

13

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

VOLUME XII.

BURMA.

PART I.

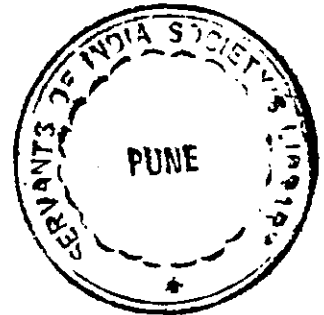
REPORT.

BY

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OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,

SUPERINTENDENT, CENSUS OPERATIONS.



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PREFACE.

I FIND it impossible to place adequately on record my acknowledgments to those who have laboured with me in the preparation of this Report. To review the proofs as a connected whole is to realize, to an overwhelming degree, how much I am beholden to others and to take the measure of my indebtedness is to be seized with an uneasy sense of the hopelessness of attempting to compound, even to the scantiest extent, with all of my many creditors. I must leave it to the pages of the Report itself to bear grateful testimony to my obligations. A glance at the language chapter will tell how shadowy a production it would have been without the benefit of Dr. Grierson's erudition. Every paragraph of the caste, tribe and race chapter will show with how lavish a hand I have drawn upon Sir George Scott for my material. I would, however, take this opportunity of specially thanking Dr. Cushing and Mr. Taw Sein Kho, who have responded more than generously to my appeals for assistance and advice. The greater part of the Report has been shown to Mr. Eales, and it is to his ripe experience that I am indebted for hints which have led me to alter portions. To Mr. Regan, Superintendent of Government Printing, my thanks are due for having, in the face of sudden and quite exceptional difficulties, succeeded in passing this volume through the Press without undue delay.

In my own office the services of Mr. J. F. Stevens and of Babu K. M. Basu call for special mention. Mr. Stevens has been my right-hand man almost from the very commencement of the operations, and his industry and intelligence have throughout merited the very highest praise. Babu Basu has worked well and steadily as head compiler, and I am glad to see that his services have already received in another department the recognition they deserve.

In view of the emphasis that has been laid of late on the importance of curtailing official reports, I have endeavoured to make this volume as brief as circumstances permitted. My one regret is that time did not allow of an even more rigorous compression.

RANGOON :
The 29th July 1902. }

C. C. LOWIS.

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APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX A.

Extracts from the Reports of Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of Municipalities.

From L. H. SAUNDERS, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1181C., dated the 15th April 1901.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to forward herewith a brief report on the Census operations just completed in the Akyab district.

(a) The general register of villages (Appendix A) was prepared by Township Officers with the assistance of circle thugyis and revenue surveyors, and submitted to the district office. On receipt of these, circle lists were prepared and issued, with the printed instructions for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors. The Akyab, Pauktaw, Myohaung, Minbya, Kaladan, and Naaf townships each formed one charge, the Urittaung township (which includes the Mingan plague camp charge) was divided into four, and the Rathedaung township into two charges.

(b) *House-numbering*.—House-numbering commenced about the 15th of October throughout the district and was completed by the end of November. * * * The numbers were for the most part marked on small pieces of wood and hung up under the eaves of the houses. In parts of the Kyauktaw subdivision the idea prevailed that these numbers brought fever with them, and they were accordingly hung up on trees or stuck in the ground as far from the house as the owner would venture to put them, having regard to the risk incurred in disobeying orders.

(c) *The agency employed in each of the subdivisions of the district was as follows:—*

Subdivision.	Number of Charge Superintendents.	Number of Supervisors.	Number of Enumerators.
Akyab	3	63	749
Kyauktaw	5	86	1,009
Rathedaung	3	124	849
District Total ...	11	273	2,607

* * * * *

The agency employed, excluding a few private individuals, was practically entirely official, consisting of Myoòks and their clerks, Inspectors of Land Records, circle thugyis, revenue surveyors, *ywathugyis*, and a few members of the Police force.

* * * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration* was started in the Akyab and Kyauktaw subdivisions and in the Naaf township of the Rathedaung subdivision about the 15th January 1901. It commenced in the Rathedaung township about the beginning of February. * * * The enumeration was completed in the Naaf township by the end of January, and in the other townships by the middle of February. * * * The introduction of the *ywathugyi* system in place of administration by *taikthugyis* has not facilitated census work, the village headmen being naturally inferior to the circle headmen in point of intelligence and education, while the number of officials with whom the Township Officer has to deal directly has increased very largely and thereby increased his work. Village headmen are not subordinate to revenue surveyors, the class from which the Supervisors were mostly drawn, and these surveyors therefore do not make as good Supervisors as the *taikthugyis*.

(e) *The final enumeration* took place on the night of the 1st March 1901. * * * The Subdivisional Officer, Akyab, brings to notice the good work performed by Maung Pan Hla, Township Officer, Akyab.

* * * * *

The Subdivisional Officer, Rathedaung, selects the three Charge Superintendents of his subdivision, namely, Maung Aung Zan, Inspector of Land Records, Maung Kyaw Zan U, and Maung Pa Taw U, Township Officers of Rathedaung and Maungdaw respectively.

(f) *Preparation of the district, charge, and circle summaries, &c.*—The provisional figures for each charge were received from Township Officers and other Charge Superintendents between the 4th and the 9th March. The district totals were compiled on the 9th idem

and the provisional figures wired to the Census Commissioner, Calcutta, and the Provincial Superintendent, Rangoon, on the same day. The delay in submission of these figures was due to the late receipt of the figures for the Myohaung and Urittaung townships.

* * * * *

(g) *The operations in non-synchronous areas.*—The only portion of the district in which the Census was taken non-synchronously was in the Chin Hills in the Minbya township. Maung Shwe Pan, Township Officer, Minbya, with five military policemen and one interpreter, was placed on special duty for this purpose. The Census was begun on the 12th January and completed on or about the 15th February.

* * * * *

The Township Officer, Maung Shwe Pan, reports that he experienced no special difficulty in taking the Census of the wild tribes inhabiting quite an isolated portion of this district.

* * * * *

(h) *Prosecutions under the Census Act, &c.*—One Supervisor in the Pauktaw and one in the Urittaung township, who were both absent from their circles on the night of the 1st March 1901, and one Supervisor in the Myohaung township, who was more or less constantly drunk, are being proceeded against, with my approval, under the provisions of the Census Act, 1900.

* * * * *

The correct recording of castes and tribes among Natives of India was naturally a great stumbling-block. The columns of occupation also required a good deal of explanation. One solemn native of India, who could not be suspected of jesting, entered the occupations of all children under 15 years of age or so as, "playing at games," while another entered the occupation of all infants in arms as "imbibing their mothers' milk."

(i) The total cost of the operations in the Akyab district office up to date amounts to Rs. 92-15-6.

* * * * *

(k) *Vital statistics.*—The undernoted figures relate to vital statistical events in the district during the decennial period 1891—1900:

Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
120,610	102,411	18,199

Cholera of a severe type was epidemic throughout the greater part of the district during the years 1892 to 1895 and caused a great number of deaths.

* * * * *

(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—No satisfactory data are available to show the extent of emigration from, and immigration into, the district during the past ten years.

* * * * *

Report on the Census operations for the town of Akyab, 1901. By the Secretary to the Akyab Municipality.

(a) The preparation of the general register of the town was begun on the 16th August 1900 and was completed about the 15th of September 1900.

The preparation of the circle list was commenced on the 1st September and was completed about the 20th of December after house-numbering was finished.

The town was divided into nine Census charges, each under a Superintendent.

* * * * *

(b) The numbering of the houses commenced on the 1st November and was finished by the 15th of December. It was done by Municipal agency direct and not by the Enumerators.

* * * * *

(c) The agency employed was as follows:—

	Number.
Charge Superintendents	9
Supervisors	24
Enumerators	166

* * * * *

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 10th February and was completed on the 13th February 1901.

* * * * *

(e) The final test of all the preliminary records was done on the night of the 1st March.

* * * * *

All the arrangements connected with the taking of the Census in the town were carried out in the Municipal office under the supervision of the President and Secretary.

The Municipal *Akunwun*, Maung Hla Paw U, who served as Charge Superintendent in the Buddawmaw revenue circle, also rendered valuable assistance in the general organization of the Census operations, and I would recommend him for special commendation.

(f) All the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators assembled on the forenoon of the 2nd March in the hall and the rooms of the High School for the purpose of preparing the Enumerators' abstracts and circle and charge summaries.

* * * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions under the Census Act. * * *

(i) The total actual cost of the operations, exclusive of the cost of forms, was Rs. 217.

* * * * *

(l) There is an annual immigration of Chittagonian coolies into the town both by land and water. Most of these come into the town to work in the rice-mills and return to their homes at the end of the season.

This year the numbers were rather below the usual, as it is said the segregation rules deter many from coming by steamer.

Another factor in the decrease of the number of coolies this year was that the paddy crop for the year was not a good one.

* * * * *

The total number of births and deaths for the last 10 years was—

Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,260
Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,705

Report on Census work performed in the Arakan Hill Tracts district during the year 1901. By E. G. Mumford, Esq., Deputy Commissioner.

* * * * *

The census taken in this district was non-synchronous. The district was divided into 27 blocks, as there were 27 *ywathugyi*s in this district; 25 Enumerators were appointed, one in charge of each block, and the other two blocks being small ones, with very few hamlets in each, were placed in charge of the two nearest Enumerators.

* * * * *

The Enumerators employed in this district were 2 sergeants, 13 guard-writers, 2 forest revenue officers, 1 Deputy Commissioner's clerk, 1 office peon, 5 outsiders, *i.e.*, 4 men from Paletwa village and 1 *ywathugyi*.

* * * * *

(2) The 27 blocks were divided into four circles, and a Supervisor was appointed to each.

* * * * *

The 4 Supervisors appointed were 2 Police office clerks, 1 Deputy Commissioner's clerk, and 1 forest officer.

(3) The four circles were again divided into two charges, *i.e.*, (a) Upper and Lower Kaladan, (b) Michaung and Lenru. (a) was in charge of Maung Mra Tha, Deputy Commissioner's chief clerk, (b) was in charge of Mr. J. T. B. Pedler, Headquarters Inspector of Police.

(4) All the Enumerators and Supervisors were called into the headquarters on the 14th January 1901, and were fully instructed how to take the enumeration.

* * * * *

Each Enumerator was supplied with schedule forms together with a list of villages from the General Village register (Appendix A) for each block on the 18th January 1901. The Enumerators then commenced their work in taking the enumeration and they completed the work on the 25th February 1901.

* * * * *

(5) I am of opinion that all the Enumerators have done their work well. Amongst the 4 Supervisors Maung Aung Tha Zan and Maung Ni Tun took great pains over the work.

(6) In my opinion the Census enumeration has been well done. As will be seen, there is an increase roughly of 6,000 souls.

* * * * *

(7) As regards the boats plying on the river, orders were issued to the guard-writers below and above Paletwa to send them in to the Paletwa police-station before the 25th February 1901. Only seven boats were found plying within this district. The boats were enumerated between the 20th and 25th February.

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All the arrangements connected with the taking of the Census in the town were carried out in the Municipal office under the supervision of the President and Secretary.

The Municipal *Akunouu*, Maung Hla Paw U, who served as Charge Superintendent in the Buddawmaw revenue circle, also rendered valuable assistance in the general organization of the Census operations, and I would recommend him for special commendation.

(f) All the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators assembled on the forenoon of the 2nd March in the hall and the rooms of the High School for the purpose of preparing the Enumerators' abstracts and circle and charge summaries.
* * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions under the Census Act. * * *

(i) The total actual cost of the operations, exclusive of the cost of forms, was Rs. 217.
* * * *

(l) There is an annual immigration of Chittagonian coolies into the town both by land and water. Most of these come into the town to work in the rice-mills and return to their homes at the end of the season.

This year the numbers were rather below the usual, as it is said the segregation rules deter many from coming by steamer.

Another factor in the decrease of the number of coolies this year was that the paddy crop for the year was not a good one.
* * * *

The total number of births and deaths for the last 10 years was—

Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,260
Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,705

Report on Census work performed in the Arakan Hill Tracts district during the year 1901. By E. G. Mumford, Esq., Deputy Commissioner.
* * * *

The census taken in this district was non-synchronous. The district was divided into 27 blocks, as there were 27 *ywathugyi*s in this district; 25 Enumerators were appointed, one in charge of each block, and the other two blocks being small ones, with very few hamlets in each, were placed in charge of the two nearest Enumerators.
* * * *

The Enumerators employed in this district were 2 sergeants, 13 guard-writers, 2 forest revenue officers, 1 Deputy Commissioner's clerk, 1 office peon, 5 outsiders, *i.e.*, 4 men from Paletwa village and 1 *ywathugyi*.
* * * *

(2) The 27 blocks were divided into four circles, and a Supervisor was appointed to each.
* * * *

The 4 Supervisors appointed were 2 Police office clerks, 1 Deputy Commissioner's clerk, and 1 forest officer.

(3) The four circles were again divided into two charges, *i.e.*, (a) Upper and Lower Kaladan, (b) Michaug and Lemru. (a) was in charge of Maung Mra Tha, Deputy Commissioner's chief clerk, (b) was in charge of Mr. J. T. B. Pedler, Headquarters Inspector of Police.

(4) All the Enumerators and Supervisors were called into the headquarters on the 14th January 1901, and were fully instructed how to take the enumeration.
* * * *

Each Enumerator was supplied with schedule forms together with a list of villages from the General Village register (Appendix A) for each block on the 18th January 1901. The Enumerators then commenced their work in taking the enumeration and they completed the work on the 25th February 1901.
* * * *

(5) I am of opinion that all the Enumerators have done their work well. Amongst the 4 Supervisors Maung Aung Tha Zan and Maung Ni Tun took great pains over the work.

(6) In my opinion the Census enumeration has been well done. As will be seen, there is an increase roughly of 6,000 souls.
* * * *

(7) As regards the boats plying on the river, orders were issued to the guard-writers below and above Paletwa to send them in to the Paletwa police-station before the 25th February 1901. Only seven boats were found plying within this district. The boats were enumerated between the 20th and 25th February.

(8) As I have already said, I am of opinion that the Census enumeration has been well done, and I am satisfied with the work.

(9) In conclusion I have only to add that I have had the greatest assistance from all my officers.

From A. G. COOKE, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpyu, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 707-14-01, dated the 1st May 1901.

AS requested in your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to report as follows on the results of the Census operations recently undertaken.

(a) The preparation of the general register of villages was ordered on the 15th May 1900. The Township Officer, Ramree, completed the work about the end of the same month and the register for the An township was the last, not being completed till the end of August. The register for Kyaukpyu town was examined by the Superintendent, who revised it. The register for rural tracts was compared by the Deputy Commissioner with the district map and the jurisdictions of each Census circle fixed.

From the copies of the register kept up to date in the District office circle lists were prepared and, with maps, were issued to the Charge Superintendents on the 3rd November 1900.

(b) *House-numbering* was first commenced in the Ramree township (20th November 1900). The work was completed on the 2nd December 1900. The township which was latest in completing the numbering of houses was Kyaukpyu, the date being the 14th January 1901.

(c) *The agency employed*.—The number of Charge Superintendents was nine, distributed according to townships as follows:—

Cheduba and An, Township Officers only	...	...	...	2
Ramree and Kyaukpyu, Township Officers and Inspectors of Land Records	...	...	...	4
Myebon, Head Constable and Inspector of Land Records	...	...	...	2
Kyaukpyu Town, Vice-President of the Municipality	...	...	...	1
				—
			Total	9
				—

The total number of Supervisors was 160 and there were 1,397 Enumerators.

Almost all the circle thugvis and clerks were appointed Supervisors.

The Enumerators were for the most part village headmen, but as a large percentage of these officials are illiterate, or nearly so, either the Charge Superintendents or Supervisors had to do most part of the Enumerators' work.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced in all townships on the 15th January 1901, except in Cheduba, where it was a day later. The work was completed first in An (18th January 1901) and last in Ramree, being on the 20th February 1901. To simplify matters, enumeration schedules were stitched into books in the District office and transmitted to Supervisors through Township Officers for distribution to Enumerators.

The Deputy Commissioner tested the work in 16 villages and the Township Officers in 427 villages. (The Deputy Commissioner also checked many between the 14th February, when the periodical return ceased, and the 28th.)

There were no *special* difficulties at this stage of the operations, except the apathy of the Supervisors, who failed to instruct their Enumerators, and the illiteracy of most of the latter.

(e) *Final enumeration*.—From the many corrections in red and additions in the enumeration books, I am inclined to think that endeavours were made to have the final enumeration as complete as possible.

The Township Officer, Kyaukpyu, specially commends the work of the joint Charge Superintendent, Maung Tha Hla, Inspector of Land Records.

The Township Officer, Ramree, mentions several names, but specially commends the work of Supervisors Maung Shwe Sun, Advocate, and Maung Lun Aung, Merchant. He also brings to notice the good work done by Supervisors Maung Chit Shwe and Maung Kein, thugvis respectively of the circles of Sagu and Ledaung.

The Township Officer, An, commends the work of Supervisor Maung Tha Dun of Dalet. I have to bring to special notice the good work done by Maung San Aung and Maung Tun Hla U, Township Officers of Kyaukpyu and An respectively.

(f) All Township Officers were ordered to send in their charge and circle summaries so as to reach headquarters early on the 5th March 1901 and, if necessary, to employ special messengers.

The checking of the circle summaries with the circle lists and with the totals in the charge summaries in the manner laid down in paragraph 6, Chapter XII, of the Code of Census Procedure was commenced on the 3rd March with the summaries, &c., received for Kyaukpyu town and township. This was continued from day to day as summaries, either complete or not, came in from other townships.

On the night of the 7th March the summaries were complete, except for three circles of the Myebôn township, and, in order not to further delay the telegram ordered in paragraph 7, an estimate, given by the Township Officer, Myebôn (2,000 souls), for the three remaining circles was adopted and the telegram sent by steamer to Akyab the next morning to be wired from there, there being no Telegraph Office here.

* * * * *

(g) *The operations in non-synchronous areas.*—The Poko Chin tract, situated in the north part of the Dalet *chaung* and comprising an area of 144 square miles approximately, was non-synchronously enumerated. On the 20th February 1901 the Township Officer, An, proceeded to Po'ko and, with the aid of the headmen or *Taungmins* of the two tribes inhabiting the tract, he enumerated the inhabitants. At the last Census the Poko Chins were returned as 508 against 425 at the recent Census.

* * * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions under the Act. The attitude of the people is reported to have been quiet.

* * * * *

(j) I believe that the figures obtained were fairly correct. * * *

(k) *Vital statistics* are registered by the village headmen and their work is reported to be fairly accurate. The only epidemic was cholera in 1894, when 2,072 deaths were registered as due to the epidemic alone. It is believed that the number registered was a small percentage of the number of deaths which actually took place. On the occurrence of cholera villages were abandoned and corpses were left lying about. These cases of course escaped registration.

* * * * *

From Major A. B. PRITCHARD, Deputy Commissioner, Sandoway, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 809-1-00, dated the 4th April 1901.

WITH reference to your letter No. 223-51 C.O. (Circular No. 24 of 1901), dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to report on the Census operations of this district for the year 1901 as follows:—

* * * * *

(a) The preparation of the map and general village register were completed and forwarded to you by the 23rd July under cover of this office letter No. 1411-1-00.

Copies of this map for each charge and circle, and circle and charge lists, were prepared by the District Surveyor working in this office and forwarded by the 15th of October 1900 to the different Township Officers for distribution to the Charge Superintendents working in their townships.

Forty specimen schedules were issued on the same date (15th October 1900) to the Township Officers for distribution to 40 Enumerators, and these were returned by the second week of November and in due course forwarded to you.

(b) *House-numbering.*—On receipt of your letter No. 24-11 C.O., of 24th September 1900 (Circular No. 10 of 1900), the necessary instructions were issued to Township Officers to start the work of house-numbering. The dates on which this work was begun and completed are shown below.

	Begun.	Completed.
Sandoway township	21st October 1900 ...	11th November 1900.
Sandoway town	24th October 1900 ...	1st November 1900.
Taungup township	10th November 1900...	24th November 1900.
Gwa township	2nd November 1900 ...	26th November 1900.

* * * * *

(c) *Agency employed.*—The Charge Superintendents employed in district and town were all Government officials and nine in number. * * *

The Supervisors were 76 in number (including 11 in the town) and consisted of 10 thugyis, 10 surveyors, 19 clerks, 10 traders, 10 village headmen, 4 pensioners, 4 cultivators, 5 teachers, and 4 sergeants of Police. * * *

There were 628 Enumerators, 588 being in the district and the remainder in the town, and were drawn, from the cultivating class 198, *yawathugyis* 158, *sò-ein-gaungs* 143; traders clerks, process-servers, office peons and *yazawutgaungs* constituted the remainder.

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*— * * * * * Dates of commencement and completion of preliminary enumeration are given below.

				Commenced.	Completed.
Sandoway Township	{ Charge No. 3	...	...	13th January 1901	20th February 1901.
	{ Charge No. 4	...	...	20th December 1900	31st January 1901.
Sandoway town	...	...	...	1st February 1901	13th February 1901.
Taungup township	...	...	...	15th January 1901	15th February 1901.
Gwa township	...	...	...	15th January 1901	14th February 1901.

(e) *The final enumeration.*—The final Census on the night of 1st March came off without a hitch. Many officials showed a creditable interest in the work. The Superintendents and Supervisors were all out on that night checking and helping their Enumerators.

Boat enumeration and enumeration of travellers began on that night too and was carried on up to the 3rd in distant places and the figures for these were incorporated in their respective charge summaries. The schedules in the case of the British India Steam Navigation steamer *Karagola*, which were given out to the master at Kyaukpyu, were collected here.

The following Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators have been selected for special commendation :—

Charge Superintendents.

Maung Tha Aung, Myoók, Gwa.
Maung Kin, District Surveyor.
Mr. Godfrey, Superintendent of Land Records.
Maung Kyaw Min, *Akunwun*.

Supervisors.

Maung Shwe Tha, Sergeant of Kyeintali.
Maung Ta Daing, Clerk, Gwa Myoók's Court, for helping to prepare charge summaries.
Maung Shwe O, Thugyi of Lintha.
Po Kin.
San Baw.
Shwe Daik.

Enumerators.

Maung Kyaw of Shwenyaungbin.	} of Kinmaw.	Maung Si Laung of Pazunpye.
Maung Shwe Bye		Maung Aung Min of Kvaiktaw.
Maung Myat Pu		Maung Tha Nu of Sandoway.
Maung Shwe Yin of Peindawgale.		Maung Ba Thin, clerk.

Maung An of Sandoway.

(f) The enumerators' abstracts were all more or less prepared on the morning of the 2nd March after the taking of the final census. These abstracts were checked with the schedules by the Superintendents and Supervisors and the whole finally submitted to the district office by the 6th March. * * * The district totals were then made out and the result telegraphed to you and the Commissioner of Census, Calcutta, so as to reach by the 7th. * *

(g) There was no non-synchronous census record for this district. * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions sanctioned under the provisions of the Census Act. *

(i) The expenditure incurred on account of transmitting the Census paper and schedules to the Charge Superintendents and by them to the District office was Rs. 104-12-0. * *

(j) The result of the census in this district may be accepted as fairly correct.

(k) The vital statistics for the past ten years ending December 1900 show 30,107 births and 19,342 deaths.

From W. H. A. St. J. LEEDS, Esq., I.C.S., President, Rangoon Municipality, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma.—No. 215-23, dated the 27th May 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report in connection with the Census operations in Rangoon.

2. As in 1891, the Municipality was divided into 13 Census charges, corresponding with the Municipal Revenue circles. The same division of the Municipality is adopted in the Health Department for the purpose of vital statistics. The Census charges and Charge Superintendents were as follows:—

North Kemmendine,—Maung Shwe Po.	South-west Town,—Mr. H. A. Nelson.
South Kemmendine,—Mr. G. E. Wales.	South-east Town,—Mr. I. Cowling.
Lanmadaw,—Maung Po Tsi.	Kungyan,—Dr. B. Dey.
Taròktan,—Mr. P. M. Burke.	Botataung and Yegyaw,—Mr. J. E. Moultrie.
North-west Town,—Mr. A. M. Minus.	Theinbyu,—Captain Williams.
North-east Town,—Mr. A. Malcolm.	Dallah,—Maung Po Saing.
	Tamwè,—Mr. G. W. Mundy.

* * * * *

Mr. Burke, Superintendent of Police, undertook the Census work in the Chinese quarter, Taròktan, which is the most difficult quarter to deal with. I desire to especially bring his services to favourable notice, as they were of the utmost value. My thanks are also due to the gentlemen unconnected with the Municipality, who undertook the duties of Charge Superintendent.

3. Some of the forms prescribed for Census work in the district and places other than Rangoon could not be used without amendment in Rangoon, and it was decided, after discussion with yourself, to make any alterations that might be considered necessary without interfering with the nature of the final enumeration and returns. * * *

4. House-numbering commenced in December 1900 and was mostly completed by the 12th January 1901. In some charges the work took far longer than in others. In Lanmadaw it was completed by the 29th December, while in Botataung and Yegyaw some houses were found to be unnumbered on the 20th February when the preliminary Census was being taken. In most of the charges the numbering had been completed by the 12th January. Each tenement was given a separate number, as in 1891, and servants' quarters were numbered as distinct from the houses to which they belonged. *

* * * On the completion of the numbering the circle lists and house lists were prepared and then each charge was thoroughly inspected by the Municipal Secretary, who made a report to me of the results of his inspections. In all 23 inspections were made of the various charges, in addition to special inspections of the Census work at mills and at certain places where it was found the work was not being done in a satisfactory manner. It would appear that the most satisfactory definition of a Census house in Rangoon would be a tenement.

5. In the taking of the Census the Municipal Secretary acted, as in 1891, as General Superintendent. The agency employed in taking the Census consisted of—

- 13 Charge Superintendents.
- 100 Circle Supervisors.
- 950 Enumerators (the services of nine men being dispensed with after house-numbering).

(Of these—

- 1 Superintendent was paid.
- 12 Superintendents were unpaid.
- 14 Supervisors were paid.
- 86 Supervisors were unpaid.
- 564 Enumerators were paid.
- 386 Enumerators were unpaid.

The rates of pay were—

- Superintendents,—Rs. 100.
- Supervisors,— " 30.
- Enumerators,— " 20.

Three Enumerators, however, were paid only Rs. 15 each, as they were reported for giving trouble, and nine men were paid at reduced rates ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5

Of the Superintendents—

- 8 were Municipal servants
 - 4 were Government servants
 - 1 was a Master at the Rangoon College—paid.
- } unpaid.

Of the Supervisors—

- 27 were Municipal servants
 - 59 were Government servants
 - 14 were outsiders—paid.
- } unpaid.

Of the Enumerators—

- 49 were Municipal servants
 - 228 were Government servants
 - 109 were sent from the Census Office
 - 128 were teachers and school boys
 - 436 were outsiders
- } unpaid.
- } paid.

The Superintendent of the South-east Town Census Charge, whose substantive appointment was Chief Clerk of the Municipal Engineer's office, was placed on special duty for two months in connection with Census work, and a clerk on Rs. 70 was employed for nearly three months.

It was hoped that far more Government clerks would have been made available for Census work and 291 must be a small proportion of the total available for such work in Rangoon. There is no doubt that Census work is unpopular with this class, although it was not really heavy and liberal holidays were given as a reward. It would be advisable if the Government orders could be stricter on the occasion of a Census being taken in the future as, in some cases, the heads of offices seemed to scarcely realize the urgency of the claim upon the services of their establishment. * * *

6. Preliminary enumeration was commenced in most charges by the 1st February and was completed throughout the Municipality, excepting the mills, by the 20th February.

The following work was done in testing. On the 18th and 19th February I, in company with the Municipal Secretary, inspected a large number of the Enumerators' schedules and visited all the Census charges and inspected the work on the spot. In accordance with a circular issued, all the Enumerators attended, as directed, at the Jubilee Hall on the 20th and 21st February, and every book of schedules was inspected as far as possible. This checking in the presence of the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors enabled them to carry out a further and complete check if they wished to do so. The work was exceedingly laborious, but the result proved that it was absolutely necessary. At future preliminary enumerations it would be advisable to devote more than two days to checking the work done. Four days would be well employed in this work.

The usual mistakes, due to stupidity or ignorance, were met with as largely as ever. Some Enumerators showed Native Christians as Christians in column 4 and Hindus in column 8, and it was a common thing for a sect to be given for a religion. It was difficult to make the majority of the Enumerators understand column 11 (Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers) and it would appear that the heading to the column could in future be amended with advantage. Columns 14 and 15 gave a considerable amount of trouble and they appear to be unnecessarily complicated. It would appear to be simpler to have one column only, headed "Language he or she can both read and write."

As regards castes no claim to accuracy can be made as to the returns. It will never be possible to obtain accurate returns of Hindu castes in Rangoon. Few of the Enumerators know much about castes and a large proportion of the Hindus enumerated appear to know less. Some trouble was taken to get a correct list of the principal Madras castes from well-educated Madrassis, and after the list had been compiled it was found from a reference to the Madras Census Authorities that most of the names given were not the names of castes at all. The best possible was done under the circumstances. * * *. As the caste returns in Rangoon must always be inaccurate and, therefore, useless, and as an immense amount of time is wasted in obtaining them, it would be of great advantage if no enumeration of castes were attempted in future. Sample schedules were printed and distributed, and proved of great use in the preliminary enumeration.

7. The final enumeration calls for no particular comment. * * * I am of opinion that the Census returns are accurate.

No house schedules or private schedules were used within Municipal limits, and none were required or asked for, although it was publicly advertised that anybody requiring these schedules could have them. There is no necessity for using these schedules in Rangoon, as all classes of the people are accustomed to having the Census taken by Enumerators, and prefer giving the requisite information to one of them to taking the trouble to understand and fill up schedules themselves. Under these circumstances, and as time is saved and accuracy is gained by having the entire Census taken by Enumerators, there does not appear to be any necessity for having private or house schedules in Rangoon at all.

8. In accordance with a Circular letter, dated the 23rd February, the Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators attended at the Jubilee Hall on the 2nd March, commencing at 7 A.M. Papers of instructions were given to the Superintendents and Supervisors, and the Municipal Secretary exercised a general supervision over the preparation of the provisional totals. The provisional totals from the Port, the Railway, the Military authorities, the Jail, and Lunatic Asylum were received at the Jubilee Hall during the day. The Railway authorities gave their totals according to the Municipal charge division. The grand total was telegraphed to the Census Commissioner at 8-40 P.M.

9. The Census at the 51 mills in Rangoon was taken by the agency provided by the owners. Considerably less trouble was experienced on this occasion than in 1891. At the last Census the Charge Superintendents in some cases did not get in touch or work in harmony with the Mill Census officers. On this occasion the Municipal Secretary personally visited every mill and instructed the Enumerators and helped them where necessary. Some mills were visited three or four times by the Secretary, and in addition the Charge Superintendents visited most of them. * * * I am happy to be able to report that, except in one case, a mill owned by a Mussalman and managed by a Eurasian,

not the slightest difficulty was experienced at the mills, and thanks are due to the firms who so readily and cheerfully performed an onerous public duty with great success at a time when the milling season was at its height.

In paragraph 2 I have already mentioned Mr. Burke, Superintendent of Police, for special commendation. Captain Williams, Health Officer, and Messrs. Wales, Nelson and Vinton also did good work, while I consider the thanks of Government are due to Mr. Short for his able and energetic supervision throughout the operations. His experience, acquired during the Census of 1891, proved of great value, and no doubt materially conduced to the work being smoothly and efficiently performed.

10. The total cost of the Census operations has been—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Remuneration of Charge Superintendent	...	...	100	0	0
Remuneration to 14 Supervisors @ Rs. 30	...	...	420	0	0
Remuneration to 552 Enumerators @ Rs. 20	...	...	11,040	0	0
Remuneration to 3 Enumerators @ Rs. 15	...	...	45	0	0
Remuneration to 1 Enumerator @ Rs. 10.	...	...	10	0	0
Remuneration to 8 Enumerators @ Rs. 5	...	...	40	0	0
Office establishment	...	...	1,067	5	6
General contingencies	...	..	3,868	3	3
			16,590	8	9

* * * * *

From G. G. COLLINS, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Hanthawaddy, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 205-13-1, dated the 14th June 1901.

I HAVE the honour to report on the Census operations in this district as follows:—

(a) The general registers of villages and towns were drawn up in the headquarters office from reports received from circle thugyis and revenue surveyors. In most cases the numbers of houses were under-estimated in these reports, but all villages were included.

(b) House-numbering was started about the 1st October and completed about the 1st November. No difficulty was experienced in the course of the work.

(c) The agency employed was—

Charge Superintendents; all of them Inspectors of Land Records.

Supervisors, 150; these men were circle thugyis, *thugyisayes*, and revenue surveyors of the Land Records.

Enumerators, 3,527, for all villages and hamlets; these were *ywathugyis* and *sè-cin-gaungs*; for the mills, the managers or clerks of the mills.

(d) Preliminary enumeration started about the 12th December 1900 and was completed about the 1st January 1901. A good amount of testing was done and the Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional Officers, and Township Officers checked a portion of the work, which proved useful; serious mistakes, however, were exceptional and rectified where found; the result generally was satisfactory. No special difficulty of any kind was experienced.

(e) The final enumeration was well performed; all officers worked well. The following may be specially mentioned:—

Maung Paw Htun, Subdivisional Officer, Twante.

Maung Lu Gale, Township Officer, Twante.

Mr. Pereira, Chief Clerk of my office, gave very great assistance in entering and correcting mill schedules and Mr. Sarfas, Headquarters Assistant, gave useful help.

Mr. Torrens practically superintended the District Census staff, which, as shown above, was connected largely with his own department; he gave much time and labour to the work and deserves particular mention.

(f) For the preparation of the district, charge, and circle summaries, the following plan was adopted:—

Enumerators went to the headquarters of their Supervisors on the 2nd March, the Supervisors after having abstracted their results went to the headquarters of their Charge Superintendents on the 3rd March, and the Charge Superintendents in their turn brought their abstracts to the District headquarters on the 5th March. The plan worked well and all Enumerators, with the exception of two or three, were up to time. The provisional totals were wired to India on the 7th March.

(g) There are no non-synchronous areas in the district.

(h) No prosecutions under the Act were made. The attitude of the people was favourable and information was readily given.

(i) The total cost of the operations was Rs. 30-5-0.

(j) I consider that the results obtained are satisfactorily correct.

From N. S. FIELD, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—
No. 439-1—91G., dated the 3rd April 1901.

IN compliance with your Census Circular No. 24 of 1901, dated Rangoon, the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to forward the report on Census operations in the Pegu district during the year 1901.

(a) The preparation of the general registers of villages and towns and of the circle list.—The general register of villages was prepared by the Subdivisional Officers in consultation with the Township Officers. The work was commenced on the 19th April 1900 and completed on the 14th July 1900.

From the above, circle lists were prepared by the Superintendent of Land Records together with the necessary maps, which were forwarded to the Charge Superintendents on the 26th November 1900.

(b) House-numbering.—House-numbering was commenced about the middle of November and completed by about the end of December.

(c) The agency employed.—The district was divided into ten charges, inclusive of the non-synchronous tract of Ananbaw, where the Charge Superintendent (the Township Officer) held the office of Charge Superintendent of the Ananbaw non-synchronous tract as well as that of the synchronous area.

There were therefore nine Charge Superintendents only appointed, comprising three Myoòks, five Inspectors of Land Records, and one Railway official.

There were 144 Supervisors and 1,703 Enumerators employed.

The Supervisors were mainly drawn from *taikthugyis*, revenue surveyors, and *thugyisayes*. The Enumerators were mainly drawn from village headmen, revenue surveyors and ten-house *gaungs*, with a few Police officers, subordinate forest officials, and non-official persons.

(d) The preliminary enumeration.—The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 15th January 1901 and was completed in the Pegu subdivision in the first week in February and in the Nyaunglebin subdivision on the 25th February 1901. While the preliminary enumeration was in progress Subdivisional Officers, Township Officers, and Charge Superintendents were constantly on the move checking the entries.

(e) The final enumeration.—The final enumeration throughout the synchronous area was taken on the night of the 1st March. Both Mr. Pascal, Subdivisional Officer, Pegu, and Mr. Duff, Subdivisional Officer, Nyaunglebin, did excellent work.

(f) The preparation of the district, charge, and circle summaries and the arrangements made for the early submission of data for the provisional totals.—The instructions in Chapter XII, Census Code, were strictly complied with. Maung San Shwe, Superintendent of Land Records, who has supervised Census arrangements throughout under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, was the gazetted officer placed in special charge for the purpose of computing district provisional totals. These were telegraphed on the 7th March.

(g) The operations in non-synchronous areas.—There was only one small non-synchronous tract in the district, comprising a portion of the Ananbaw circle lying in the hills in the north-west of the district and consisting of twelve villages only.

House-numbering was commenced and finished in December.

The preliminary enumeration was made between the 18th and 25th January, and the final enumeration began on the 18th and was finished on the 25th February.

Schedules and abstracts were received on the 1st March 1901.

(h) Prosecutions under the Act and the attitude of the people towards the operations.—There were no prosecutions under the Census Act.

The attitude of the people in general towards the operations was all that could be desired.

(i) Total actual cost of the operations—The expenditure incurred is given below :—

	Rs.	A	P.
Pay of clerks assigned to Census duty, 29th January to 10th February	...	11	5 7
Postage	...	10	0 0
Telegrams	...	16	13 0
Freight on forms received from Rangoon	...	5	11 0
Cost of despatching schedules to Rangoon, inclusive of fare of clerk	...	4	7 0
Total	...	48	4 7

(j) *The correctness or otherwise of the results obtained.*—The results obtained are as correct as can be expected, considering the scope of the work and the classes from which Enumerators have to be drawn.

* * * * *

(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—There has been little emigration from the district, but a very large immigration.

There has been a large influx of natives of India, principally from the Madras Presidency, and large villages almost solely composed of such persons have sprung up.

The flow of population from the Upper Province has gone on increasing from year to year. Upper Burmans come down at the ploughing and reaping seasons, engage themselves as field labourers, and finally settle down permanently. Large areas which 10 years ago were forests are now under cultivation.

* * * * *

From the President, Pegu Municipal Committee, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—
No. 340, dated the 3rd April 1901.

WITH reference to Circular No. 24 of 1901, dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to report as follows :—

(a) The circle list was prepared by dividing each of the 17 wards in the town into a convenient number of blocks, numbering 72 in all. These blocks were then grouped into six circles, each in charge of a Supervisor, and the whole town formed a separate charge under one Charge Superintendent. The general register and circle list were prepared in the Municipal office in accordance with the above arrangements.

(b) *House-numbering.*—House-numbering was commenced on the 26th November 1900 and concluded on the 15th December 1900. * * *

(c) *The agency employed.*—One Charge Superintendent, Headquarters Assistant Commissioner; 6 supervisors, comprising 2 Myoòks, 1 Municipal Secretary, 1 Excise Superintendent, and the Chief Clerk and Head Judicial Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office; 72 Enumerators, principally clerks from Government offices and ward headmen, 2 Police officers, some school-masters, and the Court interpreter were appointed.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 1st February and completed by the 15th. * * *

(e) The final enumeration was conducted in an entirely satisfactory manner between 7 P.M. and midnight on the 1st March 1901. In most of the circles the work was over at an earlier hour owing to the great assistance rendered by the inhabitants, who stayed in their houses with lights burning. No night bazaar was held, the streets were practically deserted, hackney-carriages did not ply, and the absolute stillness and quietude of the town, even at an early hour of the evening, was a remarkable and impressive feature. * * *

(f) The charge and circle summaries were prepared in strict accordance with Chapter XII of the Census Code. The charge summary was completed and submitted on the 4th March 1901.

(g) *Nil.*

(h) There were no prosecutions under the Act. The attitude of the people was all that could be desired. * * *

(i) The total actual cost of the operations was Rs. 15-7-0.

(j) I have no doubt as to the correctness of the results obtained, owing to the limited area, the large number of educated Census Officers available, and the facilities for constant supervision and check, which were fully utilized.

* * * * *

(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—There has been little emigration, but a considerable influx of natives of India from the Madras Presidency and of Burmans from the dry zone. *

* *

Report on the Census operations, Tharrawaddy district. By W. N. Porter, Esq., Deputy Commissioner.

(a) The preparation of the general register for villages and towns was commenced on the 24th June 1900. It was first completed and submitted to this office by the 26th September 1900. It was then checked and found to be satisfactorily done, with the exception that in a number of cases blocks with 50 houses or slightly less were created. On the advice of the Census Superintendent the lists were returned to split up all blocks containing 45 to 50 houses into two.

* * * * *

Circle lists and maps were distributed from the District office on the 30th November 1900.

* * * * *

(b) House-numbering was commenced on the 15th November 1900 and completed on the 12th January 1901 in all charges except Zigôn town. The figures for that charge are—

Commenced on the 5th February 1901. | Completed on the 11th February 1901.
Check by district officials showed that the most prevalent errors were—

- (1) that the numbering became faint and indistinct.
- (2) that the numbers were too small.

* * * * *

(c) *Agency employed.*—There were employed 21 Charge Superintendents, 209 Supervisors, 2,643 Enumerators. At first it was thought that 12 charges would be sufficient in addition to the one Railway and three Municipal charges, and the General Register was compiled on that basis.

Subsequently it was necessary to form five additional charges.

* * * * *

Charge Superintendents included—

Eight Myoôks. One Subdivisional Officer. One Deputy Conservator of Forests. One Deputy Inspector of Schools. One Superintendent of Land Records.		One Assistant Superintendent of Police. Four Inspectors of Land Records. One Agent, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. One Municipal Secretary.
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Supervisors were principally drawn from the following classes—

Village headmen. Revenue surveyors Ward headmen (in Towns).		Clerks. Forest rangers (in forest tracts). <i>Ywathugyis.</i>
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Taiksayès.

Enumerators were chiefly—

Village headmen. Ten-house <i>gaungs.</i>		Police officers. Traders.
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Clerks.

(d) *Preliminary enumeration.*—This commenced on the 15th January 1901 and was not completed till the 22nd February 1901.

* * * * *

(e) I believe the final enumeration was extremely accurate. Few Census Officers slept on the night of the 1st of March. There was commendable activity and interest shown and I know of only one case in which culpable negligence was shown.

* * * * *

(f) *Summaries.*—The District Summary was commenced on the morning of the 4th March 1901 and the provisional totals telegraphed to Rangoon and Calcutta at about noon on the 6th March 1901.

The chief difficulty encountered was the absence of circle lists, which were in most cases not sent with the charge and circle summaries.

* * * * *

Provision was made for including the preliminary figures of the following charges :—

- (i) Bombay Burma camp charge ;
- (ii) Tharrawaddy Reserve forest charge ; and
- (iii) North Zamayi Reserve charge

in the provisional totals to be telegraphed to Rangoon and Calcutta, as it was feared that the final figures would not arrive in time. The final figures, however, arrived in time to be incorporated in all cases, except the North Zamayi Reserve.

* * * * *

(h) Two prosecutions were instituted under the Act.

(i) The expenditure on Census operations was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Census Clerk, 2nd January to 15th March 1901, at Rs. 25 ...	61	4	8
Travelling allowance of Census Clerk	3	14	0
Travelling allowance of officers not deputed on special duty, but travelling solely for Census work	303	13	3
Total	368	15	11

* * * * *

(k) The following figures show the number of births and deaths recorded in this district for the past 10 years:—

* * * * *								Births.	Deaths.
Year.									
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,609	6,451
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,069	7,620
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,447	8,558
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,941	7,004
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,366	6,510
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,946	9,162
1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,244	9,325
1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,176	9,317
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,855	9,074
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,899	8,491
Total								107,552	81,512

The natural increase according to the vital statistics available is therefore 26,040.

(l) Calculated from these figures the immigration for the district is—

Total increase for decade	...	...	...	...	...	48,428
Natural increase	...	...	...	...	...	26,040
Increase due to immigration	...	...	...	...	...	22,388

It is probable that these figures are too high.

A considerable immigration, however, exists, consisting of labourers who come to the district for harvest operations. These mostly return to their homes, but a considerable number remain, and in ten years a material increase in population is thereby effected.

From C. M. WEBB, Esq., I.C.S., President, Municipal Committee, Thônzè, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 82, dated the 16th May 1901.

WITH reference to Circular No. 24 of 1901, Census Department No. 223-51—C.O., dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to report as under.

(a) The general register of villages and the circle lists were prepared in the Municipal office under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy.

(b) House-numbering was started on the 18th October 1900, after full instructions having been given to all Supervisors and Enumerators by the Charge Superintendent, and completed long before the 15th November 1900. * * *

(c) There were only one Charge Superintendent, 17 Supervisors, and 80 Enumerators employed for Census work in the Thônzè Municipality. The *Akunwun* of Tharrawaddy was the Charge Superintendent, and all ward headmen of Thônzè Municipality were appointed Supervisors, and block elders or ten-house *gaungs* generally were employed as Enumerators. A few clerks and other private individuals were also selected as Enumerators.

(d) The Charge Superintendent gave instructions on the 13th January 1901 to the Supervisors and Enumerators to make them understand the Census rules thoroughly, and explained fully their duties to be performed, and distributed schedules and other requirements. The Enumerators were supplied with blank paper as well for preliminary enumeration and were directed not to copy the entries into schedules until they have been examined and corrected by the Supervisors under the supervision of the Municipal Secretary and passed by the Charge Superintendent. The work started punctually on the 15th January 1901. *

* * * The preliminary Census work was thoroughly examined and tested on the spot by the Charge Superintendent with the assistance of clerks from the Deputy Commissioner's and other offices on the 12th and 13th February 1901.

(e) The *Akunwun* with three of his clerks and the Municipal Secretary assisted the Supervisors and Enumerators in final enumeration and tested their work on the night of the 1st March 1901.

(f) On the morning of the 2nd March all Supervisors and Enumerators collected at the Thônzè Municipal office and did their work of checking and preparation of abstracts and circle summaries under supervision of the Charge Superintendent. * * * The charge and circle summaries with schedules and circle lists were submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, on the morning of the 3rd March 1901.

(h) No prosecutions were made under the Act.

(i) The total cost of the operations, exclusive of the cost of forms, amounted to Rupees 9-15-3 only, being cost of paint and stationery.

(j) The statistics obtained were to my knowledge as accurate as possible and may be regarded as correct.

From MAUNG PO SI, President, Municipal Committee, Gyobingauk, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 71-10G., dated the 10th April 1901.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901, dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to submit a brief report on the Census operations.

(a) The general register of the town and the circle lists have been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in Circular No. 7 of 1900 and completed on the 31st August 1900. * * *

(b) The house-numbering was commenced on the 22nd November 1900 and completed on the 24th November 1900. * * *

(c) During the time of Census operations, the agency employed consisted of a Charge Superintendent, who is the Secretary to the Municipality, five Supervisors, who are the ward headmen, and 35 Enumerators, who, most of them, are the block-elders appointed under the Lower Burma Towns Act.

(d) On the 15th January 1901 the preliminary enumeration was commenced and completed not later than the 19th January 1901. The testing of the work was thoroughly done by the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendent. * * *

(f) The charge and the circle summaries were prepared on the 2nd March 1901 and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner's office, Tharrawaddy, on the 3rd March 1901.

(h) There was no prosecution under the Act.

(i) No expenditure was incurred to the Municipality.

(j) The figures were correctly obtained.

* * * * *

From Captain F. H. ELIOTT, Deputy Commissioner, Prome, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 63-C.O.—1, dated the 10th April 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit a brief report on the Census operations for the year 1901, as required by Census Circular No. 24 of 1901.

(a) *The preparation of the general register of villages, of towns, and of the circle list.*—General registers of villages were distributed to all Subdivisional and Township Officers for filling in columns 2 to 7 and to be returned by the 20th May 1900.

* * * * *

The abstract of the general village register of Prome district together with a Census map, prepared according to the rules laid down in Chapter II, was submitted on the 8th August 1900. The circle lists and maps were prepared in the Land Records Office and distributed to all Charge Superintendents on the 28th September 1900.

(b) *House-numbering.*—House-numbering was commenced and completed in the several townships on the following dates:—

Name of township.	Numbering commenced	Numbering completed.
Paukkaung and part of Hmawza ...	15th October 1900 ...	15th November 1900.
Thègôn and Paungdè ...	19th October 1900 ...	4th December 1900.
Shwedaung and part of Hmawza ...	10th October 1900 ...	27th November 1900.
Padaung ...	2nd October 1900 ...	29th October 1900.

* * * * *

(c) *The agency employed.*—There were four Charge Superintendents for the rural areas, 142 Supervisors, and 1,938 Enumerators, and none of these received any extra remuneration for their services.

Inspectors of Land Records filled the post of Charge Superintendent. Most of the Supervisors were *taiksayés* and Revenue Surveyors and the more literate *taikthugyis* and *yuathugyis*. Village headmen, *sè-ein-gaungs*, and village lay school-masters acted as Enumerators.

* * * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—The dates on which the recording of the preliminary enumeration was commenced and completed are as under:—

Name of township.	Date commenced.	Date completed.
Paukkaung and part of Hmawza ...	15th January 1901... ..	23rd February 1901.
Thègôn and Paungdè ...	5th January 1901	26th February 1901.
Shwedaung and part of Hmawza ...	22nd January 1901	2nd February 1901.
Padaung ...	9th January 1901	10th February 1901.

* * * * *

(e) *The final enumeration.*—Mr. W. J. Baker, Superintendent of Land Records, Prome, was appointed for the compilation of the District provisional totals. * * * He did excellent work throughout. * * * Maung Mya, Head Revenue Clerk, was appointed as Census Clerk from the 27th January. He worked hard and intelligently and deserves special mention. * * * Maung Wa and Maung Pe Po, officiating Myoòks under training, rendered good service in checking and helping the more backward Enumerators.

But the most deserving of all the men employed were the four Charge Superintendents—

(1) Maung Hmun,		(3) Maung Charley, and
(2) Maung Lu Gale,		(4) Maung Po Saing.
*	*	*

The Revenue surveyors and *thugyisayès* all worked well, with one exception.

The Subdivisional and Township Officers without exception all took a keen interest in the work.

(f) *The preparation of the District, charge and circle summaries and arrangements made for the early submission of data for the provisional totals.*—All Charge Superintendents * * * arrived at Prome by Monday, the 5th March.

All the enumeration books were re-checked in the Land Records Office as to totals, males and females, the circle summaries and charge summaries were all checked personally by Mr. Baker * * * and the figures were wired on the evening of the 6th March both to Calcutta and Rangoon.

(g) *The operations in non-synchronous areas.*—There were no non-synchronous areas in this district.

(h) *Prosecutions under the Act, if any, and the attitude of the people towards the operations.*—There were no prosecutions under the Act to report. The attitude of the people generally towards the Census has been of the usual passive kind.

(i) *The correctness or otherwise of the results obtained.*—All the Subdivisional and Township Officers report, after having been about a good deal checking the work, that there is no reason why the figures should not be considered accurate.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—The total number of deaths during the decade under report has been—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,017
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,537
						Total	83,554

The total number of births for the same period was—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,275
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,845
						Total	107,120

(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—That emigration must have taken place appears certain, the causes being (1) repeated scanty rainfalls and the attendant drawbacks to agriculture, particularly the year 1895-96, and (2) fear of cholera in the bad years of 1892, 1893, 1897, and 1899. Most of these emigrants have gone to swell the numbers in the delta districts.

Note on Census Operations in the town of Prome.

I.—Preparatory work.

(a) The general town register and circle lists were ready by the 27th August 1900. Each ward in the town was called a circle. * * *

(b) *House-numbering.*—House-numbering commenced on the 20th October 1900 and was completed on the 11th November 1900. * * *

(c) *The agency employed.*—All the Census officers engaged were unpaid. There were in all 1 Charge Superintendent, 11 Supervisors, and 213 Enumerators; of the Supervisors 6 were ward headmen, 2 Government *thugyis*, 1 a Municipal clerk (Maung Sein), 1 a Municipal schoolmaster (Maung Aung Dun), and 1 a Municipal tax-collector (Maung Po Lu); of the 219 Enumerators, 170 were block elders and the remainder Government and Municipal Clerks; Maung San Pe, Head Clerk, Municipal office, was Charge Superintendent.

II.—The Census.

(d) The preliminary enumeration commenced on the 15th of January 1901 and was completed on the 25th of February 1901. * * *

(e) *The final enumeration.*—No difficulty was experienced during the final enumeration, which commenced at 8 P.M. and was completed about 1 A.M. * * * The Census Supervisors and Enumerators worked well, but I specially wish to bring to notice the energy and zeal of Maung San Pe, Head Clerk, Municipal office, on whom, as Charge Superintendent, devolved the more arduous part of the work.

(f) The circle summaries were received on the 2nd and 3rd March 1901 by the Charge Superintendent, and, after check at the Municipal office, were forwarded with the charge summary to the office of the Superintendent of Land Records on the afternoon of the 4th March 1901.

(g) *Nil.*

(h) No prosecution under the Census Act was necessary and the attitude of the people was acquiescent and friendly.

(i) The total cost to the Municipality, * * * was Rs. 40-13-0.

(j) Having regard to the intelligence and close supervision of the Supervisors and of the Charge Superintendent, who had some experience of the work during the last Census, the results of the enumeration may be accepted as very approximately correct. * * *

(k) *Vital statistics.*—There has been no serious epidemic during the decade ending 1901. The number of births amounted to 7,067 and deaths to 7,082. * * *

From F. W. MARTIN, Esq., President, Paungdè Municipal Committee, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma (through the Deputy Commissioner, Prome),—No. 461, dated the 21st March 1901.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to submit, as below, a brief report on the Census operations.

(a) The general register of villages or towns and of the circle list was prepared in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Prome.

(b) The numbering of houses was commenced on the 22nd October and completed on the 6th November 1900.

(c) The agency employed consisted of 1 Charge Superintendent, 9 Supervisors, and 66 Enumerators.

The Charge Superintendent was the Municipal Secretary, the Supervisors were the headmen of wards, and the Enumerators were mostly traders of the town. They were all engaged unpaid.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 31st January and completed on the 25th February 1901. The record of the preliminary enumeration was tested by the Supervisors, who visited every house.

* * * * *

I would select the following officers for special commendation, namely—

(1) Maung Sein Da, Municipal Secretary and Charge Superintendent, who took an intelligent interest in the work and carefully instructed his Supervisors and Enumerators and finally had it accurately and expeditiously carried out.

(2) Maung Po Hlaing, thugyi of Kyundawhla circle and Supervisor of Okpo ward.

(3) Maung Tha Aung, headmen of Hinthagan ward and Supervisor.

(f) The charge and circle summaries were completed and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Prome, on the evening of the 3rd March.

(g) *Nil.*

(h) The attitude of the people was good and there were no prosecutions under the Act.

(i) The total actual cost of the operations was Rs. 27-2-3.

* * * * *

(j) The results obtained were, I believe, correct.

(k) According to the particulars that can be gathered from the births and deaths returns of the past 10 years (1891 to 1900), the population of the town should be 11,209 as against the present figures 11,044.

But some of the inhabitants are said to have gone to the Pegu district, where work is more plentiful and better paid, and some have temporarily shifted outside the municipal limits in order to manufacture *dilon* on the Rangoon-Prome road-sides for the Public Works Department.

* * * * *

From M. LAURIE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 2231-5M., dated July 1901.

IN accordance with your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to submit a brief report on Census operations in the Bassein district.

* * * * *

(a) *Preparation of register.*—The population of the district was estimated at 375,000 and the operations for preparing the register were based on this estimate. An average of five persons to a household, 40 houses to a block, and 12 blocks to a circle was assumed. This estimate showed that approximately 1,800 Enumerators and 152 Supervisors would be required. For the purpose of selecting Enumerators printed notices and forms were issued direct to all village headmen by means of runners, who distributed the notices and forms over the area assigned to them and picked up the notices and forms on their return journey.

* * * * *

The forms and notices, when collected, were brought in to the Township Officer, who, in consultation with the Inspector of Land Records, checked the list of houses and selected Enumerators and Supervisors from amongst revenue surveyors, circle thugyis, *thugyisayes*, and village headmen.

These lists, having been passed by the Township Officer and Inspector, were sent to the Superintendent of Land Records, who, in consultation with the General Department of my office, prepared maps, circle lists, &c.

* * * * *

(b) *House-numbering.*—House-numbering began on the 15th October, and the last report of the completion of house-numbering in the remotest tracts was received on the 25th December.

* * * * *

(c) *Agency employed.*—Exclusive of municipalities, railways, and ports, the number of Superintendents was nine, Supervisors 137, and Enumerators 2,101. Of the nine Superintendents seven were Inspectors of Land Records and two were Township Officers.

The Supervisors consisted of about 70 revenue surveyors and circle *sayes*, the thugyis of circles, and a limited number of intelligent headmen.

* * * * *

With the exception of the few village headmen who were selected as Supervisors, every village headman was an enumerator. The remaining appointments were filled by ten-house *gaungs*.

* * * * *

The railway line was divided up into sections and placed under the separate charge of three Superintendents, 11 Supervisors, and 69 Enumerators, all being railway men or contractors.

* * * * *

(d) *Preliminary enumeration.*—The preliminary enumeration was begun on the 15th January 1901 and completed on the 27th February. The delay in completing the enumeration was due to the non-receipt of forms from Rangoon, our later indentations being considerably in excess of the requirements anticipated earlier in the operations.

* * * * *

The great bulk of the enumeration was finished by the prescribed date, namely, the 15th February.

The shifting population of coolies on railway construction was enumerated at a later date than the 15th February.

* * * * *

As a special difficulty to be provided against in subsequent Censuses might be mentioned the probability of the number of sheets required being under-estimated. I myself had a careful estimate framed and added 20 per cent. to it; but even that was found quite inadequate.

* * * * *

(e) *The final enumeration.*—The 2nd Assistant in my General Department, Maung Ba, was placed on special Census duty for several months.

* * * * *

Maung Ba did an enormous amount of useful and intelligent work and deserves special credit.

Thanks are due to Commander Downes, who placed three steam-launches at my disposal for trips lasting from sunset to sunrise on the night of the Census.

* * * * *

Mr. Ryan, the Divisional Forest Officer, undertook to see that forest labourers should encamp for the night within reach of enumeration.

Mr. Heywood of the Telegraph Department preferred to enumerate his camp himself and did so satisfactorily.

* * * * *

It is to a great extent owing to the excellent organization of the Land Records Department under the charge of Mr. P. H. Beechey that the general work throughout the district was carried out efficiently.

* * * * *

Mr. F. D'Attaiides, Chief Clerk in my office, superintended the heavy office work in a capable and methodical manner.

(f) *District, charge, and circle summaries*—The preparation of the summaries was the least satisfactory part of the work. Clear orders had been given, and there were no visible obstacles in the way, but it was like drawing teeth to get the books and summaries out of some of the men.

(i) The total charges debited to Census were Rs. 260-7-0, which includes the cost of printing notices, engaging copyists and runners, and travelling allowance.

(k) The vital statistics show that the worst scourge of the people is malaria. But, if malarial fever is the most widespread, cholera is the most dreaded. It is seldom prevalent to so great an extent as to deserve to be called epidemic, but it is constantly breaking out here and there in isolated villages. Having done its work in one village, it dies out suddenly and appears next in some village many miles away.

As regards small-pox, which holds the next place to cholera in the fears of the people, there are, I think, few working District or Medical Officers who would not recommend the introduction of compulsory vaccination among the rural population.

(l) *Emigration and immigration*.—Towns have neither grown nor diminished to any marked extent. This district is not now considered by the Upper Burman to offer him the same chances as the new land now opening out in Myaungmya and Thongwa. Immigration from Upper Burma apparently follows the main river. There is not really very much room now in this district for the immigrant.

From M. LAURIE, Esq., President, Bassein Municipality, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 191-18G., dated the 20th July 1901.

IN terms of the instructions in Census Department Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to report as follows.

(a) The General Town register referred to in Chapter III was prepared early in August 1900 and the abstract sent to the Superintendent of Census at the end of that month together with a map (4 inches to a mile.)

(b) House-numbering commenced from the 15th of October 1900 and was brought to completion about the middle of November, with the exception of Pandingôn ward, which was numbered late in January 1901.

(c) Bassein Municipality forms one charge. There were 38 supernumerary Supervisors, who were clerks, policemen, and school-masters in Government and Municipal employ. There were also 45 headmen of wards who acted as Supervisors. The Enumerators, who were policemen and elders appointed under the Towns Act, numbered 241, exclusive of those in charge of rice-mills, godowns, hospitals, jails, railway, and the port.

(d) The preliminary enumeration in most of the wards and blocks commenced from the 1st February 1901. It was completed before the 20th idem.

(e) The work done on the whole was fairly satisfactory. The burden of directing and supervising the work fell on Mr. Pandorff, Municipal Secretary, who practically relieved the Committee of all trouble in the matter. He has earned special mention. Mr. Hill, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, helped a great deal in boat enumeration work. Maung Suliman, the Head Clerk in the Municipal office, was of great assistance to me in carrying out the work. Mr. G. Daniell proved himself very useful in the enumeration work amongst the natives of India as interpreter.

(f) The circle summaries were prepared by the Supernumerary supervisors and completed on the appointed date except in one case. The charge summary was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner's office punctually on the 4th instant, the 3rd being a Sunday.

(i) The total cost of Census work amounted to Rs. 57-9-0. This represents the cost of stationery and contingencies.

(k) During the last decade the number of births was 9,959 and the number of deaths 9,677.

From the President, Ngathaingyaung-Daunggyi Municipal Committee, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 10En., dated the 25th April 1901.

In accordance with your Circular No. 24 of 1901, Census Department No. 223-51C.O., dated the 8th January 1901, I have the honour to submit the report on the Census operations of the Ngathaingyaung-Daunggyi Municipality.

* * * * *

(a) The general register of the town was prepared according to Article 2, Chapter III, of the Burma Census Code, showing carefully the external boundaries of the Municipal limits. The town was divided into three circles under one charge, and also subdivided into 38 blocks. * * * The agency employed, such as Charge Superintendent, Supervisors, and Enumerators, were appointed according to Article 4 of Chapter III, there being one Charge Superintendent, three Supervisors, and 40 Enumerators. * * *

The circle list was prepared according to Circular No. 8 of 1900 in manuscript form and the columns were filled in as instructed.

* * * * *

(b) The house-numbering commenced on the 25th October and was completed on the 14th November 1900. The houses were numbered block after block and circle after circle. The substances used in numbering were white, red, and blue paint in each circle respectively. * * * The house list was written up and completed on the 25th November 1900.

(c) The preliminary enumeration commenced on the 15th January 1901. The Enumerators were thoroughly taught and given full instruction by the Charge Superintendent and Supervisors. * * * The preliminary enumeration was continually checked and completed on the 25th of February 1901. * * *

(e) The final enumeration was carried out on the 1st March 1901 and completed on the 2nd idem.

* * * * *

The officers who performed specially good work are Maung Sein and Maung Po Gywe. The first officer is Head Judicial Clerk in the Subdivisional Officer's Court, who performed the duties of Charge Superintendent. The latter is Secretary of the Municipality and was employed as a Supervisor. They rendered most valuable service during the Census operations.

The names of the other officers selected for special commendation are as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Maung Myaing, Supervisor, II Circle. | |
| (2) Maung Po Min, Supervisor, III Circle. | |
| (3) Maung Nyaung, | } |
| (4) Maung Po Hla, | |
| (5) Maung Aung San Hla Dun, | |
| (6) Maung Aung Gyaw, | |
| (7) Maung Nge, | |
| (8) Maung Shwe Yok | |
| (9) Maung Po Gwe (2), | |
| (10) Maung Po Pe. | |
| (11) Maung Shwe Ku, | |
| (12) Maung Po Han, | |
| (13) Maung Maung, | |
| (14) Maung Po Han. | |
| (15) Maung Maung (2), | |
| (16) Maung Pha Aung, | |
| (17) Maung Po Lon, | |
| (18) Maung Maung (3), | |
| (19) Maung Gale, | |
| (20) Maung Saw, | |

Enumerators.

(f) The charge and circle summaries were carefully prepared and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, on the 4th March 1901.

* * * * *

(g) The total actual cost of the Census operations amounted to Rs. 75 only.

* * * * *

From H. E. McCOLL, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 902-3C.—3, dated the 26th March 1901.

AS requested in your letter No. 223-51C.O., dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to forward a brief report on the census operations in the district of Myaungmya.

General Register of villages and towns.—The preparation of this register was commenced immediately on the receipt of Revenue Department letter No. 112-3C.—1, dated the 6th April 1900, from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, which was

received in this office on the 17th April 1900. The registers from the four townships were received in my office at the end of June, but they were returned for amendment about the middle of July and were received back at the end of September.

* * * * *

An abstract was prepared from this register and was despatched to the Superintendent of Census on the 5th October 1900.

The circle lists were then commenced. They were completed by the end of October and were, with the maps, in the hands of the Supervisors about the 20th November.

House-numbering.—This was commenced on the 1st November 1900, * * and was not finally completed before the 15th January.

* * * * *

Agency employed.—The district was divided into six charges (exclusive of towns). Pantanaw and Thigwin townships formed one charge each. Myaungmya and Wakèma townships, owing to their size, were each divided into two charges.

Four of the Charge Superintendents were Inspectors of Land Records. The Myoòks of Wakèma and Myaungmya had each one charge in their respective townships.

There were 154 circles. The Supervisors were mostly Revenue Surveyors and *thugyi-sayès*.

* * * * *

There were 2,169 blocks. The Enumerators were mostly village headmen, ten-house *gaungs*, and the most intelligent villagers that could be obtained.

* * * * *

Preliminary enumeration.—The following forms were received about the middle of December: 27,000 general schedules in Burmese, 2,200 covers, 4,350 block lists.

After the first abstract was forwarded it was found that some hamlets had been omitted from the register of villages and so a revised abstract was forwarded on the 27th November.

* * * * *

The following forms were wired for on the 3rd January 1901:—11,000 general schedules, 1,000 covers, 600 block lists.

These were received in two instalments on the 24th January and 5th February.

* * * * *

Though the number of forms at first received was undoubtedly insufficient, still I doubt whether the number asked for by the Township Officers was necessary.

* * * * *

The preliminary enumeration commenced on the 20th January and was for the most part completed by the 15th February.

* * * * *

The final Census was taken on the night of the 1st March. There were no special difficulties, but in some cases it was not completed by midnight.

* * * * *

The preparation of the district, charge and circle summaries.—The circle summaries were for the most part received by the Charge Superintendents on the 3rd March, but in a few cases on the 4th March. The charge summaries were received in the district office on the 5th and 6th March.

Orders had been given for summaries to be made for some circles difficult of access from the preliminary enumeration figures, so that the district provisional totals might not be delayed owing to the non-receipt of the final enumeration figures from these circles. These figures were received in the district office a few days before the final enumeration took place, but they were not used, as the summaries from the circles in question prepared from the final figures were received in time.

The district summary was completed at 2 P.M. on the 7th March and the provisional totals were wired to Calcutta and Rangoon at 2-30 P.M. on the same day.

* * * * *

Including the towns of Myaungmya and Pantanaw, there were eight Charge Superintendents, 161 Supervisors, and 2,617 Enumerators employed.

* * * * *

(g) There were no non-synchronous areas in this district.

(h) There were no prosecutions under the Census Act. The people readily rendered assistance in the operations.

(i) The total cost of the operations, excluding forms, stationery, &c., supplied from the Census office, was Rs. 78-10-0 up to 25th March 1901.

(j) The number of occupied houses and of males and females may, I think, be taken as very nearly accurate. The ages cannot be expected to be more than approximately accurate.

Immigrants come from all parts of Burma and from India, but chiefly from the districts of the dry zone of Upper Burma. The immigrants come chiefly to the Wakèma township, the population of which has increased since 1891 from 64,402 to 106,179 or 64 per cent.

From H. E. McCOLL, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 903-3C.—3, dated the 26th March 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward a brief report on the Census operations in the towns of Myaungmya and Pantanaw.

Town of Myaungmya.

The general register for the town of Myaungmya was commenced about the 1st September and completed about the 15th of that month.

House-numbering was commenced on the 2nd December and completed by the 12th December.

The number of Charge Superintendents appointed was one, Supervisors two, and 20 Enumerators.

Schedules and forms were received early in January and an additional supply, in compliance with the revised abstract, forwarded about the 25th of January 1901. Forms were first distributed on the 18th January and again at the end of January. The preliminary enumeration commenced on the 4th February and was completed in Circle No. 1 on the 16th February and in Circle No. 2 on the 12th February.

The final enumeration commenced at 7 P.M. on the night of the 1st March, and was completed by 11-30 P.M. in Circle No. 2 and by 2 A.M. on the 2nd March in Circle No. 1.

The steamship *Bandoola* from Bassein came in at 11-30 P.M. on the night of the final Census, and the schedules of passengers and crew were handed over to the Supervisor of Circle No. 2 about 11-55 P.M.

The number of Supervisors and Enumerators actually employed were—

Circle No. 1—Maung Gyi up to end of January; Maung Lu from the 5th February to the date of final enumeration.

Circle No. 2—Mr. C. J. W. Donovan; Maung Po Sin for moving and moored boats; and the number of Enumerators employed was 28—20 for the town and eight for boats.

Mr. Fisher, Head Master of the Municipal School, took an interest in the Census as Charge Superintendent and Mr. Donovan, Chief Clerk, did good work as Supervisor, and also in the office.

Town of Pantanaw.

The general register for the town was commenced in September and completed about the 20th of that month.

House-numbering was commenced about the 1st November and completed by the end of that month.

The circle lists were started at the beginning of October and completed in the first week of that month.

Schedules and forms were received about the middle of December in accordance with the abstract forwarded on the 6th October and were found to be sufficient. The preliminary enumeration was commenced about the 20th January and completed about the 15th February. The circle summaries were received by the Superintendent on the 3rd March and the charge summaries were received in the district office on the 6th March, and were included in the district summary, which was completed by 2 P.M. on the 7th March, the provisional totals being wited to Calcutta and Rangoon at 2-30 P.M. on that date.

The number of Supervisors and Enumerators actually employed on the night of the final Census was three Supervisors and thirty-three Enumerators.

From Major F. D. MAXWELL, Deputy Commissioner, Thóngwa, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 4331, dated the 31st August 1901.

IN compliance with your letter No. 62-51C.O., dated the 29th August 1901, I have the honour to forward the report written by Mr. English.

* * * * *

Census Report.

(a) *The preparation of the general register of villages or towns and of the circle list.*—On the 23rd April 1900 all Township Officers through Subdivisional Officers were asked for materials to prepare the register of villages. Their reports were received in July 1900, during which month columns 1 to 8 of the Register were filled up by the Chief Clerk.

* * * * *

Speaking generally, the charges were unwieldy and the circles not formed with a view to the state of the things in March.

On the 8th November 1900 the Subdivisional Officers were asked for information to prepare the register of towns. Their reports were received in December 1900, during which month the register was completely written up. During the first fortnight of January 1901 appointment orders, circle maps, and circle lists were prepared and finished. On the 22nd January 1901 they were issued to the Subdivisional Officers for distribution.

(b) *House-numbering.*—House-numbering was commenced on the 1st November 1900 and completed on the 15th November 1900. The difficulties experienced were the numbering of field huts and fisheries.

* * * * *

Ultimately it was arranged that all occupants of temporary field huts should return to the village on the 1st March. This was no hardship as harvest operations were nearly everywhere complete. Occupants' names were recorded at the preliminary enumeration as being in the village, and double enumeration or complete omission was, I hope, avoided.

* * * * *

Special steps were taken to have fisheries inspected, houses numbered, and Circle lists corrected, and fishermen were enumerated in their fishery huts, where they remain till April and May.

In towns the numbering was well and accurately done.

(c) *The agency employed.*—There were 20 Charge Superintendents (11 for rural areas, 7 for towns, and 2 for Municipalities); Supervisors 259 (221 for rural areas, 21 for towns, and 17 for Municipalities); Enumerators 2,918 (2,579 for suburban areas, 200 for towns, and 139 for Municipalities).

* * * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—

Commenced in rural area—15th January 1901.

Commenced in town area—1st February 1901.

Commenced in Municipalities—12th February 1901.

Loose schedules, &c., were issued to Subdivisional Officers on the 14th December 1900.

Preliminary enumeration commenced in rural areas about the 15th January 1901 and was completed more or less (in many cases on rough paper) by the 15th February 1901. The tendency was to worry about the exact meaning of columns and the minor incidents, while forgetting that the primary object of a Census is to number the people.

* * * * *

(e) The final enumeration was, I think, well done. At any rate, most of the schedule books showed signs of red ink. Of Census officers Maung Ba Gyi and Po Ya, Township Officer and Inspector of Land Records of Danubyu, worked specially well and their checking was most complete. The following officers also worked well:—

Maung Kyaw, Township Officer, Ma-ubin, and Maung Ni Aung, Inspector of Land Records, Onbin.

Maung Aung Zan, Subdivisional Officer, Pyapôn, had a very heavy subdivision (population 191,500), containing four town charges and seven rural charges.

* * * * *

Mr. Tuck, Assistant Commissioner, was special officer entrusted with compiling district provisional totals and was assisted by Maung Kin, Myoök, who also saw to and checked schedules as they came into headquarters. Both these officers were most energetic. Maung Kin was also Chief Superintendent of the Ma-ubin Municipality, and he especially deserves commendation. My thanks are due to Mr. Minus, Chief Clerk, on whom has fallen the heavy clerical work connected with Census. He has greatly contributed to keeping the Census and inspecting offices up to the mark. Lastly I must thank Captain Maxwell for the advice and assistance in Census matters which he has given me, and for helping me in ordinary district work for a week from the 26th February to the 3rd March.

I arranged that all charge summaries for the Pyapôn subdivision, excluding Dedayè town and township (except Ônbîn circle), should be checked by the Subdivisional Officer, Pyapôn, before submission to the Deputy Commissioner. Most of the summaries had not arrived on the 4th, so I proceeded with four clerks by launch to Pyapôn, reached there at 10 P.M. and found everyone had adjourned to a *pwè*; started checking, and went on till 1-45 A.M., began again at 6 and left with all charge summaries complete at 9, reaching Ma-ubin at 5 P.M. The district total was then made out and sent in on the evening of the 5th.

* * * * *

(h) Six prosecutions were sanctioned (all in the Ma-ubin subdivision: four in the Ma-ubin township and two in Kyaiklat) for refusal to enumerate or slackness.

* * * * *

No prosecutions were actually held, as the threat proved sufficient in four cases and the recalcitrant enumerator left the district entirely in two cases.

* * * * *

(j) On the whole I think the Census has been correctly taken as far as numbers are concerned.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—

Year.						Births.	Deaths.	Differences.
1900	...	...	...	...	...	13,757	10,058	3,699
1899	...	...	...	...	...	12,709	9,997	2,712
1898	...	...	...	...	...	12,816	9,320	3,496
1897	...	...	...	...	...	10,664	9,237	1,427
1896	...	...	...	...	...	8,939	6,812	2,127
1895	...	...	...	...	...	8,137	6,495	1,642
1894	...	...	...	...	...	8,625	6,910	1,715
1893	...	...	...	...	...	10,078	7,134	2,944
1892	...	...	...	...	...	8,539	5,751	2,788
1891	...	...	...	...	...	5,744	5,258	486
Total						100,008	76,972	23,036

These figures are admittedly incorrect. The enormous increase of 149,000 odd is due to excess of births over deaths in a measure, but mostly to immigration from all districts of Upper Burma and Thayetmyo and neighbourhood.

* * * * *

From A. E. ENGLISH, Esq., I.C.S., President, Ma-ubin Municipality, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 403-1 (Census), dated the 31st March 1901.

In compliance with your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to forward a brief report on the Census operations in the Ma-ubin Municipality.

(a) The General register of the town and the circle list were prepared according to the division of wards in the town, and the number of houses was taken from the Municipal assessment registers.

(b) House-numbering commenced on the 6th November 1900 and was completed on the 11th November 1900 and checked by the Secretary and Supervisors.

(c) There were 27 Enumerators, four Supervisors, and one Charge Superintendent. *
* The Enumerators and Supervisors were almost entirely clerks of the Headquarters office.

* * * * *

(d) The preliminary enumeration commenced on the 14th January and was completed on the 28th February 1901.

(e) There were no complaints of slackness. Special credit is due to Maung Khin, Charge Superintendent, who worked excellently.

The Secretary, Maung Shwe Ban, made the preliminary arrangements carefully.

(f) Charge and circle summaries were prepared on the 2nd March 1901 and were complete before any of the district totals came in.

* * * * *

(j) The results were correct, I think. Boat enumeration went on till the evening of the 2nd.

(k) The population has increased from 5,327 to 6,617. This is, if vital statistic figures are to be believed, entirely due to immigration.

* * * * *

From G. F. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Burma, No.—2199-41.—1, dated the 22nd April 1901.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with Census Circular No. 24 of 1901, to forward the following brief report on the Census operations in the Henzada district.

(a) In accordance with the instructions contained in Revenue Department letter No. 112-3 C.O., of the 6th April 1900, from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, the forms for the preparation of the preliminary register (Appendix A) which were received from the Superintendent of Government Printing, Burma, about the middle of April 1900 were compiled in this office.

* * * * *

They were then sent out to Township Officers to be carefully checked and corrected whenever necessary.

* * * * *

After this was done, the registers were sent in for the preparation of abstracts showing the number of villages, houses, blocks, &c.

* * * * *

When the whole of these registers and abstracts had been finished, circle lists were prepared in the District office and completed on the 22nd of October 1900, but not sent out for distribution to Supervisors till the 7th November owing to a slight delay in the preparation of the charge and circle maps.

* * * * *

(b) House-numbering was begun on the 1st of October 1900 and completed on the 12th January 1901.

* * * * *

(c) The total number of Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators in the district (including the towns of Lemyethna and Okpo) was eight, 105 and 2,302 respectively, the Charge Superintendents being Inspectors of Land Records and the Supervisors and Enumerators being circle thugyis, revenue surveyors, *taiksayès*, village headmen, and a few private individuals.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was begun about the 15th of January and completed about the end of February.

* * * * *

An almost universal error was the omission to enter the name Karen as a language in which a person might have literary knowledge. The large majority of Christian Sgaw-Karens can read and write this dialect and are accustomed in their ordinary daily life to use it in preference to Burmese. It is to be feared that by this omission the true extent to which the dialect is used may be insufficiently gauged. On the other hand, in this district at least, literary attainments of any kind are rare amongst the Pwo-Karens. In a note on the Census operations in Henzada Municipality the difficulties of classifying natives of India have been pointed out, and it may only be said that similar errors on a smaller scale prevailed in the district. It will be a long time indeed before Burmans begin to realize that there is no general language in use named *kulah*. Perhaps they will begin to give names of their own to the different dialects instead of trying to master the foreign pronunciation.

* * * * *

For the next Census I would suggest that a longer period, at least a full two months, be allowed for checking the schedules. It is quite impossible for Subdivisional or even Township Officers to get round the whole of their charges in a month and carry on their other duties at the same time, while the Charge Superintendents have generally failed to do the amount of work that is required.

The Subdivisional Officer, Henzada, specially commends the work of Maung Po Thu Daw, the Myoök of Okpo, and I should say that in all probability the work was better done in Okpo and Lemyethna townships than in any other portion of the district. Mr. Andrew at Myanaung took interest and gave careful instruction to his Township Officers.

* * * * *

(e) The final enumeration was carried out satisfactorily by the different officers concerned. The following officers deserve special commendation for the good work done by them:—

Mr. G. P. Andrew, Assistant Commissioner, Myanaung.
 Maung Tin Gyaw, Subdivisional Officer, Henzada.
 Maung Po Kyu, Township Officer, Lemyethna.
 Maung Po Thu Daw, Township Officer, Okpo.
 Maung On Gaing, Township Officer, Henzada.
 Maung Po Shin, Township Officer, Kyangin.
 Maung Aung
 Maung Yin Maung } Charge Superintendents.

* * * * *

(f) The preparation of the district summary was delayed by the circle summaries from the Okpo and Kanaung townships not being sent in in time. The charge summaries from these townships came in about the 3rd March 1901, but, owing to a misunderstanding of the orders on the subject, the circle summaries were not sent in till the 8th and oth. The District provisional totals could have been telegraphed on the 7th March 1901 but for the delay in the submission of these circle summaries. As it happened, the totals were not telegraphed to Rangoon and Calcutta till the 9th March 1901. Mr. Buchanan was the officer who looked after the checking and submission of the District provisional totals. He was assisted by Mr. Morrison, a newly arrived Assistant Commissioner. Both these officers displayed commendable zeal and conscientiously performed their duties.

* * * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions under the Census Act.

* * * * *

(i) The total actual cost of the operations, exclusive of cost of forms, stationery, and the like, was Rs. 119-14-8.

* * * * *

(j) The results obtained may be looked upon as accurate.

From G. F. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., President, Henzada Municipality, to the Superintendent of Census Operations*
Burma,—No. 15-15-99, dated the 26th March 1901.

(a) *Preparatory work.*—From the beginning of August 1900 Mr. D. Hormusjee, Officiating Municipal Secretary, was deputed to make necessary arrangements for the preparation of the general register of Henzada town, showing (1) charges, (2) circles, and (3) blocks, for the coming Census operations, and was directed to prepare a plan showing the boundaries of each in accordance with the instructions contained in Chapter III of the Census Code, paragraph 8 (2). Subsequently special blocks were formed for dealing with the boat population.

(b) *House-numbering.*—The numbering of houses in the town was begun about the middle of October 1900, and completed on the 17th November 1900. * * *. For the purpose of Census operations, Henzada town was divided into 21 circles (of which one circle was for boat population).

* * * * *

The following were employed in connection with the work:—

Charge Superintendents, 4 (one boat). | Supervisors (including boat blocks), 21.
Enumerators (including boat blocks), 103.

No paid agency was employed in any case, the whole staff of Census operators being selected from Government and Municipal employes, consisting of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Municipal Secretary, clerks of the Revenue, Judicial and Municipal Departments, Police sergeants, as well as subordinates of the Municipality and other persons of respectable standing.

(d) *Preliminary enumeration.*—From the 15th January 1901 schedule books were supplied to Supervisors who, at the same time, were instructed in detail as to how to carry out the work. The preliminary record was commenced on the 1st February and completed on the 15th February 1901.

The entries were made in the first instance by the Enumerators in pencil on blank sheets of paper before entries in the schedules were made. They were subsequently checked by the Supervisors who, with the house-lists and schedule books in hand, compared the entries with the number of inmates. On the test proving correct they were entered in the schedule books in black ink. * * *.

(e) *Final enumeration.*—The work done by the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators on the whole was fairly satisfactory. * * *. I would especially bring to notice the work of Maung Nyein amongst the Charge Superintendents; Maung Po Yin, Maung Ba E, and Maung Gôn Ban amongst the supervisors; and Maung Sein Thi amongst the enumerators. Mr. Phillips, Head Master, also worked hard in the most important and difficult charge. * * *.

(f) The preparation of district, charge, and circle summaries was completed on the 3rd March and forwarded for check on the 4th March 1901 to the district office.

* * * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions, and the general attitude of the people was one of indifference.

(i) Rupees 39-11-0 were expended on Census taking in this Municipality.

* * * * *

(j) The result obtained is believed to be fairly correct, considering the precautionary measures taken and the agency employed. The population of the area, which in 1891 comprised the whole town of Henzada, has considerably decreased, a fact due principally to the erosion of the river, which necessitated the removal of a whole streetful of people. The

energetic measures, too, adopted by the Health Officer to prevent over-crowding have in many cases compelled residents to change their abodes, and settle again on the further side of the main embankment. * * *

(k) The following statement will show the total births and deaths within the Municipal limits from 1891 to 1900.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Births ...	3,343	3,215	6,558
Deaths ...	3,093	2,561	5,654

From the President, Kyangin Municipality, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma (through the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada),—No. 308-42C.—10, dated the 24th March 1901.

WITH reference to Circular No. 24 of 1901 (Census Department No. 223-51 C.O., dated the 18th January 1901), I have the honour to submit my report as follows:—

(a) The general register of towns was prepared in accordance with paragraph 4, Chapter III of Circular No. 7 of 1900. * * *

(b) The house-numbering was commenced on the 11th October 1900 and completed at the end of December 1900. No difficulties occurred in house-numbering. The townspeople took interest in the operations.

(c) There are only one Charge Superintendent, two Supervisors, and 37 Enumerators. The Charge Superintendent is the Inspector of Land Records, one Supervisor is an advocate and the other the Municipal Secretary. The Enumerators are especially traders, teachers, and clerks.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 8th February 1901 and completed on the 15th February 1901. The work of testing the schedules took about ten days. * * *

(e) The work done by the Census officers under me is satisfactory. A list showing the names of the officers selected for special commendation is herewith submitted.

(f) The circle summaries were prepared on the 3rd March 1901 and submitted to the Charge Superintendent on the 4th March 1901. The total population within the limits of the Municipality was telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, on the 6th March 1901.

(g) There are no non-synchronous areas in this town. * * *

(h) There was no prosecution under the Act. The people took interest in the operations. * * *

(i) The population in Census of 1891 is 8,116, and during the past ten years the number of births that exceeds the number of deaths is 446. Therefore the population should be 8,562. But according to the Census the population amounts to 7,186 only. * * *

List of the names of the officers selected for special commendation.

No.	Name of Supervisor.	Name of Enumerator.	Remarks.
1	Maung Kyaw Zan Hla ...	Maung San Ba ... Maung San Hla Baw ... Maung Kya Hla ... Maung Po Han ... Maung Po Saw ... Maung Po Gyi ... Maung Po Khan ... Maung Aung Tha ... Maung Po Hlaing ...	The Supervisors and the Enumerators shown are selected for special commendation as they have done their work well and taken great interest in the operations.
2	Maung So Gyi ...	Maung Hmaw ... Maung Kyauk Swa ... Maung An Bwe ...	

Census Report for the Myanaung Municipality 1901. By G. P. Andrew, Esq., I.C.S., President.

(a) The general register of the town and the circle lists were prepared according to the instructions given in Chapter II of the Census Code.

There was only one Supervisor in the general register, but two other Supervisors were appointed after house-numbering was finished. Each Supervisor was supplied with a circle list and a map * * *

(b) House-numbering was commenced on the 5th October 1900 and finished on the 19th October 1900. * * *

(c) For the Myanaung Municipality there was one Charge Superintendent, three Supervisors, and 35 Enumerators. I myself undertook the duty of Charge Superintendent and the three Supervisors were my Head Clerk, Municipal overseer, and Secretary. *Ayat-oks* and *akwet-oks* were generally appointed as Enumerators. * * *

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 15th January 1901 and completed on the 30th January 1901. All the entries in the enumeration books were read and corrected by the Supervisors. * * *

(e) The final enumeration was done well. * * * I am glad to select Maung Daik, Overseer and Census Supervisor, and Maung Ba and Maung Myo, Census Enumerators, for special commendation.

(f) On the morning of the 2nd March private and household schedules distributed to Europeans and Eurasians were collected and Enumerators' abstracts were prepared in the presence of Supervisors.

Charge and circle summaries were immediately compiled and the total number of houses and males and females was wired to the Deputy Commissioner, Henzada.

* * * * *

From G. F. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Henzada, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 2934-C.—1, dated the 20th May 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the report of the Zalun Municipal Committee on the Census operations in their Municipality.

Report.

(a) The general register of villages or towns and of the circle lists were prepared on the 1st November 1900 and submitted to the Superintendent of Census Operations on the 8th November 1900.

(b) The house-numbering was commenced in the middle of the month of October 1900, which was completed about the 26th October 1900.

(c) There were one Charge Superintendent, 10 Supervisors, and 36 Enumerators, who were all Burmans.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 15th January 1901 and completed by the end of the same month. It was tested by the Charge Superintendent and inspecting officers till the end of February 1901.

(e) The Census work was satisfactorily done by the Census officers, of whom Maung Po Kya, who tried his best in dealing with the preparation of the Census work till it was over, is the best man.

(f) The charge and circle summaries for the provisional totals were prepared on the morning of the 2nd March and submitted on the same day.

(g) *Nil.*

(h) *Nil.*

(i) The sum of Rs. 7-15-0 was expended for purchase of nibs, pen-holders, and lanterns for the Census work.

* * * * *

Report on the Census operations in the Toungoo district in 1901.

TOUNGOO SUBDIVISION.

(a) The preparation of the general register of villages or towns and of the circle list was conducted under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. * * *

(b) *House-numbering* started about the 12th of October 1900 and was completed about the 23rd of November.

* * * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—The total number of Supervisors and Enumerators employed in the subdivision were 1,580 Enumerators and 426 Supervisors.

Supervisors were chiefly village headmen and clerks; Enumerators were taken chiefly from amongst the ten-house *gaungs*. * * *

The preliminary enumeration commenced about the 15th January 1901.

* * * * *

(e) *The final enumeration.*—Myoök Maung Kan Tha, Myoma township, did the best work in this subdivision in my opinion. He took great interest and pains in his Census duties. Myoök Maung San We of Öktwin, however, had the heaviest work. The final enumeration was on the whole very creditably done throughout the subdivision.

(f) *The preparation of the district, charge, and circle summaries.*—The charge and circle summaries were prepared under the direct supervision of the Charge Superintendents, who distributed themselves at appointed centres to receive them from the Supervisors.

* * * * *

The Myatsawnyinaung Pagoda, 7 miles south-east of Toungoo, has its annual Pagoda festival which attracts some 1,273 visitors to it. This year the big day happened to fall on the 1st March. Mr. Field and myself (the Subdivisional Officer) had a preliminary survey of the pagoda, its surroundings and approaches and made arrangements accordingly to cope with the expected crowd by enlisting 88 Enumerators from amongst the pagoda *lugyis*, trustees, and office clerks. These were allotted their respective blocks and Supervisors their circles round about the pagoda armed with passes. The Deputy Commissioner and myself visited the pagoda on the morning of the 1st March and satisfied ourselves as to the arrangements made.

Myself, Myoðks Maung Gyi and Maung Kyaw, together with Mr. Molloy, the District Superintendent of Police, remained throughout that day and night at the pagoda and its neighbourhood, inspecting and checking the work done.

* * * * *

SHWEGYIN SUBDIVISION.

(a) The preparation of the general register of villages (Appendix A) was conducted under the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. * * *

(b) The numbering of the houses began from the 15th January 1901 and was not completed in some parts of the Kyaukkyi township till the 15th February 1901. * * *

(c) There were two Charge Superintendents, one for each township. * * *

(d) The preliminary enumeration commenced from the 15th January and was for the greater part completed by the end of that month.

* * * * *

(f) The charge and circle summaries were prepared under the direct supervision of the Charge Superintendents.

* * * * *

KAREN HILLS.

(a) The preparation of the general register and circle list was done personally by the Deputy Commissioner. * * *

(b) The numbering of houses was commenced at different periods in the Karen Hills during November and December 1900. * * *

(c) There were two Charge Superintendents. * * *

The Supervisors and Enumerators employed were chiefly village headmen, *sayas* or pastors of villages, and ten-house *gaungs* of villages in the plains.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on or about the 15th January and was completed at different periods. * * *

(e) The final enumeration was well done by both the Charge Superintendents, but the Leiktho Myoðk showed the most zeal and was the first man in the Toungoo district to submit his returns.

(f) The charge and circle summaries were prepared by the Charge Superintendents or under their direct supervision.

* * * * *

From MAUNG LAW TAT, Vice-President, Shwegyin Municipality, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 81-4-1, dated the 9th April 1901.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901 (Census Department No. 223-51C.O., dated the 18th January 1901), I have the honour to enclose herewith a report as requested therein.

Report on the Census work in the Shwegyin Municipality.

(a) *The preparation of the general register of villages or towns and of the circle list.*—The general register A was prepared by the Charge Superintendent, Mr. C. M. Lazarus, and completed on the 24th November 1900, and extracts from the above register showing the different blocks were given to all Enumerators on the same date.

* * * * *

(b) *House-numbering.*—The house-numbering was commenced immediately on the completion of Circle Register A, *i.e.*, on the 24th November 1900, and completed by the middle of December.

(c) *The agency employed.*—There was 1 Charge Superintendent, 6 Supervisors, and 41 Enumerators employed, all unpaid.

* * * * *

(d) *Preliminary enumeration.*—The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 25th January 1901 and completed by the middle of February, and the testing work was taken in hand by the Charge Superintendent and the Circle Supervisors at the completion of the preliminary enumeration and completed by the 27th February 1901.

* * * * *

(e) *The final enumeration.*—The final enumeration was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901.

* * * * *

(f) *Preparation of the district, charge, and circle summaries, &c.*—The charge and circle summaries were prepared on the 2nd March and the results obtained were wired to the Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo on the 3rd instant, in accordance with the instructions received from the Superintendent, Census Operations.

* * * * *

From R. B. HAWKES, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Salween, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 169-102, dated the 1st April 1901.

WITH reference to Circular No. 24, dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to forward herewith a brief report on the Census operations in this district.

* * * * *

SALWEEN DISTRICT.

Brief report on the Census operations.

(a) *The preparation of the General Register of villages or towns and of the circle list.*—The general register of villages was prepared on the basis of the recent revenue assessment-rolls with the assistance of the circle thugyis and completed on the 26th July 1900.

The Census circle lists were written up in the office by the clerks and forwarded to the Supervisors on the 10th November 1900.

(b) *House-numbering.*—The numbering of houses in Papun was commenced on the 20th November 1900 under the supervision of the Township Officer and completed on the 22nd November 1900.

(c) *The agency employed.*—The following agency was employed:—

Charge Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	4
Supervisors	...	...	...	...	...	44
Enumerators	...	...	...	...	...	145

Supervising Census officers were selected from the following classes,—Police officers of higher grades, clerks, thugyis, petition-writers, and intelligent non-officials. In rural districts Enumerators consisted of police constables, *yasa-wut-gaungs*, *kyedangyis*, and traders.

There was much difficulty in procuring qualified Enumerators in the district owing to the illiterate condition of the people. In many instances the Supervisors accompanied the Enumerators to their blocks and made the entries themselves in their schedules.

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—The general schedules were received here on the 3rd January 1901 and despatched to the Supervisors on the 8th January 1901 for distribution to their Enumerators.

The work of preliminary enumeration was commenced as each Enumerator received his schedules. The earliest date on which the work commenced was on the 16th January 1901.

During the progress of the preliminary record the work was tested by the Charge Superintendents, who visited a number of villages and made corrections where necessary in the general schedules. They have also given to the Supervisors and Enumerators all the advice and assistance on the difficult points which they could not understand.

(e) *The final enumeration.*—On the night of the final Census the Supervisors visited each house in large villages in their circles accompanied by the Enumerators. The entries were read over to the chief member of the family and fresh entries and erasures made to correspond with the actual state of things on the night of the Census.

(f) *The preparation of the district, charge, and circle summaries.*—The circle summaries from most of the Supervisors reached this office between the 2nd and 6th March 1901.

There was considerable delay in the receipt of the summaries from Mewaing, Kadaingti, and Kawludo, due to the outbreak of small-pox, and the Karens deserted their villages and hid themselves in almost inaccessible places. Both the Supervisors and Enumerators experienced the greatest difficulty in finding them out.

It was also found that in some cases illiterate men had been appointed as Enumerators and in consequence the work of Census enumeration was thrown entirely on the Supervisors, as no local agency was available.

(h) *Prosecutions under the Act, if any, and the attitude of the people towards the operations.*—There were no prosecutions under the Census Act. The attitude of the people was satisfactory, as they rendered every assistance to the Enumerators.

(i) *The total actual cost of the operations, exclusive of the cost of forms, stationery, &c.*—No expenditure of any kind was incurred in this district in connection with the Census operations.

(j) *The correctness or otherwise of the results obtained.*—I consider the results very good.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—Not collected in this district.

(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—I do not consider this has been affected by roads, but is due to the steady yearly increase.

From R. C. M. SYMNS, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Thatôn, to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1156-20H.—1, dated the 4th April 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report on the Census operations of this district in accordance with Circular No. 24 of 1901 as follows:—

(a) *Preparation of general village register and circle list.*—Copies of the register were received here during the third week of April and distributed to the Subdivisional Officers the same week, with clear and definite instructions as to the proper and correct method of preparing the same. * * * The completion of the register in July was followed by the preparation of circle lists by the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors in concert, which was got through with sufficient rapidity.

(b) *House-numbering.*—This was taken in hand on the 15th October in Kyaikto subdivision and completed on the 15th November. In Thatôn subdivision it was begun on the 1st October 1901 and got through about the 16th November, while in Pa-an it started on the 1st November and ended on the 22nd December. *

* * * * *

(c) *Agency employed.*—Land Record Inspectors were appointed Charge Superintendents in their respective townships, while the revenue surveyors, *taikihugyis*, and *ywathugyis* were employed as Supervisors, and the ten-house *gaungs* and comparatively intelligent villagers were selected to undertake the work of enumeration. *

* * * * *

(d) *Preliminary enumeration.*

Name of subdivision.	Date of commencement.	Date of completion.
Kyaikto	15th January 1901	15th February 1901.
Thatôn	4th February 1901	15th February 1901.
Pa-an	15th January 1901	23rd February 1901.

From the above it will be seen that, except in the Thatôn subdivision, it took over a month to complete the preliminary enumeration. * * * The testing work done by the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors was quite satisfactory and was as complete as could be expected of them. They were not only hampered by their legitimate duties of *kwin* inspecting and preparing land revenue assessment-rolls, which demanded their equally prompt attention, but also they were put to considerable inconvenience and trouble by the absence of the majority of the villagers in the fields. *

* * * * *

(e) *Final enumeration.*—This was done on the night of the 1st March everywhere in the district, starting from 6 P.M., till, in some cases, the small hours of the following morning. All Census officers from the Charge Superintendents downwards have, I understand, done their best from first to last. * * * The Subdivisional Officer, Kyaikto, commends the following officers to my notice as having done good Census work,—Maung Po Yeik, Township Officer; Maung Shwe Win, thugyi; Maung Ba Kyaw, head clerk; and Maung Shwe Paw, *taiksayè*. The Subdivisional Officer, Pa-an, mentions Maung Bya and Maung Ba Pu, Land Records Inspectors, Maung San Tu, head clerk, and Maung Ba Thein and Maung Thin, clerks, as having taken great pains in the work. The following officers have done well in the Thatôn subdivision,—Maung Po U, Land Records Inspector, and Maung Po Thein, Land Records Inspector.

(f) The charge and circle summaries were received in the district office between the 3rd and the 7th March. The instructions contained in Circular No. 16 of 1900 were followed and special messengers employed in cases of remote tracts where delay in the receipt of summaries was anticipated. The preparation of the district summary was taken in hand by Mr. Godber, Additional District Judge, as soon as the charge and circle summaries were in

and the preliminary figures of three townships had to be worked upon for the "provisional totals," as the final were not received in time. By 9 o'clock at night on the 7th March the required telegrams were ready and despatched to Rangoon and Calcutta.

(g) *Operations in non-synchronous tracts—Hlaingbwe.*—Commenced on the 1st February and ended on the 26th February; some Supervisors and Enumerators had to be engaged at a cost of Rs. 219-12-0.

The services of one chief head constable and three police sergeants were utilized as Supervisors and Enumerators.

* * * * *

(k) No prosecutions under the Act were instituted in this district. A few cases of remissness and neglect of Census duty were, however, brought to my notice, but they were not of such a nature as called for punishment. * * * The total actual cost of the operations in this district amounted to Rs. 344-12-6 up to date, and the results appear to me to be satisfactory and correct.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—There have been no epidemics of any note in the district during the past decade.

(l) *Emigration and immigration during the past 10 years.*—The native population will be found to have increased in the Thatôn subdivision as native coolies have gradually ousted the Burmans to a large extent.

From R. C. M. SYMNS, Esq., I.C.S., President, Thatôn Municipality, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 56-32, dated the 9th March 1901.

IN compliance with your Circular No. 24 of 1901 (Census Department No. 223-51 C.O., dated the 18th January 1901), I have the honour to report as follows:—

- (a) Circle lists were prepared in accordance with the rules.
- (b) House-numbering commenced from the 3rd October and was completed on the 20th November 1900 in the town. For the *Tabaung* festival the numbering of stalls commenced on the 26th February 1901 and was completed on the same date.
- (c) There were two charge Superintendents, both were Gazetted officers, seven Supervisors, five ward headmen and the other two the Subdivisional Police Officer and the Municipal Secretary. There were 94 Enumerators employed in the town and *Tabaung* feast; 23 were clerks, school-masters and policemen, the remaining 71 were selected persons.
- (d) The preliminary enumeration commenced on the 16th January 1901 and was completed on the 31st January 1901.
- (e) The final enumeration was carried out under the superintendence of the President and Charge Superintendents.
- (f) The summaries were completed and despatched on the 6th March 1901 to the Deputy Commissioner, Thatôn.
- (g) Among the Charge Superintendents Mr. Godber and Maung Shaung did invaluable work. Among the Supervisors Maung Wuna, a ward headman, was conspicuous in dealing with the Binhlain quarter. The festival was under Maung Chit Tun's charge. He, as Secretary, had a great deal of supervision beyond this. It was owing to his exertions that the streets were deserted during the Census and that the enumeration was so quickly concluded.

Owing to preliminary hitches, I found it necessary to appoint a number of headquarter clerks as Enumerators in Lewe-in and other circles. Among these the following were prominent, though all worked well:—

Maung Po Yin.	Maung Ba Thaw.
Maung Cho.	Maung Aung Gyi.
Maung Po Yin.	Maung Sein Thwin.
Maung Po Maung.	Maung Tun Hla.
Maung Chit Swe.	Maung Chan Nyein.

From K. G. BURNE, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Amherst, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 2864-10-47, dated the 23rd April 1901.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901 (Census Department No. 223-51 C., of the 18th January last), to submit the following report.

* * * * *

MOULMEIN TOWN.

The town for Census purposes was divided into two charges under two Charge Superintendents, the Secretary and Engineer to the Municipality being the one for the northern portion, and Mr. E. C. S. Shuttleworth being the other for the southern portion.

* * * * *

Each Supervisor was supplied with a map of his circle. Circle lists with maps were prepared in accordance with the instructions given in Circular No. 8 and were in the hands of the Supervisors by the 15th November. Both the abstracts of the general town register and the map were submitted to the Superintendent, Census Operations, in August 1900.

* * * * *

(b) House-numbering commenced in November and was completed by the end of November. The numbering carried out for Municipal purposes was found not to be generally suitable for Census operations, so houses had to be re-numbered. * * *

(c) *Agency employed.*—The town was divided into two charges—northern and southern—one Superintendent for each, with a total of 275 Supervisors and Enumerators, mostly consisting of officials and headmen of wards, but many of the latter proved, from insufficient education, useless for the work, and their places were taken by ordinary citizens, such as brokers and others.

(d) *Preliminary enumeration.*—In the northern division the preliminary work commenced on the 6th February and was completed on the 10th, and thoroughly tested on the 12th and 13th. In the southern the preliminary work commenced on the 15th, and was completed on the 27th.

As to testing, this was done by the Charge Superintendents and myself.

* * * * *

In a future Census I think it would be better, if the Census taking is to be in towns in the busiest part of the year, to make mill-owners Census officers. It would also be well to make all occupiers of houses living in separate compounds fill up a schedule for their household and servants.

(e) *Final enumeration.*—The work was, I think, satisfactorily performed. * * *

It gives me pleasure to mention the names of the following:—

NORTHERN.

Mr. R. P. Wilcox, Secretary and Engineer, Municipality.

Maung Po Thaung, *Akunwun*, Municipal office (since resigned), who did excellent service.

M. Mahomed Shah, H. Hutton, W. H. Gay, Maung Po Pe, G. Gwan Teik, Maung Chit Kaing, Maung Kyi Maung, Maung Po Kin, Maung Hman, Maung Kin, Maung Po Yin, Maung Tha Han.

SOUTHERN.

Mr. E. C. S. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Maung San Nyi, Inspector of Police.

Thatia Naidu, Interpreter and Headman of ward.

Maung Kaing, Maung Aung Myat, Mr. Abreu in charge of Distillery.

(f) *Preparation of the district, charge and circle summaries.*—The procedure laid down in Chapter XII was followed and everything was completed for the preparation of the district totals by the 5th March.

* * * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions.

* * * * *

(i) The total cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 21-15-5.

* * * * *

AMHERST DISTRICT.

(a) *Preparation of general register of villages or towns and of circle lists.*—* *

* * * * *

On receipt of Revenue Department No. 112-3C.—1, dated the 6th April, after carefully digesting its contents, Subdivisional Officers and Township Officers were summoned to headquarters and the preparation of the register discussed. After return to their respective charges the register was prepared, but before the register was accepted as satisfactory several more meetings took place and references had to be made to correct errors and omissions.

* * * * *

Village maps were prepared by Revenue Surveyors in the settled tract, and, as well as could be done, for the unsurveyed tract. * * *

Each Supervisor was provided with one and they had to see that in going round a village no house or building likely to be inhabited on the night of the Census was omitted from the map.

* * * * *

When the general register was completed an abstract was submitted to the Superintendent of Census.

The circle list was, before final adoption, subjected to much testing.

(b) *House-numbering*.—The date of commencement and completion in each case was as follows :—

Moulmein subdivision.

Commenced on the 30th November; completed on the 14th December.

Amherst subdivision.

Commenced on the 1st October as regards Wagaru and Bilugyun, on the 15th October as regards Zaya and Yelamaing; completed on the 15th November.

Kawkareik subdivision.

Commenced in October for synchronous and non-synchronous tracts; completed at the end of November for the former and the middle of December for the latter.

(c) *Agency employed*.—Eleven Charge Superintendents, 99 Supervisors, and 1,112 Enumerators.

As regards Charge Superintendents and Supervisors, they consisted of officials, Township Officers, Inspectors of Land Records, revenue surveyors, &c.; and for Enumerators, village headmen and ten-house *gaungs*; but when the latter were illiterate, then teachers and literate agriculturists, &c.

(d) *Preliminary enumeration*.—This commenced on the 15th January and was over by the 31st. The work done in testing was not only extensive but thorough.

* * * * *

(e) *Final enumeration*.—It is difficult to select, as all, except two or three, gave full satisfaction. Amongst those who deserve special mention are—

Charge Superintendents.

Maung Pe, Township Officer, Ataran.
Maung Shwe Thein, pensioned Police Inspector.
Maung Kauk, Headman, Kawkareik.
Maung Po Ka, Township Officer, Wagaru.

Supervisors.

Maung Tun Tha, Forest Ranger.
Maung Tun Aung } 1st class Constables.
Maung Shwe Than }
Maung Saik Te, Circle Thugyi.
Maung Kin, Kyonkadat.
Maung Auá Pan, of Budagôn.
Maung Ta Dut, Thugyi of Tagundaing.
Maung Po Hnya, Thugyi of Kalwi.
Maung Po Hein, of Kamamo.
Maung Po Kin, of Sebala.
Maung Tha E, Thugyi of Kado.
Maung Gyi, Thugyi of Kawtun.

Enumerators.

Muhammad Sultan, Clerk, Subdivisional Officer's Court, Kawkareik.

* * * * *

(f) *Preparation of the district, charge and circle summaries*.—The arrangements generally were as follows. On the morning following the final enumeration the Enumerators had to go to a selected "rendezvous," where they met their Supervisors, and checking was done. The Supervisors and Enumerators then met the Charge Superintendent, when checking was again gone through and the charge summaries prepared, and special messengers, arranged beforehand, employed to proceed with the figures to the Subdivisional Officer, who arranged that they should reach the hands of the Deputy Commissioner by wire. The result was, I was able to wire the district totals on the 6th.

* * * * *

(g) *The operations in non-synchronous tracts*.—Having settled upon the tract and receiving the approval of the Superintendent of Census, I was able to employ 43 police constables to assist as Enumerators in addition to others selected from literate villagers.

The Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were all, except four, Government servants.

The difficulties that had to be combated were more difficulties of communication, owing to the wild nature of the country in parts, and it was necessary to employ police.

The figures obtained may be regarded at any rate as approximately correct.

* * * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions and the attitude of the people was quite satisfactory.

* * * * *

(i) The total cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 407-10-6.

(j) I believe the results obtained are fairly correct.

* * * * *

In conclusion I beg to bring to notice the services rendered by Subdivisional Officer Maung Ngwe Kaing in checking the schedules and totals, which enabled me to get the figures in by the 6th March. He worked early and late and thoroughly.

* * * * *

From Commander G. A. ROSE, R.I.M., Port Officer, Moulmein, to the Deputy Commissioner, Amherst,—No. 2479-S.—34, dated the 15th March 1901.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of a copy of Census Circular No. 24 of 1901, and to submit my report in connection with the Census operations on the river which came under my orders.

(a) *The preparation of the circle list* necessitated no small amount of labour, as I had to obtain a sketch of the foreshore and demarcate same to avoid any mistakes about boundary limits on the Census night.

(b) *Boat-numbering*.—None was made, as boats had been numbered when taking out licenses and they are constantly moving about.

(c) The Port Officer was the Charge Superintendent.

* * * * *

(e) The work carried out by each Supervisor and Enumerator was to my satisfaction.

* * * * *

(f) The circle summaries, together with the charge summary, were sent to the President of the Moulmein Municipality on the morning of the 2nd and a supplementary one on the 5th March 1901, the S. S. *Maharani's* figures having only been received on the 4th afternoon.

* * * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions.

* * * * *

(i) The total cost in connection with the river Census is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Boat-hire	...	...	...
Cost of lamps	...	...	...
Cost of stores	...	...	...
Cost of ink-bottles	...	...	...
Cost of gharry-hire	...	...	...
	79	4	1

This was paid from the Port fund.

* * * * *

From Captain H. N. WARDE, Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy, to the Superintendent, Census Operations Burma,—No. 675-5C., dated the 25th March 1901.

IN compliance with Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to forward a brief report on the Census operations under the different heads called for.

(a) *The preparation of the general register of villages or towns and of the circle list*.—No special remark is necessary. The orders were duly carried out without any difficulty. The map was prepared by the Land Records Department.

(b) *House-numbering*.—The house-numbering commenced about the 15th October 1900 and was completed throughout most of the district by the 30th November. It was noticeable that the love of art in the Burmese character showed itself in the making of carved boards in places for the house numbers.

(c) *The agency employed*.—Seven Charge Superintendents (6 for the district and 1 for the town), 91 Supervisors, and 894 Enumerators were employed.

The Charge Superintendents for the district were all Myoòks and Inspectors of Land Records. The Circle Supervisors were mostly *taikthugyis*; some were village headmen, revenue surveyors, *taiksayes*, police sergeants, and Myoòks' clerks. The Enumerators were generally headmen, and ten-house *gaungs*, and respectable persons who could write and who were willing to take up the duty.

* * * * *

(d) *Preliminary enumeration*.—The enumeration was commenced on the 15th January 1901 and was completed in the first week of February. Much useful work was done in testing by the district officials.

* * * * *

(e) *The final enumeration.*—I consider the quality of the work performed was generally adequate. As to the Charge Superintendents, Maung Lu Han had the most important and populous, charge, namely, the town, and his work, which the Census Superintendent checked personally, is, I consider, worthy of special mention and praise. Of the other Charge Superintendents, Maung Tha Zan U, Maung Shwe Chaung, Maung Shwe Myu, and Maung Thein Maung, all deserve credit for the way they carried out their duties.

(f) *The preparation of district and charge summaries.*—These were prepared according to the orders and no serious hitch took place. * * *

(g) *The operations in non-synchronous areas. Central township.*—For the villages of Aungthawara, Ayu, Amya, and Sinbyudaing the enumeration was taken on the 29th December 1900 and completed on the 15th February 1901.

For the villages in the Kyauktwin and Kamaungthwè circles the enumeration commenced on the 1st January and was completed on the 15th February 1901.

South-eastern township.—For the non-synchronous villages in the South-eastern township the enumeration commenced on the 11th January and was completed on the 15th of the following month.

No special difficulty arose in the non-synchronous enumeration, intelligent officers being appointed as Enumerators for each charge.

(h) *Prosecutions under the Act.*—There were no prosecutions under the Act. * * *

(i) The total cost of the operations was Rs. 251-11-6.

(j) *The correctness or otherwise of the results obtained.*—As the work was carried out with care and properly supervised, it is, I think, fair to hold that the figures for this district are as correct as Census figures ordinarily are.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—These statistics show that from the year 1891 the births have largely outnumbered the deaths, the figures being 27,380 births as against 15,012 deaths, which is very satisfactory. * * *

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of my chief clerk Mr. Gallope's services. The Census has put a great deal of extra work on him, and he has worked loyally and indefatigably to ensure its success.

Maung Po Thein, who was appointed as special officer to check the figures, gave a good deal of his time to the work.

From D. Ross, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—
No. 245, dated the 25th March 1901.

As requested in your letter No. 223-51—C. O., dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to forward herewith a brief report on the Census operations generally in the Mergui district.

(a) *The preparation of the general register of villages or towns and of the circle list.*—This work was completed long before my time. It was carried out as directed in the instructions.

* * * * *

(b) *House-numbering.*—House-numbering commenced on the 1st October and was completed by the end of November.

* * * * *

(c) *The agency employed.*—Including the non-synchronous tracts we had eight Charge Superintendents, 39 Supervisors, and 543 Enumerators.

The Charge Superintendents were the Township Officers, and for the Selongs and the pearling fleet the work was entrusted to the late Mr. Clogstoun, District Superintendent of Police, and the *Akurwun* Maung U respectively.

The Supervisors were Revenue Surveyors and Inspectors where available, and in other places *taikthugyi* clerks, &c., were employed.

Enumerators were drawn from all classes.

* * * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration; work done in testing it, &c.*—The preliminary enumeration was completed in most places, though not in all, by the 15th February. It was finally completed everywhere by the 28th February.

* * * * *

(e) *The final enumeration.*—As regards the final enumeration there is little that I can usefully say, except that no pains were spared to make it a success, and both myself and my officers confidently expected to be able to despatch our telegram on the evening of the 5th March. The launch got back to Mergui on the 3rd, bringing the charge summaries from the Maliwun subdivision, the Bókpyin township, the Ye-e circle of Mergui township, and the Southern and Central Selongs. * * * I found that the Palaw totals were delayed for want of the results from the Tanyet-kayin circle (*Taikthugyi* Maung Kva Yon). * * *

The Township Officer of Palaw arrived on the 5th, but the Tanyet-kayin Supervisor did not produce his summary till late on the evening of the 8th.

* * * * *

For my officers I have nothing but praise. All the Township Officers, Revenue inspectors and surveyors worked well and took the most lively interest in their duties. *Taik-thugyis*, when employed, also did well. Mr. Carrapiett, Subdivisional Officer, Mergui, had much work to do and did it well. Mr. Gahan, Treasury Officer, had charge of the Municipality and Port Census. He was also charged with the checking and preparation of the district summary. His work was careful and good throughout and he did not spare himself any trouble.

The troublesome enumeration of the Selongs was carried out by the late Mr. R. P. Clogstoun, District Superintendent of Police, who made careful and successful plans.

* * * * *

The pearling fleet was successfully censused under the orders of the *Akunwun* Maung U.

Maung Maung, Township Officer of Bôkpyin, and Mr. D. L. Richardson respectively carried out the non-synchronous census of the Bôkpyin and Maliwun townships. I think that all the officers I have named, as well as Maung Ko, Township Officer, Mergui, Maung Shan Byu, Township Officer, Palaw, and Maung So, Township Officer, Tenasserim, are worthy of honourable mention.

* * * * *

(g) *The operations in non-synchronous areas.*—The non-synchronous areas were—

- (1) The Maliwun township.
- (2) The Lenya township.
- (3) The Pawut circle of the Tenasserim township.
- (4) The Selongs.

In Maliwun the enumeration was commenced on the 11th February and was completed on the 27th February. The villages from Hak-kok northward were enumerated by the Subdivisional Officer with the help of the Forest-guard, Maung San Dun; from Maliwun tin-mines to Victoria Point by M. A. Musaji, the Customs clerk; from Paluton-ton northwards along the sea-coast by Mr. Wakley, Subdivisional Police Officer, assisted by Sergeant Maung Ba Pe.

The Township Officer, Lenya, has not reported fully on the points referred to in the heading to this paragraph. He employed nine Enumerators. The work was commenced on the 1st February and was completed by the 19th. A severe epidemic of small-pox raged at the time of enumeration, the people fled into the jungles, and there was much trouble in finding some of them. The Pawut circle of Tenasserim was enumerated by the Myoök's second clerk. He commenced on the 4th February and had finished by the 24th. The enumeration of the Selongs was carried out by the late Mr. Clogstoun.

* * * * *

(h) *Prosecutions under the Act.*—There were no prosecutions. Some Chinese carpenters, probably from ignorance, were insolent to the Enumerator and their prosecution was proposed, but when I discovered that the Commissioner's sanction was necessary before a prosecution could be started the idea was abandoned.

* * * * *

(i) *The total actual cost of the operations.*—The actual amount of money spent and paid away in the district was Rs. 338-13-4.

From Captain S. L. APLIN, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1676-Census, dated the 18th March 1901.

WITH reference to Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to report as follows:—

(a) The preparation of the general register of villages and towns and of the circle lists was carried out in accordance with the instructions. The Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional Officers, and Township Officers verified a large number of entries.

(b) House-numbering commenced on different dates in different parts of the district, the earliest date being the 10th October. It was all completed before the end of November.

(c) *Agency employed (excluding Cantonments and Sudder bazaar).*—The total numbers were as follows:—

	Number.
Charge Superintendents	10
Supervisors	148
Enumerators	1,776

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 18th January and completed on the 10th February.

(e) *The final enumeration.*—All officers did their best to ensure accuracy and the prompt despatch of the final results to headquarters. The following officers, however, deserve special mention:—

Among the Subdivisional Officers Maung Tha No deserves special mention for the keen and intelligent interest he has taken in the operations from the commencement and for the

excellent arrangements he made for the prompt submission to headquarters of the summaries, &c., from the more distant parts of his subdivision. All the Charge Superintendents did excellent work, and it is difficult to select one in preference to another; but the following officers were specially noticeable for the pains they took to secure good results in their respective charges:—

Mr. Murray, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Myoök Maung Tha Mo.
Myoök Maung Ba Than.

In addition I would specially mention my Chief Clerk Maung Po Lun, who has from first to last rendered me the greatest assistance.

(f) The district, charge and circle summaries were prepared in accordance with the instructions. The arrangements made for the early submission of data for the provisional totals were most successful. Extensive use was made of the mounted police, who proved themselves most useful. Last Census part of the old Taingda township was treated as a non-synchronous area, but this year there were no special tracts. There was some danger of the figures for some of the more distant parts of the district not reaching the district headquarters in time for the district totals to be telegraphed to Rangoon and Calcutta before the 7th March, and, in case the arrangements made should prove defective, copies of the preliminary record were prepared for submission to headquarters. The arrangements made, however, did not fail in any single instance. Most of the circle summaries, &c., reached the district headquarters on Sunday, the 3rd March, and none (for the district) were later than Monday morning.

(g) *Non-synchronous areas*.—Nil.

(h) *Prosecutions*.—Nil.

The attitude of the people towards the operations was as a rule one of passive indifference. They did not give much assistance, but on the other hand did not create difficulties and, generally speaking, obeyed all the directions they received without murmur or complaint.

(i) The total cost of the operations, exclusive of the cost of forms, stationery, and the like supplied by the Census office, was Rs. 34-5-6.

* * * * *

(k) *Vital statistics*.—There have been no epidemics which affected the total population, and every year the births have been (except in 1894) far more numerous than the deaths. In spite of this the population for the district is some 10,284 less than when the last Census was taken. The reason for this is that at this season of the year large numbers of men from this district flock to the delta, where they can find remunerative employment as coolies. During the rains these men return to their homes.

(l) *Emigration and immigration*.—Beyond the temporary emigration to Lower Burma referred to in the last paragraph there has been little emigration from, or immigration into, this district.

From J. D. FRASER, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Pakōkku, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1093-C.—3, dated the 3rd April 1901.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to submit a report on the Census operations in this district.

(a) Each Township Officer prepared a list of villages for his township immediately after the issue of orders last May, and, had the exact position of these villages been known, there would have been no difficulty in at once dividing the township or charge into circles. Unfortunately there was no accurate map of the district in existence, numerous villages did not appear at all on the map, and it was quite impossible to distribute into circles: in other cases hamlets appeared on the map at improbable distances from their headman's village with other intervening hamlets and villages. It was essential to obtain a map showing the real position of all villages in the charge, and with this object each Township Officer was supplied with a 1-inch map of his charge with all known villages entered * * * to be brought up to date. The location of all villages and hamlets took a considerable time, and it was only at the beginning of November that the Deputy Commissioner was in a position to mark off each charge into circles.

* * * * *

(b) House-numbering was carried out in November. Some confusion occurred in Seikpyu township through the issue in September of separate instructions for numbering *thathameda* houses. * * *

(c) There are eight townships in the district and the Township Officer was appointed Charge Superintendent in each case. * * *. Supervisors and Enumerators were, with a few exceptions, village headmen. * * *. In all there were employed nine Charge Superintendents, 194 Circle Supervisors, and 2,245 Block Enumerators.

(d) Preliminary enumeration commenced at the middle of January and was generally completed by the 15th February. * * * I found an extreme reluctance to make a beginning on the printed forms; in Tilin township all the entries were first made on spare paper and were all checked by the Charge Superintendent before transfer to the printed forms.

(e) All the Charge Superintendents took a keen interest in their work.

(f) Maung Po Hla, Subdivisional Officer, Pakókku, was put in charge of the special work of preparation of the district summary.

The preliminary figures were adopted for the Gangaw, Tilin, Pasòk, and Seikpyu charges.

* * * * *

(h) There were no prosecutions; the attitude of the people was generally one of absolute indifference. In Pakókku town, I was told, some of the low class natives of India gave trouble by reluctance to answer questions.

(i) The total cost of the operations was Rs. 149-6-0, comprised as follows:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Cart and cooly hire, &c.	...	...	...	50	14	0
(2) Freight	...	...	...	1	0	0
(3) Travelling expenses	...	...	...	97	8	0

(j) It is possible that a few travellers escaped Census, but I should put the proportion as low as 1 per cent.

Census Report for the Minbu District by H. S. PRATT, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

(a) *General Register, Form A.*—The first 100 copies were received on the 17th April. On the 25th April a manuscript form of list of villages was sent to Subdivisional Officers with instructions for verification on the 7th June. General Register, Form A, with Census map and instructions, were sent to the Subdivisional Officers to verify and fill in omissions.

* * * * *

Census Circular No. 8 of 1900, regarding circle lists, was received on the 7th September. * * * Circle list forms were received on the 11th October 1900. Circle lists and maps were prepared and sent to the Subdivisional Officers, to be given to the Charge Superintendents, on the 20th October.

I consider it was a mistake to attempt to prepare the general register in the district office in the rough. Had the Subdivisional Officers been instructed to draw up the register for their subdivisions at first instead of being asked to revise an erroneous and in some cases misleading list, the preparation of the register would have been completed much earlier than it actually was and would probably not have had to be returned. * * *

(b) *House-numbering.* Circular No. 10 of 1900 and Chapter 7 of the Census Code were received on the 5th October 1900 and issued with instructions to Subdivisional Officers on the 18th October 1900. No difficulty was experienced in house-numbering as all houses had been numbered in 1899 for general purposes, and all that was necessary in most cases was to revise and re-arrange existing numbers.

The numbering of houses began in October and was completed in December.

* * * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—In the Sidòktaya township and in a large portion of the Salin township the preliminary Census was made roughly on *parabaiks* long before the receipt of the schedules, so that where this had been done, when the schedules came, the entries had merely to be copied into them and the preliminary Census was complete. This was also done in places in the Minbu subdivision.

* * * * *

The preliminary Census began in the rural tracts in the beginning of January and was completed about the middle of February.

* * * * *

(e) The final enumeration began on the 1st March at dusk and was completed before daybreak in all instances.

The Salin Municipal charge summary, circle summaries, and block abstracts and schedules were received at Minbu on the 3rd March. The charge summary for Salin township, north and south, came in on the 4th March and the 6th March; Minbu town, 7th March; Sagu, 7th March; Ngapè, 9th March; and Legaing, 10th March. It will be seen that the whole of the summaries in the Salin subdivision were received in Minbu before any for the Minbu subdivision. Even the figures for Sidòktaya, where arrangements for provisional totals, if necessary, had been made, were in good time. * * * Of Charge Superintendents by far the best work was done by Maung Aung Kho, Additional Township Officer, Salin, who was in charge of the operations for Salin town, and Maung Shwe Pôn, Land Record Inspec-

tor, Charge Superintendent, Sidôktaya. Maung Aung Kho threw himself, heart and soul, into his work, and both he and Maung Swe Pôn deserve great credit. Mr. Beale, Subdivisional Officer, Minbu, practically took the whole control of the Census of the Shwezettaw festival into his own hands and spared no trouble to secure the accuracy of the returns. Mr. Stirling, Executive Engineer, in charge of Irrigation Works at Aingma, rendered invaluable service in personally superintending the Census of the irrigation employés and their dependents.

* * * * *

(f) Mr. Beale, Subdivisional Officer, Minbu, was appointed special officer for the preparation of district charge totals.

The Minbu subdivision totals were all late and the Ngapè and Legaing charges kept the figures for the district waiting for an undue period.

There was absolutely no reason why the totals for all charges in the district should not have been in in time had the Charge Superintendents done their work efficiently from the commencement. All Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were supplied with cyclostyled copies of the form for summaries in addition to the printed form to prevent mistakes.

* * * * *

(g) No prosecutions were instituted under the Act. * * * The attitude of the people towards the operations generally was good, and I found every one asked willing to give assistance. The advocates in Salin gave great assistance and their services and those of their clerks were freely utilized.

* * * * *

(h) The total cost of the operations, so far as can be ascertained, is Rs. 12-14-0, contingent charges. * * *

(i) There is every reason to believe that the general results obtained give as correct an account of the population of the district on March 1st as can be obtained.

* * * * *

(j) There appears to have been a movement of agricultural labourers from Salin township to Lower Burma and a tendency to settle there permanently, but the data on this point are inadequate and I am unable to give any detailed information.

* * * * *

From H. G. BATTEN, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Magwe, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1168-4H., dated the 27th March 1901.

I HAVE the honour to report that I am submitting my Census schedules for this district, and, as requested in your Circular No. 24 of 1901, beg to make the following remarks on points noted:—

(a) The first intimation received regarding Census operations was the receipt of 100 forms of the general register of villages from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, on the 17th April 1900.

* * * * *

By the 20th of June the general register of villages was completed for the whole district and despatched to each Township Officer for check and for filling in names of persons suited to be appointed as Supervisors and Enumerators, and for the division of the villages into Census circles.

* * * * *

By the 11th of August all the registers were returned to this office and a Census map was prepared showing the distribution of charges and circles.

* * * * *

Circle lists.—The orders for the preparation of the circle lists were received on the 7th September and the preparation of the lists and circle maps was at once taken in hand, as also the appointment orders for Supervisors and Enumerators.

* * * * *

Register of towns.—Orders for its preparation were received on the 27th July, and the Superintendent, Government Printing, was asked by telegram to supply the necessary forms.

- (1) Magwe.
- (2) Taungdwingyi.
- (3) Yenangyaung.

On receipt, the necessary entries were made and the registers issued on the 8th August. On return from Charge Superintendents with the names of Supervisors and Enumerators selected and division into circles, maps were prepared and submitted to the Superintendent with abstract of General Towns Register on the 12th September.

Circle lists. Towns.—On the 15th October forms were received; they were duly prepared and distributed with maps and appointment orders for Supervisors and Enumerators on the 19th October.

(b) *House-numbering.*—The orders regarding this were received on the 8th October, though the circle lists had only been received on the 4th October, having been indented for on the 7th September. I, however, at once issued orders for the commencement of the house-numbering.

* * * * *

In Natmauk and Myothit the numbering was kept back till I had myself personally instructed the Supervisors and Enumerators, myself numbering certain villages in the presence of all concerned.

* * * * *

(c) *The agency employed.*—Charge Superintendents were the Township Officers, excepting the Agents, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, and Burma Oil Company, and Military Police, Magwe.

Supervisors were chiefly village headmen or Government employes, and Enumerators were chosen from amongst the sharpest men of the villages chosen by the Supervisors or Charge Superintendents.

* * * * *

On the whole I found that both Supervisors and Enumerators worked willingly and well, and that the result is more satisfactory than could have been expected from the material available.

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—This was considerably delayed owing to the non-receipt in sufficient time of forms and instructions and stationery.

The general schedules, front and back covers, and block lists were not received till the 2nd January 1901, though despatch was advised on the 19th December 1900.

* * * * *

The preliminary enumeration was ordered to be commenced on the 15th January.

* * * * *

The forms were distributed as soon as received, and Charge Superintendents were directed to allow of no delay in the forms reaching the hands of the Enumerators.

* * * * *

For future Censuses it would be advisable to arrange for the issue of ink in small bottles, the black in bottles of a shape common for sale in every bazaar, or better still, indelible ink pencils as used in the telegraphs, and the red ink in small narrow-necked bottles which could be suspended by a string to the Enumerator's jacket, the string being passed through the cork by which to extract the same.

* * * * *

I would also suggest that all orders and circulars and forms should be printed both in Burmese and English, and a sufficient number issued, so as to prevent the necessity of copies having to be made in district offices.

* * * * *

(e) *The final enumeration.*—The quality of the work performed has been on the whole very satisfactory, and I do not think that it will be found that the returns are unsatisfactory.

* * * * *

Thanks are specially due to Mr. Heald, I.C.S., Subdivisional Officer, Taungdwingyi, for his supervision of the work in the Taungdwingyi subdivision, and to Maung Po Sein, Township Officer, Taungdwingyi.

* * * * *

Maung Kyaw Kaing, Headquarters Myoök, Magwe, took special pains in supervising the work in Magwe town, and Maung Bo, Township Officer, Myingun, who had to take up the work after it was started in Myingun township, did extremely well.

I am indebted to Mr. Ameen, Agent, Burma Oil Company, Yenangyaung, for his assistance.

* * * * *

All Government clerks have had extra work thrown on them and have responded loyally. Mr. Robson, my Chief Clerk, who has had charge of the Census work generally, has given me very great assistance and has added much to the general efficiency by his supervision, and for this he has my best thanks, as also his assistants, Maung Po Han, Maung Khwet, and Maung Bo.

* * * * *

(f) *The preparation of the district, charge and circle summaries.*—Special arrangements were made for the early collection of the charge and circle summaries. Charge Superintendents waited at convenient centres, and the circle summaries were collected and sent in by mounted messengers. The totals from Natmauk and Myothit were sent in by special messengers to the Subdivisional Officer, Taungdwingyi, who wired totals for his subdivision generally.

The totals from Yenangyaung were wired direct, and the totals for Magwe town and township and Myingun township were received direct.

* * * * *

I was able to submit my district totals, excepting the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rangoon, and to the Census Commissioner, Calcutta, by the afternoon of the 4th March, and next day was able to wire the complete total.

* * * * *

(g) *The operations in non-synchronous areas.*—There were no non-synchronous areas, and the whole final enumeration was practically completed on the night of the 1st March.

(h) *Prosecutions under the Act.*—There were no prosecutions necessary and the attitude of the people towards the operations was friendly and showed a certain amount of apathetic curiosity.

* * * * *

(i) *The total actual cost of the operations.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 157-10-0 for the whole district.

* * * * *

(j) *The correctness or otherwise of the results obtained.*—I would note that, as far as possible, I myself did what I could to push on and check the Census operations.

* * * * *

As far as my own experience goes, and this being my fourth Census, I consider the work has been very satisfactory.

* * * * *

The district total is an increase of 27,000 over the returns of 1891, and, in my opinion, this is about what the increase has been.

* * * * *

(k) *Vital statistics.*—During the decade there has been only one serious outbreak of cholera.

* * * * *

There is no registration of births in this district except within the municipal limits of Taungdwingyi, and the registration of deaths only commenced in April 1899.

(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—During the past 10 years there has been a constant emigration and immigration throughout the district, but chiefly in the Taungdwingyi subdivision.

* * * * *

From Major W. A. W. STRICKLAND, Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 2273-1C., dated the 6th May 1901.

WITH reference to Census Department Circular No. 24, dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to report as follows on the Census operations in this district.

(a) *The general village registers and circle lists.*—These were prepared at Mandalay at the office of the Superintendent of Land Records and sent to Subdivisional Officers for check and return, and finally distributed to Charge Superintendents between the 7th and 13th November 1900, with full instructions in detail for their guidance, explaining the nature and importance of the work devolving on each of them.

(b) *House-numbering.*—The following table gives the date of commencement and completion of the house-numbering both in the town and district.

* * * * *

Charge.	Date of commencement.	Date of completion.
Mandalay Town, north	27th November 1900	4th December 1900.
Mandalay Town, south	27th November 1900	21st December 1900.
Mandalay Town, east	27th November 1900	4th December 1900.
Mandalay Town, west	25th November 1900	23rd December 1900.
Mandalay Cantonments	1st December 1900	17th December 1900.
Maymyo-subdivision	13th September 1900	28th October 1900.
Amarapura subdivision	17th November 1900	20th November 1900.
Madaya subdivision	8th December 1900	31st December 1900.

* * * * *

(c) *Agency employed.*—The Charge Superintendents in Mandalay were the Eastern and Western Subdivisional Officers, the *Akunwon* of the Deputy Commissioner's office, the Registrar of Town Lots, and the Cantonment Magistrate (for the civil portion of the Cantonments). Captain R. J. Savi of the 30th M. I. (5th Burma Battalion) was the Charge Superintendent of the Military portion of the Cantonment.

In this district Township Officers were appointed Charge Superintendents.

The Supervisors and Enumerators were Government clerks, thugyis, revenue surveyors, village thugyis, thugyis' clerks, cultivators, traders, and villagers.

* * * * *

(d) *Preliminary enumeration.*—The following table gives the dates of the commencement and completion of the preliminary enumeration:—

Station or subdivision.	Date of commencement.	Date of completion.
Mandalay Town	1st February 1901 ...	22nd February 1901.
Mandalay Cantonments	2nd February 1901 ...	15th February 1901.
Maymyo	20th January 1901 ...	20th February 1901.
Amarapura	1st February 1901 ...	21st February 1901.
Madaya	1st February 1901 ...	25th February 1901.

In the rural tracts of the Amarapura subdivision the preliminary enumeration commenced on the 15th January and was completed on the 20th February.

* * * * *

With regard to the enumeration in the district some trouble was experienced in the Maymyo and Amarapura subdivisions. In the former difficulties arose when Burman Enumerators had to enumerate natives of India. There was trouble in getting entries at all and, when obtained, the data as regards race, religion, and birth-place were invariably wrong. The Charge Superintendents were unable to correct these errors and the Subdivisional Officer and his Clerk had therefore to question each native of India personally to obtain accurate information. Even those Enumerators who were themselves Natives of India had to be closely supervised to ensure accuracy. Apart from this the only other difficulty that presented itself was in filling up the occupation columns of the schedules; this was unfortunately increased by the mistranslation of a circular which directed Enumerators to enter the household occupation of women and children. In many enumeration books this column had to be entirely re-written.

* * * * *

(e) *Final enumeration.*—I am of opinion that the Census operations of this district were carried out in a most satisfactory manner. * * * I do not think better results could have been obtained had a specially paid staff been employed. I attach a separate list giving the names of those who have been selected for special commendation and trust that their good work will be suitably noticed.

(f) *Preparation of district, charge and circle summaries.*—In Mandalay the schedules were checked on the morning of the 2nd March by all Charge Superintendents and Supervisors and the circle and charge summaries prepared and completed on the 3rd.

In the district the following procedure was adopted:—

In the Maymyo subdivision all Enumerators were ordered to take in their enumeration books to the Supervisor's headquarters as soon as the final enumeration had been completed. * * * The summaries and schedule books were then brought into the township headquarters on the morning of the 2nd March, and the final checking and totalling carried out. They were then sent on to the subdivisional headquarters, where they were scrutinized closely by the Subdivisional Officer and then sent on to Mandalay, where they arrived at noon on the 3rd March. * * *

In the Madaya and Amarapura subdivisions no special measures were adopted; the returns of these subdivisions were promptly dealt with by the Subdivisional Officers, by whom they were carefully checked and despatched to Mandalay, where they were received at noon on the 3rd March.

(g) *Operations in non-synchronous areas.*—There were no non-synchronous areas in this district.

(h) *Prosecutions under the Act.*—There were no prosecutions under the Census Act. The people appeared to be indifferent as regards the operations. * * *

(i) *Total cost of operations.*—The total cost of the operations, excluding petty contingent charges, amounts to Rs. 177-0-8. * * *

(j) *Correctness of the returns.*—I have no reason to doubt that the work has been thoroughly and well done and that the results obtained are correct.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—There have been no epidemics of such a nature as to cause a material and noticeable decrease in the population prevalent in this district during the last decade.

* * * * *

(1) *Emigration and immigration.*—No details can be furnished in this connection. The percentage of natives of India in this district, especially in the town of Mandalay, has vastly increased during the past decade, but there appear to be very few who come here to settle permanently. Those that are here are merely birds of passage. * * *

List of Census officers and others selected for special commendation in the Mandalay district.

Name.	Occupation.	Remarks.
<i>Mandalay.</i>		
Maung Tha Nyo ...	... <i>Akunwun</i> , Deputy Commissioner's office.	
Maung Po Ni ...	... Western Subdivisional Officer.	
Maung Chit Maung ...	... First Revenue Writer, Deputy Commissioner's office.	
Maung Ba Thin ...	... Stamp Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office.	
Maung Po Chit ...	... Second Judicial Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's office.	
Maung Khin ...	... <i>Ayat Luyi</i> of Pogyikyethaye quarter.	
Maung Ngwe Bu ...	... <i>Ayat Luyi</i> of Megageri quarter.	
Maung Kywe ...	... Head Clerk, Western Subdivisional Officer's office.	
Maung Tha Dun ...	... <i>Ayat Luyi</i> of Aungnanyeiktha quarter.	
Maung Myaing ...	... <i>Ayat Luyi</i> of Aungnanyeiktha quarter, west.	
Maung So ...	... <i>Ayat Luyi</i> of Aungnanyeiktha quarter, centre.	
Maung Cassim ...	... <i>Ayat Luyi</i> of Aungnanyeiktha quarter, centre.	
<i>Maymyo.</i>		
Maung Po Yit ...	... Second Clerk, Subdivisional Officer's office.	
Maung Po ...	... Thugyi of Maymyo.	
<i>Pyintha.</i>		
Maung Po Tok ...	... Township Officer.	
<i>Amarapura.</i>		
Maung Su ...	... Head Clerk, Subdivisional Officer's office.	
Maung Tun Le ...	... Second Clerk, Township Officer's office.	
Maung Lu Gyi ...	... Head Clerk, Township Officer's office.	
Maung Myat Min ...	... Revenue Surveyor.	
Maung San Nyun ...	... Second Clerk, Subdivisional Officer's office.	
Maung Hla ...	... Apprentice Clerk, Subdivisional Officer's office.	
Maung Sè ...	... Apprentice Clerk, Township Officer's office.	
<i>Madaya.</i>		
Maung Thin ...	... Township Officer, Madaya.	
Maung Swe ...	... Revenue Surveyor.	
Maung Thaik ...	... Revenue Surveyor.	
Maung Po Tu ...	... Head Clerk, Subdivisional Officer's office.	
Maung Ba Gyi ...	... Revenue Surveyor.	
Maung Tha Dök ...	... Revenue Surveyor.	
<i>Patheingyi.</i>		
Maung Paw U ...	... Revenue Surveyor.	
Maung Thaug ...	... Revenue Surveyor.	
Maung Tu ...	... Revenue Surveyor.	
Maung Gale ...	... Township Officer.	

From N. G. CHOLMELBY, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 380-41, dated the 28th March 1901.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to submit a brief report on the operations connected with the Census in this district.

* * * * *

The district was divided into four charges, comprising Bhamo town, the subdivisions of Bhamo, Shwegu, and the Kachin Hill Tracts. The latter, which at the time of the previous Census were estimated merely, were now treated as non-synchronous areas and were under the superintendence of Mr. Rae, the Officer in charge of the Kachin Hill Tracts. The Bhamo and Shwegu charges fell to the care of their respective Subdivisional Officers, Mr. Skinner and, for Shwegu, Mr. Scott and Maung Sein Yo, the latter taking over a fortnight only before the Census. Mr. Skinner was only relieved of his treasury work in January, before which time he was unable to visit his charge. It will be seen, therefore, that the whole district, and each subdivision individually suffered from changes of officers at a critical time, which necessarily hampered the work. The chief difficulty to be overcome, however, lay in the difficulty of obtaining intelligent literate Enumerators. The Supervisors were almost all officials and thugyis, the former predominating, and the Enumerators almost all thugyis.

(a) The preparation of the general register of villages or towns and the circle lists was completed for the rural areas by the middle of July, and for the town of Bhamo by the middle of September.

* * * * *

(b) House-numbering commenced in Bhamo in October and was finished by the end of November. In Shwegu it commenced in the beginning of November and finished during the same month.

* * * * *

(c) The total number of Charge Superintendents for the synchronous tracts was three, of Supervisors 41, and of Enumerators 324; of Supervisors 13 were clerks, seven were police officers, nine were village headmen, and the remainder various officials, such as district surveyor, Veterinary Assistant, *bazaar-gaung*, &c. The Enumerators were nearly all thugyis and *akwetóks*. The Charge Superintendents were two Myoóks for the rural area, and the Subdivisional Officer, Bhamo, for the town. The operations generally were in charge of Mr. Skinner, the Subdivisional Officer, Bhamo.

(d) Great delay occurred in supplying printed schedule forms to the district, owing apparently to the non-synchronous tracts having absorbed the entire provision for the district. The result was that the preliminary enumeration did not start till the 7th February, and was only completed on the 24th of that month. Considerable preliminary work had, however, been done on manuscript forms.

(e) The greater part of the Supervisors did their work well and showed interest. The Bhamo Myoók, Maung Tun Gywe, the Shwegu Myoók, Maung Pyu, and the Subdivisional Officer, Shwegu, Maung Sein Yo, worked very well indeed, and Mr. Skinner, Subdivisional Officer, Bhamo, who supervised the whole operation, deserves high commendation.

(f) No special arrangements had to be made for the early submission of data for the provisional totals, but Subdivisional Officers and Township Officers had to work day and night to get the schedules properly checked in time.

(g) The non-synchronous and estimated areas formed about two-fifths of the total population of the district, 31,000 out of 79,000, but the estimated portion only amounted to some 1,500, and this was due to a mistake. The enumeration was conducted by seven special clerks, four of whom were half-educated Kachins, one a Shan clerk to the Civil Officer, Sinlum, and two Burmans. These went round either with the Civil Officer or with the *taungóks* as they collected the tribute, and enumerated as well as they could. Operations commenced on the 1st December and finished by the 20th February. The Kachins at first viewed the whole thing with grave distrust as a thinly veiled attempt on the part of Government to extort more tribute out of them, but they ended by submitting to it without active opposition, though they never liked it much. The Enumerators all returned safely, bringing their schedules with them by the middle of February, with the exception of one Laby Naw, a Christian Kachin of Mr. Roberts' fold, who, after starting forth, completely disappeared, except for vague rumours that he had been heard of in various places preaching the Gospel. He eventually, on the 27th February, turned up, having enumerated less than half his circle, and being sent out again did not return till the middle of March. The result was that 49 villages had to be estimated.

* * * * *

(h) and (i) There were no prosecutions under the Act, and the attitude of the people was quite passive, except as mentioned above in the non-synchronous tracts. The total cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 1,209-6-1.

(j) The results obtained in the synchronous area ought to be within a very small percentage of correctness; as pointed out above, the same cannot be said of the non-synchronous area.

(k) No vital statistics are kept. No epidemics affecting the total population have occurred in the last 10 years.

(l) A steady tide of immigration has been setting into the district during the last few years from the Chinese Shan States, especially from Móngwa and Santa, which are overcrowded and troubled by internal dissension. These States are peopled by a race consisting of Chinese blood grafted on a Shan stock, as the people of Bhamo district consist of Burmese blood grafted on a Shan stock. The former produces a much finer result. There is already a movement of Chinese and Shan State Shans into the small piece of country, called the triangle, which the late delimitation of the Frontier brought under our control, and this will continue until the tract is filled.

* * * * *

From Captain E. C. TOWNSEND, Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma — No. 899-14G., dated the 1st April 1901.

IN reply to your Census Department No. 223-51 C.O., dated the 18th January 1901, I have the honour to submit the following report on Census operations in this district:—

(a) Instructions for the preparation of the general register of villages were issued on the 21st April 1900. * * * The registers were ready in this office on the 17th June. The circle lists were prepared and issued with maps on the 4th November.

(b) *House-numbering* commenced on the 1st November and was practically completed by the 25th December with the exception of the Jade Mines and Ruby Mines. Here the mining season does not commence until towards the end of December and, as new huts continue to be added until well on in March, the numbering did not commence until January and continued until the night of the Census. In Kamaing town itself several new houses had to be numbered after the preliminary enumeration. The material most generally used was lime or charcoal mixed with kerosene oil and this was found to be effective.

(c) *The agency employed.*—There were four Charge Superintendents. * * *

Of the 22 Supervisors five were Military Officers (for the Military Police and the 5th Burma Regiment), one an Assistant Engineer of the Burma Railways, and the rest *kayaingóks*, clerks, assistant school teachers, and one Deputy Forest Ranger. * * *

Two hundred and six Enumerators were employed; 32 were Native Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Military Police and 5th Burma Infantry, and the remainder were village headmen assisted by their clerks. * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—In most parts of the district this commenced on the 15th January and was completed by the end of that month.

* * * * *

I personally tested the preliminary enumeration in nearly all the villages round Lake Indawgyi and at Kamaing and Nanyaseik in the beginning of February, but was unable to visit any other synchronous tracts in the district.

(e) The Charge Superintendents remained at Myitkyina, Mogaung, and Kamaing respectively on the night of the Census and, assisted by every available clerk, supervised the Enumerators in the final enumeration. * * * It is difficult to choose any for special mention, but the following did the lion's share of the work:—

Maung Po Maung, Subdivisional Officer and Township Officer, Myitkyina.

Maung Myat Tha Gyaw, T.D.M., Township Officer, Mogaung.

* * * * *

Maung Maung, Itinerant Teacher, Maung Shwe Tun U, Assistant Teacher, Mogaung, and Maung On, Clerk in the Subdivisional Officer's office, Myitkyina, made themselves extremely useful.

Among the Enumerators Maung Baw, of Nanyaseik (Ruby Mines), and Maung Paw, of Zigôn, Kamaing, are specially mentioned by Charge Superintendents. My thanks are also due to Captain A. G. Crocker, Assistant Commandant, for the trouble he took over the Census of the Military Police.

* * * * *

With the exception of the Jade Mines circle none of the preliminary summaries were used in compiling the district summaries, as all the other final summaries were received in this office by the morning of the 5th March and the telegrams to the Census Commissioner, Calcutta, and Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma, were despatched that afternoon. * * *

(g) *Operations in non-synchronous tracts.*—These tracts comprised the following:—

(a) The Kachin and Shan-Chinese villages which are for the purposes of revenue under *myothugyis* in the Myitkyina township.

(b) The Sinbo Hill tracts, in the Myitkyina township, from which tribute is paid through the Sinbo *Kayaingók*.

(c) The Kachin Hill Tracts in the Mogaung township.

(d) The Kachin Hill Tracts in the Kamaing township.

In (a) the Shan-Burman *myothugyis* were Enumerators, but in the other non-synchronous tracts special paid Enumerators had to be appointed.

* * * * *

In addition to this each Kachin *Duwa* (or superior headman) was paid Re. 1 per village for going round with the Enumerators to assist them and see that they came to no harm. As Kachin headmen receive no remuneration from Government, it was thought advisable to pay them for the extra trouble thus involved. The sum thus expended was Rs. 288. In the Mogaung subdivision this enumeration began on the 1st February and, with the exception of very distant circles, the schedules were received by the Subdivisional Officer by the 25th February. None were submitted before the 20th. The schedules from the Kadôn Tract on the northern border were not handed in to the Township Officer until the 27th, those from the Jade Mines Kachin Tracts until the 26th February, and those from Lama (on the north-western border) until the 4th March. It appears that the Kansi *Duwa* was to blame for delaying the last two.

In the Sinbo Hill Tracts of the Myitkyina subdivision * * * the enumeration was not commenced until the 5th February and was completed in the different circles on the 14th, 19th, 20th, and 23rd respectively.

* * * * *

In the Kamaing township the Kachins were at first suspicious, but soon overcame this feeling, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner reports that the totals are fairly accurate and the result of the Census much more satisfactory than he thought possible. In the Mogaung township the *Duwas* gave every assistance and there was no trouble anywhere. * * *

The purely Kachin Hill Tracts on the east of the Irrawaddy were treated as "excluded" tracts and the population estimated only. The people here are much less civilized than in other parts of the Kachin Hills in this district, the villages are at greater distances from Shan villages and travelling is more difficult, and it was not possible to obtain Enumerators who could be relied on to fill in the ordinary schedules with any degree of accuracy. The work had therefore to be left to the Civil Officers, Sadôn and Sima, who were directed to prepare lists giving the number of males and females of each tribe (according to the list given on page viii, Appendix A, Volume IX, Census of 1891). This work was commenced towards the end of December and completed a few days before the end of February. * * *

(j) There were no prosecutions under the Census Act. Generally speaking the attitude of the people towards the operations was one of utter indifference, but they willingly gave assistance when called on.

(i) The total cost of Census operations in the Myitkyina district has been Rs. 1,151-6-0. * * *. In synchronous tracts, each step of the operations was punctually and carefully carried out. Full provision was made for the ~~Census of travellers, &c.~~

(k) No vital statistics are recorded in this district. There have been no epidemics during the past ten years.

* * * * *

(l) *Immigration.*—There has been considerable immigration into this district since the last Census. This commenced with the construction of the Railway about five years ago. On this work a large number of men were of course employed. The majority were Uriyas and Chinese-Shans; of the former a few have settled as cultivators near Mogaung. * * *

Myitkyina town, 466 houses.—The original Shan-Burman population has not increased and only a few Burmans from the lower districts have settled here. The population consists of a medley of Surati, Bengali, and Punjabi petty traders and shopkeepers and a few Hindu-stani cultivators.

* * * * *

Kamaing, which might now almost be called a town, has increased from some 50 to nearly 250 houses in the past five years.

The increase of population at Mogaung has been slight only and is of the same description as that at Kamaing. * * *

There is no doubt that the population in this neighbourhood would have been much greater than it is, had it not been well known that the Railway Company is incapable of carrying away the paddy which is even now produced. * * *. The high freights and the unsatisfactory running of the Railway is distinctly retarding progress in this district.

* * * * *

From B. HOUGHTON, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Katha, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 865-5-D., dated the 16th March 1901.

IN accordance with your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to submit a report on the Census operations in this district.

(a) *General register of villages.*—Orders were given for the preparation of this immediately on receipt of Revenue Secretary's letter No. 112-3C.—1, dated the 6th April 1900 (received on the 27th April 1900), but it was not finally completed till the middle of October, the delay being due to the Kawlin and Pinlèbu Myoòks.

The circle lists and maps were taken in hand immediately after and were completed on the 19th November. The preparation of the maps caused some delay.

* * * * *

(b) Although the house-numbering was postponed till the 15th December in order to avoid confusion with the *thathameda* house-numbers, some little confusion did arise between the two, but this was soon obviated by the Inspecting Officers. * * *. The house-numbering was completed on the 1st January. The house lists were received on the 13th November and distributed on the 15th November.

(c) There were in all 10 Charge Superintendents, who were mostly the Myoòks of the townships concerned. * * *. There were 172 Supervisors. These consisted for the most part of revenue Surveyors, clerks, *myothugyis*, and selected thugyis. The Enumerators numbered about 1,884, and consisted of thugyis, *gaungs*, and villagers selected for their intelligence and education.

* * * * *

(d) The first batch of schedules was received on the 20th December and distributed the same day.

With some exceptions, the Enumerators and Supervisors did their best according to their lights, but it may be safely said that practically every mistake possible was made. The schedules for natives of India gave the most trouble, even educated Burmans being ignorant of the geography and ethnology of that country. I accordingly issued a short circular explaining matters as regards religion, race, and district (zillah). The Chinese were, with the approval of the Census Superintendent, entered as "Nat" by religion, though their real religion is ancestor worship. There is, however, no word for the latter in Burmese.

The question of below what age people should be considered as workers gave some trouble and caused a good many corrections. The mistake in the Burmese corrigendum on the subject of women and children, with domestic occupations only, caused also a similar result.

On the subject of occupation it may be mentioned that one thugyi, who was determined that every person should have *some* occupation entered against him, showed all infants as "suckling." This same thugyi entered a child not yet born in his lists, and showed it as a girl. On being questioned he said that the child would be born before the 1st March. So it was, but it turned out to be twins.

* * * * *

(e) The final enumeration went off without a hitch on the night of 1st March, the various Charge Superintendents helping chiefly in their headquarter towns.

Special arrangements were made for checking carts on the Wuntho-Pinlèbu road and boats on the Irrawaddy.

* * * * *

The best work as regards the Census was done by the three Subdivisional Officers, but the Myoòks of Mawlu and Tigyaing (Maung Shwe Po and Maung Kyaw Dun) were also zealous and painstaking. The office work was expeditiously and well done by my Chief Clerk, Mr. Turner.

(f) The preparation of the district, charge and circle summaries was carried out in accordance with instructions.

* * * * *

The entire district total was ready for telegraphing early on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

* * * * *

(g) The Kachin Hills were on this occasion enumerated for the first time (non-synchronously). Three Shans who could talk Kachin and write Burmese were employed on the work for two months in all (January and February). They were supervised by the Civil Officer, Mr. Jennings, Subdivisional Police Officer, Katha, who was on tour in the hills at the time. The work was easily done in the allotted time.

* * * * *

(h) No prosecutions were found necessary under the Census Act.

In a few places the people thought that the Census was a step towards further taxation. The attitude of the people as a whole, however, towards the Census was one of indifference.

* * * * *

The total actual cost of the operations may be put down as Rs. 259-13-6.

(j) The result of the Census may, I think, be accepted as accurate. A few units may have escaped enumeration here and there, but their total would be microscopical.

(k) Vital statistics are not collected in this district.

(l) There has been a fair amount of immigration into this district during the past 10 years, but not so much as might have been expected if one considers the large areas of land available for cultivation. The reason for this is that the climate is unsuitable for most people from the more southerly districts. Population is increasing most rapidly along the Railway line and least so in the land-locked area in the west of the district and along the Irrawaddy. In the latter case the high rates and fares charged by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, which has a monopoly of the river, prevent an extension of trade except in the more valuable kinds of merchandise. In the case of the Kachins the movement is from the north to the south.

From C. C. T. CHAPMAN, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines District, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 647G-1-D., dated the 30th March 1901.

* I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in your Circular No. 24 of 1901.

* * * * *

APPENDICES.

Brief report on the Census operations in the Ruby Mines district.

There were, for the Census of 1901, three townships for synchronous enumeration and these were allotted to three Charge Superintendents.

(a) The preparation of the general register of villages was commenced in July last. I found, on taking over charge of the district towards the close of October, that it had practically been completed, but, owing to the nomadic habits of the Palaungs, and Lisaws of Charge No. III, many alterations had to be made and consequently the preparation of the circle lists was delayed, and they were not finally distributed until the third week in November.

(b) House-numbering was commenced and completed in the month of December. In the town of Mogök the date of completion was the 28th of that month.

(c) The following table shows the agency employed :—

Charge No.	Superintendents.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.
I	1	7	88
II	1	7	68
III	1	21	157

(d) Owing to the main supply of general schedules, covers, &c., going astray the preliminary enumeration in these three charges had to be done on manuscript forms and the fact that Enumerators and others did not hesitate to dip their hands into their pockets to purchase the necessary paper, which, like everything else in the Mogök district, is an expensive commodity, speaks well for the keenness displayed by all hands.

In rural areas the preliminary enumeration was commenced about the end of January and completed in Charge No. III in about a week, in the other two charges by the middle of February. In the town of Mogök it was thought better, owing to the large number of persons who come to and leave the town daily, to defer the preliminary enumeration to as late a date as possible. It was commenced on the 20th of February, the entries were tested, as made, by reliable officers, and all was ready on the 28th February for the final enumeration. In Charges I and II * * * the work was ably carried on by Myoöks Maung Po Kin and Maung Kyaw Zaw and the Subdivisional Police Officer of Tagaung, Mr. Nicholson, to whom my thanks are due for the assistance he gave in checking.

(e) Amongst Charge Superintendents Mr. H. L. Stevenson, I.C.S., was indefatigable and it is owing entirely to his personal and unsparing efforts that the figures obtained in his extremely difficult charge are as nearly accurate, I feel certain, as they well could be. He was ably assisted by all his Supervisors, and has specially brought to notice the services of Maung Po Maung, *Myothugyi* of Mogök, and Maung Htin, *Thugyi* of Kyatpyin.

In Charges I and II Myoök Maung Po Kin rendered especially good service. He worked hard and successfully until relieved a few days before the final enumeration by Myoök Maung Po Hnit, T.D.M. This latter officer * * * did most valuable work.

(f) The circle and charge summaries of the areas non-synchronously censused reached me on the last day of February, those of Charges I and III on the 4th and 5th of March respectively.

As reported in my letter No. 105G.-1—D., of the 12th January, arrangements were made for the despatch from Charge II of the charge and circle summaries based on the preliminary enumeration, in time to enable me to include the figures in my provisional totals. The Charge Superintendent, however, by wiring from Tigyaing was able to give me the totals of the final enumeration by the 3rd of March and consequently the figures wired by me to the Superintendent, Census Operations, on the 6th were the final ones for the whole district.

(g) The areas non-synchronously censused were the Momeik State and the Kachin Hill Tracts, commonly known as the Kodaung. The State was divided into two circles and in these the Census was superintended by the Subdivisional Officer, Maung Cho, and the Township Officer, Maung Myat Thin. In the early days of the preparations for the taking of the Census it was thought that it would be necessary to employ two paid assistants to assist these two officers, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem each, and sanction was obtained to do so. Subsequently it was found, thanks to the cordial assistance rendered by the police, that their services were not required, and the Census, which I believe to have been a very thorough and accurate one, was taken without a hitch and without any extraneous assistance. It was commenced on the 16th of January and completed by the 2nd of the succeeding month. Much credit is due to the Subdivisional and Township Officers.

In the Kodaung, peopled entirely by illiterate Kachins and Palaungs, the non-synchronous Census was conducted by the Civil Officer, Mr. Walter, Extra Assistant Commissioner. It was commenced on the 4th of January and completed by the 25th of February.

* * * * *

(h) In the areas non-synchronously censused, with the exception of a slight difficulty experienced at the start with the Palaungs, the attitude of the people towards the operations was all that could be desired. They readily gave all the information required. In the areas synchronously censused the same may be said of the attitude of the people generally.

The Lisaws in Charge No. III were inclined at first, like the Palaungs of the Kodaung, to look on the proceedings with suspicion, smelling fresh taxation in the lists, and the Maingtha coolies, of whom large numbers are employed in the Ruby Mines at Mogòk and on the Ruby Mines road, were also actuated by the same unworthy motive. Apart from these the conduct of the people was exemplary.

* * * * *

It was not found necessary to resort to proceedings under the Act.

(i) and (j) The total cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 291-11-0, and I have no hesitation in saying that a very accurate estimate of the population of this district, as it stood on the 1st of March, has been obtained.

(k) Vital statistics are not registered.

* * * * *

(l) With the exception of that of Charge No. III, the population of the district may be said to be fairly stationary.

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From Captain O. J. OBBARD, Deputy Commissioner, Shwebo, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1387-6C., dated the 14th May 1901.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to report on the Census operations of this district as follows:—

(a) The preparation of the general list of villages in Form Appendix A was undertaken and completed about the end of May last. The number of houses as given in column 3 was not in the first instant correct, as the numbers were taken from the headman's *thathameda* lists; so when the actual numbering of houses was completed it was found that the number of houses in almost every village exceeded the numbers as shown in the village registers. * * * I would suggest that in future the instructions for numbering of houses should be issued at a very early stage and that the village headmen be made responsible for carrying out the numbering of all houses in their charges. * * * The Supervisors and Enumerators would, of course, when appointed, check and correct the original numbering of the houses. * * *

(b) The numbering of houses commenced about the 15th October and was completed by the 15th November. No difficulty was experienced in numbering the houses, and on the whole it was carefully undertaken.

(c) There were 10 Charge Superintendents, 212 Supervisors, and 2,084 Enumerators employed in the whole district.

The Township Officers were the Charge Superintendents in their townships. The two latter were drawn from clerks, surveyors, village headmen, and others who were able to read and write.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced about the 20th January and was completed about the middle of February. As a rule most of the Enumerators took the precaution of making the original record on blank paper or *parabaiks*, and after they were inspected by the Supervisors and in many cases by the Charge Superintendents the entries were then recorded in the printed schedules.

* * * * *

(e) The final enumeration was strictly carried out on the night of the 1st March between 7 P.M. and midnight. The work was on the whole intelligently done, as the Enumerators and Supervisors had been carefully instructed in the work.

I would bring specially to notice the good work performed by Shaik Safdar Hussain. He was on the 7th March 1901 placed in charge of the Census operations in the Shwebo subdivision, where, owing to neglect of orders about distribution of schedules &c., the arrangements had fallen into great confusion. It is largely due to his energy that satisfactory arrangements had been made before the date of the final enumeration.

Maung On Gaing, Subdivisional Officer, Kanbalu, also did very good work. * *

* Maung Po Than, Kanbalu Myoòk, also took great pains with the Census arrangements in his township, which were very complete and well arranged.

(f) The circle summaries were prepared by Supervisors in the presence of the Charge Superintendents and from their lists the charge summaries were made up by the Charge Superintendents themselves. All Supervisors had orders to bring their schedules to a convenient centre of the township, where the Township Officer had arranged to meet them on the 3rd March. For distant and outlying circles preliminary summaries had been prepared, but it was not found necessary in any instance to make use of them, as all Supervisors arrived with their schedules in time to have the final figures incorporated in the charge summaries. By the 5th March all schedule books, together with circle and charge summaries, reached the district office, and on the 6th March the provisional totals were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner, Calcutta, as well as to the Superintendent, Census, Rangoon.

* * * * *

(h) No prosecutions were instituted. The people were more or less prepared for the operations and no difficulties of any kind were offered.

(i) The total cost of the operations in this district amounted to Rs. 354.

(j) Judging from the number of books examined personally by myself and the Subdivisional and Township Officers, there is every reason to suppose that fairly accurate results have been obtained.

(k) I do not think that emigration or immigration has been going on to any great extent in this district.

* * * * *

From T. J. METCALFE, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 624-3M.M., dated the 20th March 1901.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901, to submit the following brief report on the Census operations of 1901:—

(a) There was a little difficulty experienced in the preparation of the general register of villages or towns, as, owing to the houses not having been numbered, many were found to have been omitted, and in many cases the number of houses were found to have been taken from the last *thathameda* assessment-roll. It would simplify matters at the next Census if, in Upper Burma, the numbering of the houses was carried out simultaneously with the preparation of this list.

(b) *House-numbering*.—The house-numbering was commenced about the 4th September and practically finished by the middle of November. * * *

(c) *Supervisors, &c.*—There were nine charge Superintendents, 208 Supervisors, and 4,559 Enumerators. Supervisors were generally clerks and thugyis of circles, and in some cases efficient *ywasayes*.

* * * * *

(d) *Preliminary enumeration*.—The date of the commencement of the preliminary enumeration was between the 15th and 20th January. The date of completion, however, was not until about the 15th to 25th February.

* * * * *

(e) *The final enumeration*.—Every available officer was made use of on the night of the final enumeration. Every one gave their cordial assistance. No difficulty was experienced from the Burmans, and the thugyis as a rule gave all the assistance they could. The two officers whom I think deserve to be especially mentioned are Maung Lu Maung, the Padu Myoök, and Maung Ket, Chaung Myoök.

* * * * *

(f) The district, charge, and circle summaries were carried out as a rule according to instructions.

* * * * *

The district summary was telegraphed on the 6th March.

* * * * *

(h) No prosecutions under the Act were necessary.

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The attitude of the people was good and no difficulties were experienced.

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(i) The total actual cost of the operations is Rs. 110-14-0, being charges for special messengers' hire, telegrams, and other contingencies.

* * * * *

(j) The results obtained are, I think, as correct as could be expected. Every care was taken to make them as correct as possible.

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From Captain C. L. O. RIND, Deputy Commissioner, Lower Chindwin, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 516-1C., dated the 4th April 1901.

Census report of the Lower Chindwin district.

(a) *General register of villages and circle lists.*—The general register of villages for the district was prepared in the district office. * * *

* * * * *

As the circle and block arrangements proposed in the register might be found unsuitable when put into practice, and to obviate the necessity of correcting and re-correcting the entries in the circle list, if prepared in the District office from the village register, extracts were sent to Township Officers for careful scrutiny and check and revision, if necessary, and as they were revising the register they were ordered to prepare circle lists in their own offices to save the delay in distributing the circle lists to the Supervisors who, without such material, would find it difficult to start numbering houses.

By this means I was able to maintain a register of villages corrected up to date and to furnish the Supervisors with circle lists in time for them to commence house-numbering.

(b) *House-numbering.*—This work was started in the Mōnywa township (Charge No. I) on the 17th October and completed on the 15th December 1900. The revision of circle and block arrangements continued till the end of December 1900.

In the Budalin township (Charge No. II) house-numbering commenced on the 26th October and was completed on the 15th December 1900, and the work of revising circles and blocks continued till some time after the completion of house-numbering. In the Palè and Kani townships house-numbering was started on the 25th October and completed on the 17th November 1900 and in the Salingyi township on the 29th October and completed on the 19th December 1900.

* * * * *

(c) *The agency employed.*—Excluding the Charge Superintendents and Enumerators appointed for the Railway Census, there were five Charge Superintendents, 313 Supervisors, and 2,242 Enumerators appointed for the Census in the rural areas of the district.

Each township was treated as a separate charge and the appointment of Charge Superintendent was held by the Township Officer in charge. Each revenue circle was, in all but a few cases, treated as a Census circle and the headman or *myothugyi*, in all but a few cases, was appointed Supervisor of the circle. Literate headmen of subordinate villages were appointed Enumerators of the villages under their control.

* * * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—The preliminary enumeration in the rural areas of the district was started on the 15th January and completed on the 31st January 1901. While this work was in progress Subdivisional, Township, and Police Officers were ordered to move about in their respective charges to check the work done by Supervisors and Enumerators.

(e) *The final enumeration.*—The work at this stage was done with care and I expect that, apart from the correctness of the entries relating to occupation, &c., the totals will be fairly correct. * * * The work was done willingly by all who were employed as Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, or Enumerators.

* * * * *

Maung Dwe, A.T.M., Myoók of Mōnywa and Superintendent of No. 1 Charge, took a keen interest in Census work and was untiring in his efforts to bring the work to perfection.

* * * * *

(f) Immediately after the final Census was over and after the schedules had been checked by the Supervisors, arrangements were made with the Charge Superintendents to have all schedules brought into district headquarters by the Supervisors of circles.

On their arrival the Municipal office was vacated and there the necessary checking and preparation of circle, charge, and district summaries were carried out.

* * * * *

(g) There are no non-synchronous areas in the district.

(h) There were no prosecutions under the Census Act, as the attitude of the inhabitants did not warrant such steps being taken.

(i) The total actual cost of the operations in this district amounted to Rs. 88-8-0.

* * * * *

(j) The results obtained may be said to be fairly correct.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—Only registration of deaths was introduced into this district from 1st January 1899, so that there is nothing important to report under this head.

Census report for the Municipality of Mōnywa. By the Municipal President.

(a) *General register of the town and circle lists.*—The general register of the town was prepared by treating the blocks under each *akwetók* as a Supervisor's charge where this was convenient, except the civil lines and Old Cantonment.

* * * * *

As the town of Mònywa is the headquarters of the district there was no difficulty in securing qualified men for appointment as Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators. Government servants as a rule were selected for these appointments. Circle maps were prepared from the Municipal map and supplied to the Supervisors with circle lists. *

* *
(b) *House-numbering*.—This work was started from the 15th October and finished on the 15th November 1900. * * *

(c) *The agency employed*.—Excluding the Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, and Enumerators for the railway and survey camps, there were three Charge Superintendents, 13 Supervisors, and 52 Enumerators appointed for the Census. The area of the Municipality, each myothugyiship, that is, Mònywa and Hlègu, and the civil station, including the military and civil police and the Old Cantonment, was treated as a separate charge, and the appointment of Charge Superintendent for the civil station and the Old Cantonment was held by the Civil Surgeon, the Treasury Officer for Hlègu, and the *Akunwan* for Mònywa. * * *
All the *myothugyis* and *akwetòks*, excepting those *akwetòks* who were incompetent for Supervisors, were appointed as Supervisors. * * * Most of the traders and clerks were selected to be Enumerators for the blocks in which they had their residence.

* * *
(d) *The preliminary enumeration*.—The preliminary enumeration of the town was commenced on the night of the 15th January 1901.

* * *
(e) *The final enumeration*.—The work at this stage was done with care under the control of the Charge Superintendent and Supervisors, who were moving in their respective charges till the enumeration was entirely finished on that night, and I may say that the work was done satisfactorily. The work was done willingly by all those who were employed on this work. With the exception of Mr. B. Krishna, my Chief Clerk and Supervisor of Kadoyat block, and Maung Nè Win, Enumerator under Mr. Krishna, no one deserves special mention for the Census work. * * * Enumerator Maung Ne Win deserves credit for the correctness and neatness of the entries in his schedules.

* * *
(h) There were no prosecutions under the Census Act.

(i) The total actual cost of operations incurred in this Municipality amounted to Rs. 10-10-0 only for supplying stationery to the Census employes.

* * *
(k) *Vital statistics*.—The registration of births and deaths was introduced only in 1897. * * *

—————
Census report for the Upper Chindwin District, —No. 764-7N.—2, dated the 18th April 1901. By W. J. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner.

(a) *Preparation of Appendix A and of the circle lists*.—Appendix A was completed early in January. The Superintendent, Census Operations, on going through the list at the beginning of September 1900 found many of the blocks too large and in some cases unsuitable persons proposed as Enumerators. The appendix was therefore revised. Circle lists and maps were sent out on the 31st October 1900, together with the instructions, to Supervisors.

(b) *House-numbering*.—Circular No. 10 of 1900 was received on the 13th October 1900 and Charge Superintendents were instructed to have the work of house-numbering completed as early as possible in November. It commenced on the 1st November 1900 and was completed on the 12th January 1901.

* * *
(c) *The agency employed*.—Twelve Charge Superintendents, 181 Supervisors, and 1,407 Enumerators were employed. The Charge Superintendents were in every case Township Officers, except in the case of the Thaungdut and Kanti States, where the Charge Superintendents were the *Sawhtwas* of those States, and the old Seywa circle, where the Charge Superintendent was Maung Kyaw Gaung, Head Constable. The Supervisors were mostly subordinate officials, clerks, and *myothugyis*. Among the Enumerators were clerks and policemen, but the large majority were *ywathugyis*.

(d) *The preliminary enumeration*.—This commenced on the 10th January 1901 and was completed on the 15th February 1901. * * * Owing to the great distances and deficient communication of the district it was considered advisable to have the preliminary figures for use in the event of the summaries of the final Census not reaching headquarters in time. The preliminary figures were actually used for the whole of the Legayaing subdivision and for the Kale township. * * *

(e) *The final enumeration*.—All officers worked well and hard, and I believe that very few persons have escaped enumeration.

* * *
The best work was done in the Kindat subdivision, and I have to thank Mr. Kenny, Subdivisional Officer, and Maung Po Hla, Township Officer, Kabawchaung, for the excellent work they did. Maung Ba Gyaw, Treasury Officer, who had the most difficult circle in the

district to supervise, namely, Kindat town, also did conspicuously good work. Maung Nyo, *Akunwan*, Maung Lat, District Surveyor and Maung Tun Byu, Chief Head Constable, also did good work as Supervisors, and Maung Aung Thin, Head Clerk, Subdivisional Officer's office, Maung Ba, Treasury Accountant, and Maung Kyaing, Head Judicial Clerk, as Enumerators.

I have also to thank Maung Pe, Subdivisional Officer, Mingin, for his unflagging energy and zeal throughout the operations.

* * * * *

In order to get the provisional totals in quickly, Subdivisional Officers were instructed to send in their charge and circle summaries by the 5th March at latest and for the purpose the two launches at my disposal were despatched one to Mingin and the other to Homalin. * * * On receipt of the charge and circle summaries the whole staff of the district office was put on to prepare the district summary, which was telegraphed to the Census Commissioner, Calcutta, and the Superintendent, Census Operations, Rangoon, on the 6th March.

(g) *The operations in non-synchronous areas.*—It was originally proposed to hold a non-synchronous Census in the Chin villages in the Thaugdut State, the Chin and Theinbaw (Kachin) villages in the Kanti State, and the Theinbaw villages between the Kanti State and the Uyu. The Thaugdut *Sawbwa* was, however, able to take a synchronous Census of the whole of his State. The only non-synchronous tracts were therefore in or on the border of the Kanti State. Now for some little time past the Kanti *Sawbwa* has been trying to exercise a more direct influence over both the Chins and Theinbaws, and imposed on the latter this year for the first time a tax of Rs. 2-8-0 per house. They strongly protested against this both to me and to the Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina, who stated that the Kachins on the border were somewhat disaffected and the *Sawbwa* was ordered to desist. When the Enumerators came round the Theinbaws at once suspected fresh designs on the part of the *Sawbwa* and refused to be enumerated. The *Sawbwa* wisely abandoned the enumeration. These tracts have been estimated as follows by the Subdivisional Officer :—

	Houses.	Males.	Females	Total.
Ngapaw	3	6	6	12
Lakyein	4	8	8	16
Nanpaw	5	10	10	20
Ukah	15	30	30	60
Pemkaw	20	40	40	80
Total	47	94	94	188

These figures were included in the provisional totals.

(h) With the above exception the attitude of the people towards the operations has been good. * * *

(i) The total cost of the operations in non-synchronous tracts was estimated at Rs. 125; as the non-synchronous enumeration did not take place, in all probability none of this has been expended.

* * * * *

From Major J. J. CRONIN, Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukse, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1709-5C.—2, dated the 23rd April 1901.

* * * * *

With reference to Census Circular No. 24 of '901, I have the honour to report on the following points *seriatim*.

(a) *Preparatory work.*—The preparation of the general village register A for the Kyaukse and Myittha subdivisions started early in May 1900 in township offices and was finally completed at headquarters, together with the map of the area to which the abstracts relate, on the 20th July, and copies were sent to you with this office letter No. 238-5C.—2, dated the 25th July 1900. Subsequently this was found to be incorrect, and revised abstracts of the general village register and map for the whole district excluding the town of Kyaukse and railway were made out and copies sent to you with this office letter No. 2892-5C.—2, dated the 20th October 1900. * * *

(b) *House-numbering.*—The numbering of houses was commenced and completed on the following dates :—

Name of township.	Numbering commenced.	Completed.
Kyaukse	10th October 1900 ...	3rd November 1900.
Singaing	12th October 1900 ...	4th November 1900.
Myittha	15th October 1900 ...	14th November 1900.
Dayegaung	16th October 1900 ...	15th November 1900.

(c) *The agency employed.*—There were in all nine Charge Superintendents, namely, one Township Officer, one *myothugyi*, one *akunwun*, one Assistant Engineer, Railway Department, and five Land Records Inspectors; 73 Supervisors; and 1,044 Enumerators. None of these were paid. The Supervisors consisted of revenue surveyors and thugyis, and the Enumerators consisted of villagers, and in Kyauksè town Government clerks. * * *

(d) *Preliminary enumeration.*—The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 15th of January and completed on the 15th February 1901. * * *

(e) *Final enumeration.*— * * * On the night fixed for the taking of the final Census, the Enumerators visited each house and in many cases were accompanied by the Supervisors. The head of each house was called, then the entries read over to him, and names erased or added where necessary. * * * Among the Charge Superintendents, the Singaing Myoòk, Maung Tha Bu, Charge Superintendent of his township, and the *Akunwun*, Maung Tun Ya, Charge Superintendent of the Kyauksè Municipality, took great pains in Census work and deserve special commendation. * * * I wish specially to commend U Po, T.D.M., Subdivisional Officer, Kyauksè, and Mr. Wakefield, my Chief Clerk, on whom the brunt of the preparation for the Census in the district fell. My thanks are also due to Mr. Tilly, District Superintendent of Police, Myittha, and Mr. Robinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Myittha, for their willing assistance in checking the Census work in the Myittha subdivision.

* * * * *

(h) Most of the people having been previously informed of the object and purpose of the Census, their minds were not in any way disturbed and no difficulty was experienced in taking the enumeration. People of every class willingly gave all the information required by the Census officers, and consequently no prosecution under the provisions of the Census Act was necessary. * * *

At the previous Census many headmen have informed me that the children and youths in numerous instances were hidden in the jungle to avoid enumeration till after the Census or, as the people in some cases believed, to avoid being enlisted as soldiers.

* * * * *

(i) No expenditure was incurred in the district in connection with the taking of the Census.

(j) From the careful way in which the work of the Census was carried out all over the district I have every reason to believe that the result obtained is as correct as it could possibly be.

* * * * *

(k) *Emigration and immigration.*—There is no record in this office as to emigration and immigration within the last ten years.

* * * * *

From E. C. S. GEORGE, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1712-1C.—6, dated the 31st March 1901.

IN reply to your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I beg to report as follows:—

(a) Everything was very late in this district and matters had to be rushed through at great speed.

A kind of general register had been started, but early in December on arrival I found that—

- (a) the villages of the district had been numbered serially throughout the district;
- (b) villages or rather hamlets which were not villages in the meaning of the Upper Burma Village Regulation had received independent numbers;
- (c) the grouping of villages into circles was imperfect, some circles consisting of 2 or 3 areas not contiguous, with other circles interposed. In Meiktila town division into wards had not always followed natural features so as to be clear.

The whole therefore of Appendix A had to be revised.

* * * * *

(b) *House-numbering.*—There was little difficulty about this, as in previous years I had insisted on the houses being numbered for the purposes of *thathameda*-checking and the people were well used to the system, the advantages being obvious in large villages even to the people themselves.

* * * * *

I may mention that the best solution for painting numbers is lamp black off the bottom of cooking pots mixed with earth-oil. Lime is useless; it easily gets obliterated and was barred accordingly.

* * * * *

(c) *Agency employed.* * * * So far as the district proper was concerned, it was divided into 11 charges under 11 Charge Superintendents. * * * Omitting Meiktila town and Cantonments, the district was divided into charges following the lines of the townships.

* * * * *

There were 137 circles and therefore 137 Supervisors, excluding Railway and Survey parties, and 1,785 blocks and consequently Enumerators. Of the 137 Supervisors, 75 were thugyis, 33 were Land Records surveyors, 11 Government clerks, and the rest were local men. Of the 1,785 Enumerators, 201 were thugyis, 408 were village elders, 79 were traders, 19 were Government clerks. The rest were ordinary cultivators locally resident who had sufficient knowledge to read and write.

* * * * *

(d) The *preliminary enumeration*, as explained in paragraph (a) above, was much delayed, nor did we actually receive a whole supply of forms till the 13th January 1901.

* * * * *

In charge No. II * * * the Charge Superintendent was ill most of February and finally had to go on casual leave. * * * The result was that Mr. H. C. Moore had to be deputed to hurry to Thazi. All the Supervisors and as many Enumerators as possible were called in to Thazi and their books written up under Mr. Moore's personal supervision.

Preliminary totals were received from—

Charge I on 24th February 1901.
 Charge II on 22nd February 1901.
 Charge III on 18th February 1901.
 Charge IV on 20th February 1901.
 Charge V on 20th February 1901.
 Charge VI on 19th February 1901.
 Charge VII on 19th February 1901.
 Charge VIII on 16th February 1901.
 Charge IX on 16th February 1901.
 Charge X on 16th February 1901.
 Charge XI on 16th February 1901.

Every available officer was put on to testing duties and a weekly return was prescribed of villages tested by them.

* * * * *

As regards difficulties to be dispensed with in future Censuses there were several.

To begin with and foremost the Superintendent of Census himself should be held personally responsible for the proper translation of every single vernacular order, code, or circular issued. * * * The Census agency in its subordinate branches is none too intelligent, and every effort should be made in issuing manuals and instructions to see that—

- (i) they are presented in the form of a mental map which requires the least amount of trouble in assimilation;
- (ii) the language in which they are conveyed should be of the simplest nature;
- (iii) no terms which are similar in sound or form and thereby liable to confusion should be used to designate different details.

As regards the points above I pointed out several inaccuracies by letter in December 1900 to the Superintendent of Census in the translations of the manual, and it is needless to repeat them here as by next Census it is trusted revised translations will be available.

But I may observe that it is not sufficient to have an actual literal rendering of the English version as the Government Translator seemed to erroneously imagine. What was wanted was a translation conveying in homely language the spirit of the instructions.

It surely should have been obvious moreover that just as the words charge, circle, block, Superintendent, Supervisor, Enumerator are clear and distinct and not to be confused in English the same care should have been taken to have these terms distinguished in Burmese. But they were not. It is not obvious why, if “နဝ်” was chosen to indicate a “charge,” the circle should not have been designated by a term that did not have “နဝ်” in it. Again block was called ဆူဝ်. Obviously an Enumerator being the man who had to write up the schedule book in the block should have been called something that would connote his connection with the block, while differing entirely from the term used for Supervisor and Superintendent. ဆူဝ်ဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲ seemed the right term to convey the spirit of the man's duties to the dullard, yet the translation goes out of its way to call the Enumerator ဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲဝဲ, an instance of what I have before remarked on.

* * * * *

The next point is in regard to the forms,

It cannot too often be urged that for Burmese Enumerators everything must be made plain sailing; therefore in the inside of the schedule book cover the most important directions, where a fool would naturally go wrong, should have been printed in red.

For instance in Rule (i) it might have been stated in red that the word "empty" was to be written in this column below the number of the house. The use of the term "after" led many Enumerators to write ဝဉ္စာ in column 3 for empty houses, which was evidently what was not intended, as this might lead to mistakes at the final enumeration. Again the prohibition to enter anything at all in column 2 till after final enumeration might well have been in red ink. The utmost difficulty was experienced in preventing too zealous Enumerators from trying to fill up column 2 before its due time; it was a natural error. Again in this district, except where Mr. Porter issued contrary instructions, the Enumerators were made to use a page per house. They were quite too stupid for the most part to make it at all certain that the system of only leaving one line blank between each house would work.

As regards the block lists it was intended (*see* Chapter I, section 15 of the Manual) they should contain only 25 houses each; it would have been advantageous to have had them printed only on one face and 25 faint lines ruled thereon.

(e) There was no special difficulty about arranging for the final enumeration. The town returns were in first, of course. Of the district returns Charge III was in most promptly, followed closely by Mahlaing.

All returns were in by the evening of the 3rd March, except Charges Nos. I and II and the Railway returns.

* * * * *

All officers worked zealously, but I would place on special record the services of Mr. Greenstreet, District Superintendent of Police, and Maung Po Thein, Subdivisional Officer, Meiktila, who were of very great assistance in hurrying up laggard Supervisors.

Of Mr. Moore's services I have made special note above. Mr. Macfarlane, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thazi, worked Charge III, the most difficult charge in the district from the nature of the country and the scattered disposition of its villages, single-handed, taking it over just about the middle of February. He deserves great credit for the promptitude with which his returns were sent in.

Of the Myoòks, Maung On Thi, of Mahlaing, and Maung Po Thin, of Meiktila, deserve special notice; and of the other Charge Superintendents, Maung Ye Din, Inspector of Land Records, was most conspicuous. In Meiktila town Maung Po Te, Additional Township Myoòk, and Maung Ne Dun, the *Akunwun*, ran the Census between them and did it excellently. Mr. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, was also of much assistance. Both Mr. Porter, Subdivisional Officer, Thazi, and Mr. Richardson worked very hard, but the latter was incapacitated from sickness from going round his charge. * * * Captain Barnett, the Officer Commanding, Meiktila, assisted by the Station Staff Officer, Captain Smith, made most satisfactory arrangements for the Census of cantonments, which was taken without any hitch.

My Chief Clerk, Maung Pyu, was invaluable throughout the Census operations.

* * * * *

(f) The preparation of the district summary was supervised by Mr. Ross, Assistant Commissioner, who was in special charge as directed by paragraph 6 of Chapter XII of the Census Code, the provisions of which were carried out.

* * * * *

(g) There were no non-synchronous areas in the district.

(h) There were no prosecutions under the Act.

* * * * *

The people of course connected the Census with the newly imposed rates under the settlement now being introduced and look forward to increased taxation.

* * * * *

(j) I think that the total may be relied on as fairly correct, except for the Railway figures. Detail of caste, &c., will probably be wrong. It would have been more to the point if a table in Burmese had been drawn up of the most common of the various native castes, tribes, and sects, so that the Enumerator might run through the list with each native of India that he had to Census and see that he got the right details.

* * * * *

(k) The collection of death returns only started in 1879, and so far are too imperfect to convey any useful information.

* * * * *

(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—There is constant annual and increasing migration from this district to Lower Burma, brought about by the facilities for rapid transport afforded by the railway which now intersects the district both from north to south and west to east.

* * * * *

Though there are traces still in the district of abandonment of areas on account of movements during the famine, it may be taken that the large majority have by now returned, the favourable season of 1900-1901 giving an impetus to the stream of immigration.

There has been practically no immigration from the Shan States and the emigration thereto from this district is too small to be worth considering. Natives of India are the only people who seem to evince a desire to move upwards to the plateau, chiefly because they are petty traders and there is almost a virgin field in which to start cheating the Shans.

From A. L. HOUGH, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Yamèthin, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1550-3M.—1 of 1900, dated the 22nd April 1901.

WITH reference to Census Department Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to forward below a brief report on the Census operations in the Yamèthin district.

(a) The preparation of the general register of villages was commenced on the 24th May and completed on the 28th July 1900. * * * The circle lists with maps were completed on the 15th October 1900 and were distributed on the same day to the Supervisors through their respective Charge Superintendents.

(b) The house-numbering in the rural areas was commenced on the 1st October and completed on the 15th November. The numbering was carried out strictly in accordance with the instructions given.

(c) The agency employed was as follows:—

Charge Superintendents ...	...	...	...	...	17
Supervisors ...	...	...	...	...	91
Enumerators ...	...	...	...	...	1,751

The agency employed was generally very efficient, consisting of numerous ministerial officials in all departments who, on the whole, worked exceedingly well. There were a large number of headmen, their clerks and villagers who were also employed as Enumerators.

(d) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 15th January 1901 and completed on the 23rd February 1901. There was no difficulty in taking the enumeration as the people on the whole gave willingly what information was required of them.

(e) The final enumeration was carried out without a hitch. I have pleasure in recording that Mr. R. A. Gibson, Settlement Officer, rendered me valuable assistance in preparing the Census map and giving instructions to his Inspectors and Surveyors, who were appointed Charge Superintendents and Supervisors, and in supervising their work.

The men of the Settlement and Land Records staff who may be mentioned as having done good work are—

Charge Superintendents.

Maung Pu, Inspector.	Maung San U, Inspector.
Maung Tun Myaing, Inspector.	Maung San Ya, Inspector.

The Subdivisional Officers, Messrs. C. S. Pennell, H. H. Duff, and latterly E. J. Colston, of Pyinmana, and W. G. Bowden, of Yamèthin, worked hard in the way of supervision. So also did the following gentlemen, namely:—

Mr. H. P. Pedler, District Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. C. A. Munro, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. R. C. Whiting, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Of the Supervisors and Enumerators the following did exceedingly good work, namely—

Maung Gyi, Head Constable, Lewe.
 Maung Shwe Min, Head Constable, Kyidaunggan.
 Maung Tha Dun, Police Sergeant, Ela.
 Maung Po Thet, *Myothugyi*, Ela.
 Maung Lu Gale, *Myothugyi*, Yezin.

Of the Township Officers, who were all Charge Superintendents, the following I mention as having done their work zealously and well, namely—

Maung Po Mya, Pyinmana.	Maung Min Naing, Pyawbwè.
Maung Po Tun, Pyinmana.	Maung Pu Le, Yamèthin.

Maung Po Gyi (Officiating *Myošk*), Yamèthin, who carried out the latter portion of the Census work in the Yamèthin township charge for about one month.

* * * * *

In connection with the office work, Mr. E. J. Ezekiel, Chief Clerk of my office, worked most commendably. He worked really hard and faithfully.

(f) The district, charge, and circle summaries were commenced on the 2nd and completed on the 6th March 1901, when the district total was telegraphed to the Commissioner of Census, Calcutta, and the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma.

(g) There were no non-synchronous areas in this district. * * *

(h) No prosecutions were instituted under the Census Act, or necessary. * * *

(i) The total actual cost of the operations, exclusive of the cost of forms and stationery supplied from the Census office, is * * * Rs. 211-14-0. * * *

(j) The results obtained may, I think, be accepted to be as correct as it is possible to make a Census. Every effort was made to make it complete, and I think we can claim to have succeeded.

(k) The registration of deaths was introduced into this district from the 1st January 1899. No epidemic of any kind affected the population during the last ten years. The increase in the population is attributable chiefly to natural causes and partly to the growing importance of the district, and the facilities afforded by the railway.

In 1896-97 a part of this district was subject to scarcity, which was officially declared to be famine, and a great many people went to other districts; but I think the increase shown in the population indicates that nearly all have returned.

* * * * *

From A. L. HOUON, Esq., President, Yamèthin Municipal Committee, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 18, dated the 22nd April 1901.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to submit the Census report of the Yamèthin Municipality.

(1) In preparing the general register of the town of Yamèthin the names of villages and the number of blocks were compared with the register maintained in the Municipal office showing the names of headmen of wards and blocks, and on the 2nd of October an abstract of the Yamèthin town register was forwarded to you. * * *

(2) The numbering of houses was commenced on the 10th October and in some blocks on the 12th, and the earliest date of completion was the 14th October and the latest the 23rd October.

(3) Excluding the railway, there were 41 blocks within municipal limits, for which three Supervisors and three Charge Superintendents were appointed. * * *

There were 41 Enumerators and one Assistant Enumerator. * * * Of the 41 Enumerators appointed, 22 were clerks and licensed copyists, one was a Municipal office peon, 11 were *ayatòks* and *akwetòks*, and seven were traders and others.

* * * * *

(4) *Preliminary enumeration.*—The earliest date on which the preliminary enumeration took place was the 1st February and the latest on the 9th, and the testing by the Supervisors was completed on the 20th February. * * *

(5) The work performed by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents was on the whole satisfactory.

The following persons deserve special commendation for Census work in the town of Yamèthin:—

- Mr. E. J. Ezekiel, Chief Clerk, Charge Superintendent of No. 3 circle.
- Maung Tun On, *Akunwun*, Charge Superintendent of No. 1 circle.
- Maung Tun Win, Treasury Officer, Charge Superintendent of No. 2 circle.
- Mr. F. J. Ellis, Secretary, Supervisor of No. 2 circle.
- Maung Po Tun, Revenue Record-keeper, Supervisor of No. 3 circle.
- Maung Pe Khin, Clerk, Supervisor of No. 1 circle.
- Maung Ba Thet, Clerk.
- Anantaran, Hospital Assistant.
- Maung Po Thein, Clerk.
- Maung Hok, Clerk.
- Maung Po Nyun, Clerk.
- Maung Po Ka, Bailiff.
- Maung Gyi, Clerk.
- Maung Po Kun, Clerk.
- Maung Shwé Bin, *Ayatòk*.
- Maung Bah, Municipal Overseer.

} Enumerators.

* * * * *

The district, charge, and circle summaries were submitted by the Supervisors on the 2nd and 3rd March respectively.

* * * * *

From E. J. COLSTON, Esq. I.C.S., Vice-President, Pyinmana Municipality, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma (through the Deputy Commissioner, Yamèthin),—No. 68-31, dated the 4th April 1901.

IN accordance with Circular No. 24 of 1901, I have the honour to submit a brief report on the operations generally.

(b) *House-numbering.*—The house-numbering was commenced on the 1st November 1900 and completed by the 7th November 1900.

(c) *The agency employed.*—There were two Charge Superintendents, eight Supervisors, and 101 Enumerators employed for taking the Census, and the majority were selected from the educated and respectable class of men in the town.

APPENDICES.

(d) The preliminary enumeration commenced on the 20th January 1901 and was completed on the 22nd February 1901. The Charge Superintendents and Supervisors personally tested the work daily, and the general schedules were personally examined by the Deputy Commissioner. Some difficulty was at first experienced in the native quarter in obtaining the castes and tribes, but, as the Charge Superintendents understood the language thoroughly, they overcame this difficulty by attending to those blocks personally.

(e) *Final enumeration.*—The quality of work performed by the Census officers was good and I specially recommend Maung Po Myaing, Maung Po Tu, Maung La Pe (2) and Bailiff Maung Gyi, Supervisors, for giving valuable assistance.

(h) *Prosecutions under the Act.*—Nil. The people at first did not wish to give their names, thinking they were to be taxed, but when the reason for this operation was explained to them they politely and most willingly gave every information.

(i) The total actual cost for numbering houses, including stationery and excluding printing forms, was Rs. 42-10-0.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—There were no outbreaks of any epidemic during the past 10 years.

(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—During the year 1,897 immigrants from the famine-stricken districts in Upper Burma settled here for a short time, but they returned to their homes in the following year.

From L. M. PARLETT, Esq., I.C.S. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1218-5-6, dated the 25th March 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a brief report on the Census operations in this district as called for in your Circular No. 24 of 1901, dated the 18th January 1901.

(a) *The preparation of the general register of villages or towns and of the circle list.*—The general register of villages was prepared in the General Department of the Deputy Commissioner's office, also the circle list and map.

* * * * *

The registers and circle lists were subjected to the closest examination by the Deputy Commissioner, the *Akunwun*, and the Township Officers.

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(b) *House-numbering* commenced on the 1st October and was finally completed on the 15th November. The people rendered every assistance and the work was accomplished without difficulty. The difficulty, however, was to keep the numbers on the houses. People earth-oiling their houses would daub out the number and children selected number-boards as playthings in preference to all else. It was curious to find that the thugyis were very anxious that their own houses should bear the No. 1—the first and chief house in the village. The people generally considered that it was a harmless freak on the part of an energetic Government to count houses in this way, when the *thathameda*-rolls furnished really all the information which could possibly serve any useful purpose.

(c) *The agency employed.*—There were six townships dealt with.

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The charges were as follows:—

Myingyan	Township Officer.
Natogyi	Township Officer.
Taungtha (half)	...	...	...	...	Township Officer.
Taungtha (half)	...	...	...	...	Inspector of Police.
Pagan	...	...	...	...	Township Officer.
Kyaukpadaung (half)	...	...	...	...	Township Officer.
Kyaukpadaung (half)	...	...	...	...	Sergeant of Police.
Sale	...	...	...	...	Township Officer.

The Supervisors were generally *myothugyis* and the best educated thugyis.

The Enumerators were merchants, *ywagaungs*, thugyis, clerks, leading villagers, and in fact the best men in the villages.

* * * * *

(d) *The preliminary enumeration.*—Owing to the schedules not being received till the second week of January, the preliminary enumeration commenced at the end of January and was finished by the 10th February.

The work was first done on blank paper, which was checked thoroughly by the Myoöks (Charge Superintendents) and the Subdivisional Officers of Myingyan and Pagan.

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(e) *The final enumeration.*—The quality of the work done by all Census officers was good, in some cases particularly so. The following deserve special commendation:—

Maung Me, Subdivisional Officer, Myingyan.

Charge Superintendents.

Maung Tin, Township Officer, Natogyi.
 Maung No, Township Officer, Taungtha.
 Maung Tin, Township Officer, Pagan.
 Maung Kyin Han, Inspector of Police.
 Maung Aung Myat, Sergeant of Police.

Supervisors.

Maung Twa, Thugyi of Sunlun.
 Maung Me Gyaw, Thugyi of Thinbyun.
 Maung Maung, Thugyi of Lethit.
 Maung Po Hlaing, Thugyi of Tanaungdaing.
 Maung Po An, Thugyi of Gyókpín.
 Maung San Myin, Thugyi of Taungtha.
 Maung Maung Gyi, son of Thugyi of Sameikkôn.
 Maung So Min, Thugyi of Tazo.
 Maung San U, Thugyi of Ywagyi.
 Maung Pyan, Thugyi of Tabe.
 Maung Hme, Thugyi of Busônywa.
 Maung Po Saw, Thugyi of Kyanso.
 Maung Po Bwin, Thugyi of Tawa.
 Maung Po Than, Thugyi of Kyatywa.
 Maung Waik, Thugyi of Tingan.
 Maung Ba O, Thugyi of Ngathayauk-Tingyikan.
 Maung Po Gaung, Thugyi of Taungbileyá.
 Maung Pe Gyi, *Myothugyi* of Taungsin.
 Maung Myin, Thugyi of Taungnyo.
 Maung Chet, Thugyi of Chaungshe.
 Maung Po Ta, *Myothugyi* of Taywindaing.
 Maung Shwe Ka, Thugyi of Taungbitawleywa.

Maung Ba, Head Clerk to the Myoók of Taungtha, also rendered valuable assistance, though not actually appointed a Census officer.

(f) *The preparation of the district, charge, and circle summaries, and the arrangements made for the early submission of data for the provisional totals.*—In order to expedite the despatch of provisional totals, it was arranged that all Supervisors should meet their Charge Superintendent in a suitable centre on the 2nd March, and prepare and deliver to him their circle summaries and thus enable him to compile and submit his charge summary.

On the 2nd March the Deputy Commissioner himself checked all the circle summaries from the town of Myingyan and as many circles as had come in from the townships.

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All figures were in on the 5th March, on which date the provisional totals were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner and Superintendent of Census, Burma.

* * * * *

(i) The total actual cost of the Census operations is Rs. 106-4-0.

(j) *The correctness or otherwise of the results obtained*— * * *

It is hoped that the results on the whole were substantially accurate.

(k) *Vital statistics.*—There have been no devastating epidemics during the last 10 years. The register of births is not maintained in the district.

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(l) *Emigration and immigration.*—Emigration and immigration in Myingyan follow the barometer. It has long been an established custom in this district to migrate when scarcity threatens and to return when the rains promise a livelihood.

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This year the migration has not been quite so general on account of the better agricultural season which this district has experienced.

* * * * *

From G. C. B. STIRLING, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 627-2P., dated the 28th May 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the Census operations in the Northern Shan States. * * *

Report on Census operations in the Northern Shan States.

The Census in the Northern Shan States was a non-synchronous one. The area dealt with embraced the whole of the Cis-Salween States, with the exception of West Mang Lôn. This State and all Trans-Salween territory were omitted from the operations, while the Kachin districts of North Hsenwi were treated as an "Estimated area."

2. (a) *Non-synchronous area*.—Enumeration began punctually on the 1st December and was completed in the various States on the following dates:—

In Tawngpeng	3rd January.
In South Hsenwi	10th March.
In Hsipaw	31st March.
In North Hsenwi	22nd April.

3. According to the original scheme the enumeration was to have been done by the local native officials and checked by Government officers. The latter included all the permanent staff and two specially appointed Myoòks, Maung Po Mya and Maung Bwa.

Mr. Thornton, I.C.S. (Adviser to the Hsipaw *Saobwa*), dealt with the Kodaung, Mōng Lōng, Mōng Tung, and the greater part of Eastern Hsipaw; Saw Lon Saing, Town Magistrate, with Hsipaw town and home district; Myoók Hkun Mong with Hsumhsai; Myoók Maung Po Mya with Tawngpeng and the rest of Hsipaw; Mr. H. J. Inman, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with South Hsenwi; and Myoók Maung Bwa with North Hsenwi, where he received some assistance from the Civil Officer at Kutkai and Myoók Maung Po Mya.

Lasbio station was enumerated by Mr. W. Law, officiating Myoók.

The Railway Census was taken by the Railway authorities.

4. For several weeks before the commencement of the actual enumeration much time was devoted to instructing the local officials in the work which was required of them. The schedule form was carefully explained, and the officials were called upon to fill up a specimen form in respect of their own families, or to enumerate the people in a house near at hand. In the majority of cases this was labour wasted. Those who succeeded in getting some grasp of the work for the moment forgot what they had learnt in the short interval between instruction and enumeration. Others were too illiterate to do the work themselves and too stupid and indifferent to get it done for them. It thus happened that the original scheme, by which the enumeration should have been carried out by the local officials and merely verified by Government Officers, had, to a great extent, to be abandoned. To this general rule there were of course many exceptions. In South Hsenwi, where the majority of the circles are large and prosperous, the local officials are usually of a superior type. Here they did good work after they had once been started. In Hsumhsai also, where the population is chiefly Danu and much Burmanized, the Myoók got real assistance from the local headmen. But in the rest of Hsipaw State, in Tawngpeng, and in North Hsenwi a regular house-to-house enumeration had to be made by the Government officer, assisted only by clerks drawn from the *Saobwa's* office. Apart from the scattered character of the population and the difficulties of travel, the only obstacle met with was the ignorance of the native officials. This, as has been explained, necessitated a departure from the original scheme over wide areas and added enormously to the labour of the Government officers.

5. The attitude of the people towards the Census was generally that of resigned indifference. They one and all regarded it as a preliminary to an enhanced revenue assessment. Assurances to the contrary were received with more or less polite incredulity. But there was nothing in the way of active opposition. In some cases the officials, even when quite incompetent to give any real assistance, showed a commendable though misdirected zeal. Thus one of them took a security bond from each village headman in his circle, in which the latter bound himself to submit to any punishment the Government in its wrath might inflict should there be a single name omitted from the village list. There were no prosecutions under the Act.

6. The value of the figures obtained varies in the different States. In Hsipaw the Adviser thinks the errors of omission may possibly amount to 2 or 3 per cent. It is improbable that they exceed this in either Tawngpeng or South Hsenwi. North Hsenwi is the most backward of the States, and Census-taking here was most arduous and difficult. It is hard to say how far the returns are under the mark. Probably not less than 5 and not more than 10 per cent., taking all the enumerated districts together.

The omissions made in the first instance, and subsequently detected, were chiefly the very young, the very old, *póngyis*, nuns, lunatics, cripples, and the afflicted generally. Recently born children were not mentioned by the head of the house, perhaps through bashfulness; old people past work were not thought worth counting. *Póngyis* and nuns were left out because their lives are devoted to religion; lunatics and cripples because they are below the level of ordinary beings. It is possible that the last column of the Census schedule will give but an inadequate conception of the numbers of the mentally or bodily infirm in the States. Due allowance must be made for omissions of the character indicated, and also of course for wilful concealments of other members of a family and for whole households left out. But on the whole I think the results are as good as could reasonably be expected.

So far as is known there have been no very widespread or destructive epidemics within recent years. Vital statistics are not maintained, and any remarks under this head are merely the personal opinions of officers. It can hardly be doubted that the infant mortality is high. The absence of young children is noticeable in many villages, and enquiries of heads of families seldom fail to disclose losses by death. It is believed that this is especially true of the pure Shan population, and it will be interesting to see if the view is borne out by the present Census. Small-pox is endemic (rarely very virulent, rarely very mild), and it must be responsible for a great many deaths in the year.

8. During the past decade a goodly number of persons have returned to their native States, who had left them owing to the disturbances of previous years. No record is available of the number of such people, and the fact can only be stated generally. There has been some migration to Hsipaw from Burma and to North and South Hsenwi from places beyond the Salween, both from British and foreign territory. The southern movement of the Kachin tribes continues. Here and there they have been checked, but on the whole they spread a little farther each year. Kachin villages are found in South Hsenwi, in Tawngpeng, and in the Mōng Lōng sub-State of Hsipaw. They have settled on the fringe of the Wa country and in Mang Lōn and have begun to get a footing in Kēngtūng. These latter districts are beyond the area covered by Census operations in the Northern Shan States and are only referred to in connection with the southward movement of the Kachins. It is a serious matter for the Shan population. The more far-sighted recognize it as such, and all keenly resent it. But the Shans have neither the numbers nor the fighting qualities to check the tide.

9. The railway has not yet been opened for traffic beyond Nawngkhio in the Hsumhsai sub-State of Hsipaw. Its influence on the population is still rather a question of the future. But it has already begun to be felt in Hsipaw State. Natives of India have settled at Nawngkhio and Hsipaw town, and stray *bunnials* have penetrated to some of the larger villages along the main cart-roads. Railway construction has of course attracted Indian and Chinese coolies. These are shown separately in the railway returns. The Chinese [locally known as Maingthas (Burmese); Tai Nō, Tai Na (Shan)] come from the Chinese Shan States. Men of this race visit the Northern Shan States every year. They work at road-making, irrigation, carpentering, sawing timber, blacksmithing, &c., and leave at the end of the dry weather.

The immediate effect of cart-roads is often to reduce the number of the villages through which they pass. Demands for supplies and transport, the trouble of protecting their crops from mules and bullocks, &c., are cordially disliked by the ease-loving Shan. He takes time to realize that he can sell his produce at far better prices than he ever got before. It thus happens that small villages frequently move when a cart-road is opened, while on an established and well travelled route new villages and small bazaars spring up. Instances in recent years of both processes could be given.

10. No tribe was discovered which has not already been reported on.

11. ~~The cost of the operations was as follows:—~~

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Contingencies	434	0	0
(b) Pay of two special Census officers from the 25th October 1900 to the 30th April 1901	2,365	12	10
(c) Travelling allowance of above	1,407	4	0
(d) Pay of two interpreters, one from the 1st November to the 15th April (Rs. 110), one from the 1st November to April (Rs. 113-5-4)	223	5	4
Total	4,430	6	2

12. (b) *Estimated area.*—The Kachin districts of North Hsenwi were treated as an estimated area. A list of the various circles and the estimated population of each is appended. The latter was arrived at by applying the average ascertained number per household of actually counted villages to the total number of houses in the area. The result of course can only be regarded as an approximation to the true population. Neither the number of households nor the factor by which these have been multiplied has any claim to accuracy. The number of houses has been obtained (a) by actual count between November and April, (b) from returns made by headmen within the same period, and (c) from last year's revenue lists. Reliance can be placed only on the first named, but as the latter returns were connected with revenue assessment it is obvious that they will only contain errors of omission. It may therefore be claimed that the population of the estimated area is at least that stated, and perhaps a good deal more.

The area included is not a compact block. It comprises settlements of Kachins in various parts of the State from North to South. Its extent in square miles can hardly be given, but, if desired, a map will be submitted roughly showing the localities embraced.

People of other races living amongst the Kachins are included. Kachins living in Shan or Palaung districts and subject to the authority of the local officials are excluded. These have been enumerated in the standard form. The estimate therefore does not deal exclusively with Kachins, nor does it include all Kachins. A table showing distribution by races is appended.

The average number of persons to a house in the case of the Kachins was calculated from actual count of a small number of villages only. This is regrettable, but it was unavoidable. From the point of view of the Census (as well as for other considerations) the Northern frontier circles had to be visited first. These had not yet been brought under revenue assessment, and no information as to the number of houses, or even of villages, was available. By the time lists of houses had been obtained, but a few weeks remained before the close of Census operations to devote to more settled districts. The newly-administered districts were not

the best places to make a detailed count of families, and time did not admit of any large number of households being dealt with elsewhere. The experience obtained, however, was that Kachin families averaged five persons—two males and three females. It will be interesting to see whether so great an excess of females is shown in the Census of Kachins elsewhere. The only explanation of it here is that many men die by violence, while the women die only in the ordinary course of nature. In the case of races other than Kachins living in the estimated area, the average population per house is based on an actual count of a large number of families.

The Census of the estimated area was carried out by Mr. A. H. Duke, Assistant Political Officer, North Hsenwi.

13. All officers in the Northern Shan States assisted at the Census. Until it was finished the Adviser and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, South Hsenwi, had hardly time for any other work. The special Census officers, Myoòks Maung Po Mya and Maung Bwa, were indefatigable in their exertions, and often did not return to camp till long after dark. Travelling in the Shan States is very laborious, and it is no light matter to be out from morning till night on work like Census enumeration. I beg to submit the services of Mr. H. A. Thornton, I.C.S., Adviser, Hsipaw; Mr. H. J. Iuman, Extra Assistant Commissioner, South Hsenwi, and of Myoòks Maung Po Mya and Maung Bwa as worthy of special commendation.

APPENDIX A.

Northern Shan States. Estimated area.

No.	Circles.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Nā-ti ...	200	400	600	1,000
2	Nam Hkai ...	155	340	455	795
3	Pang Kapna ...	140	280	420	700
4	Kang Mông ...	298	631	909	1,540
5	Kawng Kaw ...	200	400	600	1,000
6	Mông Leng ...	90	220	270	490
7	Tai-Sè ...	82	180	203	383
8	Law Naw [Part of] ...	9	18	27	45
9	Pang-Yok [Part of] ...	92	222	258	480
10	Sè-Nō [Part of] ...	97	194	291	485
11	Man Wūn [Part of] ...	50	100	150	250
12	Loi Hawm [Part of] ...	33	66	99	165
13	Pat Ma ...	150	300	450	750
14	Manssak [Part of] ...	27	54	81	135
15	Mu-Sè [Part of] ...	18	36	54	90
16	Mang Hang [Part of] ...	40	80	120	200
17	Ho-Tao ...	394	831	1,180	2,011
18	Kapna ...	232	497	680	1,177
19	Mông Ko ...	358	823	1,011	1,834
20	Po-Wang ...	271	600	810	1,410
21	Mông-ya [Part of] ...	202	406	596	1,002
22	Mông Si ...	1,013	2,214	3,155	5,369
23	Mông Paw ...	286	591	855	1,446
24	Mông Htam ...	538	1,387	1,401	2,788
25	Mông Wun ...	758	1,713	2,089	3,802
26	Ho-Pyet ...	191	414	545	959
27	Ti-Ma ...	430	864	1,039	1,903
28	Sao-Pum ...	164	356	488	844
29	Pang-Kai ...	145	407	508	915
30	Pang Hok ...	213	426	637	1,063
31	Ho-Maw [Part of] ...	50	100	150	250
32	Hpak-Yai [Part of] ...	180	360	540	900
33	Loi Kang ...	50	100	150	250
34	Konghsa ...	75	150	225	375
35	Nga-Kyem ...	119	239	335	574
36	Ta-hkai [Part of] ...	70	170	210	380
37	Pang Kut [Part of] ...	417	830	1,099	1,929
38	Hsai-Hkao ...	178	349	426	775
39	Hao-Kang ...	81	156	229	385
40	Hsam Pu ...	34	71	95	166
41	Hpa-Sawm ...	103	195	259	454
42	Nam Nak ...	77	163	199	362
43	Tunsō ...	60	120	180	300
44	Loi Lai [Part of] ...	90	220	270	490
45	Loi Pe ...	150	300	450	750
46	Man-Aw ...	40	80	120	200
47	Ing-Mông ...	80	160	240	400
48	Nam Paklông ...	50	100	150	250
49	Warrapum [Part of] ...	71	140	218	358
50	Ning Lom [Part of] ...	111	216	332	548
	Total ...	8,962	19,209	25,858	45,127

APPENDIX B.

Distribution by Races.

No.	Race.	Houses.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
	Kachins	5,702.	11,404	17,106	28,510
	Palaungs	1,439	3,454	3,948	7,402
	Shans	1,046	2,307	2,929	5,236
	Chinese	716	1,938	1,732	3,670
	Lisaw	59	166	143	309
	Total	8,962	19,269	25,858	45,127

From A. H. HILDEBRAND, Esq., C.I.E., Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 910-4C.—1, dated the 19th April 1901.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of the report of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Myelat division, together with his charge and circle summaries in original, and copy of his letter No. 457-1C., dated the 8th instant.

* * * * *

Mr. C. E. Browne has taken immense trouble to obtain a reliable Census, and from what I saw in my tours in his division in November and December 1900, I can confidently accept his figures as the nearest to absolute accuracy as are to be obtained. He is to be commended for the result of his personal care, assistance, and supervision, without which the figures would have been of no value.

The Chiefs and clerks specially mentioned by him in Part II of his report are also worthy of commendation.

* * * * *

CENSUS OF THE MYELAT STATES AND LOILONG.

I.—Preparatory work.

On the 17th August the fifteen chiefs in this charge were informed of the orders of Government regarding the non-synchronous Census of their States and were given full instructions as to what they were to do to get a correct enumeration of their people. Between that date and the 1st of December all the States were visited by me and the clerks were instructed what to do and how to fill up the standard schedule. House-numbering was done satisfactorily in most of the States and many persons took pains to paint their numbers and decorate their boards.

In Loi-ai neat tin-plates were supplied to all the houses. In Loilong State the numbering of houses was very backward; and in a few villages in Namhkai State the numbers were all wrong, due to the families being enumerated before the numbers were put up. When the number boards were sent out from the Chief's court the people, being ignorant Taungthus, were unable to decipher them and put up the boards which took their fancy. Steps were taken to put them right as soon as the confusion of numbers was detected. In not a few cases numbers were put where they could not be seen and others were carefully stowed away inside houses to prevent their being damaged by rain or by children.

The Enumerators were clerks attached to the Chiefs' offices and clerks temporarily engaged for the purpose. They were men who belonged to the States and were assisted in their work by the village and circle headmen. Rupees 400 was sanctioned towards the expenses of the extra establishment entertained in each State, of which a sum of Rs. 40 remained unexpended.

II.—The Census itself.

(a) Enumerators started work on or shortly after the 1st of December. The rolls in the first instance were prepared on Shan paper and were produced for my inspection when I visited each State. Villages here and there which showed a preponderance of males or a paucity of children were visited and checked. Bazaars were also visited and people called up indiscriminately and examined as to the entries shown against them.

(b) There was no final enumeration on the night of the 1st March. After the schedules written on Shan paper had been scrutinized and passed they were re-written on the printed forms and done up into books, village by village, and despatched to my office with an abstract similar to the "circle summary." All the schedules of the fourteen Myelat

States reached my office by the 1st March, but the last of the Loilông schedules did not reach my office till the 23rd March, due to the failure of some of the clerks to properly enumerate the Karens and Taungthus in out-of-the-way parts of the State. The Myoza, when he discovered how inaccurate some of the rolls were, ordered a fresh enumeration and did not get the revised rolls till the 27th February. The State (Loilông) is an extensive one of 1,600 square miles, the country is very hilly and difficult to get over, and the Karens in the southern parts are no more advanced than the Karens of Karenni who have been excluded from Census operations.

In the Loi-ai State the first enumeration appeared faulty. A second was made at my request and resulted in an increase from 5,388 to 5,553. In the Namhkai State there was a tendency to omit infants and children of tender age. The clerks were sent round a second time and on their return were able to show an increase from 6,576 to 6,779.

The Chiefs were expected to supervise the work in their respective States, but as some were old and decrepit and unable to read or write, and one (the Maw *Ngwègunhmu*) was incapacitated through illness, very little could be expected from them beyond using their influence in seeing that a proper Census was made.

Of the other Chiefs I think the *Ngwègunhmu* of Pwehla, A.T.M., and the Myoza of Hsamônghkam, A.T.M., displayed the greatest energy and did all they could to get a correct enumeration of their States. Among the clerks I should especially commend the services of Maung Po Taik, Maung Po Thit, and Maung Thè of the Pangtara State, Maung Po Mya of the Mawnāng State, Maung Sein of Loimaw State, and Maung Ba of the Pangmi State and Maung To, Maung Hlaing, and Maung Lat of the Loilông State and *Amat U Yan Shin* of the same State.

Hkan Yon, the Hsamônghkam Myoza's brother-in-law and right-hand man, took an intelligent interest in the Census work of the Hsamônghkam State and assisted also in completing the work of the Kyawkku State.

(c) The Enumerators' and Supervisors' abstracts were prepared in the Chiefs' offices and stamped with their Court seals. All the abstracts and village Census books were checked by me as far as possible and signed.

(d) The Census of the whole charge was taken non-synchronously and was completed on the 27th February.

(e) No part of the charge was excluded from Census operations.

(f) There were no prosecutions under the Census Act and, as the work was done by local agencies under the direct supervision of the Chiefs, there was no friction and no unpleasantness displayed by any of the races inhabiting the States of the Myelat. It might have been otherwise had Burmese clerks been imported for the purpose.

(g) Rupees 400 was sanctioned for extra establishment for taking the Census, of which Rs. 360 was actually-paid.

At the Census-taking of 1891 the Maw State was under the Deputy Commissioner of Kyauksè and was censused synchronously with the rest of the district. The other States were excluded from the regular Census operations, but were, during the dry weather of 1891, subjected to a rough enumeration conducted by the local officers and native officials. Since then each State has been twice enumerated for the quinquennial tribute arrangement; making in all, with the present Census, four enumerations during the past ten years. The people have thus come to understand what a Census is and the local officers and native officials have less difficulty in getting correct statistics. A comparative statement is attached showing the variations in population, from which it will be seen that at the Census of 1891 the estimated population was only 58,375, in 1892-1893 it was estimated at 104,991, in 1896-1897 (when rolls were prepared of each household) it rose to 105,563, and at the present Census to 119,415, which, taking everything into consideration, is as accurate a non-synchronous Census of the Myelat and Loilông States as it is possible to make it.

* * * * *

(i) Eight thousand five hundred Census schedule forms in Burmese and 5 in English and 1,500 outer covers were received from the Press, out of which 8,400 Burmese schedules, two English schedules, and 1,400 outer covers were used in the States.

The enumeration books were checked by me with the circle lists and done up into bundles in accordance with the Census Superintendent's letter No. 214-2C.O., dated the 20th February. Regarding the compilation of the Census schedules, I should like to make the following remarks:—

(a) The rule requiring a blank line to be left between each household has not been rigidly observed by all the Enumerators.

(b) The block numbers have not been entered, as villages were not divided into blocks.

(c) The ages of Karens, Palaungs, Taungthus, &c., are entered approximately only, as these people keep no horoscopes and keep no account of the years.

In some cases, especially in Loilông, infants under one year have been shown as one year of age instead of as "infants."

(d) The septs of the Karens are shown in column 8 as Karenni, Zayein, Karenbyu, Kalasè, Gaungto, and Palaung.

The other races, Danu, Taungthu, Taungyo, and Shan are not divided into septs.

(e) Of the languages shown in column 13, Taungyo, Intha, and Danu may be considered as dialects of Burmese.

Palaung is a dialect of Shan as well as Danaw.

From A. H. HILDEBRAND, Esq., C.I.E., Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 1322-4C.—1, dated the 29th May 1901.

In continuation of my letter No. 1186-4C.—1, dated the 17th instant, I have the honour to forward you copy of letter No. 412-44M.—1900-01, dated the 27th May 1901, together with a copy of report and the divisional charge and the charge summaries in original from the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Central division. The schedules are being sent separately.

2. From a personal visit to almost every State in the division while the Census was going on, I consider that the Census as a whole may be regarded as correct, and that, owing to the exceptional trouble taken by Mr. Kiernander, in which I was also able to render some assistance, as I happened to be inspecting there at the critical time, the columns of "Occupation" and "Subsidiary occupation" are more reliable than in any of the other divisions.

3. The houses and population in this division are considerably in excess of those in any of the others. The expenditure is far below that of the other divisions, and, with the exception of the Myelat, the figures for "Occupation," both permanent and subsidiary, are by far the most reliable.

The extra time and trouble given to it and the better system of working is to a great measure responsible for these better results.

The work was a heavy one in every division, but the heaviest probably in this.

Mr. D. W. Kiernander is to be congratulated on having done it so efficiently.

From D. W. KIERNANDER, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge Central Division, Taunggyi, to the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States,—No. 412-44M.—1900-01, dated the 27th May 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Census of the Central division, Southern Shan States, with the divisional charge and the charge summaries for the 12 States.

* * * * *

CENSUS OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION, SOUTHERN SHAN STATES, 1901.

I.—Preparatory work.

During the rains the twelve Chiefs in the charge were informed of the orders of the Government regarding the non-synchronous Census of their States, and were given full written instructions on the subject.

Instructions were issued that between the dates of the 1st December 1900 and the 13th February 1901 the Census had to be started and finished on Shan paper. During the months of August, September, October, and November 1900, I personally visited all but the two States of Sa Koi and Mông Pai and further instructed them how to fill in the standard schedule which had been ordered to be used for the non-synchronous Census. They were also instructed how to arrange the villages into blocks, circle by circle.

The officials of Mông Pai and Sa Koi States during September came in with their budgets and the standard schedule was explained to them and printed instructions given.

(a) The Enumerators were all local men and were the clerks of the Chiefs and were assisted by village and circle headmen.

A sum of Rs. 800 was sanctioned for the entertainment of extra establishment, of which Rs. 29-0-6 was all that was expended for the entertainment of one clerk to generally assist the Chiefs and to aid me in supervising the Census returns.

II.—The Census itself.

Though instructions were given to start house enumeration on the 1st December 1900, the only States that actually started on the day were Lai Hka and Mông Küng, where I personally was at the time on the 11th December 1900. I arrived at Lawk Sawk town and found the Census on Shan paper written up for the town. It was so carelessly done that I stopped and personally took the Enumerators round and had the town written up by them in my presence. On the 24th December I visited Yawng Hwe town and found the Census for

the town completed. A few mistakes in the column of workers were pointed out and 40 Enumerators and 10 Supervisors were each set to start the work in the outside villages. I then proceeded to Samhka town and found the Census had been completed, except for two circles. They had made the same mistakes as Yawng Hwe, which were duly corrected. Then proceeded to Sa Koi and found Census had not been started (9th January 1901.) As the State was a small one I decided to personally write it up with my clerk and the State Enumerator, 150 houses. This was done in two days by us and the State Enumerator left to finish the remaining houses. On the 11th January 1901 I arrived at Mōng Pai and found nothing done, or any arrangement made to take the Census. The *Sawbwa* was instructed to bring up ten men who could read and write, and I stopped three days and, with the assistance of my clerk and Veterinary Assistant, wrote up six villages with the men produced by the *Sawbwa* and arranged that they should at once start work on Shan paper and finish it up all before the 13th February 1901. I then left and crossed over to Hsa Htūng State and found that the Tabet circle had been written up and on checking found many houses and people left out; therefore I took away the enumeration papers and started it afresh by personally taking each enumerator and making him write up a village in my presence. From here I proceeded on to Wānyin and found that no attempt had been made to start the Census owing to the annual festival going on.

The administrator was instructed to bring up an Enumerator for each circle, and I personally with my clerk went out and had a village written up by each Enumerator. From here I went on to Nawng-wawn and found the Census completed, except for one circle. I personally went round and checked two circles and found the subsidiary work column was not understood and wrote it up and sent out each Enumerator to correct his charge. From Nawng-wawn I went to Namhkōk and found the Census finished and the abstract for preliminary figures ready. On checking the same I found a few mistakes which were rectified. Then went on to Hopōng and found the Census had been finished. On checking the same from house to house found over 300 people in one circle had been left out owing to the laziness of the clerk, who would not write up the names of each person given by the house-owner (30th January 1901). On looking through the other circle lists further mistakes were made. I therefore took away all the papers and asked the administrator for nine Enumerators and put on one man to each circle and personally with my clerk spent three days with the Enumerators, writing up each house in every village, and then left with instructions to finish their work in ten days. I then went in to headquarters for a few days and returned to Hopōng and checked the circles that had been finished and found them well and correctly written up. I then proceeded on to Lai Hka State and checked the Census all the way to the town and found every house properly written up, but they had gone wrong in the subsidiary work columns, so it was arranged that the Enumerators were to go out again and correct them.

I then proceeded to Mōng Kūng State and checked three circles on the way and found the schedule properly entered up and the abstract given in. At Mōng Kūng all abstracts were received and the charge abstract sent in to the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States for incorporation.

(b) There was no final enumeration or check on the 1st March 1901.

(c) The Enumerators and Supervisors' abstracts were prepared in the office of each Chief and were checked by myself and my two clerks. Each Supervisor's abstract is stamped by me and also stamped with my office seal and attached to the circle Enumerators' books.

(d) The Census of the whole divisional charge was taken non-synchronously and completed on Shan paper on the 13th February 1901. The copying from the Shan paper on to printed schedules was completed for eleven States by the 10th April 1901. The schedule from the State of Yawng Hwe was finished on the 15th April and received by me on the 21st April. The delay is due to the duibar and the Census schedules intended for this State being sent to Kēngtūng.

(e) No part of the divisional charge was excluded from the non-synchronous Census.

(f) No prosecution was made. The administrator of Hopōng dismissed one of the clerks for careless work.

(g) The 12 States in 1900 showed an estimated population of 281,116 souls.

The divisional and 12 charge summaries attached give the details of the population, State by State and circle by circle, also the grand total for the twelve States in the charge.

(h) Originally 12,000 schedules in Shan and 12,000 in Burmese with 2,000 covers of both kinds were received. Shan schedules were only required for one State, *i.e.*, Mōng Kūng; consequence being a further supply of 6,000 Burmese schedules had to be indented for, the last 2,000 for Yawng Hwe being sent to Kēngtūng. I did not receive them till the 22nd March 1901.

The enumeration books were checked by me with the assistance of my two clerks and were all done up into bundles and circle summaries attached thereto.

Comparative Statement of the estimated population of 1900 and non-Synchronous Census of 1901.

No.	Name of State.	Estimated population 1900.	Census of 1901.	Remarks.
1	Sa Koi (Sagwe)	1,316	1,387	
2	Sambka (Saga)	11,640	17,610	
3	Möng Pai (Mobyè)	22,975	19,328	
4	Lawksawk (Yatsauk)	27,810	24,614	
5	Hopöng (Hepon)	10,465	10,804	
6	Namhkòk (Nankok)	6,905	6,686	
7	Nawng Wawn (Naung Mun)	5,430	4,804	
8	Laihka (Legya)	25,340	25,793	
9	Hsahüng (Thatön)	8,465	9,784	
10	Wanyen (Banyin)	10,005	10,192	
11	Möng Kung (Maingkaing)	34,005	30,308	
12	Yawng Hxè (Nyaunggywe)	1,10,700	92,045	
	Total	281,116	253,985	

The State of Möng Pai has never been enumerated and the estimated population is 3,547 in excess of the Census.

Endorsement by A. H. HILDEBRAND, Esq., C.I.E., Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States,—No. 1186-4C.—1 of 1900, dated the 17th May 1901.

COPY of the following forwarded to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma, with the regret at the delay in submission of the complete schedules, which was caused by the durbar held in Taunggyi on the 27th March last.

The Census of houses and population I consider, from a personal visitation and enquiry throughout the Eastern division, to be trustworthy. The details as to age and occupation may be considered as approximate only from ignorance on the part of the Chiefs and their Enumerators and of the people themselves.

That Mr. Gordon deserves great credit for having been so successful in obtaining so correct a Census I can testify from personal supervision in each State in his charge.

From D. M. GORDON, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge Eastern division, Southern Shan States, to the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States,—No. 260, dated the 10th May 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Census returns for the Eastern division, Southern Shan States.

With the returns of each circle, circle summaries are submitted.

The charge summaries, together with a divisional summary, tabulating the total figures of the various charges in the division, and a memorandum, as called for in your Circular memorandum No. 350-4C.—1 of 1900, dated the 22nd February 1901, are submitted.

Memorandum by D. M. GORDON, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the Census in the Eastern division, Southern Shan States.

THE Eastern division, Southern Shan States, comprises the 11 Shan States marginally noted, each under a separate ruling Chief. The area of the division is computed at roughly 12,000 square miles, about as large as the kingdom of Holland.

2. For Census operations the division was divided into 13 charges, the main State of Möng Nai and its sub-State of Kengtawng being worked as separate charges, the civil station of Bampôn (the headquarters of the division) and the Survey Party at work being considered also as separate charges.

The undersigned was general Charge Superintendent, assisted by five Shan lads, one Taungthu (literate in Shan and Burmese), and one Gurkha.

The actual Census, which was non-synchronous throughout, was carried out entirely by local agency, that is, by the Chiefs of the various States, excepting the enumeration of the natives of India in the Public Works Department employment, in which work the Gurkha was employed, the enumeration of the military police at Bampôn, which Captain A. H. W. Lee, Assistant Commandant, kindly conducted, and the enumeration of the Survey camps, which the clerk to the Survey Party compiled.

* * * * *

3. The actual numbering of the houses and preliminary enumeration, in lead pencil on Shan paper, began in December and was completed in the more backward charges about the middle of February, the provisional totals being received on the 18th of February.

Every charge was visited by the undersigned and general personal supervision and check of the work exercised up till the 27th February, the date fixed for the cessation of enumeration.

4. Twenty-eight *per cent.* of the enumeration by the Chiefs was checked by the six local men employed (referred to in paragraph 2 above) in addition to the personal check by undersigned.

After the actual enumeration was at an end, the interest flagged when the labour of copying on to the standard schedules began. The labour, entailing entries against over 200,000 souls, was immense. In two charges (Möng Hsu and Möng Säng) the schedules had to be written up in lead pencil, the local officials being backward at the use of the pen. A durbar was held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in March at Taunggyi and during the absence of the Chiefs from their States till about the middle of April the underlings rested, the result being that the final schedules were only completed on the 8th May.

5. On the whole the Census figures in population are fairly trustworthy, considering the vast area of the division, the agency employed, and the paucity of reliable check.

Practically it was only after the receipt of the provisional totals that leisure was found for detailed criticism of the entries in the village lists. What corrections could be made were then ordered, but most of the work is according to the lights of the local enumerators.

The particulars under the "occupation" columns are the weakest items in the schedules, the average local comprehension of what was wanted having been very vague.

The "birthplace" column raised considerable difficulties and in the schedules the entries "Shan country" or otherwise only are shown.

The ages naturally amongst such primitive people are somewhat approximate, and it is feared that column 16 has been used sparingly.

6. There was no opposition on the part of the people to the taking of the Census.

The various indigenous races comprising the population are described in the *Upper Burma Gazetteer*.

From Captain G. DRAGE, Assistant Political Officer, Kēngtūng, to the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States,—No. 71, dated Camp, the 30th April 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Census of the Kēngtūng State, together with the charge summary.

The schedule books, together with the circle summaries attached to the respective circles, were despatched from Kēngtūng on the 20th April by the Head Clerk. Before my departure on the 9th March from the civil post at Kēngtūng, I had personally checked all the Shan paper Census schedules on which the Census was first entered.

I checked all the village abstracts which were entered on the last page of the Shan paper schedules of each village.

These village abstracts I myself entered in the office copies of the circle summaries and circle totals in the charge summary now attached.

On the 6th March I wired the Census provisional totals as follows: "Houses 37,171, total persons 190,169, males 96,461, females 93,708, monasteries being reckoned as two houses."

* * * * *

From after the 25th March, when the Enumerators began to come in with their Shan paper schedules, the Burman Supervisor, assisted by nine Shan clerks and 57 Enumerators, was busy, occupied in copying from the Shan paper schedules on to the printed schedules as well as writing out the village names on the printed circle summaries and entering the village and circle figures from my manuscript lists taken as described above from the Shan paper schedules.

* * * * *

CENSUS IN THE KENGTUNG STATE.

I.—Preparatory work.

* * * * *

In October the *Sawbwa's* revenue-collecting officials went out from Kēngtūng, and were ordered by the *Sawbwa*, after being instructed by me, to give house numbers to every house in the villages, village numbers and circle numbers. By the middle of January these officials returned stating they had done as directed and they gave a total of 35,490 houses in the State as the result of their revenue and enumeration visit.

In October I got the *Sawbwa* to have numbers similar to the above distributed in the town, home circle, and *ho-hois* or neighbouring circles, and I spent the whole of November checking these numbers and enumerating the houses and monasteries. I was accompanied by four of the *Sawbwa's* Shan clerks to learn from me how the enumeration should be carried out, and I enumerated 6,746 houses with 34,516 people, including the inmates of monasteries. I also made a house-to-house revenue survey of the whole of the Kēngtūng town and home circle.

* * * * *

From the 1st January one of the *Sawbwa's* ministers with six Shan clerks, and from the 1st February, in addition to them, a Burman Supervisor assisted by three Shan clerks, was engaged in preparing preliminary circle lists and filling up as many headings as possible on the printed schedules when they were received.

II.—*The census itself.*

Previous to the Enumerators starting out, copies of lists of villages with the number of houses in them which each Enumerator was to enumerate were given to each Enumerator; careful provision was made to ensure that a man who had a distant circle or difficult hill villages was compensated by having fewer villages given him so that he might complete within the same time as Enumerators with easy Shan villages. On the 25th February 1901, 57 of the *Sawbwa's* Shan clerks were sent out to nominally help the circle headmen, but practically to do the enumeration themselves assisted by the circle headmen in case the Enumerator should be pressed for time.

An average of 100 houses to be enumerated in each week was allotted to the Enumerators who were directed to be back by the 25th March.

By the 5th March all but one Enumerator was present. I rode and met him with his schedules on the 5th, returning to Kēngtūng in time to wire the provisional totals on the 6th.

The man had been delayed by trying to find some hill villages, the inmates of which had dispersed on account of small-pox.

* * * * *

(g) Rupees 600 was sanctioned for extra establishment for help with the Census clerical work and the whole of this amount was spent.

(h) The inhabitants of the two military posts at Kēngtūng were enumerated and the return submitted by the Officer Commanding Kēngtūng separately from the State of Kēngtūng.

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From W. G. WOOSTER, Esq., Assistant Political Officer, Karenni, to the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States,—No. 665-23M., dated the 3rd April 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Census figures for Karenni with the following remarks on the manner the figures have been obtained by me and as to their reliability:—

1. On receipt of your letter No. 162-4C.—1, dated the 24th January 1900, steps were taken by me to commence making a preliminary enumeration of the States in Eastern and Western Karenni through their Chiefs, and the Chiefs were first addressed by me on the subject and then, as opportunity offered, I personally explained to them that Government every ten years counted the population of the whole of Burma, in order to allay suspicion. The Chiefs showed some interest and readily offered to render me every assistance in their power.

The Chiefs in Karenni are illiterate and their clerks and courtiers as a rule are poorly educated, and it behoved me to do the best I could under the circumstances.

2. All the Chiefs, I am glad to say, displayed considerable energy in making as complete a list as possible of the number of houses and inhabitants in their charges, and they have all furnished me with very nice and neat lists of the number of villages, houses, with the population given as male, female, boys, and girls.

In Karenni proper I felt assured of obtaining a pretty reliable return and my personal attention was therefore given to the Brè-Padaung Tracts. I am glad to be able to note that, thanks to the energy and interest displayed by the Chief of Kyebogyi, who personally conducted me through the Brè country within his charge and assisted me in enumerating villages, I am able to say that, in my opinion, the return of figures showing the Brè population is very fairly represented. I personally counted and enumerated 146 Brè houses. In some instances the Chief's list showed one or two houses too many and in some too little, but the population was fairly correctly recorded. Personal enumeration was always a tedious task, as there was always half an hour or more lost in discussing with the headmen as to whether he would tell how many people were in the village or not. In the Kyebogyi State proper I personally counted and enumerated 132 Red Karen houses and 130 Manō houses. The Chief and his clerk always accompanied me and, when necessary, their list was corrected.

I found the population in the Brè *Hinterland* a purely agricultural people, just growing sufficient paddy and vegetables and chillies for their own consumption with of course the small crop of millet seed for their liquor, and they were all very poor.

In the Bawlakè State I was accompanied by the Myoza's clerk and one or two petty officials and personally inspected their work. I visited and counted 416 houses in 12 Yinbaw villages besides 16 Brè, 46 Padaung, and 30 Shan houses within the State. I also received some assistance from the Rev. Dr. Bunker, of the American Baptist Mission at Daw-che-i, in testing the density of Padaung houses near the Mission, so that on the whole the figures for Bawlakè are fairly reliable.

With regard to the Kantarawadi State the Chief, Sawlawi, took considerable pains in furnishing me with the figures for the State. I had personally taught his clerks what they should do, and the clerks and the officials appear to me to have done their duty very well, judging from the personal check exercised by me on their figures.

The small States of Naungpalè and Nammèkôn have also supplied me with reliable figures to work upon. Two days ago the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of the American Baptist Mission, came to see me in Loikaw and we roughly went into the figures, and the Rev. Missionary agreed with me that the Chiefs undoubtedly had a very good idea of what was in their States and he considered my figures as a very fair representation of the population in Karenni.

I am of opinion that the Census figures now submitted are as accurate as can be estimated under the circumstances, and that they represent very fairly the population of Karenni I am assured.

From all that I could gather during my tour there is very little doubt that the Red Karen population has dwindled away of late years and that immigration is the principal cause. During last year there appear to have been a number of deaths from fever and small-pox, and I always found a superabundance of females. This may also be said of the Padaungs and in some villages in the Brè country.

The difference between the figures submitted by wire is due partly to a clerical error and partly to the omission in the list of the Kantarawadi State of a whole circle.

Name of State.	Number of houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Kantarawadi	7,797	8,204	7,397	5,418	5,314
Bawlakè	1,819	2,071	1,903	954	713
Kyebogyi	2,761	2,612	3,266	2,075	1,914
Nammèkôn	703	696	923	511	499
Naungpalè	432	431	488	176	170
Total	13,572	14,014	14,037	9,134	8,610

Kantarawadi State.

Name of State.	Number of houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Race.	Religion.	Occupation.
Kantarawadi.	11	33	10	11	1	Chinese	Buddhist	Traders.
	150	217	176	136	124	White Karen	do	Cultivators.
	2	2	4	1	1	Talaing	do	Traders.
	108	161	143	81	68	Intha	do	do.
	3	3	3	...	...	Danu	do	Carpenters.
	16	24	18	7	14	Siamese	do	Coolies.
	314	383	425	206	211	Taungthu	do	Traders.
	1,862	2,315	2,314	1,235	1,162	Shan	do	do.
	87	146	122	72	50	Burmese	do	do.
	2	2	...	...	...	European	Christian	Officers.
	6	11	5	...	...	Punjabi	Hindu	Milkmen.
	...	111	22	16	13	Gurkhas	do	Military Police.
	2	4	1	...	...	Natives of India	Mussulman	Government servants.
	6	6	...	...	...	Padaung	Nat	Cultivators.
5,228	4,786	4,146	3,648	3,665	Karenni	do	do.	
Total ...	7,797	8,204	7,397	5,418	5,314			

Bawlakè State.

Name of State.	Number of houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Race.	Religion.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Bawlakè	146	150	160	38	40	Karenni ...	Nat ...	Cultivators.	Part work tin. And traders.
	83	60	77	36	40	Yintalè ...	do ...	do.	
	132	150	165	28	38	Manò ...	do ...	do.	
	38	58	55	7	6	White Karen	do ...	do ...	
	480	516	470	267	178	Padaung ...	do ...	do.	
	660	742	726	468	318	Yinbaw ...	do ...	do.	
	56	57	59	30	14	Brè ...	do ...	do.	
	203	306	230	75	71	Shan ...	Buddhist	Cultivators	
	6	11	5	2	3	Burmese ...	do ...	Traders.	
	5	6	7	1	1	Siamese ...	do ...	Coolies.	
	5	7	6	1	3	Intha ...	do ...	do.	
5	8	3	1	1	Taungthu ...	do ...	Cultivators.		
Total ...	1,819	2,071	1,963	954	713				

Kyebogyi State.

Name of State.	Number of houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Race.	Religion.	Occupation.
Kyebogyi	1,280	1,158	1,625	1,003	775	Karenni ...	Nat ...	Cultivators.
	257	237	290	200	198	Manò ...	do ...	do.
	981	974	1,110	575	681	Brè ...	do ...	do.
	242	242	241	297	260	White Karen	do ...	do.
	1	1	...	...	...	European	Christian	R. C. Priest.
Total ...	2,761	2,612	3,266	2,075	1,914			

Nammèkôn State.

Name of State.	Number of houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Race.	Religion.	Occupation.
Nammèkôn.	48	70	65	39	45	Intha ...	Buddhist ...	Cultivators.
	59	68	82	56	50	Shan ...	do ...	do.
	629	526	744	403	385	Karenni ...	Nat ...	do.
	27	32	32	13	19	Padaung	do	do.
Total ...	763	696	923	511	499			

Naungpalè State.

Name of State.	Number of houses.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Race.	Religion.	Occupation.
Naungpalè.	282	283	341	86	81	Karenni ...	Nat ...	Cultivators.
	30	36	40	22	25	Shan ...	Buddhist	do.
	6	8	7	5	5	Taungthu	do	do.
	112	100	100	63	59	Padaung	Nat	do.
	1	2	...	...	...	European	Christian	A. B. Missionaries.
1	2	...	...	...	Natives of India	Hindu	Servants.	
Total ...	432	431	488	176	170			

From E. O. FOWLER, Esq., Officiating Superintendent, Chin Hills, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 49-18C, dated Camp Champhai, the 20th March 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a report on the Census operations in the Chin Hills as directed in your Circular No. 24 of 1901.

The operations were confined to the area defined in Political Department Notification No. 10, dated the 1st May 1897.

With the exception of the stations and outposts, the Census of the district was non-synchronous. All arrangements for carrying out the work were completed during the rains of 1900.

The work was commenced on the 23rd November 1900 and completed on the 25th March 1901.

The district was divided into three subdivisions, and for Census purposes each subdivision was treated as a Census charge, and the Assistant Superintendents in charge of the subdivisions as Charge Superintendents. Each charge was divided into circles.

Five special clerks were entertained and distributed as follows, one to the Tiddim subdivision, two to Falam, and two to Haka. Of these clerks, one, Maung Shwe Zin U, proved useless, as owing to extremely bad health he was unable to undertake any work whatever. His services were dispensed with and the staff reduced to four. These clerks, with the exception of one, were furnished by the Census Superintendent. The period for which they were sanctioned was four months only and their rate of pay was Rs. 50 per mensem.

The staff of Enumerators consisted of Chins, half-bred Chins, Political interpreters (Burmans), and sepoys.

In the Tiddim subdivision none but Chins were employed as Enumerators. Curiously enough these men, eight in number, belonged to the Siyin tribe, the members of which are undoubtedly the most savage and lawless in the hills. These Enumerators had a knowledge of Burmese, and during the rains of 1900 were taught to read and write. They proved a great success.

* * * * *

In the Falam subdivision the Enumerators were comprised of Shunshi Chins. These men had a good knowledge of Burmese and were able to read and write well.

* * * * *

In the Haka subdivision four Chin-speaking sepoys, two Political interpreters, and two Chin-speaking Burmans were employed as Enumerators.

The Enumerators were paid at the rate of Re. 1 for every forty houses correctly enumerated.

The work of enumeration commenced almost simultaneously in all three charges and was carried out circle by circle. Political interpreters and, in some cases, clerks were placed in charge of a certain number of Enumerators and made responsible that they performed their work correctly. The Enumerators visited every house in the charge and entered the name of the ordinary inhabitants of the house and not the number actually found present. Their work was then carefully checked by the interpreter in charge. The Charge Superintendent (Assistant Superintendent) in turn checked personally as many villages as possible in each circle. Any strangers who were found present at the time of enumeration and who were not likely to have been enumerated elsewhere, were duly entered in the schedules, and slips of paper bearing the word "enumerated" were furnished them. These slips they were told to produce in case it was desired to enumerate them again. The Enumerators were furnished with white flags fastened on sticks. A flag was placed on each house as it was enumerated, and so a glance at the village from some spot above it disclosed at once whether any houses had been omitted. A good check was by this means kept over the work. Another good means of checking was also employed. Each interpreter would collect the Chiefs and headmen of the villages enumerated by the Enumerators in his charge, and by causing each headman to produce a stick or a stone for each inhabitant of his village, was able to check the returns shown in the schedules. A headman is supposed to know the name of each man, woman and child in his village, and curiously enough with a little help from an elder or two of the village, he generally does, his memory but seldom failing him.

A little difficulty was experienced in the Falam subdivision. Mr. Street, on first checking the Falam group of villages, found that many names had been omitted to be given in, and that in consequence the average number of inhabitants per house was absurdly small. The Falam Chiefs were called into Falam and warned by me that any more such tactics would be met with exemplary punishment. The villages, five in number, which included the head village of Falam, were re-enumerated and a great increase in the number of names obtained. The average per house as compared with other villages showed that the correct number had now been given in. All five villages were fined in small sums.

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Prosecution and attitude of people.—There were no prosecutions under the Census Act. Five villages were prosecuted under the Chin Hills Regulation for disobeying orders in failing to give up names to Enumerators. In each case the entire village was fined, and the aggregate fines amounted to Rs. 95.

The attitude of the people on the whole was satisfactory.

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Synchronous Census.—On the completion of the village Census, Enumerators were placed in each station and outpost. A preliminary Census was taken in each post before the 1st March, and on the night of that day (1st March) the final enumeration took place. Every care was taken to include in the schedules people moving between posts on the night of the final enumeration, and the work appears to have been carried out most satisfactorily and with accuracy.

* * * * *

Total cost of operations.—The total cost of the operations, including pay of clerks, was Rs. 1,552-5-11. * * * The amount sanctioned was Rs. 2,000, so that a saving of Rs. 447-10-1 has been effected.

* * * * *

In Tiddim and Falam the entries in the schedules were all done in pencil, whilst in Haka they were done in ink. In the two former subdivisions attempts were made to have the work done in ink, but this was found to be beyond the capability of the Enumerators, all of whom were Chins or half-breeds. The results were not such as to encourage any further attempts being made, and lead-pencils were resorted to.

In the Haka subdivision the Enumerators were better educated men and able to use pen and ink.

Considering the class of men who had to be employed as Enumerators, it speaks well for the training given them by Messrs. Bateman, Street, and Clarke that the schedules were written up as neatly as they have been.

* * * * *

Emigration and immigration.—There is no general tendency on the part of Chins to move out of the hills. In the Haka subdivision, amongst the Haka, Yokwa and Klang Klangs some 60 people have removed to the plains in the last three months. These people, however, have, without exception, been released slaves, who either fear further slavery or else are unable to obtain fields to cultivate and move down in the hopes of being able to pick up a livelihood in the plains.

In the Falam subdivision there appears to be a tendency on the part of the Yahow and Whenoh tribes to move further north. The movement, so far as at present can be judged, is confined to these two tribes only and is due, I think, to one of two facts, or perhaps to both. Either the population of the tribes is on the increase and in consequence their requirements demand more land, or else their lands are being worked out and fresh fields are required. It will be interesting to note in future years how far this movement will be continued and whether it will spread to other tribes in the Central Hills.

* * * In the *Gazetteer of Upper Burma* compiled by Mr. Scott, C.I.E., the point as to whether the Chin race was at one time more united and civilized than we found it is raised. It is stated in the *Gazetteer* that the Chin laws collected and codified by Maung Tet Pyo would make it appear certain that it was so. In many cases the primitive law of the Chins stamps it as original, but how far these laws would tend to prove the higher degree of civilization of the Chin in years past is a subject which I would not, with the information we have at present, venture to discuss. It is certainly a subject on which more light might be thrown, and further enquiries will be made on the point.

* * * * *

In conclusion I would beg to bring the names of the three Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. Bateman, Street, and Clarke, to notice. All three throughout worked with zeal and energy, and the success of the operations is due to their efforts and tactful handling of the various tribes.

Days in succession were spent by all three in hard marching over extremely difficult country, and, in addition, after many a hard day's march, the work of checking a village had to be undertaken. Hundreds of miles were covered by each officer during the operations and the success they achieved shows how well they carried out the work entrusted to them.

Maung San Pu, Maung Lu Din, Maung Ba Pe, Census clerks, Maung Ba Shin, Political clerk, and Maung Ra Tin, Political interpreter, also did good work. They all underwent hard marching and deserve every credit for the way they performed their work under trying circumstances. Mr. Pereira, Head Clerk in my office, also performed very good work in helping to check, sort, and arrange the schedules on arrival in my office.

From W. B. TYDD, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Pakókku Chin Hills, to the Superintendent, Census Operations, Burma,—No. 126-19, dated the 25th April 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the enumeration of the population of the Pakókku Chin Hills for the Census of 1901.

The statements attached show—

- (a) Enumeration by villages.
- (b) Summary for the whole tract.
- (c) Expenditure incurred.

2. The tract is inhabited by wild Chins, who have no written language, very few can speak Burmese and none possess a literary knowledge of this language. The following expedient was therefore employed to enumerate the people. A triangular piece was cut out of one end of a bit of bamboo and a line was cut across the bamboo marking it off into two equal parts. Each householder was directed to hold a bamboo prepared in this way so that the line faced him and the indented end was upwards. On the right side of the bamboo he had to make a notch above the line for each adult male in his house and below the line for each male child. Similarly he was to make notches for females on the left side.

Thus—



Which reads—

- two adult males.
- three adult females.
- three male children.
- two female children.

Selected headmen were sent round to check what each householder had done and to collect the sticks and tie them into bundles by villages. I checked the work in several villages in 6 out of the 11 groups into which the tract was divided.

3. On the 1st March the enumeration of only four groups had been reported to me, so that the provisional total of population to be telegraphed on that date had to be estimated. This total was estimated at 12,287. The delay in getting figures from the remaining groups was owing to the absence of myself and several collectors of statistics on a punitive expedition beyond the border. The completed revised enumeration of the whole tract shows the population to be 13,116. I am confident that a fairly accurate Census of this tract has been obtained.

APPENDIX A.

Census by villages.

Name of villages.	Number of houses.	ADULTS.		MINORS.		Total.	Widows.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
I.—SALIN CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. Long-im-nu ...	57	61	78	58	63	260	5
2. Pro-im-nu ...	26	28	35	31	21	115	4
3. Khat-pan-nam ...	9	10	11	15	7	43	1
4. Chaung ...	15	25	16	11	17	69	...
5. Khaung-nam Hla ...	4	3	3	5	...	11	1
6. Hla-im-nu ...	35	37	42	42	46	167	3
7. Seingnam ...	22	29	31	27	54	141	2
8. Khaungnam ...	27	27	31	49	32	139	4
9. M'Khomdwi ...	7	7	8	20	12	47	1
10. Khāngnam ...	6	7	7	14	13	41	...
11. Segwi ...	13	14	14	20	23	71	...
12. Khaungiwe ...	13	11	20	23	19	73	2
13. Leingnam Khomdwi ...	4	4	4	8	5	21	...
14. Voklu-nam ...	4	5	4	2	6	17	...
15. Khaung-vern ...	38	32	39	49	54	174	7
16. Khwako-ktu ...	19	17	29	26	20	92	5
17. Sakkhrôt ...	13	11	13	27	15	66	2
18. 'Msangnam ...	8	8	8	14	21	51	...
Total, 18 villages ...	320	336	393	441	428	1,598	37

APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of villages.	Number of houses.	ADULTS.		MINORS.		Total.	Widows.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
2.—TILIN GROUP.							
1. M'Shein	13	20	13	16	17	66	...
2. M'Barang	8	8	10	7	10	35	...
3. Immhun	5	7	7	7	3	24	1
4. Teing-kaw	13	11	20	31	15	77	1
5. Taptha	3	5	8	5	...	18	2
6. Sirpan	6	8	9	8	5	30	...
7. Bukkok	6	9	10	4	3	26	1
8. M'Rukkhai	4	5	7	6	6	24	...
9. Tapnu	12	19	13	12	11	55	...
10. Twikyinko	6	12	10	7	4	33	...
11. Rolong	10	10	10	17	10	47	...
12. Thwipan	4	5	5	5	3	18	1
13. M'Htailong	12	14	15	4	13	46	...
14. Sanglong	10	12	15	12	10	49	...
15. M'Rupso	11	13	15	14	17	59	...
16. Khayo	12	13	13	8	7	41	...
17. Twi-ring	5	7	5	5	5	22	2
18. M'Hte khai	5	13	9	9	9	40	...
19. Imgotha	5	5	9	4	8	26	...
20. Choraw	4	5	4	2	1	12	1
21. Ramlong	9	9	13	9	5	36	...
22. Hkukhtai	4	3	5	2	2	12	3
23. Lunlong	6	7	7	16	8	38	1
24. Choperk	11	13	11	16	8	48	...
25. Monglong	5	4	6	3	11	24	...
26. Simsang	7	7	7	9	8	31	1
27. Rwat	7	8	12	8	9	37	1
28. Tolong	3	1	4	3	6	14	2
29. M'Htaiva	6	6	10	6	2	24	2
30. Hnunbon	6	5	6	10	6	27	1
31. Shwebung	8	13	14	5	5	37	1
32. Kywisang	6	8	5	10	10	33	1
33. Hmawhpi	6	4	6	7	6	23	...
34. Nwat	12	16	24	12	16	68	3
35. Khônkhu	12	16	19	9	14	58	...
36. M'Kreng	4	6	6	5	8	25	1
37. Yetpa	9	13	14	17	9	53	1
38. Shingnu	3	5	2	3	...	10	...
39. M'Kropai	8	7	10	7	9	33	...
40. Na	2	4	4	3	3	14	1
Total, 40 villages	288	356	302	343	302	1,393	28
3.—PAUKADU-PYEDAW GROUP.							
1. Seing-yern	31	31	32	44	41	148	1
2. Bhong-im	14	12	14	12	11	49	2
3. Nayunkokto	5	5	6	7	8	26	...
4. M'Shwi	12	11	14	23	17	65	1
5. M'Tiship	7	7	7	18	20	52	...
6. Mirgakto	8	8	8	18	17	51	...
7. Paunggwan	14	13	14	14	29	70	1
8. Ambung	3	2	3	5	4	14	1
9. M'Khokkhun	3	3	3	5	4	15	...
10. M'Hkok-khun	4	4	5	8	11	28	...
11. Pyinlong	10	8	15	24	29	76	2
12. M'Chellongnam	13	13	15	30	48	106	1
13. Lwedupnam	16	14	22	34	37	107	2
14. Pawdu	8	7	10	12	17	46	1
15. Hpruptwi	3	3	3	6	6	18	...
Total, 15 villages	151	141	171	260	299	871	12
4.—YAW CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. Kwe-lung	30	20	37	36	33	126	12
2. Kha-khen	10	8	13	8	13	42	3
3. M'Giki	11	10	11	10	8	39	1
4. Lok-she	13	11	20	26	20	77	2
5. M'Songban	4	4	4	4	4	16	2

APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of villages.	Number of houses.	ADULTS.		MINORS.		Total.	Widows.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
4.—YAW CHAUNG GROUP—concluded.							
6. Suct-mhwe	20	13	20	18	28	79	7
7. Shinnhwoi	18	17	19	16	16	68	2
8. M'Hto	5	4	6	9	6	25	1
9. Imkrai	7	5	7	7	15	34	2
10. Prang	6	4	7	4	6	21	2
11. M'Kringlaw	7	3	6	8	5	22	4
12. Hkaw-kök	8	4	9	4	11	28	4
13. M'Pein	7	7	5	11	7	30	2
14. Pai-im	10	7	13	6	24	50	5
15. Khung	9	4	5	8	14	31	2
16. M'Tangkaw	8	4	8	12	7	31	4
17. Hpro-it	8	11	9	6	15	41	3
18. Khwi-ging	6	6	7	9	3	25	...
19. Hpruk-khowe	9	5	10	9	10	34	4
20. Geitlong	24	34	39	12	13	98	2
21. Vago	28	28	39	32	30	129	7
22. M'Thu	25	35	38	34	36	143	...
23. Khat	42	58	61	65	51	235	2
24. M'Keng	19	14	19	37	36	106	4
25. Khrumtha	9	6	8	12	5	31	3
26. Vomtho	17	11	22	28	25	86	6
27. M'Hailong	5	3	5	6	8	22	3
28. M'Thwe	4	2	3	7	1	13	3
29. Me Wi	8	4	8	11	8	31	4
30. M'Paidaw	5	7	5	8	3	23	...
31. Lungjai	2	1	2	3	2	8	1
32. M'Pawtha	3	3	4	4	3	14	...
33. Po	4	3	5	5	9	22	1
34. Kyot-kywe	5	3	6	2	8	19	2
35. M'Gäng-ging	5	6	11	9	24	50	1
36. Hprung-ging	5	4	4	5	4	17	2
37. Htawkhrum	12	10	10	12	26	58	3
38. Wet-kök	5	3	6	4	6	19	2
39. Tung-lai	7	8	9	9	7	33	1
40. Khum-khwe	6	8	9	11	11	39	2
Total, 40 villages	436	398	529	527	561	2,015	111
5.—MAUNG CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. Khage	9	9	10	11	13	43	3
2. Bai-a-hpya	4	4	4	3	2	13	1
3. Mankwi	12	13	14	9	14	50	3
4. Teinlong	13	6	13	22	13	54	7
5. Hambón	18	17	22	20	17	76	4
6. M'Eik-hang	17	11	18	26	15	70	8
7. Hambón Imgotha	7	5	7	9	5	26	2
8. M'Nambo	11	9	14	19	7	49	2
9. M'Kran-im	8	3	14	7	13	37	5
10. M'Kwi	21	22	9	5	6	42	...
11. Tet Kaw	6	7	13	8	9	37	...
12. Htum-im	5	3	7	4	6	20	2
13. Shet	18	19	24	28	27	98	1
14. Men	15	12	16	21	17	66	3
15. Kwitha	21	17	15	36	35	103	...
16. M'Pawtha	5	5	7	8	12	32	2
17. Chidup	11	5	14	17	16	52	6
18. Nga-nón	5	2	5	2	2	11	3
19. Tsekong	6	5	9	23	35	72	...
20. Lilong	10	9	8	14	11	42	5
21. Maka	3	3	3	4	2	12	...
22. Tóktwe	10	8	11	8	9	36	3
23. Whiyaw	8	6	8	8	6	28	2
24. Khonglaw	13	5	16	17	18	56	9
25. Tsaiyom	9	4	18	10	2	34	5
26. M'Banlong	7	4	7	8	8	27	3
27. M'Wiyaw	7	5	5	8	8	26	...
28. M'Htaw	14	11	13	12	16	52	4
29. Choklong	5	2	5	6	6	19	3
30. Chittha	5	1	5	13	11	30	3

APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of villages.	Number of houses.	ADULTS.		MINORS.		Total.	Widows.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
5.—MAUNG CHAUNG GROUP—concluded.							
31. Chickhaw	6	4	6	7	8	25	2
32. Aiman	4	3	4	3	6	16	1
33. M'Bhanba	9	5	9	8	15	37	4
34. Yokchup	5	4	5	5	6	20	2
35. Wanba	21	15	19	31	46	111	...
36. Tum-im	38	28	33	43	53	157	...
37. M'Khrong	17	10	17	14	11	52	7
38. Wetkaw	9	6	8	5	8	27	3
39. La Long Hhtwi-im	9	4	10	12	7	33	6
40. Hti-shin	4	2	5	5	2	14	1
41. Twi Kalong	1	1	1	1	1	4	...
42. Imkawtha	2	3	3	2	4	12	...
43. Twing Kòk	2	2	2	...	1	5	...
44. Ham-im	5	4	3	4	3	14	2
45. M'Hontakoke	7	3	7	11	8	29	4
46. Nga Ha Ge	6	4	6	9	4	23	2
Total, 46 villages	448	330	472	546	544	1,892	123
6.—CHE CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. Twi-im	23	15	22	21	24	82	7
2. Krang-im	12	10	13	16	16	55	2
3. Pe	9	8	9	8	5	30	1
4. Yomtha	16	17	15	5	...	37	8
5. Ti	14	11	16	16	12	55	3
6. Lumpa	10	7	10	10	9	36	3
7. Imgotha	6	5	7	6	5	23	1
8. M'Bingyaw	19	13	24	16	17	70	8
9. Twi-li	10	8	14	12	6	40	2
10. M'Dap	21	16	18	10	7	51	5
11. Lukpe	8	11	16	12	16	55	...
12. M'Kraidaw	24	16	24	27	25	92	8
13. Taw-im	10	8	11	9	8	36	2
14. Shak-am	5	5	4	6	3	18	1
15. Am-long	10	11	17	24	26	78	1
16. Pan-aw	5	3	7	3	3	16	2
17. Mgrikum	8	6	8	14	11	39	3
18. Tai-bong	8	4	8	6	9	27	4
19. M'Shu-yaw	7	5	7	4	5	21	2
20. Hti-num	5	3	5	7	7	22	2
21. Khomthorn	5	6	9	9	8	32	...
22. Shim	20	16	20	13	10	59	4
23. Vom	5	5	3	8	10	26	...
24. Pwi-im	6	6	6	6	7	25	...
25. Thun-twi	6	6	6	6	3	21	...
26. Shikhruit	6	4	6	3	8	21	2
27. M'Leng	6	5	11	3	3	22	1
28. M'Shin-im	12	7	12	9	12	40	6
29. Hkliyaw	6	4	6	9	14	33	2
30. Htet-ban	11	11	13	19	15	58	...
31. Htwi-im	7	5	6	1	2	14	2
32. Hpwi-im	31	29	41	35	36	141	10
33. Hkròt-im	29	18	30	35	34	117	11
34. Khom-im	43	43	53	23	34	153	8
35. Hilong	42	31	43	36	27	137	11
36. Leng	8	6	9	8	4	27	2
37. Tangbeng	8	6	8	6	5	25	2
38. Imbern	5	3	7	11	7	28	2
39. Chaung	5	4	5	6	10	25	1
Total, 39 villages	491	397	549	478	463	1,837	129
7.—TE CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. Pangbai	11	10	15	29	21	75	1
2. Kyinyun	11	8	10	26	26	70	3
3. Tui-rung	9	8	11	17	15	51	1
4. Ouge	5	4	5	12	6	27	1
5. Lukpe	5	5	3	18	17	43	..

APPENDIX A.—continued.

Name of villages.	Number of houses.	ADULTS.		MINORS.		Total.	Widows.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
7.—TE CHAUNG GROUP—concluded.							
6. Shanutlong ...	4	2	4	8	3	17	2
7. Khwelung ...	4	3	3	7	9	22	1
8. Immhun ...	3	3	4	6	7	20	...
9. Bawn-im ...	3	3	2	4	5	14	...
10. M'Htailong ...	2	1	3	5	3	12	1
11. M'Eik Khrang ...	5	5	7	6	1	19	1
12. Imgotha ...	5	3	4	7	7	21	2
13. Kha Long ...	2	2	2	2	6	12	...
14. Te-long ...	10	8	9	15	17	49	3
15. Twibalan ...	2	2	2	2	5	11	...
Total, 15 villages ...	81	67	84	164	148	463	16
8.—KHADIN CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. Kanlong ...	7	5	7	8	17	37	2
2. Seingnam ...	9	4	9	12	14	39	5
3. Khaungnam ...	6	4	8	8	7	27	2
4. Sawlongnam ...	11	9	10	16	15	50	3
Total, 4 villages ...	33	22	34	44	53	153	12
9.—KYAUKSIT CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. M'Blendo-atet ...	14	14	18	26	18	76	...
2. M'Blendo-ak ...	5	6	6	5	8	25	1
3. M'Hmawkun ...	14	12	12	15	8	47	2
4. Thwido ...	7	12	11	11	9	43	...
5. Shang ...	15	11	21	23	18	73	5
6. Samtha ...	12	9	14	17	14	54	4
7. Ambon ...	11	7	11	19	9	46	4
8. Swi-tu-nam ...	6	7	8	5	9	29	...
9. Vumlong ...	7	3	8	7	8	26	4
10. M'Thai-tha ...	10	11	12	14	12	49	...
11. Htam Om ...	10	11	14	16	16	57	...
12. Loktet-htezon ...	4	4	4	4	8	20	...
13. M'Krai ...	10	10	12	17	20	59	...
14. Lungshrang ...	12	12	16	16	21	65	1
15. Khaban ...	11	11	14	17	20	62	...
16. Hingnbon ...	6	6	6	6	7	25	...
17. M'Shi-twi ...	3	2	3	3	6	14	1
18. Mwe-twi ...	2	2	2	...	...	4	...
Total, 18 villages ...	159	150	192	221	211	774	22
10.—MÔN CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. Kyatwi ...	28	46	39	19	27	131	4
2. Kyaing-zaung ...	15	27	21	20	4	72	1
3. Ampü Kunzaw ...	19	36	37	17	18	108	...
4. Yaung-twi ...	14	21	21	6	19	67	...
5. Purzaw ...	13	13	15	6	6	40	2
6. Adaungyan ...	16	23	26	13	7	69	1
7. M'Pam-nam ...	5	6	10	6	5	27	1
8. Kherng-tu ...	10	14	14	9	8	45	...
9. Saungza ...	11	12	11	6	5	34	...
10. Laikperntu ...	14	18	18	11	3	50	...
11. M'Hmaung-nam ...	14	19	22	22	12	75	1
12. Namlaung ...	18	33	27	23	18	101	...
13. Yanzonnam ...	8	11	11	11	7	40	...
14. Khaw-byi-hpum ...	10	16	16	7	10	49	1
15. Loho-hpum ...	13	15	15	10	16	56	1
16. M'Zuzum ...	6	9	6	5	5	25	1
17. Tsar-long-nam ...	8	10	11	5	11	37	...
Total, 17 villages ...	222	329	320	196	181	1,026	13

APPENDIX A—concluded.

Name of villages.	Number of houses.	ADULTS.		MINORS.		Total.	Widows.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
II.—KYI CHAUNG GROUP.							
1. Tukhtu ...	6	7	9	10	5	31	...
2. M'Hnawlong ...	5	5	5	6	11	27	1
3. M'Hainu ...	9	5	9	17	17	48	4
4. Zakkok ...	8	6	9	18	11	44	2
5. M'Berng-twi ...	5	5	6	8	10	29	...
6. M'Thung-nu ...	6	6	7	16	10	39	1
7. Khwelung ...	5	5	6	7	5	23	...
8. Srrhpun ...	6	5	7	8	5	25	1
9. Natgyigya ...	4	4	6	10	5	25	...
10. M'Hnawlong ...	6	5	8	8	19	40	1
11. Dandi ...	6	6	7	11	9	33	...
12. Aukdandilong ...	3	3	2	2	4	11	...
Total, 12 villages	69	62	81	121	111	375	10

APPENDIX B.

Summary of Pakókku Chin Hills.

Name of group.	Number of villages.	Number of houses.	ADULTS.		MINORS.		Total.	Widows.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
(a) CHINS.								
1. Salin Chaung ...	18	326	336	393	441	428	1,598	37
2. Tiltu ...	40	288	356	392	343	302	1,393	28
3. Paukadu Pyedaw ...	15	151	141	171	260	299	871	12
4. Yaw Chaung ...	40	436	398	529	527	561	2,015	111
5. Maung Chaung ...	46	448	330	472	546	544	1,892	123
6. Che Chaung ...	39	491	397	549	478	493	1,887	129
7. Te Chaung ...	15	81	67	84	164	148	463	16
8. Kadin Chaung ...	4	33	22	34	44	53	153	12
9. Kyauksit Chaung ...	18	159	150	192	221	211	774	22
10. Môn Chaung ...	17	222	329	320	196	181	1,026	13
11. Kyi Chaung ...	12	69	62	81	121	111	375	10
Total	264	2,698	2,588	3,217	3,341	3,301	12,447	513
(b) TEMPORARY RESIDENTS.								
12. On punitive column ...	...	...	450	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	450	Nil.
13. Garrison of Mindat—								
(a) Chin Police ...	...	17	17	22	14	8	61	Nil.
(b) Military Police ...	...	17	130	15	9	4	158	Nil.
Total	...	34	597	37	23	12	669	...
GRAND TOTAL	264	2,732	3,185	3,254	3,364	3,313	13,116	522

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure.

Villages.	Number.	Rate paid to Supervisors.			Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
10 houses and under	177	0	8	0	88	8	0
11 houses to 20 houses	63	1	0	0	63	0	0
21 houses to 30 houses	15	1	8	0	22	8	0
31 houses to 40 houses	5	2	0	0	10	0	0
Over 40 houses	4	2	8	0	10	0	0
Total	264			194	0	0

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