charge of the Chaplaincy of Mingaladon on his return from leave.

The Venerable W. R. Park, Archdeacon of Rangoon, took over charge of the Diocese in October 1935 on his return from leave, and was placed on special duty. In the same month, the Right Reverend G. A. West, M.A., M.M., Bishop of Rangoon, returned from leave and received charge of the Diocese of Rangoon.

The Venerable N. K. Anderson resigned his Chaplaincy on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment in January 1936. The Reverend W. H. S. Higginbotham and the Reverend R. H. L. Slater were confirmed as Junior Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from March 1936.

Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma.

182. There was a fall in the total number of examinations carried out during the year, 8,414 (9,079). Of this number, the examination of medico-legal exhibits showed an increase at 3,829 (3,641), while examination of miscellaneous articles showed an appreciable decrease at 4,585 (5,438). The reason for this decrease, *viz.*, 855 articles, is that fewer exhibits were received from the Excise, Police and Judicial Departments. It may be added that this decrease is only in the number of

exhibits, since many of the cases sent for examination involved long and extensive chemical investigations.

In the medico-legal section, there was an increase in the number of medico-legal cases investigated, viz., 2,135 (1,999), due to the increase under the head "Human Poisoning." The number of cases of poisons by Oxalic Acid showed a still further increase, the number for 1935 being 26 (19).

Work in connection with the Food and Drugs Act continued to be done by the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Burma, but part of the work was supervised by the Director of Public Health, who is concerned with the Food and Drugs Act.

Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery.

183. During the year under report the aggregate cost of work done including the cost of paper and binding materials amounted to Rs. 8,02,869 (8,40,982), of which, **Government Printing.** Rs. 5,14,509 (5,14,840) was the cost of work executed in the Central Press, Rs. 2,73,421 (3,12,127) in the Jail Branch Press and Rs. 14,939 (14,015) in the Maymyo Branch Press. The remittances into the Treasury amounted to Rs. 4,28,429 (1,38,758) including Rs. 2,63,545 being the Depreciation Fund investment refunded on account of the abolition of the Fund with effect from the 1st April 1936. The withdrawals from the Treasury amounted to Rs. 7,46,465 (7,34,702).

184. The value of Acts, Publications, Maps, etc., received in the **Book Depot.** Book Depot during the year was Rs. 2,02,854 (2,18,737) and the total issue during the year including the value of repealed Acts and obsolete publications written off was Rs. 2,21,725 (2,15,314). The sale proceeds of the Local Government publications were Rs. 71,751 (55,988), the Central Government publications Rs. 2,718 (4,121) and the Survey of India Maps Rs. 4,225 (4,029). The value of stock on the 31st March 1936 was Rs. 3,46,495 (3,65,366).

185. The cost of paper and stationery stores received in the **Stationery Depot.** Stationery Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 3,12,211 (3,10,391), of which, stores valued at Rs. 23,666 (27,551) were obtained from England and Rs. 2,37,523 (2,32,007) were purchased locally. The cost of stores supplied to various Departments during the year amounted to Rs. 3,16,519 (3,00,178), of which, stores to the value of Rs. 2,66,138 (2,54,668) were supplied to the Reserved Departments, Rs. 30,051 (29,070) to the Transferred Departments and Rs. 20,330 (16,439) to the Federation and Local Bodies. The value of stock on the 31st March 1936 was Rs. 30,243 (34,465).



BURMA

OF

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[To accompany the Adm

1935-

Scale: 1 inch =

REFERENCES	
Boundary between Lower and Upper Burma	...
District Boundary	...
Federated Shan States	...
Unadministered and lightly admin	...
District Headquarters	...
Principal Towns	...
Villages	...
Cantonments and Municipalities	...
Municipalities	...
Railways completed with stations	...
Railways in progress with stations	...
Bombments	...
Metalled Roads	...
Unsurfaced Roads (Litterk, Gravel)	...
Mule Roads and Trickle Paths	...
Trails	...
Chief Inhabited areas	...
Light House	...
Light Vents	...
Beacons	...



- F. E. R. E. J.
- Boundary between Lower and Upper Shan States
 - Divisional Boundary
 - District Boundary
 - Federated Shan States
 - Unadministered and lightly administered District Headquarters
 - Principal Towns
 - Villages
 - Cantonments and Municipalities
 - Municipalities
 - Railways completed with stations
 - Railways in progress with stations
 - Embankments
 - Metalled Roads
 - Surfaced Roads (Laterite, Gravel)
 - Unsurfaced Roads
 - Mule Roads and Bridle Paths
 - Trails
 - Chief Fortified areas
 - Light-Houses
 - Light-Vessels
 - Beacons



