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2. Administration Report: Shan and Karenni States, 1921. pp.40-94. V43812, 8r F1

3. dto., V43812, 8r dto., 1922. pp.95-156. F2

4. dto., Chin Hills, 1921. pp.157-186. V43861, 8r F1

5. dto., " 1922. pp.187-207. V43861, 8r F2

6. Linguistic Census, Burma. 1917. pp.208-250.

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BURMAH (1883).

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

RECENT NEGOTIATIONS

BETWEEN THE

GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



Presented by
Hon. Mr. Lallubhai
Samaldas, Bombay.

LONDON:

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1883.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

No. 125 of 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary
of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Simla, the 2nd October 1881.

We beg to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the papers which form the enclosures of this letter. Your Lordship will observe that the Government at Mandalay have lately created monopolies in several of the most important branches of our trade with Upper Burma, and that they are about to extend this system of restriction. These proceedings involve serious injury to commercial interests, and the mercantile community are unanimous in desiring intervention. Moreover the establishment of monopolies is in contravention of our treaty engagements with the Mandalay Government.

2. We believe, however, that under present circumstances Her Majesty's Government would be averse to any measures of a kind which might further tend to embarrass our relations with the Mandalay Government; and though we have every desire to guard the interests of our Burmese commerce, we feel that any precipitation on our part might cause great immediate injury to the trade between Upper and Lower Burma. For the present we have accordingly thought it sufficient to direct the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to address a temperate remonstrance upon the subject to the Minister at Mandalay. We trust that our action in this respect may receive Your Lordship's approval.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

RIPON.

D. M. STEWART.

W. STOKES.

RIVERS THOMPSON,

J. GIBBS.

E. BARING.

T. F. WILSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

4951, dated Rangoon, 18th July 1881.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to SIR A. C. LYALL, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM directed to submit that information has recently been received by the Chief Commissioner relative to the establishment or approaching establishment of monopolies in various articles of produce in Upper Burma, especially of salt and catch. This action of the Burmese Government has already had a disturbing influence upon trade, and is said to have induced several considerable Chinese dealers to withdraw from business in Mandalay. If a regular system of monopolies should be adopted by King Swa's Government, the results to our trade with Upper Burma might be serious. In order to leave no means of remedying this state of affairs untried, it has been considered to the Chief Commissioner advisable that a temperate remonstrance should be addressed to the Burmese Government on the subject. I am therefore to submit the accompanying draft of a letter which, if approved by the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner proposes to send to the Foreign Minister at Mandalay.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Mandalay.

I AM directed to bring to the notice of Your Excellency's Government that information has recently reached the Chief Commissioner to the effect that the monopoly in the trade of cotton in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava has been disposed of to two natives of Burma in consideration of an annual payment to the Royal Exchequer, and that the monopoly of the trade in salt and in catch is shortly to be sold in the same manner.

2. In case this information should be well-founded, I am to take occasion to represent, for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, the great injury which the establishment of such monopolies is calculated to inflict on the trade carried on between Burmese and British territory, the condition of which is now satisfactory and flourishing. The objections to monopolies have been frequently urged; their weight has been admitted by the late King, the predecessor of His Majesty; and they have been more or less recognized in the various treaty arrangements concluded between the two countries. There is reason to fear that, if these objections are now disregarded, and monopolies of the different kinds of produce are created, the commercial and general interests of both the kingdom of Ava and the British dominions in Burma will seriously suffer.

3. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner submits for Your Excellency's consideration that monopolies of the trade in catch, salt, and cotton in His Majesty the King's territories had better not be granted; and that the policy of granting such monopolies, if already partially entertained, might be properly reconsidered at an early date.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Telegram, No. 1796 E. P., dated 10th August 1881.

From Foreign Secretary, Simla, to Chief Commissioner, Rangoon.

Your letter No. 4951, 18th July. Do you regard these monopolies as constituting infringement or material evasion of Treaty 1867?

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

Telegram, dated 11th August 1881.

From Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, to Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Your message yesterday. I consider the text and scope of Article 1 of Treaty forbids other monopolies save those recited. On this view representations were made to late King and to present King. Creation of monopolies is infringement of Treaty. I do not advocate our cancelling Treaty because of this infringement. Letter follows.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

Political Department No. 5506 M.P. (Extract.)

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

SIR,

Dated Rangoon, 15th August 1881.

IN continuation of former correspondence on the subject of the establishment

Letter, dated the 26th July 1881, from George J. Swann, Esq., Manager Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

Letter No. 5498, dated 13th August 1881, in reply to the same.

Letter, dated the 29th July 1881, from George J. Swann, Esq., Manager Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, with annexures, being a letter dated the 27th July 1881 from certain Chinese, Native, and other merchants and traders, to the Manager Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, and extracts from letters of the Agents of the Company in Upper Burma.

Letter, dated the 28th July 1881, from John Connell, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Extract from a report made by a Customs Preventive Officer on the Irrawaddy line.

of monopolies in Upper Burma, I am directed to submit a copy of the correspondence specified in the margin relative to the same matter,

2. It will be observed that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the merchants of Rangoon, and the Chamber of Commerce agree in representing that great injury will be done to trade by the action of the Burmese Government in granting monopolies of cotton, catch, hides, and other produce. It is urged that the grant of monopolies is in contravention of the treaties which exist between the British Empire and the Kingdom of Ava; and it is desired that the British Government should interfere to put a stop to this state of things, and to induce the Burmese Government to adhere to the terms of the treaties in force. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company further point out the special loss which they must suffer in the earnings of their fleet, upon which, on the strength of the treaties with Upper Burma, they have expended upwards of half a million sterling.

3. There can be no doubt that there are grounds for the apprehension of the merchants and traders of Rangoon. If a system of monopolies is established in Upper Burma, trade with that country will be seriously injured to the disadvantage, not only of the commercial community, but of the people at large. It is certainly expedient that the Burmese Government should, if possible, be induced to forego the disastrous policy upon which they have entered. I am to submit that, in addition to the letter which the Chief Commissioner has already proposed to address to the Burmese Government, a further letter might be forwarded setting forth the substance of the complaints which have now been made to the local Government, and strongly urging the discontinuance of monopolies.

4. It may be well to mention that a difficulty may perhaps be raised on the point, whether the treaty really furnishes ground for making such representations as are now proposed. The Burmese may perhaps argue that the arrangements made by them for the disposal of catch, cotton, and other produce are not of the nature of monopolies. Or it may be contended that the restriction imposed on monopolies by Article I. of the treaty ceased with the expiry of ten years from 15th April 1867. The Burmese version of the treaty, which is to be treated as the original, is less clear against monopolies than the English version. But, as yet, in correspondence about monopolies, the Ava Court has never contended that monopolies are permissible by the treaty; nor have they expressed any opinion that the treaty has lapsed. Therefore it seems unnecessary to speculate on their now replying to our representations in such a way.

5. Remains the question whether the proposed representations are likely to be efficacious; whether, if not, any ulterior measures should be taken; and whether, if the Ava Government do not give way, and if no ulterior measures are taken, any good will result from our making representations in such a matter. Mr. Bernard does not feel confident that under the present king at Mandalay, or under the present condition of affairs, much direct good will result from our making these representations.

5. Possible ulterior measures are apparently of three kinds, namely,—

- (1) despatch of a diplomatic mission to Mandalay to press for observance of the treaty;
- (2) cancelling the commercial treaty on our part;
- (3) threat of forcible intervention to compel observance of the treaty.

For reasons which have already been approved by the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner does not think the time favourable for sending a diplomatic mission to Mandalay. While King Theebaw is on the throne, and while he maintains his present attitude, we can hardly hope, after all that has passed, that a diplomatic mission will be favourably received at Mandalay. The first of the possible ulterior measures must therefore be set aside for the present.

By cancelling or threatening to cancel the commercial treaty, we should provoke a policy of reprisals on the part of the Upper Burma Government; we should, for a time at any rate, paralyze our trade with Mandalay; we should run the risk of injuring our own subjects at least as much as the king and people of Upper Burma; and we should be embarking on a course of which the commercial and other results could not be foreseen. Possibly among such results might be an absolute rupture of all friendly relations with Upper Burma; and such rupture, unless amicably settled, must sooner or later end in war.

The third of the possible courses, though it would perhaps accord with the views of a section of the English community in Burma, is, in Mr. Bernard's opinion, utterly out of the question. It must clearly be wrong and inexpedient to threaten forcible intervention, when the threat can hardly under the circumstances be carried out. As the treaty stands, the Burmese Government, now that ten years has lapsed since

the execution of the treaty, have power after short notice to increase or alter their rates of duty. Even if this were not so, the Chief Commissioner could not advocate our threatening forcible intervention merely to secure the observance of a commercial treaty in the matter of customs tariffs. With a Government like that of Upper Burma nothing short of extreme measures would secure the observance of a tariff which the Ava Monarch of the time conceived to be adverse to his interests. As Mr. Bernard understands the matter, it would not be right or expedient to adopt extreme measures to secure such an end. We must trust to the Ava Government sooner or later recognising that the Government of India intend to treat them fairly, and that liberal commercial tariffs and arrangements are for their own interests as well as for ours. The third of the possible ulterior measures seems thus to be out of the question.

6. Still, though we may not be confident that our representations will be successful, and though in the event of ill-success ulterior measures cannot be proposed, nevertheless the Chief Commissioner deems it desirable to make a representation to the Mandalay Government regarding the monopolies. The representation will have weight with some at least of the King's advisers; it will strengthen the hands of those ministers, of the Chinese merchants, and of others who are protesting, or may hereafter protest, against the monopolies; and when a suitable time for diplomatic action arrives, the representations now forwarded will make it all the easier for a British envoy to urge that at any future commercial treaty the establishment of such monopolies shall be expressly and distinctly barred. Lastly, we owe it to the British, Chinese, and Burmese merchants, who have engaged in Mandalay trade under the shelter of the treaty, to take any step we properly can to protect them from the loss which the continuance or repetition of these monopolies must entail.

7. Under all the circumstances the Chief Commissioner would ask permission to make representation to the Mandalay court regarding the monopolies in somewhat more detailed terms than were proposed in my letter of the 18th July last, inasmuch as the mischief has gone, or threatens to go, further than was then supposed.

P.S.—While the foregoing letter was being put in type, the telegrams quoted in the

Telegram from Foreign Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated the 10th August 1881.

"Your late letter 4951, 18th July.—'Do you regard these monopolies as constituting infringements or material evasion of treaty of 1867?'—Please reply.

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to Foreign Secretary, dated 11th August 1881.

"Your message yesterday. — 'I consider the text and scope Article I. of treaty forbids other monopolies save those recited. On this view representations were made to late King and to present King. Creation of monopolies is infringement of treaty. I do not advocate our cancelling treaty because of this infringement.'—Letter follows."

of other monopolies. This is the view that was taken by previous Chief Commissioners, and by successive Residents in the time of the late king, to whom repeated representations were made by Major Stover regarding the grant of monopolies. It may perhaps be held that Article I. of the treaty does not, in express words, prohibit the grant of monopolies. But, so far as can be ascertained, the Mandalay Government have not claimed that the treaty permits of monopolies; though they have, in a recent case of the representation regarding the jaggery (raw sugar) monopoly, replied that in reality nothing had been done that was inconsistent with the treaty or calculated to depress trade.

The Chief Commissioner recommends that we should continue to act on the view that the establishment of trade monopolies in import or export staples of Upper Burma is contrary to the existing commercial treaty; and that we should make representations on the matter as heretofore. At the same time he does not advise that we should take opportunity by these infringements of the treaty to declare it to be void, until we see our way to substituting another treaty or understanding in place of the 1867 treaty. At present the Chief Commissioner does not see his way to proposing any new treaty or other arrangement with the Mandalay Government with prospect of success.

G. D. B., Secretary.

Enclosure 6 in No 1.

From the MANAGER of the IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA COMPANY, LIMITED, to the SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated the 26th July 1881.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as inform me if the treaty entered into on 25th October 1867 between the Governments of India and Upper Burma is still in existence, and if its terms are considered as being binding on both at the present time.

Enclosure 7 in No. 1.

From the SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, to the MANAGER of the IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 5498, dated the 13th August 1881.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th July 1881, in which you ask to be informed whether the treaty entered into on 25th October 1867 between the Governments of India and Upper Burma is still in existence, and whether its terms are considered as being binding on both Governments at the present time.

2. In reply I am directed to answer both your questions in the affirmative.

Enclosure 8 in No. 1.

From the MANAGER IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA COMPANY, LIMITED, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated the 29th July 1881.

WE venture to address you on the subject of certain transactions in Upper Burma, which are not only most damaging to our own interests, but also are disastrous at present, and threaten to be destructive in the future, to trade between that country and British Burma.

In the first article of the treaty with the King of Burma, concluded on the 25th of October 1867, and ratified on the 26th of November 1867, which is subsidiary to the treaty concluded on the 10th of November 1862, it is recited that the Royal monopolies reserved are those of earth-oil, timber, and precious stones; and agreed that all other goods passing between British and Burmese territory shall merely be liable at the Burmese Custom-houses to certain *ad valorem* import and export duties.

On the faith of this stipulation we have established a fleet of steamers for the purpose of trading between Rangoon and Upper Burma, and carrying the goods of the merchants and others who are engaged in this trade, and for this purpose have expended upwards of five hundred thousand pounds (£500,000) in providing suitable steam vessels and flats, and the other plant requisite in a traffic of this nature.

The treaty is still, as we believe, in existence and force; notwithstanding which, the present King or his Ministers have recently granted to certain individuals monopolies for exporting cotton, catch, hides, and jaggery, subject to payments to the King by the cotton monopolist of Rs. 1,00,000 (one hundred thousand) a year; by the catch monopolist of Rs. 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) a year; and by the other monopolist of yearly sums as to the amount of which we are not informed; and we have also information from one of our correspondents that certain persons are arranging to secure monopolies of salt, grains, tobacco, cigar-leaves, and the sticks used in making Burmese cheroots or cigars.

In consequence of such proceedings we have already suffered serious inconvenience and loss in our traffic by having to unship cargo under threats of its being seized at the frontier, and thereby having our steamers delayed and losing freight on the shipments; and we foresee that much more serious loss and damage to our traffic is inevitable in the future, since the Native merchants trading in Upper Burma cannot carry on their traffic with British Burma so long as they have not freedom to buy, export, and import those articles of produce which are supplied by each country to the other.

If all traders are not to have equal rights in the buying, importing, and exporting of produce into and from Upper Burma, we submit that the export of manufactured and other goods from Rangoon must necessarily suffer most seriously, since returns for such goods are, when realised, usually invested in such articles as cotton, catch, hides, and jaggery, and sent down to Rangoon. It must be clear, therefore, we would urge, that not only must the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company as carriers suffer in their business, but that this description of traffic must be virtually paralysed, and many Native and other merchants and traders must be heavily damaged if not ruined in their business; and we have received a communication to that effect from a large number of Chinese,

Native, and other traders, which we have the honour to enclose herewith for your consideration.

We could add much more to this letter in the way of particulars and observations, but we desire to be as brief as possible. Any further information, however, which we can supply, we shall be happy to furnish you with if you should desire it.

In conclusion we would respectfully ask you to employ the interference and influence of the Government of India to check and redress a state of things which must be so injurious to the interest of commerce in this province, and which renders the first article of the treaty of 1867, referred to above, a dead letter and altogether worthless.

LETTER from certain CHINESE, NATIVE, and other MERCHANTS and TRADERS to the MANAGER IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA COMPANY, LIMITED, Rangoon, dated 27th July 1881.

As we have been led to understand that you are about to address the Chief Commissioner regarding the present state of trade in Upper Burma, and the effect which the action of the King in granting to certain parties the exclusive right of exporting cotton, cutch, hides, and jaggery has had upon it, we would wish it to be known on our account that, so long as this state of matters continues, it will be impossible for us to do business in Upper Burma, and that already many of us have decided to close our establishments there.

Trusting that the Government may take such action as will put a stop to what must prove ruinous to the interests of all traders connected with Upper Burma if continued,

We are,

Khoo Kin and Co.
Hpay Guan and Co.
p. p. S. Pinthong and Co.
S. Goktho.
Eak Gwan and Co.
C. Ally Moolla.
Ko Lawain.
Ko Shway Kyin.
S. Pinthong and Co.
Moung Shway Zweh.
Oo Po Gyee.
Pwehza Ko Toon.
Oo Po Loo.
Moung Po Thin.
Po O.
Ko Tay.
Ko Moung.
Ko Ta.
Ko Doung.
Leo Choon.
Hein Moh and Co.
Moung Loogyee.
Loo Soon and Co.
Hock Moh and Co.
Teang Choon and Co.
Chin Hoe and Co.
Chip Seng and Co.
Ko Po.
Ko Oo.
Oo Shway Lin.
Swee Cheang and Co.
Chip Choon and Co.
Ee Choon and Co.
Hoe Choon and Co.
Chin Choe and Co.
Eng Choon and Co.
Eng Bee and Co.
Eng Soon and Co.
Eng Hoe Bee and Co.
Tanchie.

Teik Hean and Co.
Kong Cheong and Co.
M. Cowasjee and Co.
Mahomed.
Wally Mahomed.
Hoosain.
Ko Nay Oo.
Golam Hoosain Hasim.
Sin Hup Hin and Co.
Aga Syed Ahmed Ispahany.
Kong Moh and Co.
Chin Cheong and Co.
Hajee Abdoola.
Casim Ahjim Dooply.
Check Bhan.
Ko Po Kin.
Moung Po.
Ko Kyin.
Moung Po Moung.
Ko Myat San.
Ko Po Yin.
Salumed.
Ebramjee Esoopjee.
Esoop Jewah.
Mhd. Moosajee.
S. G. Oormull.
Kong Chip Saing.
Ebram Esoopee Cassim.
Cassimjee Isimeljee.
Ismiel Mamsah.
Dawoodjee Mahomed Madah.
Oomerjee Sallajee.
Thonsaing.
Seng Moh and Co.
Leack Chin Seng and Co.
Mhd. Ebramjee Dooply.
Aga Mahomed Ally Kho rasany.
Edmund Jones and Co.
Kaikhosrow Burjorjee.
Nourajee Burjorjee and Co.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS addressed to the MANAGER IRRAWADDY ~~PILOT~~ COMPANY,
LIMITED, Rangoon, by SIGNOR GIOVANNI ANDREINO, Agent at Mandalay.

Mandalay, 3rd July 1881.—I regret in having to inform you that the monopolies are again in the field. Ko Set Kyee, in connection with some Burmans from Moulmein, has made an offer of Rs. 120,000 a year for cotton, Rs. 60,000 a year for catch, and Rs. 12,000 for hides, besides renewing the contract for the jaggery. The Shwayloungh Peh-hnin (the Burman) who works the Lapet is competing for the cotton; Moolla Ismail is competing for the catch; he has already offered Rs. 72,000, and is ready to go to 90,000 for the catch alone. Should Ko Set Kyee and those Moulmein people, who, I am told, are backed by a very rich man of our acquaintance, whose name I would not mention as you would not believe it, should they succeed, I am told that they will take up the Burmese steamers and get them repaired; I have already interviewed the Ministers on the subject, who gave me hopes that it will fall through, the same as the salt; but when I come to think who are the promoters of the monopoly scheme, viz., the Shway Dike Mingyee, Tinda Atwin Woon, the Yaynounge and the Kyabin Minthas, who are all-powerful compared with the apathy of the other Ministers, it is a difficult task to foresee what will be the end of it. I hoped some time ago that all monopolies were at an end; but I see that I will have more exertions before me to go through.

* * * * *
Mandalay, the 10th July 1881.—MONOPOLIES.—As I wrote to you on the 6th instant, the cotton and catch monopolies have been given, the former to Ko Set Kyee and Shwayloungh Peh-hnin, and the latter to Moolla Ismail; but up to date they have not signed the contract as yet, the Ministers having postponed the same until the 2nd of Labeegyaw, which will be day after to-morrow.

* * * * *
Mandalay, 13th July 1881.—The catch and hide monopolies have been secured by Moolla Ismail. The Mingyees have all agreed, and it is to be brought before the King to-day for confirmation. For the cotton, the Mandalay Chinese and Ko Set Kyee are as yet fighting hard who is to get it. As things are at present I could not say who will succeed.

* * * * *
Mandalay, 17th July 1881.—Monopolies are in their full swing. Cotton is finally given to Shwayloungh Peh-hnin for Rs. 120,000 a year; the catch to Moolla Ismael for about Rs. 80,000 a year; hides to Ko Set Kyee. This gentleman has the jaggery, which he will continue to keep, and is now proposing for the salt. I hear there are other Moguls at Mingyan arranging to go in for grains; others for tobacco, cigar leaves and sticks. The Ministers are passive; they allow things to take their course, persuaded that a crisis would soon occur.

* * * * *
Mandalay, 20th July 1881.—I regret that I cannot give you more agreeable news regarding the state of affairs in Mandalay. The monopolies, I may say they are fully confirmed by the inaction of the Ministers. As I wrote you in my last, there was to have been a reunion of the Ministers yesterday to discuss on many important matters, among which the monopolies lately given at the principal instigation of the Yaynounge Mintha. I went early to the Palace, hoping to learn the worst; but I was disappointed. Some of the Ministers, pleading sickness, were absent, and those who had attended went home with the excuse that the others did not come, so no reunion has taken place, and matters are left to take their own course, so the cotton monopoly remains confirmed to the Shwayloungh Peh-hnin for the rupees one lac a year. This was to be for one lac and twenty thousand, but this twenty thousand was reduced and swallowed amongst two or three. The catch remains to Moolla for rupees seventy-five thousand a year, besides about ten thousand for bribes. Moolla Ismael wishes to sub-let his rights for a consideration, and very likely the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation will come to some arrangement with him, failing which they will have to give up their catch business.

The Mandalay and Rangoon Chinese merchants do not know what to do. I have tried my best to make them join to oppose these monopolies; some they did, but others remained indifferent, so that the opposition remained too feeble for success, and now they are sorry, and talk of leaving the country.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM Mr. A. G. RUSSELL, Agent at Mingyan.

Mingyan, 19th July 1881.—The cotton taken up by the "Yunan" on her upward trip for the Bhamo line, I am told, has been stopped by some of the Burmese officials at Mandalay on a plea that the cotton has been given out on monopoly by the King, owing to which the "Palow" was detained three hours.

There is a rumour here that cutch and hides are also to be given on monopoly, which has caused a great panic among the merchants. A good cargo of cotton and hides are being shipped on the flats the "Yunan" takes down. The Custom officials here do not object to the shipment, as no orders have been received to prevent it, and the usual export pass is granted by them.

P.S.—At about 10 A.M. a man belonging to the Shwayloungh Peh-hnin, who is said to have the monopoly of the cotton, came on board with a palm-leaf order signed by the Pin Tha Prince, stating that any cotton shipped would be taken out at Minhla; the steamer in consequence has been delayed three hours in having to discharge the cotton on shore again.

The merchants, especially Chinese, regret much to see the unjust way they are now being treated by these outrageous monopolies, and intend leaving Upper Burma.

Mingyan, 22nd July 1881.—By the "Burma" some men belonging to the Shwayloungh Peh-hnin arrived with sealed Royal orders regarding the monopoly for cotton. I had the above orders read by the Woon of this place, and find that the monopoly has been given.

EXTRACT from log of Steamer "Yunan," Trip No. 80.

Mingyan, Tuesday, 19th July 1881,

A.M.—5-0-0 commenced to take in cargo.

10-30. Of cotton, had 400 bales on board, when a Burman showed an order that the cotton would be seized at Minhla. Was obliged to discharge it again. Detention of the steamer 8 hours.

Enclosure 9 in No. 1.

From JOHN CONNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, to the SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated the 28th July 1881.

At a general meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce held to-day, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, a representation should be made to Government of the disastrous consequences likely to result from the late action of the Burmese Government in granting to certain individuals the sole right of purchasing and exporting cotton, cutch, hides, and other produce to the exclusion of the general body of traders. That this action appears to the Chamber to be in contravention of the terms of the Treaty of 1862, and of clauses I. and II. of the Treaty of 1867; and that, in the opinion of the meeting, such steps should immediately be taken as may appear to the Local Government necessary to induce the Burmese Government to carry out the provisions of the existing Treaties."

I am desired to express a hope that this important matter may have the early attention of the Local Government.

Enclosure 10 in No. 1.

EXTRACT from the DIARY of the Travelling Customs Preventive Officer on board the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's Steamer "Ashley Eden."

Mandalay, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th July 1881.—"The monopolies" is the all-engrossing topic of conversation in Mandalay just now. They are being created at every available opportunity; cutch, cotton, and hides have been placed under restriction. From all I could gather the following are the particulars. Moolah Ebrahim entered into negotiations with the Government, and succeeded in securing the cutch monopoly; after which he came to some arrangements with the Bombay-Burma Corporation, and made it over to them for a large sum of money. It is understood that all his employés along the river are to render all the assistance in their power to the Corporation. Chinamen and others who have hitherto traded in this article have to congratulate themselves that the Bombay-

Burma Corporation have obtained the 'monopoly, for they are sure to be treated well when they are called upon to deliver up all cutch in their possession.

The Shway Loung Peh-hnin, the lapet man, has obtained the monopoly of all cotton grown in the country. I have not heard what price he paid for it. This man, without allowing traders any time, has already seized all cotton at the places from where it is exported; and, to make matters worse, he is compelling Chinamen who have large quantities in their possession to sell the article to him at a rate fixed by him, which is a third of the original cost. I have heard it said that the principal Chinese merchants held a meeting at which a resolution was passed that, should an appeal to the King have no effect, they would grow no more cotton. This, I think, is a mistake, as the Chinamen do not themselves possess cotton plantations, nor do they grow cotton anywhere, but buy it from the Burmese in the districts. An appeal from the traders to the Government would result in a complete failure, as the Shway Loung Peh-hnin is supported by the Yaynong Mintha. Indeed these two hold the monopoly between them. When the Ministers themselves are interested very little help can be expected.

Koset Kyee, the Chinaman who holds the jaggery monopoly, has added to it that of hides. This does not go to show that he has lost by the jaggery, as was thought. It is rumoured that gram, beans, and peas will soon be placed under restriction. The merchants at the different stations are great sufferers by these arrangements, for not only do the Government grant a monopoly to affect a certain article of commerce in the future, but they allow the terms of each to be such that any produce in the hands of merchants is liable to be seized without due notice. At Mingyan, and here in Mandalay also, a large quantity of cotton was ready for shipment when every bundle of it was stopped. A good many Chinese and other merchants and traders declare that they are disgusted with the state of affairs, and that, should there be no change for the better shortly, many of them have made up their minds to quit the country.

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Enclosure 11 in No. 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

Political Department.—No. 5952 M.P.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department. (Extract.)

SIR,

Dated Rangoon, the 29th August 1881.

IN continuation of my letter No. 5506 M.P., dated the 15th instant, I am directed to submit the following papers:—

- (1.) Translation of a memorial addressed to the Chief Commissioner by ten native traders and brokers of Yandoon on the subject of the establishment of monopolies in Upper Burma.
- (2.) Notes of an interview between the memorialists and the Chief Commissioner.
- (3.) Copy of the Chief Commissioner's reply to the memorial.

2. I am to submit that these papers show that native as well as European merchants view the monopoly policy with extreme alarm. It will be seen that the petitioners advise the adoption of retaliatory measures in case the King's Government does not listen to our remonstrances. One or more English merchants have also suggested that the Government should stop, or heavily weight, the trade in ngapee (pickled fish), betel-nut, salt, or other articles for which Upper Burma is wholly dependent on importations from British Burma. They argue that such retaliatory measures must soon bring the King's Government to the adoption of wiser counsels, and to the abolition of the monopolies.

3. Mr. Bernard has informed the Rangoon merchants, that, if they wish formally* to recommend any course of this kind, he will at once lay their proposals before the Government of India. He has, however, explained that he cannot recommend the adoption of any such retaliatory measures, which seem to him open to objection on the following grounds:—They are contrary to the principles on which England is accustomed to conduct her commercial diplomacy. If a foreign nation sins against economic laws, England remonstrates, but she does not imitate the misdeeds of the transgressor in order to bring him to a sense of his error. It would be a leap in the dark to impose duties and restrictions on our trade with Upper Burma. At the outset, at any rate, such measures must seriously embarrass our trade. The Mandalay court might carry their impolitic measures still further.

* Note.—As yet these views have been urged in oral discussion only. Necessarily there is much feeling and much talk on the matter.

Should we then follow them in their folly, they might institute further retaliatory measures until the trade between British Burma and Upper Burma was destroyed. This trade is worth about four millions sterling annually; and, despite occasional scares and frequent monopolies, it has steadily increased for some years past. We cannot afford to jeopardise this trade by inconsiderate action of our own.

And, most important of all, a course of retaliatory commercial measures would, if persevered in, cause on both sides a soreness and sense of wrong, which might before long lead the British Government to a rupture and a war with Upper Burma,—a contingency which, in Mr. Bernard's judgment, we ought to avoid by every possible means.

4. The wisest course seems to be to remonstrate against breaches of the Treaty, with such vigour as may be possible; to show the Burma Government that we have the courage of our principles by adhering on our part to our treaty engagements, even though their infringements of the Treaty would warrant us in declaring it to be at an end; and to await the time when, under altered circumstances, or after some change in the policy or *personnel* of the Mandalay Government, they may have more trust in our good faith, and be willing to act up to the terms of the treaty of 1867.

5. The present report is forwarded because the affair of the monopolies is a matter of great and increasing importance to the commercial community of British Burma; and it seems right to submit to the Government of India early information regarding the views of that community on the subject.

Enclosure 12 in No. 1.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORIAL from the BROKERS, TRADERS, and RESIDENTS of YANDOON, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

THE undersigned brokers and traders, residents of Yandoon, state:—That hitherto there were no monopolies (ကုမ္ပဏီ companies) established, and they were able to trade in all commodities they pleased. Now, however, monopolies have been established in Upper Burma, of jaggery, pickled tea, hides, cotton, and cutch, and consequently trade carried on by the poor (or unofficial) classes has decreased. They hear that fresh monopolies are going to be made of (green cheroot) leaves, oil, tobacco stock, pepper, and all and every commodity.

Wherefore they beg to bring the matter to the Chief Commissioner's notice because they desire to trade in the ordinary manner without departure from the traditional customs of Buddhist Talaings and Burmese, and without the establishment of monopolies.

Enclosure 13 in No. 1.

NOTES of an INTERVIEW between the MEMORIALISTS and the CHIEF COMMISSIONER on the 25th August 1881.

A DEPUTATION of brokers from Yandoon waited on the Chief Commissioner this morning to represent the injury done to trade by the establishment of monopolies in Upper Burma as stated in their memorial. None of the gentlemen traded to Upper Burma themselves, but they were able from personal knowledge to speak of the effect of the creation of the monopolies on the market at Yandoon and neighbouring places of trade. They gave jaggery as an instance. The price of this article used to be 15 or 16 Rs. per 100 viss. The result of the monopolies has been to raise the price to 35 to 40 Rs. per 100 viss. The monopolist, it is said, takes the jaggery at 10 Rs. per 100 viss, of which amount the producer gets about Rs. 6, the balance going to the King. The price of pickled tea again varied in times past from 60 to 80 Rs. the 100 viss, while now it has increased to as much as Rs. 250. The monopolist procures the tea at a cost of about 70 Rs., of which the Shau producer receives about Rs. 30, and the Royal treasury Rs. 40. On the other hand, though there is no actual monopoly with respect to imports from our territory in Upper Burma, there is something very like it. In the case of ngapee, for instance, the Shwayloungh Peh-hnin fixes a low price, and such is his influence over the brokers and traders that our merchants cannot obtain a higher rate for their goods. Their profits are therefore reduced below what is reasonable. The deputation were informed that the Burmese Government would be addressed on the

subject, but we could not say that they would listen to our representations and put a stop to monopolies.

In the event of the King paying no attention to our remonstrances the deputation suggested retaliatory commercial measures. Some arrangement of the nature of a monopoly, they said, might be made regarding ngapee, which would greatly raise its price across the frontier, and at the same time be to the benefit of the monopolists. The deputation were informed that we could not propose any measures in the way of monopolies. They were promised a communication on receipt of the answer of the Burmese Government.

Enclosure 14 in No. 1.

From the SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, to MOUNG SHWAY MOUNG and nine other brokers and traders of Yandoon,—No. 5951 M.P., dated the 29th August 1881.

I AM directed to inform you, with reference to your memorial and to your interview with the Chief Commissioner on the 25th instant, that representations will be addressed to the Burmese Government on the subject of the monopolies said to have been granted by the King.

2. The Chief Commissioner cannot say what the effect of these representations will be, but the result will be communicated to you.

Enclosure 15 in No. 1.

No. 2093 E.P., dated 10th September 1881.

From the HON. C. GRANT, C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters and telegram marginally noted, with their enclosures, regarding the recent establishment of monopolies in various articles of trade by the Mandalay Government.

No. 4951, dated 18th July 1881.
Telegram, dated 11th August 1881.
No. 5506, dated 15th August 1881,
No. 5952, dated 29th August 1881.

2. The establishment of these monopolies is undoubtedly matter for regret, and the Government of India fully recognize the unfortunate effects which, if continued or extended, they are likely to produce upon trade. Nevertheless, after giving a very careful consideration to the representations of the mercantile community of British Burma, and reviewing the question in all its aspects, both political and commercial, the Governor-General in Council sees serious objections, under present circumstances, to any measures going beyond those which you recommend in your communications under reply.

3. I am accordingly to request that you will take an early opportunity of addressing to the Minister at Mandalay a communication in the sense of the draft submitted with your letter No. 4951, dated 18th July 1881. You should refer categorically to the monopolies that have been already created and that are understood to be under consideration, and you should go on to invite serious attention to the results certain to follow from a persistence in this policy, both in depressing trade, and in thereby diminishing the receipts of the Royal treasury. Finally, you should explain that, in view of the great importance which the Government of India attaches to the subject, you hope that it may receive the earliest possible consideration.

4. The Government of India should be kept informed of any further measures taken by the Burmese Government which may have the effect of restricting trade. In the meantime the letter mentioned in the last paragraph of your concluding communication under reply is awaited.

No. 2.

No. 46 of 1882.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

LORD MARQUIS,

India Office, 11th November 1881.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Political Letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 125, dated 2nd October, with accompanying papers, relative to recent

proceedings of the King of Burmah in respect to the establishment of trade monopolies in that kingdom.

2. It appears that, notwithstanding the stipulations of Article 1 of the Indo-Burmese Treaty of 1867, which have been understood as restricting the creation of monopolies to the articles therein specified, the system has lately been applied to several other important branches of trade, to the serious detriment of commerce, and that an extension of the same policy is anticipated.

3. While deeply regretting that measures so objectionable in principle, and so opposed to the interests of the subjects of both Governments, should have been adopted by the King, I agree with the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and with Your Excellency in Council in considering it inexpedient to do more at present in the matter than address a temperate representation to the Court of Mandalay. The instructions to this effect addressed to the Chief Commissioner on the 10th September last are accordingly approved.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

No. 3.

No. 14 of 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Fort William, the 6th February 1882.

IN continuation of our Political Despatch No. 125 of the 2nd October 1881, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of papers on the subject of the trade monopolies in Upper Burmah.

2. Your Lordship will see that the reply of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Court of Ava to the remonstrance addressed to the Burmese Government by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah was equivocal and unsatisfactory. In transmitting it, however, the Commissioner was able to report that two of the principal monopolies had fallen through, and that the only important monopoly remaining was that of catch. Shortly afterwards intimation reached us that monopolies were again being extensively established, and in this position the matter stood when the Viceroy started for Burmah on the 16th December 1881.

3. His Excellency reached Rangoon on the 20th idem, and took all available opportunities of ascertaining the existing condition of trade with Burmah, and the opinions of those best qualified to judge as to the measures which should be taken to procure the revocation of the monopolies, and the facilitation of commerce between Upper and British Burmah. The conclusion arrived at after full and careful consultation was that, as desired by the representatives of the mercantile community, a fresh remonstrance should be addressed by the Chief Commissioner to the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of which document will be found amongst the Enclosures to this Despatch. The previous remonstrance had, it is true, failed to produce any ostensible effect; but in the meantime events had moved rapidly at Mandalay. Owing to the ill-health of the King, and the strife of contending factions, public business had fallen into much confusion and there was reason to believe that the bolder and more experienced Ministers, dismayed at the course of events, would be not unwilling to seize any suitable opportunity of using their influence to check the abuses which had sprung up, and to protect trade against measures so certain to injure it. Your Lordship will perceive from the notes of the

* He had been deputed to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, but arrived too late for that purpose.

Chief Commissioner's conversations with the Burmese Envoy, who reached Rangoon on the 28th December, that this view received some subsequent confirmation from the Envoy's remarks.

4. We shall communicate with Your Lordship further on this subject, after receipt of the reply of the Burmese Government to our remonstrance, and consideration of the course which it may then become necessary for us to adopt. The news from Mandalay regarding the progress of events, and the health of the King, vary from week to week, and the state of affairs and parties there is such that it is impossible for us to predict with any confidence what the effect of our remonstrance may be. We trust

however, that it may serve to reassure the mercantile associations which have addressed Your Lordship on the score of our earnest desire to watch over their legitimate interests.

We have, &c.

(Signed) RIPON.
 " D. M. STEWART.
 " W. STOKES.
 " RIVERS THOMPSON.
 " J. GIBBS.
 " E. BARING.
 " T. F. WILSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

No. 5953 M.P., dated Rangoon, 28th September 1881.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to the HON. C. GRANT, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 2093 E.P., dated the 10th instant, I am directed to submit copy of a letter* despatched this day to the Mandalay Government concerning the trade monopolies in Upper Burmah.

* No. 5954 M.P., dated 28th September 1881.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

No. 5954 M.P., dated Rangoon, 28th September 1881.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT MANDALAY.

UNDER the orders of his Lordship the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, I have the honour to make representation to Your Excellency's Government on the subject of the present state of trade between His Majesty the King's dominions and British Burmah. It is said that monopoly of the export trade in—

Jaggery,
 Cutch,
 Cotton,

Pickled tea, and
 Hides,

throughout His Majesty's dominions, have been granted to certain persons on their paying considerable sums of money into His Majesty's treasury. Traders appear to fear that similar monopolies may shortly be granted for the trade in salt, gram, ngapee, and other articles.

2. Some months ago Mr. Secretary Burgess, in a letter dated the 23rd February 1881, made representations concerning the establishment of a monopoly in the jaggery trade, and concerning the injury such monopoly would do to trade. Your Excellency was good enough to reply, on the 26th April, that nothing had been done to depress trade, and that nothing had been done inconsistent with the Treaty. I would now represent, for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, the great injury which the establishment of further monopolies is calculated to inflict on the trade carried on between Burmese and British territory, the condition of which was till recently satisfactory and flourishing. The objections to monopolies have been frequently urged; their weight has been admitted by the late King, the predecessor of His Majesty; and they have been more or less recognised in the various treaty arrangements concluded between the two countries. There is reason to fear that, if these objections are now disregarded, and monopolies of the different kinds of produce are created, the commercial and general interests of both the kingdom of Ava and the British dominions in Burmah will seriously suffer.

3. With the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that, according to my judgment, the granting of trade monopolies in articles of trade between His Majesty's dominions and British Burmah is contrary to the Treaty of 1867, save and except in respect of the articles enumerated in the Treaty, viz., earth-oil, timber, and precious stones.

4. Regarding the injury done to the trade by these monopolies, there can unfortunately be no doubt. English traders, Su... traders, Burmese traders, and Chinese traders

have all represented that their business with the King's dominions must greatly diminish or altogether cease, if these monopolies continue or are multiplied. Already the despatches of goods by the Flotilla Company's steamers both ways have fallen off; and the Company's vessels have suffered serious inconvenience and loss by reason of having to stop and unship monopolised articles. If all traders have not, as was promised them by Article 8 of the 1867 Treaty, full license to buy and export produce from His Majesty's dominions, subject to the payment of the authorised customs dues, the exportation of goods from Rangoon, Yandoon, and elsewhere to Upper Burmah must suffer most seriously; for the price yielded by goods imported into Mandalay or Mingyan, or other places, is usually invested in such articles as catch, jaggery, hides, or cotton for export to Rangoon. It is said that the price of jaggery, to persons buying in His Majesty's dominions, used to be about Rs. 15 per hundred viss, but has now, in consequence of the monopoly, risen to Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 per hundred viss. Similarly, the price of pickle tea is said, in consequence of the monopoly, to have risen from Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 per hundred viss. With monopoly prices like these, the trade between the two territories must very greatly decrease. The people of His Majesty's dominions as well as the people in British Burmah will suffer loss by reason of such decrease.

5. Under these circumstances then, namely,

- (1.) that monopolies of this kind are contrary to the terms of the Treaty;
- (2.) that such monopolies do very great harm to the trade between, and the prosperity of, the two countries,—

I submit, for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, that the policy of granting such monopolies might advantageously be reconsidered; that it would be better that no more monopolies should be given; and that it would be well if the monopolies already granted could be brought to an end as soon as may be possible.

6. In view of the extreme importance of the subject, regarding which the Viceroy and Governor-General has desired me to report at once, I would ask that the subject of this letter may receive early consideration, and that I may be favoured with a reply as soon as may be conveniently possible.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

No. 339 M.P., dated Rangoon, 17th November 1881.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma
to C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
Foreign Department.

I AM directed to solicit a reference to the correspondence on the subject of trade monopolies in Upper Burma, and to submit copies of the letters noted in the margin. The latter is in answer to this office letter, No. 5954 M.P. dated the 28th September, copy of which was submitted to you. This reply of the Burmese Government is not satisfactory.

2. I am to say that the Chief Commissioner has learnt that the jaggery and cotton monopolies have fallen through. The only important monopoly which remains is that for catch, which is now held by a European firm, the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation.

3. I am to submit that, if the Government of India approve, the Chief Commissioner proposes to reply, saying that he is glad to hear of the abolition of the jaggery and cotton monopolies, and that he hopes that the King's Government will not renew them, and will not renew the catch monopoly when it comes to an end.

4. The Chief Commissioner further proposes to say that, as our letter of the 8th September referred to events subsequent to the date of the Burmese Government's letter quoted in their reply, he is in doubt as to the application of their answer. If it means that no monopolies have been established, the information is very gratifying to the British Government. But if it does not mean this, the Chief Commissioner would request the favour of further careful consideration of his letter of the 28th September, and of more explicit reply.

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from HIS EXCELLENCY the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT THE COURT OF AVA to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BURMA, dated the 13th waning Tagoo 1243 (26th April 1881).

MINISTER has received and had translated Chief Commissioner's letter of the 23rd February 1881, which says that, having come to hear that the buying and selling of Upper Burma jaggery has been prohibited, that one individual Chinaman has been allowed to pay consolidated revenue and to trade in the article, the Chief Commissioner wishes to learn whether or no such are the facts of the case; that although the Burmese Government may consider it allowable that one individual should pay consolidated revenue and trade in a certain article, yet it is requested that consideration may be paid to the fact that it is likely to depress trade, and that it is not in accordance with the Treaty.

With reference thereto, Minister intimates that there has been nothing done calculated to depress trade or to be inconsistent with the Treaty.

As much help as is necessary is given to all persons whatever who trade in Upper Burma with the sole purpose that the capabilities of trade may increase and flourish.

With reference to the statement that the Ouk-myitsin Woon (Lower River Magistrate) had confiscated the 90 hampers of jaggery shipped in the *Yan-gin-doung*, the matter was one of detention merely for proper investigation on the complaint of a trader.

Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT THE COURT OF AVA, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BURMA, dated the 9th waxing Tazoungmone 1243 (30th October 1881).

MINISTER has received and has had carefully translated Chief Commissioner's letter No. 5954, dated the 28th September 1881, stating that traders and the people generally suffer in the matter of trade, owing to the monopolies of the produce of Upper Burma formed by His Majesty, and that the Chief Commissioner considers that (these monopolies) are contrary to the Treaty of 1229 (B.E.)

With reference thereto, Minister intimates that the Burmese Government entertain the same opinion as was formerly expressed in letter dated the 13th waning Tagoo (26th April 1881).

Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

No. 16 M.P., dated Rangoon, 4th January 1882.

From G. D. BURGESS, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 339 M.P., dated the 17th November 1881, I am directed to submit a copy of letter No. 15 M.P., dated the 4th January 1882, which, by command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner has addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay.

Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S., Acting Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to His Excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT THE COURT OF AVA.

No. 15 M.P., dated 4th January 1882.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has directed me to address Your Excellency again on the subject of the monopolies granted for sundry articles of trade between British Burma and the dominions of His Majesty the King.

2. In February and again in September last I had the honour of representing to Your Excellency that the policy of granting trade monopolies, if persevered in, would do great injury to the commerce between the two countries, and that such monopolies were contrary to the Treaty of 1229. In reply to the representations of February, Your Excellency informed me that nothing had been done calculated to depress trade or to be inconsistent with the terms of the Treaty. And last month, in reply to my remonstrance of September, Your Excellency referred me to your previous answer of the 26th April, saying that you had nothing further to add in addition thereto.

3. The Viceroy and Governor-General on coming to Rangoon enquired carefully into the question of these monopolies, and he has received memorials on the matter from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce and from representative merchants who are engaged and interested in the Mandalay trade. His Excellency the Viceroy finds that, since my letter of September last, the Government of His Majesty the King have granted monopolies for many other articles of trade. He finds that the establishment of these monopolies has already done much harm and will probably do much more harm to the commerce between the two countries. The merchants of Rangoon and other towns in British Burma, whether British, Chinese, Moslem, or Burman, represent that, if the monopolies continue, trade with Mandalay will come to an absolute standstill, and will thus cause serious loss, if not suffering, to the traders of the two countries.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council directs me to state to Your Excellency as forcibly as I can that it is certainly no longer possible to say that the monopoly policy does not injure trade. In the reign of His Majesty the late King monopolies were occasionally granted; but upon representation being made the monopolies were usually modified. During the first two years of His Majesty the present King's reign there were no monopolies, trade was unrestricted, and the commerce between the two countries increased greatly and rapidly. Now, the memorials and assurances of the merchants, as well as the actual statistics of trade with Upper Burma during the last few months, make it very clear that commerce between the two countries has decreased and will, if the monopolies continue, suffer much further injury.

5. The Governor-General in Council believes that the Government of His Majesty the King desire to remain on terms of friendship with the British Government and desire that both countries should be benefited by mutual commerce. Such friendship and intercourse are best maintained by means of communications to be set on foot by trade, and therefore there is nothing in the relations between the Indian and Upper Burma Governments to which the Viceroy in Council attaches more importance than to unrestricted commerce. On this account he desires that trade between the two countries should flourish, improve, and remain unrestricted. The Treaties which were made with His Majesty the late King were mainly directed to securing the fulfilment of this desire. If, therefore, the Government of His Majesty the King continue the policy of granting monopolies, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council will be compelled to regard the Government of Mandalay as indifferent to the maintenance of good relations with the British Government. The Governor-General in Council disclaims any wish to interfere in the internal affairs, fiscal or other, of Upper Burma; he desires to cultivate and to increase the friendship which has in past times existed between the two countries; but he cannot but look upon the continuance of the commercial policy such as has been adopted at Mandalay during the last few months as an indication of a disregard on the part of the Government of the King of Ava of the duties towards a friendly Government.

6. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has caused me to address to Your Excellency this strong remonstrance on the subject of the trade monopolies now obtaining in Upper Burma. He directs me finally to say that if commercial affairs between the two countries continue in their present state, or fall into a worse position in consequence of the continuance of trade monopolies, the Government of His Majesty the King will be responsible for any diminution of friendship between the two countries which results from such proceedings.

Enclosure 8 in No. 3.

NOTES OF CONVERSATIONS with the BURMESE ENVOY, &c.

THE Burmese Envoy-Extraordinary arrived in Rangoon on the 28th December and was met at the station by Mr. Sankey, the Chief Commissioner and his Secretary being absent with the Viceroy at Moulmein. The Envoy was lodged in the guest house, and entertained as usual. The Chief Commissioner returned from Moulmein on the 30th, and sent over that day in the forenoon to the Envoy to ask him to call and see the Chief Commissioner in the afternoon. The Envoy preferring to call about noon was received at that hour. He was accompanied by the King's agent in Rangoon and the agent's son, an English-speaking lad of about sixteen. The Envoy brought with him a letter for the Viceroy and some gifts, which he duly presented.

After a little conversation on ordinary subjects, the Chief Commissioner enquired how affairs were going on at Mandalay, and when the Envoy had last seen His Majesty. The Envoy replied that there was no news of importance to tell from the capital.

Everything was tranquil as usual. He had seen His Majesty the very day before he left Mandalay, the 22nd December. His Majesty had told him to hasten down by one of the Flotilla Company's steamers for speed's sake; and from Prome he had come as fast as he could by rail. They had heard in Mandalay that His Excellency would stay ten days in Rangoon and ten days at Moulmein; and he was both surprised and exceedingly distressed to find he had come too late. When he left Mandalay, His Majesty the King was in his usual health, and had just finished a religious ceremony lasting for fifteen days. All the priests in Mandalay, fifteen thousand in number, had been presented each with clothing and a set of priest's utensils, and had been fed by the King, a thousand at a time, the King himself actually doling out the food with his own hands to twenty or thirty every morning.

Asked how things were going on in the Shan States. The Envoy replied that all was quiet there. The Yan Atwinwoon had marched up to Moneh without any fighting on the way, and found the Shans all loyal and at peace.

Further enquiries were made on the subject of the Royal monopolies. The Envoy replied that up till the time he left, the monopolies were still going on. He himself could not state what articles of merchandise were monopolized. Of the nine departments of State he was in charge of three only. Monopoly matters did not pass through his hands. All that he could say was that the monopolies were going on up to the present time.

The Chief Commissioner then told the Envoy that the chief desire of the British Government in respect of Upper Burmah was that trade should be free. The British did not wish to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of the King's country; but while granting the King's absolute sovereignty in the government of his own country, we desired that commercial intercourse between Upper and Lower Burmah should be free and unrestricted. In fact, the Chief Commissioner said he could not but regard the maintenance of the monopolies and the restriction of trade in Upper Burmah as a decidedly unfriendly course of action, and he trusted the Burmese Government would be brought to see the matter in the same light. The Chief Commissioner informed the Envoy that, under orders from the Viceroy, who had personally enquired into the matter in Rangoon, he had written to the Kinwoon Mingyee to this effect. The Envoy said he would convey the Chief Commissioner's remarks to the Minister at Mandalay.

The Chief Commissioner continued the conversation by enquiring whether the Envoy was with the Embassy which came to Thayetmyo two years ago. He replied that he was, and the history of that mission was talked over. The Chief Commissioner said that the British Government were now disposed to listen to proposals from the Burmese Government for the improvement of our treaty relations. The Viceroy had, in fact, on his recent visit expressly desired the Chief Commissioner to use every effort to meet the wishes of the Burmese Government should they again see fit to take the initiative. The British Government desired of all things peace and the freedom and security of trade. This the Envoy said he was very glad to hear, and would convey to the Ministers, who would, he was sure, be extremely gratified.

It was then arranged that, with a view to facilitating an agreement between the two Governments, the Envoy should come and see the Chief Commissioner two or three mornings next week, and hear the Chief Commissioner's views *seriatim* on the various questions under discussion in 1879-80, and learn how far the British Government would be prepared to meet the King's wishes. The Envoy disclaimed very decidedly all authority even to discuss political affairs, saying he had no instructions save merely to deliver the letter and presents. He would be happy, however, to hear all the Chief Commissioner had to communicate, and would be careful to report it to his own Government.

(Signed) R. H. PILCHER.

The 30th December 1881.

Enclosure 9 in No. 3.

NOTE by MR. PILCHER OF FURTHER CONVERSATIONS with BURMESE ENVOY. (Extract.)

THE Burmese Envoy, Secretary Maha-min-din-kyaw-thoo, came again yesterday about noon to see the Chief Commissioner. He was accompanied as before by the King's agent at Rangoon. The Chief Commissioner conversed with the Envoy at some length on political matters, and discussed the views and wishes of the British Government on the various questions at issue between the Government of India and the King.

The Envoy, while willing to give information where he could, seemed reluctant to express his own opinions at any length, or at least to commit himself in any way.

It was first explained that the reception of our Representative with due ceremony at Mandalay was a *sine qua non* to any advances on our part; that this point had been long under discussion without any result; and that hitherto the King had refused to comply with our wishes. The Envoy replied that this was true, and he then rather irrelevantly proceeded to say how there had been changes in the *personnel* of the Residency, and how the last of our officers had left very abruptly without any successor being appointed; and he seemed to wish to ascribe the failure of the negotiation to this. However, he added that if once plenipotentiaries could be appointed on both sides to discuss this and other matters, he believed the shoe question would be conceded, and the British Resident allowed to see the King with his shoes on.

Of the monopolies he said he knew but little. They were not created by the orders of the principal Ministers of State, but by the Yanoung Mintha and the Tainda Atwinwoon. He was unable therefore even to guess what sum the revenue accruing from them would amount to. The Chief Commissioner reiterated what he had said at a previous interview, that the British Government were most anxious to have these monopolies abolished; that they were very injurious to trade and to the general prosperity of both countries; that the objects our Government had most at heart were the maintenance of peace and the freedom of trade, on which the wealth and happiness of our subjects were largely dependent. The Envoy promised faithfully to repeat all this to the Ministers at Mandalay, saying he himself was pleased, and he was sure they would be much gratified to learn that our Government entertained these sentiments, and he was confident that the Ministers would not delay taking steps to abolish the monopolies.

In respect of the arms question, the Chief Commissioner said that the British Government was prepared to make some concession; and that probably the King would be allowed to import such a supply of arms as might be necessary for the defence of his territory and for the maintenance of his own dignity. In future, however, as heretofore, we should decline to allow him to arm himself with weapons which could only be employed against ourselves. The demand for such weapons must in itself be looked upon as proof of an unfriendly disposition. This was the view very reasonably taken by our Government in 1868, when, immediately after the signing of General Fytche's treaty, His Majesty the late King demanded permission to import 100 pieces of ordnance of the largest calibre, which His Majesty could not possibly use against any of his neighbours except ourselves. The Envoy was understood to reply that no one could properly decide for the Burmese Government but itself what arms were necessary, and what were not, for the purposes mentioned. He expressed himself hopefully as to the possibility of agreement between the two Governments on this as on other questions, saying that treaties must not be one-sided; but if both parties really desired to agree and make reciprocal concessions, some terms could certainly be come to.

The Chief Commissioner had, in a previous conversation, enquired whether the Burmese Government had, in compliance with our request, sent any special officer from Mandalay to co-operate with our delegate in demarcating the Manipur boundary. The Envoy had replied in the negative, saying that the Woon of Khampat and the other regular frontier officials would do all that was necessary. He was now asked for some explanation of the Burmese Government's refusal to accede to our desire. He replied that it was not deemed advisable to supersede Moung Pagan, the present officer in the frontier district of Khampat, because he was a man trusted by the Burmese Government, and also in the confidence of the Manipuris; that the Manipuris had, in fact, written expressly to the Burmese Government asking that Moung Pagan should, with the Bishop be entrusted with the settlement of the points in dispute, and saying that they had full confidence in him and the Bishop of the locality, by whose decision, whatever it might be, they would abide.

The Envoy was taken by the Chief Commissioner for a drive yesterday evening, and went with me this morning to visit Mr. Rowett's rice-mill at Pazoondoung. On both occasions he was unattended, and had ample opportunity to speak freely had he desired to make any informal communication. This, however, he did not do, nor was it to be expected perhaps under the circumstances. Of the real state of affairs at Mandalay therefore nothing further transpired. The Chief Commissioner took occasion to remark that the present was a very favourable time for friendly negotiations, and if the Burmese Government were wise, they would avail themselves of it. The Envoy said he believed this was their own earnest wish. He expressed himself grateful for the attention shown him personally, which he said the Ministers at Mandalay would also not be slow to appreciate.

This morning I endeavoured, at the Chief Commissioner's request, to induce him to be a little more communicative, but without success. He admitted that the King had been ill with fever, for about a month or so, not long ago, and had for some days been unable to take food; his Majesty had recovered, however, and before the Envoy left had been engaged in various religious ceremonies, and had given the Envoy an audience; the stories of the King's being demented, and so on, were invented by his enemies and were unworthy of notice. The Envoy denied that there had been any fighting in the Shan States. The facts were, he said, that the Saubwas or Chiefs of Moneh (or Monai-Meung Nai) and Kyaintone (Kyangt'ong) had been unruly and disloyal, and a Burmese official was sent to call them to account. They were conscious of their guilt, and said that if he came on they would take to flight. So the Myothit Woondouk (with the Yan Atwinwoon, I think,) had been sent up to pacify them. These officers had gone up to Nyoungyue (Yongwhe), and had communicated with the Chiefs through the Monai Chief's sister, who was one of the late King's queens—a youngish woman of about 30 or a little over. Through her the Burmese officers had succeeded in allaying the fears of the two Chiefs, to whom they promised amnesty for their former disloyalty; and the Chiefs had accordingly returned to their fealty without any hostile movement.

The 3rd January 1882.

No. 4.

TELEGRAM from the VICEROY OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated 20th February 1882.

King's Agent at Rangoon reports that all monopolies were stopped on 16th. An Embassy, headed by Panjeet Woon, a high official, is about to be sent by the King, and I have intimated my readiness to receive it.

No. 5.

No. 15 of 1882.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

India Office, 10th March 1882.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Political Letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 14, dated the 6th February, reporting your proceedings in the matter of trade monopolies in Upper Burmah.

2. I approve the terms of the remonstrance on this subject which, under instructions from Your Excellency in Council, was addressed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to the Foreign Minister at Mandalay on the 4th January last. It is the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the subsequent stoppage of all monopolies, reported in your telegram of the 20th February, and the declared intention of the King to depute to Your Excellency an Embassy headed by an officer of suitable rank, may be understood as indications of a change of policy at the Burmese Court, and that it may be found possible ere long to re-establish relations between Your Excellency's Government and that of the King on a footing which shall be mutually satisfactory.

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

No. 6.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated
24th June 1882. (Extract.)

It appears that Burmese negotiations now pending might be facilitated if their strong desire for direct Treaty with Queen were met in some way. If Home Government would authorise, we might agree a short Treaty in Queen's name stipulating for peace and friendship and mutual good treatment of subjects, provided that Envoys will sign with Indian Government another Treaty satisfactory to us settling all questions affecting our relations with Burmese Court.

No. 7.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated
8th July 1882. (Extract.)

Yours, 24th June. Proposed course agreed to.

No. 8.

No. 104 of 1882. (Extract.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, Her Majesty's Secretary
of State for India.

Simla, the 15th September 1882.

As Your Lordship is aware, a Burmese Embassy arrived in this country from Mandalay in April last, for the purpose of negotiating a revision of the existing Treaties between British India and Upper Burma, and, after protracted and apparently successful negotiations, received a summons from the Mandalay Government on the 22nd August to suspend their operations, and to return to Upper Burma. We have now the honour to furnish, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a full report of the proceedings of the Embassy, together with copies of papers connected with their Mission.

2. Our last detailed reports on Burmese affairs were contained in the Despatches marginally noted. In the former we explained that, although the Mandalay Government were departing from their Treaty engagements by the creation of fresh monopolies, and undoubted injury was in consequence being caused to the important local trade between Upper and Lower Burma, yet that, on a review of all the circumstances, we did not think it desirable to resort to active measures of intervention, and therefore proposed simply to address the Mandalay Government on the subject, and to press them to observe their Treaty obligations. Our decision was approved by Your Lordship,* and, though the reply to our remonstrance was not satisfactory, information reached us almost simultaneously that some of the new monopolies had fallen through. As His Excellency the Viceroy was at the time contemplating a visit to Burma, we thought it most convenient to postpone further action until he should be in a position to satisfy himself, by personal enquiry on the spot, as to the best course to be taken.

3. In the later of the two Despatches above cited, we informed Your Lordship that, after full consultation with the local authorities and the leading representatives of the mercantile community of Rangoon, His Excellency had decided on again remonstrating with the Mandalay Government on the subject of the monopolies. It was true that the first remonstrance had been apparently ineffectual; but there was some reason to suppose that there had been a change in the aspect of affairs at Mandalay, and that a timely protest against the renewed contravention of Treaties, backed by the personal authority of the Viceroy, might have the effect of strengthening the hands of the wiser members of the King's council, and, through their agency, might be the means of securing from the King's Government closer observance of his Treaty obligations. This anticipation was not disappointed, and on the 20th February we were able to telegraph to Your Lordship that the King's Agent at Rangoon had announced the entire cessation of monopolies (excepting of course those sanctioned by Treaty), with effect from the 16th idem.

4. About the same time the Chief Commissioner informed us that the Mandalay Government desired to depute to Calcutta an Envoy "to discuss with the Government of India questions affecting the interests of British and Upper Burma;" and, in reply, the Viceroy expressed his willingness to receive with due consideration the proposed Mission. The possibility of further overtures of this kind had been already considered by us, and His Excellency the Viceroy had taken advantage of his visit to Rangoon to ascertain how far revision of existing Treaties between British India and Upper Burma was desirable in the local interests, and, more particularly, what would be the advantages and disadvantages of re-establishing a Representative of the British Government at Mandalay. Our

conclusions on the subject may be briefly stated as follows:—Our main, and indeed almost sole object, in the maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Mandalay Court is the protection of British subjects and others trading with or visiting Upper Burma. British Burma and the King's possessions are so closely connected by geographical situation, by the similarity of the races inhabiting them, and by the facilities for communication afforded by the Irrawaddy, that there is a constant stream of intercourse between them. Moreover, the natural richness of the country, and the market created for its produce by the establishment of a large commercial port at the mouth of its cheap water-way, have developed a trade of more than local importance. Although hampered by many difficulties arising from mal-administration at Mandalay, this trade has shown remarkable vitality and promise; and there is every reason to suppose that, if it could be freed from the injurious influences of the Mandalay officials, it would still further contribute to the prosperity of the Burmese community. Even, therefore, if we were otherwise disposed to favour a policy of isolation, it would be inexpedient, and indeed practically impossible, for us to stand altogether aloof from the course of affairs in Upper Burma. In a State of which the administration is so imperfectly organised, diplomatic intervention would often be necessary, even at the most favourable times, for the settlement of disputes which, in civilised countries, might be left to the Courts; and the disorder which has recently prevailed at Mandalay has much increased our difficulties in procuring redress for the legitimate grievances of British subjects and others entitled to our protection. Now, we have never attempted or desired to exercise interference in the internal affairs of Upper Burma; and of late years circumstances have forced us even to withdraw our Representative from the Court of Ava; but recent events have shown that the considerations, briefly noticed above, possess a very practical importance for us, and the conclusion to which they lead is that the re-establishment of a British Resident at Mandalay, though, as in the past, it may not impossibly lead to some difficulties, would be on the whole less open to objection than the existing want of rapid and direct diplomatic communication between two countries which are so closely connected by position and circumstances.

5. When, therefore, overtures were made to us for the renewal of diplomatic relations with Upper Burma, we were not disposed to discourage them. It would of course have been undesirable that the first advances should come from us, both having regard to the circumstances under which our Resident from Mandalay had been withdrawn, and because a British Envoy, unless cordially welcomed and honourably received, would not be in a position to obtain an effectual hearing for any representations which we might have to make. But, though our experience of the course of public affairs in Upper Burma prevented us from forming too sanguine an estimate of the probable results of renewed negotiations with the King's Government, still, both from the nature of the overtures made in His Majesty's name, and from other information which had reached us, it seemed not improbable that the wiser and more moderate section of His Majesty's advisers had themselves felt the disadvantage of being cut off from diplomatic relations with the Government of India, and had, for the time, been able to make their views prevail. Though we were aware that this state of opinion might not have lasting effects, we determined to put it to the test by receiving the Embassy, feeling assured that, even if our negotiations should not immediately result in a successful revision of treaties, they would at least serve to clear away misunderstandings, and prepare the way for a less strained condition of relations with Mandalay.

6. The Burmese Envoys reached India on the 15th April, and Simla on the 30th April. We appointed Mr. Grant our Foreign Secretary to conduct negotiations with them; and, as the Mission was numerically a large one, and our treaty relations with Upper Burma involved questions of jurisdiction and other legal matters, we thought it desirable to associate with him Mr. Fitz-Patrick, the Secretary in our Legislative Department. The Envoys brought with them letters from the King, professing a sincere desire to encourage the trade and intercourse between the two countries. When, however, they were invited to state the conditions on which they had been instructed to treat, they produced a draft, closely resembling in some of its most objectionable features the sketch of a treaty which had been so unhesitatingly rejected, but was unsuitable, in 1880. We will not here attempt a complete analysis of the Burmese proposals; and mere mention of some of the leading provisions of the draft will show how widely it departed from the declared intentions of the King, and how inadmissible it was even as a basis for negotiation. In the first place, the treaty was drawn, not as between the British and Upper Burmese Governments, but as between the Burmese Sovereign and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and provided for the permanent representation of the King at the British Court. The effect would have been, of course, to take out of our hands the control of diplomatic relations between India and Upper Burma, and to provide for their being conducted on the other

side of the globe. Then it was proposed to place further fetters on trade by creating fresh monopolies, and by doubling the existing five per cent. duties; and to trammel the intercourse between the two countries, which had hitherto been, in theory at least, free, by introducing an elaborate and vexatiously restrictive system of passports for British subjects. We were further asked to consent to discourage river navigation by admitting heavy tonnage dues on vessels entering Burmese waters, and by accepting restrictions on their defensive armaments, which would have placed them at the mercy of disorderly assailants or other bad characters. Whilst the nature of the proposals made in regard to trade and intercourse was thus retrograde and illiberal, we had equal ground of objection in the proposed weakening of the safeguards provided in existing treaties for the protection of British subjects, by means of registration of their nationality, and the establishment of a Mixed Court of Justice. Again, the degree of control to be exercised by us over the importation of arms into Upper Burma had long been a difficult question; and, though always willing to make full allowance for the maintenance by the King's Government of his legitimate authority, we had constantly declined, as a measure of ordinary prudence, to let our seaports be used by the Burmese as a source of supply for arms to an extent and of a kind which would have been unnecessary for hostile operations against any power but our own. The Upper Burmese Government were well aware of these conditions; and therefore the Article which they had inserted on this subject in the Draft Treaty, and which provided for the practically unlimited importation by them of material of war, may be cited as a fresh instance of the impracticable nature of the terms which they offered to us. Another matter to which the King's Government have always attached special importance was the prevention of conspiracies against his authority, and it is notorious that their treatment of persons who could be regarded politically as sources of danger has been exceptionally cruel. Many of these persons have from time to time sought an asylum in British territory; and, in order to bring them within the range of Burmese authority, the draft contained a provision for the extradition of political offenders. Under no circumstances, of course, could we have taken upon ourselves any engagement of the kind; and, following so shortly after the painful events which signalled King Thibau's accession, the present request, which would under any circumstances have been inadmissible, was particularly objectionable.

7. These were the principal points in which the Burmese Draft Treaty was calculated to produce actively injurious effects; but there were also negative objections to it, more particularly in its omission to provide suitable guarantees for the security and honourable reception of our Representative at Mandalay. As we have already explained, we were and are satisfied that, under proper conditions, the presence of a British Resident at the King's Court would be distinctly advantageous in steadying our relations with Upper Burma, and in improving our opportunities of obtaining redress for the grievances of persons entitled to our protection. At the same time recent experience had shown most clearly that a British Representative at the Burmese Court, without assured position and influence, may be an embarrassment rather than a source of strength to us; and we had nothing to gain by revival of diplomatic relations on any terms which failed to provide for our Resident's personal safety and dignity. Indeed, this was almost the only condition, approaching to a concession, on which we were determined to insist in a revision of Treaties with Upper Burma. Although the balance of advantage in existing Treaties was undoubtedly on the side of the Burmese, we were indisposed to press for further material concessions, because we believed that there was nothing in the present Burmese Customs regulations, if fairly carried out, which need unduly hamper trade; and that what was really wanted, in the interests of the commercial community, was not so much nominally reduced duties or improved facilities for trading, but such an understanding with the Mandalay Government as would enable us to secure strict observance of existing rules, and would effectually prevent irregular exactions. This consummation, we felt assured, could only be attained by treating with the Burmese on terms which would satisfy them as well as ourselves. Even if we could succeed in forcing on them a Treaty framed entirely to further our own interests, we could not rely on their carrying it out in a willing spirit, and the result would have been that, under the guise of a nominal gain, we should have concluded an arrangement productive of constant irritation, and thus certain to cause, in some way or other, consequences detrimental to the trade for the benefit of which it had been devised. Therefore, from every point of view, we were led to the conclusion that our aims should be, not to seek illusory advantages by insisting on hard terms, but to effect, if possible, a re-adjustment of existing relations under conditions calculated to place on a really firm footing the privileges nominally secured to British subjects by existing Treaties.

8. Our objects, it will be admitted, were moderate; but when the Burmese proposals were laid before us there seemed to be but little prospect of discovering any ground of agreement between them and us. The first articles of the Draft Treaty

instance, as the provision for extradition of political offenders, we felt bound to reject summarily, as beyond the pale of discussion. About others again, which did not transgress so decidedly any accepted principle, and in regard to which some compromise might therefore be possible, we felt doubtful whether, considering the unreasoning spirit shown in the Draft as a whole, there was much prospect of bringing matters to a successful issue. Knowing, however, that it is usual among Oriental diplomatists to ask more than they are prepared to take, and feeling satisfied that nothing but good could result from giving to the Burmese Envoys a full hearing, we determined to carry through the negotiations to a conclusion.

9. It was thought desirable to commence by taking up the leading points on either side, and ascertaining if any settlement was possible in regard to them. On our side, we wished to make it clear that we were not prepared to sacrifice the safeguards secured to our commerce by existing Treaties, and that we did not feel justified in entertaining any proposal unaccompanied by suitable guarantees for the re-establishment of a British Residency at Mandalay. On the part of the Burmese, it soon became apparent that the points to which they attached most importance were the privilege of treating directly with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the right of free importation of arms, and our co-operation in preventing armed attempts against the King's authority. We found it convenient to defer the consideration of the first of these questions, chiefly because it involved matters which we were unable to settle without reference to Her Majesty's Government; and accordingly the earlier negotiations were directed mainly to the other points above mentioned. In deference to our strong remonstrances, and on condition of our satisfying them, regarding the supply of arms and the aid to be rendered by us in the prevention of conspiracies, the Burmese Envoys finally declared themselves ready to maintain permanently the existing five per cent. rate of duties, except on spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs (to the increased taxation of which we made no objection), and to abandon one of the two new monopolies (that on palm-sugar) for which they had stipulated. Their strongest argument in this part of their case was that their Government was entitled, under the treaty of 1867, to raise its customs duties to ten per cent. all round, after the conclusion of a term of ten years, which had been completed in 1877. In reply, it was pointed out, among other arguments, that under that treaty, the Burmese Government was not empowered to levy more than ten per cent. on intoxicating liquors and drugs, whereas they now sought to levy thirty per cent. on them; and that, in the event of their raising their rates at all, the right accrued to us of reviving our frontier duties. In regard to the reception of our Envoy, the main difficulty lay, as is well known, in the somewhat humiliating observances prescribed by Burmese court etiquette, but it was found that the Mission had come prepared to make concessions on this point, though they at first demurred to placing them formally on record in the Treaty.

10. Thus, as there appeared to be a prospect of arriving at a reasonable settlement on these points, the negotiators proceeded to deal with the arms and conspiracy questions.

11. In regard to the former, the article to which both we and they finally agreed*

* "The British Government will accede to applications on the part of the Burmese Government to purchase arms and munitions of war wherever the latter Government pleases, and will allow the free importation of arms and munitions of war so purchased under the permission of the British Government, provided that such applications do not seem to be made with a view to the possibility of hostilities between the two countries, are consistent with the maintenance of friendship, and are justified by the necessary requirements of the Burmese Government."

was the result of much discussion and compromise. It embodies, however, as closely as was possible under the circumstances, the principle on which previous Governments of India have been willing to act in regulating the importation of arms into Upper Burma, and which we ourselves consider fair and reasonable, viz., that our interference shall go just so far as may be necessary for purposes of self-protection and no further. The Burmese have no

neighbours, except ourselves, against whom munitions of war on a great scale, or of the most advanced models, could ever be called into play; and their finances are not in a condition to admit of the heavy expenditure necessary to secure the latest appliances for the sake of mere show. If, therefore, as in the case of the proposed purchase of 100 rifled guns, we were asked to acquiesce in the importation of arms on a scale which, if not implying immediate hostile intentions against us, would at least create apprehension in our territory, and force on us considerable expenditure in counter armaments, we should always be justified in withholding our consent. In other cases it may not be so easy to draw the line, but under no circumstances should we be inclined to use our powers of control jealously and illiberally. The Burmese military organisation is not at present of a threatening character; and, so long as it continues to be restricted within reasonable limits, we need make no objection to the importation of arms on a scale

suitable to the wants of the existing force, or to the maintenance of the King's authority. Acting on these views, we consented to insert an Article in the proposed Treaty, providing for the immediate purchase by the Burmese Government of 5,000 rifles, with the necessary ammunition; and we should have guided ourselves by similar principles in future.

12. Regarding the proposal that we should co-operate in preventing armed expeditions against the King's Government, we need not enter into much detail, as the question raised no real difficulty. The Burmese Government is said to live in constant fear of attempted reprisals on the part of those members of the Royal family who have succeeded in escaping from the cruel treatment to which most of their number have fallen victims; and the state of public feeling, caused by the severe measures which followed the accession of the present King, has undoubtedly given some ground for these apprehensions. Notwithstanding, however, the sentiments of horror with which we, in common with others, regarded the King's earlier proceedings, the matter was not one in which we had any *locus standi* for active interference; and though, in common humanity, we gave an asylum to the fugitive Princes who sought our protection, we were none the less ready to admit, in the present negotiations, that we were bound to prevent these refugees, by any reasonable means in our power, from using our territory as a base for hostile expeditions against the King's Government. As, however, the Burmese Envoys represented that a formal acceptance by us of our admitted obligations

"Each Government engages to use due diligence in preventing the subjects of the other Government, who have taken refuge in its territories, and any other persons, from organising armed expeditions in or making overt attempts from these territories to assail the authority of the other Government."

in this respect would greatly strengthen the hands of their Government, and as we had no desire to repudiate the liabilities imposed on us by international comity, we consented to include in the Treaty the Article marginally quoted.

13. Having thus found that there was a good prospect of coming to terms on the other principal points in issue, we considered that matters were at last ripe for taking up the question of direct relations with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; the consideration of which, as we before explained, we had postponed because we could not settle it without the consent of Her Majesty's Government, and because we preferred not to address your Lordship on the subject until we had reason to hope for a successful termination of our labours in other respects. The question was treated by the Burmese as one affecting their national dignity, and there is some evidence to show that this feeling had long existed among them, though probably it would have never attained its present prominence but for the recent increase of communication between Upper Burma and European powers, and more particularly for the

* The latter has not been ratified.

admission of the Burmese Sovereign to Commercial Treaties with Italy and France.* The precedent thus established supplied them with a plausible argument; and they were further able to point to the example of Siam, a State which they regard as of inferior rank to their own, and which nevertheless enjoys the privilege of treating directly with Her Majesty's Government. Therefore, on the understanding that the King was prepared to waive in our favour a long-standing and much cherished point of Court etiquette, there was something to be said for making the concession as easy as possible to him by consulting his dignity in a manner which he was reported to ardently desire. Even, however, on the supposition that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress would be prepared to accede to the King's wishes, we could not of course have entertained the Burmese proposal in the shape submitted by them, which would have involved not only a change in the form of our Treaty relations with Burma, but also the introduction of a highly inconvenient and circuitous mode of procedure into our diplomatic dealings with the Burmese. Eventually the Envoys consented, after much discussion, to abandon their proposal for the deputation of an agent to Her Majesty's Court, and to accept, in full satisfaction of this part of their requests, a provision that the Treaty should run in the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress instead of in that of the Viceroy. As there were obvious objections even to this modified demand, the least of them being that it would have caused very considerable delay in the necessary correspondence with England, we proposed instead, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, that there should be two Treaties,—one a business Treaty with Her Majesty's Government, the other a brief Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, merely for friendly relations, and for the favourable treatment of the subjects of one country visiting the United Kingdom. This solution of the question was accepted by the Burmese Envoys and their Government; and all that remained to be done was to place in their hands, after some further discussion, the Treaty which forms Enclosure No. 12 to this Report.

14. Although the Burmese Envoys did not press upon, and still continued to press for the

appeared to do so for form's sake mainly, and it was understood that they were willing to accept the result of the negotiations as a sufficiently fair settlement of the questions pending between the two Governments. The only point in the Draft Treaty which seemed still to occasion any real difficulty to them was the provision for a Residency guard at Mandalay. In stipulating, however, that our Resident should have a sufficient escort to guarantee his personal safety against sudden disturbances, we were raising no new question; for, under the Yandaboo Treaty of 1826, we were entitled to supply him with a guard of fifty men. We had on various occasions taken advantage of this provision; and though in quiet times it might be possible for him to dispense with a guard, experience had convinced us of the need of neglecting no reasonable precaution for the security of our Resident, should we decide again to appoint one at Mandalay. We were, therefore, unable to concede this point, and we felt it the less necessary to do so, because, when in 1878 the Burmese authorities raised a similar difficulty about the location of a Residency guard at Mandalay, they gave way on our expressing a determination to adhere to our Treaty rights. We are, however, thus particular in stating the case at more length than it may seem to merit, because it was, as we have said, the only matter remaining unsettled on which the Envoys appeared to lay much stress. They expressly demurred, it is true, to our refusal to admit a fresh monopoly (on tea) and to some minor points, but we have not sufficient grounds for concluding that our decision on these questions materially affected their estimate, or that of their Government, of the Treaty as a whole.

15. Our Draft Treaty was formally presented to the Burmese Envoys on the 28th July, and on the 22nd August they informed us that they had received a telegram from their Government, stating that the Articles of the Draft Treaty telegraphed to them were still under consideration, and desiring the Embassy to defer execution of the Treaty and to return to Mandalay. Accordingly, after a farewell interview with His Excellency the Viceroy on the 29th August, they left Simla, *en route* for Mandalay, on the 31st August. As will appear from their letter to our Foreign Secretary (Enclosure No. 14), which is the only communication we have yet received from them on the subject, the Burmese Government have not yet formally announced to us their intention of breaking off negotiations. It is therefore conceivable that the Envoys may have been recalled to Mandalay for the purpose of rendering personal explanations on points which have been imperfectly cleared up by their telegraphic messages; and though we are not now sanguine of the possibility of a renewal of overtures from the Burmese Government, we have thought it desirable to neglect no opportunity of bringing to a satisfactory conclusion negotiations which have occupied so much time and labour. We have, therefore, placed in the hands of the Envoys a Draft Treaty (Enclosure 18) practically identical with that which their Government has left unaccepted, except in the omission of the provisions for direct relations with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; and have told them that it will be open to their Government to sign this Treaty, in communication with the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, at any time before the conclusion of the present calendar year. The offer of a direct Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been formally withdrawn, as, in our opinion, the option of accepting so high a privilege should not be allowed to remain open to any State except for a brief and strictly limited period; and the Burmese Government has been informed that, unless the Treaty now offered to them be accepted within the prescribed period, it will be withdrawn also.

16. We desire to bring to your Lordship's notice the able manner in which Mr. Grant and Mr. FitzPatrick have discharged the duties entrusted to them. Throughout the negotiations they have displayed tact, patience, and firmness, and although their efforts have not resulted in the conclusion of a Treaty we feel none the less bound to place on record our appreciation of the services which they have rendered. We must also mention the valuable assistance which has been afforded by Mr. Pilcher, C.S., who was deputed from British Burma to accompany and interpret for the Mission. In addition to his duties as interpreter, he has been employed by us in carrying on informal communications with the Envoys, and in this difficult task Mr. Pilcher has shown much skill and intelligence.

We have, &c.,
 (Signed) RIPON.
 " D. M. STEWART.
 " J. GIBBS.
 " E. BARING.
 " T. F. WILSON.
 " C. P. ILBERT.
 " S. C. BAYLEY.
 " T. C. HOPE.

five per cent. above the price
 15. If the importers of the goods
 that the purchase provided for in
 may value the goods themselves.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

Dated Simla, 5th May 1882. (Extract.)

From R. H. PILCHER, Esq., Deputy Commissioner on Special Duty with the Burmes Embassy, to C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, the papers enumerated in the margin.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Letter to Foreign Secretary from Foreign Minister, Mandalay. | (6) Copy of letter from His Majesty the King of Burmah to His Excellency the Viceroy. |
| (2) Translation of (1). | (7) Literal translation of (6). |
| (3) Copy of letter from His Majesty the King of Burmah to Her Majesty the Queen. | (8) Free translation of (6). |
| (4) Literal translation of (3). | (9) Copy of Ambassador's powers. |
| (5) Free translation of (3). | (10) and (11) Literal and free translations of (9). |

2. As I have not yet formally reported my movements with the Burmes Embassy, I take this opportunity of informing you that in obedience to instructions given me by the Chief

Commissioner of British Burmah, I started with the Embassy from Thayet-myo on Thursday morning, April 6th. We reached Rangoon on the following Saturday evening, and left again on the morning of the 11th in the Indian Government steamer "Enterprise" and Her Majesty's ship "Ranger" for Calcutta. His Excellency the Ambassador, the Colonel of the "South Hundred-and-fifty" Guards, and myself, sailed in the "Ranger," and the rest of the party in the other vessel. We arrived in Calcutta together, and landed on Saturday evening the 15th. At Calcutta we stayed till the 27th, when we started for Simla, and we reached Simla on the 30th, at five in the evening. While we were in Calcutta, I purchased warm clothing for the members of the Mission, in accordance with orders conveyed to me by Mr. Cockerell. The cost of this I shall let you know later.

† Enclosure 9.

I enclose† a list of the party as it was when we arrived here, for record.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from HIS EXCELLENCY THE BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Fort William.

I BELIEVE and trust that the Viceroy and yourself will concur in His Majesty the King of Burmah's special desire for the uninterrupted continuance and strengthening of the permanent friendly relations and of the free commercial intercourse at present existing between the Burmese and English Empires. In accordance with His Majesty's order that, in order to testify his desire for the continuance and strengthening of the long friendship between his own and the English Empires, an Ambassador should be appointed and sent with a letter to be sent to the Queen of England, and a letter to the Viceroy of India, and presents, the Kyouk Myoung Myoza, a member of the Privy Council (titles), has been appointed Ambassador, the Wemmasoot Myoza and the Thanjet Woondouk, Under-Secretaries of State (titles), have been appointed as Secretaries to the Embassy, and two Sayaydawgyees (titles) have been appointed as Assistant Secretaries. They have been given full powers to discuss and transact all business that can be discussed or transacted for the good of both countries, and have been sent with royal letters and presents. When the Burmese Embassy arrives, it will become manifest that all officers of the Burmese Government desire, as our master the King of Burmah desires, the continuance and strengthening of the permanent friendly relations between the two countries. I believe and trust that you will entirely concur with the Burmese Ministers in this respect. I beg that you will afford the Embassy such assistance as may be necessary to enable them, as soon as may be, to have an audience of the Viceroy, and to present the letter and gifts they are taking for His Excellency.

1243 Taboung,
waning moon 6th=9th March 1882.

THE PRINCE OF BURMA
I am equally desirous that the
interests of the subjects of one country
and that commerce and mar

Enclosure 3 in No. 8.

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BURMAH TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

I HAVE reflected that when, in accordance with the duty, incumbent on all crowned rulers who govern countries and dominions, of earnestly desiring the tranquillity and prosperity of merchants, great and small, and of all their subjects, they, after considering and taking thought for the welfare and prosperity of merchants, great and small, and of all subjects in their dominions, and having joined together and cemented royal grand friendships with the crowned kings of other countries, reciprocally and mutually plan, strive, and endeavour, as they ought to endeavour, that merchants, great and small, may be easily able to go and come and to travel and trade from one country to another and from one empire to another, that new branches of industry and commerce may spring up, and that the existing industry and commerce may increase, then and only then do merchants, great and small, and all subjects, succeed in attaining to the prosperity to which they are entitled; and therefore, as I have the utmost confidence that, if I join together and cement a royal grand friendship without break with the English country and empire, as there was originally joined together and cemented a royal grand friendship between two countries from the time of my Royal Sire, the holder of the 5th Synod, the Righteous Monarch onwards, the merchants, great and small, and the subjects of both Empires, will enjoy increased prosperity, I have appointed the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon Mingyee Theeree Maha Zeya Nanda Kyau-din as Chief Ambassador, the Wemmasoot Myoza Woondouk Mingyee Mindin Mahaseethoo and the Thanjet Woondouk Mingyee Minhla Mahaseethoo Gyau as Second Ambassadors, and Sayay-dawgyee Maha Mingyau Yaza and Sayagdawgyee Maha Minhla Thinkaya as junior Ambassadors, and I have given them full power to negotiate and transact in a suitable manner all business without exception that can be negotiated and transacted for augmenting the prosperity of (our) countries, making the augmentation of the prosperity of the trade and business of merchants, great and small, of both countries the principal object; and I am sending with them a royal letter and presents to be delivered to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and a royal letter and presents for the Viceroy whom Her Majesty the Queen has appointed to rule her Indian Empire.

When the Ambassadors come to the Viceroy I trust and feel sure that Her Majesty the Queen of England, exactly concurring with His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah in this desire for the joining together and cementing of a royal grand friendship between the crowned Sovereigns of the two countries in order that the industries and commerce of the merchants, great and small, of both countries may be improved, will communicate to the Viceroy her desire that the business of joining together and cementing a royal grand friendship between the crowned Sovereigns of the two countries should be well and properly concluded.

Looking forward to the future, I wish and pray that, by the excellent power and grace of God, the royal sons and daughters and the royal relatives of Her Majesty the Queen may be preserved from danger and enjoy happiness.

Written at the Palace, Mandalay, on the 6th of the waning moon of Taboung 1243 B.E., corresponding to 9th March, A.D. 1882.

Enclosure 4 in No. 8.

FREE TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BURMAH TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

I AM not insensible of the duty incumbent on me as on all Sovereigns of taking thought for the welfare and prosperity of my subjects, and for the improvement of commerce and manufactures. I am convinced that these ends cannot be fully attained in any country unless friendly relations and free intercourse be established and maintained with neighbouring nations. It is only by such means that new arts can be acquired and the arts of the country improved. Especially do I recognize the benefits which are derived from the maintenance of the friendship which my father has established with the Government of England. With this view I have appointed the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon Mingyee Theeree Maha Zeya Nanda Kyau-din as my Privy Council, as my Ambassador, with five other members. I have conferred on him full powers to conduct what he may value the goods themselves.

ever negotiations may be found necessary. I am sending him to His Excellency the Viceroy with this letter and the accompanying gifts for Your Majesty, and with a letter and presents for His Excellency. I trust that you will concur in my desire for the maintenance of cordial relations between our two Governments, and that you will inform His Excellency the Viceroy that you wish the negotiations brought to a speedy and auspicious conclusion. Permit me to assure you that I earnestly desire and pray for the happiness and welfare of Your Majesty and all your Royal family.

Given at the Palace, Mandalay, on the 6th of the waning moon of Taboun
1243 B.E., corresponding to 9th March, A.D. 1882.

Enclosure 5 in No. 8.

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BURMAH TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

I HAVE reflected that, not until the rulers and governors of countries and dominions, in fulfilment of the duty incumbent on them of carefully and particularly without oversight or neglect, planning, striving, and endeavouring after the welfare and prosperity of merchants, great and small, and of all their subjects, in order to the incessant uninterrupted progress and improvement of trade and manufactures whence arises the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of merchants, great and small, and of all their subjects, join together and cement royal grand friendships with crowned sovereigns of other empires, and, the countries thus united in royal grand friendship all agreeing, devise, endeavour, and bring it to pass that the merchants, great and small, of one country may trade, traffic, buy, sell and travel in other countries, can their prosperity be attained which ought to be attained; and so, since I desire to join together and cement without break a royal grand friendship with the Empire of Her Majesty the Queen, as there was originally joined together and cemented a royal grand friendship between the two countries from the time of my Royal Sire, the holder of the fifth Syn the Righteous Monarch onwards, therefore I have appointed the Kyouk Myoung Myo Atwinwoon Mingyee Theeree Maha Zeya Nanda Kyau-din as Chief Ambassador, Wemasoot Myoza Woondouk Mingyee Mindin Mahaseethoo and the Thanjet Woondouk Mingyee Minhla Mahaseethoo Gyau as Second Ambassadors, and Sayaydawgye Maha Mingyee Yaza and Sayaydawgye Maha Minhla Thinkaya as junior Ambassadors and I have given them full powers to transact and negotiate in a suitable manner, business without exception that can be transacted and negotiated to secure the welfare and prosperity of (both) countries and dominions, making the success of the trade and commerce of the merchants, great and small, of both countries their principal object and I am sending them with a royal letter and presents for Her Majesty the Queen and a royal letter and presents for His Excellency the Viceroy. When the Ambassadors arrive the special desire of His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah that perpetual royal grand friendship between the crowned Sovereigns of the Burmese and English empires should be pleasantly established and strengthened, will be well and fully made clear. I trust and believe that His Excellency the Viceroy will send to Her Majesty the Queen the royal letter and presents which the Ambassadors bring for her and will strive and endeavour to bring to an auspicious conclusion the business of joining together and cementing a royal grand friendship between the two crowned Sovereigns which will be most beneficial in promoting and increasing the manufactures and trade of the merchants, great and small, and all the subjects of both countries.

Enclosure 6 in No. 8.

FREE TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BURMAH TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

I AM not unmindful that it is the duty of all princes and rulers to use every effort in their power to advance the welfare and prosperity of their subjects, and to exercise especial watch over the interests of those engaged in mercantile business. Unrestricted intercourse with foreign countries is a condition equally desirable that the advancement of commercial and industrial enterprise, and the subjects of one country all Governments to establish and maintain friendly relations, and that commerce and manufactures be secure to their subjects the right to trade and

only by this means that nations can obtain the full measure of wealth and prosperity to which they are entitled. For these reasons I am desirous of maintaining and improving those friendly relations between the British Empire and my own which have existed since the time of my Royal Sire. I have to this end appointed the Kyouk Myound Myoza, a member of my Privy Council, as my Ambassador, and have deputed five other Officers of State to accompany him. I have conferred on him full powers to discuss and to settle all matters affecting the interests of the two countries, and have instructed him to devote special attention to commercial questions. I am sending with him this letter and the accompanying presents for Your Excellency, and a letter and presents for Her Majesty the Queen, which I hope Your Excellency will be good enough to forward. When the Embassy arrives, the sincerity of my desire for the establishment of cordial relations will be fully made known. And I trust that Your Excellency will make every endeavour to promote the interests of industry and commerce by uniting the crowned Sovereigns of the two countries in a bond of close and enduring friendship.

Enclosure 7 in No. 8.

LITERAL TRANSLATION of AMBASSADOR'S POWERS.

Order of His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah (titles).

FOR the information of all who may see these herein-after set out full powers.

Know all men that we have particular confidence in the diligent, intelligent, wise, and careful character and conduct of our specially appointed and deputed Chief Ambassador and Representative, the Chief Plenipotentiary, the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon Mingyee Theeree Maha Zeya Nanda Kyau-din.

We hereby confer on the Kyouk Myoung Myonza Atwinwoon (titles), in whom we repose especial trust, all powers consistent with our well-being and dignity which may be necessary to enable him to finally and conclusively discuss, converse, arrange, agree, and negotiate the following business :—

(1.) The business of meeting and conversing with any person or persons empowered and authorized on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India in the same way as our specially appointed and deputed Plenipotentiary is empowered and authorized.

(2.) The business of talking, discussing, questioning, arranging, agreeing, or consulting with him or them.

(3.) The business of making a treaty or treaties, to remain in force for a time only or permanently, with the aforesaid person or persons.

(4.) Any business or question now pending between the two countries.

(5.) Any business or question which may hereafter arise.

(6.) Any business whatever, small or great, any affair, thing, purpose, or intention whatever, which can be a proper object of desire or effort.

Considering in concert all things connected with the subjects, purposes, and objects contained in the powers above conferred, we make these powers the basis and foundation of negotiation, and we reserve to ourself alone the power, after consulting the Council of State of the Burmese Empire, of ratifying, with their consent, any treaty or treaties to remain in force for a time only or permanently, and of signing the same.

In witness of the above conferring of full powers, we hereunto cause our seal to be affixed.

Signed by us at our Palace in our capital on the 6th day of the waning moon of Taboung, in the year of our religion 2425 B.E. 1243, corresponding to 9th March, A.D. 1882.

H. M. the EMPEROR of BURMAH.

KINWOON MINGYEE, Prime Minister.

Enclosure 8 in No. 8.

FREE TRANSLATION of AMBASSADOR'S POWERS.

five per cent. above the price of His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah.

15. If the importers of the goods of His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah, that the purchase provided for in that we have appointed the Kyouk Myoung Myoza, may value the goods themselves, who enjoys our full confidence, as our Ambassador

We hereby confer on him all powers consistent with our well-being and dignity which are necessary to enable him to meet any similarly authorized Representative or Representatives of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, to discuss with him or them all affairs of State, and all questions which are now pending or which may hereafter arise relating to the two countries, provided they be such as may properly form objects of discussion or endeavour, and finally to negotiate and conclude with the said Representative or Representatives a treaty or treaties to remain in force temporarily permanently between the two countries.

We reserve to ourselves alone the right of finally ratifying and signing such treaty or treaties after consulting our Council of State, and with its consent.

Given at our Palace in our capital on the 6th day of the waning moon Taboung, in the year of our religion 2425 B.E. 1243, corresponding 9th March, A.D. 1882.

[L.S.]

H. M. the EMPEROR of BURMAH.
KINWOON MINGYEE, Prime Minister.

Enclosure 9 in No. 8.

LIST of MEMBERS of BURMESE EMBASSY and SUITE, with BRITISH OFFICERS accompanying them.

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|--|
| Ambassador - - - - - | } | Moung Lin. | |
| | | " Sanya. | |
| | | " Loogalay. | |
| | | " Teppyo. | |
| Wemmasoot Woondouk or First Under-Secretary - - - - - | | " Pau Oo. | |
| | | " Thau. | |
| | | " Yeh Doon. | |
| Thanjet Woondouk or Second Under-Secretary - - - - - | | " Pho So. | |
| | | " To. | |
| Toung-taya-nga-zeh Bo or Colonel of "South Hundred-and-fifty" Guards - - - - - | | " Koung. | |
| Sayaydawgyee or First Assistant Secretary, Oo Mya - - - - - | | " Pho Min. | |
| | | " Myat-oung. | |
| | | " Thet. | |
| Sayaydawgyee or Second Assistant Secretary, Oo Pouttoon - - - - - | | " Pho Oo. | |
| | " Kyau | } Engaged at Calcut | |
| | " Karim | | |
| Moung Peh,* and Moung Oungzee,* private Extra Assistant Commissioner or Myooke | | soldiers in His Majesty's Guards. | |
| Moung Gyee - - - - - | | Moung Ngway Moung. | |
| | | Moung Oung Ko, Clerk (from Thaymyo, Dy. Commr.'s Office). | |
| Mr. Pilcher - - - - - | | " Sane Nyoon, Peon (temporarily engaged). | |
| | | " Toon, private servant. | |
| | | Wazir, private servant. | |

In the second column the names given are those of the retinue.

Each of the latter is put opposite the officer to whom he is attached.

Those marked with an asterisk are more or less immediately attached to the Colonel or "Bo." Thus travelling by rail there were eight first-class and 23 second-class passengers.

R. H. F.

Enclosure 10 in No. 8.

FREE TRANSLATION of SKETCH, brought by the BURMESE EMBASSY, of a TREATY "between HIS MAJESTY the EMPEROR of BURMA and HER MAJESTY the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA."

WHEREAS the Burmese and English Sovereigns are equally desirous that there should be perpetual peace between the two countries, and that the subjects of one country should be at liberty to travel and trade in the other, and that commerce and man-

factures should increase and prosper: And whereas they have appointed Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a treaty of friendship, the Burmese Plenipotentiary being the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon, and the English Plenipotentiary being :
Now, therefore, these Plenipotentiaries, having examined each other's powers, and found them in all respects regular and satisfactory, do hereby agree upon and sign the following Articles, to wit:—

1. The Burmese and English Sovereigns and their heirs and successors shall remain for ever at peace; and their subjects shall likewise, without distinction of race, live together in amity and concord.

2. Neither Sovereign shall do anything to diminish the welfare or prosperity of the other's dominions; both shall observe the friendship now declared.

3. In order to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries, and the settlement of political questions, for the furtherance of international trade and intercourse, for the protection of travellers, and for other purposes in which both Governments are interested, each Sovereign shall be allowed by the other to appoint an Ambassador or a Consul, as may be decided hereafter, at the capital of the other, temporarily or permanently; and such officers shall have the same* privileges as officers of similar rank of the most favoured nation.

* "Honours and prerogatives" is the French equivalent.

4. Each Government shall give the Representative of the other a suitable site for a residence, and shall allow him to hoist his flag there.

5. The British Government shall allow Burmese subjects to trade and travel according to custom, to purchase whatever goods they desire, and to reside wherever they like in British territory, and shall afford them all other due aid and protection according to international custom.

6. The Burmese Government will do the same for British subjects.

7. The British Government will take care that Burmese ships and boats, whether belonging to Government or to private persons, shall be given suitable places for anchoring and mooring in British ports and river-stations.

8. The Burmese Government will do the same in respect of British vessels.

9. When a ship, whether belonging to the British Government or to British subjects, with arms or ammunition on board, arrives at the frontier custom-house in Burmese territory, the Commander shall declare to the custom-house officer what arms and ammunition he has, and shall hand them all over to that officer, who will keep them safely and hand them back to the Commander on his return. If any ship be found to have transgressed this rule, the Commander shall be fined eight hundred rupees (Rs. 800), and the arms and ammunition shall be confiscated.

10. When an English merchant ship or boat enters Burmese territory and reaches the frontier custom-house, the Collector of Customs may place one or more Customs officers on board to prevent breaches or evasions of customs regulations.

11. When an English ship or boat arrives at a river-station in Burmese territory, the Commander shall, within twenty-four hours, deliver to the local custom-house officer a statement showing his ship's name, capacity, crew's names, passengers and cargo, under a penalty, except in case of the dangerous illness of the Commander, of five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) for the first offence, and not more than eight hundred rupees (Rs. 800) for the second offence. Goods must not be landed till a customs permit is obtained, under a penalty of confiscation of the goods and five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) fine. If goods be landed which are not included in a permit, the person landing them shall be liable to the same penalty.

12. When the Burmese customs officers have received lists of goods to be landed or shipped, they shall on the spot personally satisfy themselves that the goods landed or shipped tally with the lists. Shippers and consignees must attend in person or by agent at the shipping and landing of their goods, and in default they must bear all loss that may ensue.

13. For the assessment of customs duties, the value of goods imported from one country to the other shall be deemed to be the prime cost together with freight, commission, and insurance charges; and importers shall be bound to satisfy customs officers of the amount of such value by showing invoices and accounts.

14. If the customs officers think the prices named too low they may buy the goods at five per cent. above the prices named, paying within fifteen days.

15. If the importers of the goods object to this, or if the goods are of such a nature that the purchase provided for in clause (14) would be inconvenient, the customs officers may value the goods themselves. If the importers do not agree to the valuation of the

customs officers, the question must be referred to three respectable experts, and if they disagree, duty must be paid on the highest valuation made by any one of them. Receipts shall be given for all customs duty paid.

16. All wild natural products of the water, earth, forests, and hills belong of right to the Sovereign, who is lord of the soil. Thus it would be inappropriate to make any provision that precious stones, earth-oil, and timber, which manifestly fall within this category, should be admitted to be royal monopolies. But of merchandise, which may belong to private persons or to the public generally, palm-sugar and tea will be royal monopolies, to which the provisions of this Treaty regarding merchandise generally will not apply, and which will be dealt with as the Burmese Government may direct.

17. On all goods imported into or exported from Upper Burmah, save palm sugar and tea, duty will be levied at the following rates, viz. :—

On opium, wines, and all other intoxicating liquors and drugs, thirty per cent. *valorem*, and on all other goods but paddy and rice, which will be duty-free, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

No transport duties will be levied on goods which can, by production of the receipt, be shown to have already paid import duty.

18. On merchant vessels entering Upper Burma a tonnage duty will be levied at the rate of eight annas a ton when they are of less than one hundred and fifty tons burthen and at the rate of one rupee a ton when they are of more than one hundred and fifty tons burthen.

19. When goods have been shipped either from British territory or from a river-station in Burmese territory, if a portion of them are to be landed at one place and the rest carried on to another place, duty must be paid on the goods first landed at the place where they are landed, and on the rest at the place where they are landed or sold.

20. When goods on which duty has been paid are taken from one station to another in Upper Burma, the receipt for the customs duty paid must, on the arrival of the goods at their destination, be shown to the local customs officer, who will compare the goods with the customs receipt and pass them free of duty. If more goods are attempted to be passed than are covered by the receipt, the surplus will be confiscated.

21. When goods are brought to Rangoon from England for export to Upper Burma the importers must show their invoices and make a declaration of the value of the goods to the Collector of Customs, Rangoon, who will, if he believes the declaration, collect import duty at the rate of one per cent. and pass the goods. With such one per cent. duty on goods, the English Government may, if they choose, send a preventive officer as far as the first Burmese frontier custom-house. If it be desired to export the goods to a place beyond Upper Burma, a declaration must be made to the Burmese frontier customs officer, who will, if he believe the declaration, pass them, and then duty need only be paid at Bhamo.

22. A transit duty of one per cent. will be levied on goods brought through Upper Burma for export to Lower Burma. The Burmese Government may send a customs officer with such goods to prevent the breaking of bulk on the way to the frontier.

(*e.g.*, abroad by sea or to Siam by land.) On arrival there, if the exporter desire to send the goods elsewhere he must pay duty (to the British customs officers) on all goods except those which have been declared exempt from export duty.

23. British subjects shall be registered as such by the Political Officer at Mandalay only after producing such customary evidence of their nationality as shall satisfy so much of a Burmese officer appointed for the purpose.

24. British subjects permanently residing in Upper Burma shall be subject to the same taxation, but shall not be liable to pay war taxes or to serve in war.

25. The English Political Officer shall furnish the Burmese Foreign Office with a list of all persons registered as British subjects. Such persons shall not travel without passports, to be obtained by the Political Officer from the Burmese Foreign Office except within a radius of eight miles from the capital or of four miles from river-stations. If they do so travel, they shall be alone responsible for any damage they may suffer in person or property; and if they are found so travelling without passports, they shall be arrested as suspected persons, and sent to such place as the Burmese Foreign Office may direct.

26. No British officer or subject shall endeavour to turn any one resident in Upper Burma from his allegiance to the Burmese Government. The British Government shall take care to prevent this.

27. The Political Officer at the capital shall decide civil suits between registered British subjects according to English law and custom.

28. Civil suits between registered British subjects and other persons shall be decided, in a suitable place to be appointed by the Burmese Government, by an Officer of the Burmese Foreign Office sitting with the Political Officer, finally, if they can agree.

29. Any person but a registered British subject who is suspected of any offence or treason in Upper Burma, or who is a defendant in any civil suit, shall, if he takes refuge in the Political Officer's house or compound, in a British subject's house or compound, or in a British ship, be delivered up on demand to the Burmese Government without delay.

30. Any registered British subject in Upper Burma who is accused of any offence or is a defendant in a civil suit, shall on demand be handed over without delay to the Burmese authorities.

31. Burmese subjects accused of criminal offences in British territory shall be tried and punished by British Magistrates according to English law. British subjects accused of criminal offences in Burmese territory shall be tried and punished by Burmese Magistrates according to Burmese law.

32. Refugee rebels and traitors shall be given up by each country to the other in future. Rebels and traitors who have already taken refuge shall be kept from disturbing the peace of the country to which they belong.

33. When a Burmese subject is accused of murder, dacoity, robbery, or theft in Burmese territory, and is found in British territory, if the Burmese Government desire to demand his extradition, an enquiry shall be held by the British Political Officer and a Burmese officer, and if the guilt of the accused person appear to be established, the Burmese Government shall demand his extradition of the Political Officer; and the Political Officer shall procure his extradition.

34. Clause reciprocal of (33).

35. If a Burmese subject being in Upper Burma is accused of committing any of the four offences above named in British territory, the Burmese Government shall punish him according to Burmese law. The English Government may send an officer to watch the trial if they desire to do so.

36. Clause reciprocal of (35).

37. According to the friendship existing between the two countries, and in order that the Burmese Government may be able to protect itself against internal and external dangers, the English Government shall allow the Burmese Government, without let or hindrance, to purchase arms, ammunition, military stores, and all sorts of munitions of war, either in British or other territories, and to import the same or any such goods already purchased into Upper Burma.

38. Neither the British Government nor British subjects shall import any of the things mentioned in clause (37) into Upper Burma for sale to any one but the Government of Upper Burma. Nor shall the British Government allow any other persons to carry any such things through British territory into Upper Burma except for the Burmese Government.

39. In furtherance of the endeavours which the Burmese Government is making, by the establishment of factories and by the improvement of various industries, to keep its dominions abreast of other countries in prosperity and material progress, the Burmese Government shall be allowed to purchase either in British territory or elsewhere, and to import, without let or hindrance, machinery of all kinds, whether for the manufacture of arms or other things, and to import any such machinery already bought.

40. As the forty-three Articles of this Treaty contain all that is important in former Treaties, and as most of the contents of such former Treaties are now obsolete, those Treaties are hereby annulled, with the exception only of the provisions relating to territorial boundaries.

41. This Treaty may be amended hereafter on the motion of either party, but notice of the amendment proposed must be given one year beforehand, and both parties must be present in order to any discussion with a view to such amendment.

42. If either party commit a breach of the Treaty, immediate action shall not be taken; but the parties shall together consider the matter. If they can come to no agreement, they shall refer the matter to some friendly Power or Powers, as may be arranged, and shall abide by the result of such arbitration.

43. It is agreed that within six months after signature of this Treaty by the Pleni-

potentiaries, copies of the Treaty shall be exchanged at Mandalay and the Treaty ratified.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their signatures and seals.

Enclosure 11 in No. 8.

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF BURMESE DRAFT OF TREATY.

WHEREAS His Majesty the King of Burmah (titles)* and Her Majesty the Queen of England (titles)* equally desire that the friendship between their two countries may be established and endure for a very long time, without hostility or war, from one generation to another of their royal families; that the inhabitants of the two empires may be able, without let, hindrance or interference, easily to go and come and to travel about from one empire to the other; and that by this means their manufactures, commerce, and power may increase and they may acquire wealth:

And whereas, in order to the more easy fulfilment of the wishes of both Sovereigns, the Kyouk Myoung Myoza (titles) on the part of His Majesty the King of Burmah, and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of England, have been appointed as Plenipotentiaries, have had full powers conferred on them, and have been deputed to negotiate a Treaty:

And whereas, having seen and examined each other's powers, and found them to be in accordance with the custom of great countries, the Plenipotentiaries believe that they are in a position to negotiate finally:

Now, therefore, the two Plenipotentiaries have discussed and agreed upon the Articles herein-after set forth, and thereunto set their signatures and seals at in Simla, this day of in the year of the Buddhist religion two thousand four hundred and twenty-six (2426), *id est*, the year twelve hundred and forty-four (1244) B.E. corresponding to the of A.D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two (1882).

NOTE.—The following was given to me by the Ambassador as the English which his Burmese preamble was meant to represent. He says it is copied from a treaty between England and Siam.

(Signed) R. H. P.

A.

His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah and Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, desiring to establish upon firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interests of their respective subjects, by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity and Commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Majesty the Emperor of Burmah, His Excellency the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon Min Mingyee Theeri Mahazeya Nanda Kyaw Din, and Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

1. His Majesty the Sovereign of Burmah and Her Majesty the Sovereign of England will not make war or hostile attempts one against the other; there shall be friendship† for a very long time between them and their royal families from generation to generation. The subjects of the two empires also, in conformity with the friendship between their Majesties the two Sovereigns, shall, without distinction of race, communicate and associate with each other on equal terms in peace and amity.

2. The English Government shall not allow anything to be contrived or done to lessen the well-being or prosperity of the countries under the rule of the Burmese Sovereign. And the Burmese Government shall not allow anything to be contrived or done to lessen the well-being or prosperity of the empire under the rule of the English Sovereign. Both parties shall guard the conditions of the friendship between the two countries.

* *Lit.*, The Burmese King of the Rising Sun, Lord, Excellent Emperor, whose glory is exceeding great and excellent.

† The English King, Lord, Excellent Emperor, whose glory is exceeding great and excellent.

† Here and elsewhere, *lit.*, royal grand friendship.

3. In fulfilment of the duty incumbent on both parties of being duly on their guard that the present Treaty may especially be established and endure, in order that all political business may be able to be discussed, that merchants, great and small, may be able to go and come, and to trade and travel without let or hindrance where they choose from one empire to the other, that merchants, great and small, so travelling may be protected, and, in short, for the proper management of all business connected with the interests of the two countries, both parties reciprocally agree to permit each other to appoint and maintain, either for a time or permanently at the Burmese capital and the English capital respectively, an Ambassador or a Consul as may be hereafter agreed, from such time as may be desired. And to Ambassadors and Consuls so appointed and residing in the two empires both parties reciprocally agree to grant all privileges which have been or may hereafter be granted by the respective Governments to Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadors, or Consuls of equal rank and dignity appointed by other Powers.

4. The Burmese Ambassador or Consul in the English empire shall be given sufficient land for a site for a dwelling-house and grounds in a situation suitable for the residence of Ambassadors or Consuls of Foreign States, and shall be allowed to reside there.

The English Ambassador or Consul in the Burmese empire shall be given sufficient land for a site for a dwelling-house and grounds in a situation suitable for the residence of Ambassadors or Consuls of Foreign States, and shall be allowed to reside there. The Ambassadors and Consuls shall be allowed to hoist their national flags on their houses or grounds.

5. The English Government shall, in accordance with the custom of great countries, permit Burmese subjects and merchants, great and small, to trade and travel where they choose without let or hindrance, to buy and sell whatever merchandise or goods they choose, and to build houses and reside in whatever towns, villages, or places they choose, in English territory; and shall give them all other protection, assistance, and support customary in the country.

6. The Burmese Government shall, in accordance with the custom of great countries, permit English subjects and merchants, great and small, to trade and travel where they choose without let or hindrance, to buy and sell whatever merchandise or goods they choose, and to build houses and reside in whatever towns, villages, or places they choose, in Burmese territory; and shall give them all other protection, assistance, and support customary in the country.

7. When boats, ships, or barges belonging to the Burmese Government or to Burmese companies or merchants have occasion to pass through or stop in English territory, the English Government shall, in conformity with the friendship between the two countries, see that landing-places in a suitable situation are given to them, and that, subject to the rules and customs of such landing-places, they are allowed to go and come, and to enter and leave, without let or hindrance.

8. When boats, ships, or barges belonging to the English Government or to English companies or merchants have occasion to pass through or stop in Burmese territory, the Burmese Government shall, in conformity with the friendship between the two countries, see that landing-places in a suitable situation are given to them, and that, subject to the rules and customs of such landing-places, they are allowed to go and come, and to enter and leave, without let or hindrance.

9. When boats, ships, or barges belonging to the English Government or to English companies or merchants arrive and stop at the Burmese frontier customs-station, if they have arms or anything pertaining to arms on board, the Captains of the ships shall hand over such arms and their appurtenances to the Burmese customs officers, who shall, without loss, injury or error, land the arms and things appertaining thereto from the ship which brought them, and shall take charge of them; and when the ship arrives on its return at the same customs station, shall give them back to the Captain, and allow him to take them away. If any one be found not to have delivered up arms or things pertaining to arms at the customs station, but to have taken them beyond the station, the Captain who brought them shall be made to pay a fine of Rs. 800 to the Burmese Government, and the arms and their appurtenances shall all be confiscated by the Burmese Government.

10. When English trading boats, ships or barges arrive and stop at the Burmese frontier customs-stations, one, or, if necessary, two suitable officers of the Burmese custom-house shall be sent into each of the English ships to remain there, to guard, observe, and take note, in order to the protection of the goods and cargo of the ship, to stop improper practices, and to prevent goods from being illegally landed or transferred to other vessels.

11. When trading boats, ships, or barges arrive at towns, villages, or river-stations in the Burmese Royal territory, the Captains shall, within sixty Burmese hours or twenty-four English hours from the time of arrival, furnish the Burmese customs officers fully and completely with accurate statements giving in each case the ship's name, capacity, and tonnage, and a list of Captain, Mate, Engineer, and all the crew, a list of all the passengers, and detailed lists of the nature, name, number, quantity, bulk, and weight of all the various kinds of cargo. If the Captain shall, from any other cause but severe and extraordinary illness, fail to hand in such detailed statements within sixty Burmese hours or twenty-four English hours from the time of arrival, he shall for the first offence pay a fine of Rs. 500 to the Burmese Government, and for the second and each subsequent offence shall pay a fine of not more than Rs. 800. After the detailed statements have been handed in to the Burmese customs officers, the Captain shall not open the ship's holds or proceed to discharge cargo till he is permitted to do so by the custom-house officers. If Captains be found to have opened their ships' holds and discharged cargo of their own motion before the custom-house officers have given them permission, all the cargo so discharged shall be confiscated by the Burmese Government, and for the offence of thus illegally discharging and landing cargo the Captain shall pay to the Burmese Government a fine of Rs. 500.

After handing in to the Burmese custom-house officers a statement of cargo to be discharged, and applying for their permission to discharge it, if, on discharging the cargo of the ship or barge, and comparing it with the statement handed in to the Burmese custom-house officers, anything be found to have been discharged in excess of what was set forth in such statement, all the surplus goods thus found shall be confiscated by the Burmese Government, and the Captain who handed in the list shall, for the offence of not giving full and correct information, pay on each conviction a fine of Rs. 500 to the Burmese Government.

12. After handing in statements of the cargo of ships or barges, when it is desired to discharge or to ship cargo at towns, villages, or river-stations, in the Royal dominions, either the Captains or the owners of goods shall cause to be delivered to the custom-house officers statements of the goods to be shipped or landed, and the custom-house officers shall themselves go to the river-bank where the goods are to be shipped or landed, and shall, in order to prevent loss or damage, compare and check the goods described in the statements with the statements themselves, and then, and not till then, shall the shipping or discharging of cargo be proceeded with.

When goods are shipped or landed the owners shall either personally or by agent attend at the place of shipping or discharge on the river-bank, and shall superintend the shipping or discharging. If the owners of goods fail to attend either in person or by agent and to superintend at the river-bank where their goods are landed or shipped, and any of the goods shipped or landed are injured, lost, or destroyed, the owners of the goods shall be responsible for all such damages.

13. When goods exported by land or water from the Burmese Royal territory to the English territory, or goods imported by land or water from English territory to the Burmese Royal territory, have to be valued to enable the customs duty to be calculated and collected, the cost of carriage to the place where duty is collected, the cost of insurance, and charges for agency, shall be added to the prime cost at the place of manufacture or purchase, and the total so obtained shall be taken as the price on which customs duty is to be levied. The original importers also shall deliver to the custom-house officers such detailed statements showing whence their goods come, from what factory, from whom they were bought, at what prices, and what is the nature, name, number, bulk, and weight of the goods, as will enable the customs duty to be correctly and without defect or excess recorded and collected.

14. If the custom-house officers are not satisfied with the statements of price delivered them by the merchants, but think the prices stated to be too low, the custom-house officers, if they want the goods and desire to purchase them, shall be allowed to purchase them at the prices named by the merchants, increased by an allowance of 5 per cent. for profit. Such price shall be paid in full within fifteen days from the date of purchase.

15. If, when the custom-house officers think the prices named too low, and, according to the provisions of Article 14, desire to purchase the goods, the owners of the goods object, or if, because the goods are difficult to store, the custom-house officers do not desire to buy them, and if when the custom-house officers have themselves valued the goods the owners of the goods are dissatisfied with their valuation, and the question of customs duty remains still unsettled, then, in order that the market price may be truly fixed, three trustworthy honest arbitrators shall be got to decide the fair market

value, and customs duty shall be levied on the market value so decided. If the three arbitrators disagree, duty shall be levied on the highest value named by any one of them. The custom-house officers also shall give to the owners of goods or their agents stamped receipts for duty paid on goods on which duty has been levied.

16. In all countries and empires things which grow or are produced naturally in water, earth, forest, or mountain do not appertain to the inhabitants or subjects, but are royal treasures and royal property belonging only to the Sovereign, who rules the water and earth, and therefore there is no need specially to stipulate for permission to treat as royal monopolies precious stones, earth-oil, and timber, which, in the Burmese Empire, from their growing and being produced naturally in water, earth, forest, and mountain, obviously and manifestly fall into the class of royal treasures and royal property. Of those kinds of merchandise which appertain to the people of the country, the Burmese Government will only treat tea and palm-sugar as royal monopolies. The privileges regarding commercial matters which are granted in the Articles of this Treaty shall only apply to other kinds of merchandise than the two which the Burmese Government treat as royal monopolies. Those two kinds will be dealt with according to such special rules and restrictions as the Burmese Government may lay down and impose.

17. On goods exported by land or water from the Burmese Royal territory to the English territory, and on goods imported by land or water from English territory to the Burmese Royal territory, customs duty will be levied at the following rates, viz. :—

Tea and palm-sugar, which are made Royal monopolies, being excepted :

On spirituous liquors, opium, ganja, and all other intoxicating liquors and drugs, 30 per cent. *ad valorem* :

On all other goods but rice and paddy, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* :

Rice and paddy will be free from all customs duty.

Duty will not be collected a second time on account of the removal from one place to another of goods in respect of which duty has once been levied and a stamped receipt for the same granted.

18. On merchant boats, ships, and barges entering the Burmese Royal dominions, tonnage dues will have to be paid at the rate of one rupee per ton if the vessel be of more than one hundred and fifty tons burthen, and at the rate of eight annas a ton if the vessel be of less than one hundred and fifty tons burthen.

19. Of goods either brought in a vessel [from Lower Burma to Upper Burma], or shipped after the vessel has arrived within the Burmese Royal dominions, if a part only be landed and sold at one river-station, and the rest taken on to another river-station, duty must be paid only on the goods originally landed and sold at the original place of landing, and on the rest of the goods duty must be paid on arrival at the subsequent place of landing.

20. When goods in respect of which customs duty has been paid and a stamped receipt for it obtained, are removed for sale from one river-station to another within the Burmese Royal dominions, the original stamped customs duty receipt must be shown to the custom-house officers at the river-station at which the vessel arrives, and the custom-house officers, after checking, examining, observing, and noting the quantity, kind, name, and number of the goods by the original stamped receipt, shall allow them to be sold wherever it may be desired. If the custom-house officers, on checking, examining, and observing, find any goods in excess of those covered by the stamped receipt, all the goods so found shall be confiscated by the Burmese Government.

21. If it be desired to export by land or water to the Burmese Royal dominions goods which have been imported to Rangoon from the English country to be sold or bought in the Burmese dominions, the owners of the goods must deliver an account of their goods, showing the prices, and must make a declaration to the English officials, and if they be believed duty shall be collected at the rate of one per cent. on the value so declared, and the goods shall be allowed to pass without breaking bulk. For the purpose of observing and noting the said goods, if the English Government desire to send men as far as the first Burmese frontier customs-station, they may do so. If it be desired not to sell the said goods in the Burmese dominions, but to take and sell them in some other country, the owners of the goods must deliver an account of their goods, showing the price, and must make a declaration to the [Burmese] custom-house officers, and if they be believed the Burmese Government shall allow them to pass without breaking bulk, and to pay only the customs duty leviable at Daywoon at the town of Bhamo.

22. If it be desired to export to Rangoon by land or water goods imported into Burmese territory from other territories, to be sold or bought in English territory, the owners of the goods must deliver an account of their goods, showing the price, and must

make a declaration to the Burmese custom-house officers, and if they be believed duty shall be collected at the rate of one per cent. on the value so declared, and the goods shall be allowed to pass without breaking bulk. For the purpose of observing and noting the said goods, if the Burmese Government desire to send men as far as the first English frontier customs-station, they may do so. If it be desired not to sell the said goods in the English dominions, but to take and sell them in some other country, the goods shall be allowed to be exported after collection of the usual sea customs export duty on all goods but those included in the list of goods declared free of sea export duty.

23. [When] English subjects residing in the Burmese Royal dominions either permanently or temporarily, for the purpose of working or trading, [desire to be registered as such, they] must show to the English Political Officer in the Royal Golden City customary stamped documents in evidence of their being English subjects, and the English Political Officer shall inform the proper Burmese officers, and show them the documents, and such Burmese officers shall inspect and examine the stamped documents produced in evidence, and shall sign them, and then, and not till then, shall the English subjects be treated as such.

24. English subjects permanently residing in the Burmese Royal dominions, in conformity with their status as aliens, shall be exempt from taxation and service in connection with war by land or water. Apart from war, as for duties and taxes in respect of industries, occupations, and trade, and all other imposts to which they are liable by the custom of nations, they shall be made to pay duties and taxes of moderate amount just like Burmese subjects.

25. The English Political Officer shall furnish the Burmese Foreign Office with a list of persons residing in the Burmese Royal dominions who have been proved to be English subjects, and have been registered as such by him. If English subjects included in the list desire to trade or travel beyond a distance of four Burmese leagues from the Royal city where the Ruler of Upper Burma resides, or beyond a distance of two Burmese leagues from the various towns, villages, and stations at which the river-steamers and barges stop, they must inform the English Political Officer at the Royal Golden City; and in order to make known their character as traders and travellers who are English subjects, and in order that no one may offer them any insult or hindrance, but that they may travel safely wherever they choose, the English Political Officer shall obtain passports from the Burmese Foreign Office, and give them to such English subjects, who will then be allowed to travel. The Officers of the Burmese Foreign Office also shall accurately note the name, title, personal appearance, and descriptive marks of the persons who desire to travel, and shall, according to custom, give the usual passports without demanding fees or money, and shall allow them to travel. If English subjects trading or travelling beyond a distance of four Burmese leagues from the Royal city where the Ruler resides, or beyond a distance of two Burmese leagues from the various towns, villages, and stations at which the river-steamers and barges stop, so travel or trade on their own authority without having obtained passports, and sustain accident, injury, or loss in person or property by the acts of others, the persons who sustain the injury or loss shall be alone responsible for it. When the governors or headmen of towns or villages find English subjects travelling thus without stamped passports, because under such circumstances it is natural to suppose that they are persons concerned in some offence or having some evil designs, they shall not be allowed to travel; fees or money shall not be demanded of them, but they shall be stopped; a report shall be made to the Foreign Office, and they shall be made to go or come as it may direct.

26. Subjects of the English Government, whether they be English officers or merchants permanently residing within the Burmese Royal dominions, or English officers or merchants temporarily trading and residing there, shall not be allowed, to the weakening and subversion of the authority of the Burmese Government and to the prejudice of their interests, to consent with, talk over, persuade, invite, take oaths of friendship by drinking each other's blood, or to make any other engagements or promises whatever with persons of their own or other races living in the Burmese Royal dominions. In accordance with the friendship between the two countries the English Government shall be on its guard, and shall issue orders and prevent such practices.

27. When English subjects whose names are in the list furnished by the English Political Officer at the Royal Golden City to the Burmese Foreign Office have civil suits one against another, the English Political Officer shall decide such suits according to English custom.

28. When civil suits arise between English subjects registered by the English Political Officer in the Burmese Royal dominions [on the one side], and other persons of the

same or different race who are Burmese subjects [on the other side], the English Political Officer and an officer of the Burmese Foreign Office shall, in a suitable place appointed by the Burmese Government, sit together and consult, and, if both agree, shall finally decide such suits.

29. When persons resident in Upper Burma, other than English subjects whose names are in the list furnished by the English Political Officer at the Royal Golden City to the Burmese Foreign Office, who are accused of transgressing the customs of the Empire, or who are concerned in a civil or criminal case, or who are accused of treason or rebellion, or who are involved in any suit, abscond and take refuge or conceal themselves either in the English Political Officer's house or grounds, or in English subjects' houses or grounds, or in an English ship, such persons shall, on the demand of the Burmese Government, be given up without any objection or refusal to the Burmese Government.

30. When English subjects included in the list given by the English Political Officer at the Royal Golden City to the Burmese Foreign Office are accused of transgressing the customs of the Empire, or are concerned in a civil or criminal case, or are involved in any suit, and the Burmese Government so demand of the English Political Officer, he shall deliver them up to the Burmese Government without allowing them to abscond, conceal themselves, or escape.

31. The English Government shall cause to be tried according to English custom criminal cases in which Burmese subjects are concerned in the English dominions. The Burmese Government shall cause to be tried according to Burmese custom criminal cases in which English subjects are concerned in the Burmese Royal dominions.

32. When persons who have rebelled in the Burmese Royal dominions take refuge in the English dominions, or when persons who have rebelled in the English dominions take refuge in the Burmese dominions, as both parties especially desire that the merchants and common people of both countries should have peace and comfort, such refugees shall not be allowed to remain, but shall be given up to the rulers of their respective countries. And in order that there may be no raid or outrage committed against either country, the two Governments shall securely watch and guard persons who have already so taken refuge before the negotiation of this Article.

33. When Burmese subjects have committed murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft in Burmese territory, and have escaped to, and are found in, English territory, if the Burmese Government wish to demand their extradition, the English Political Officer residing in the Royal Golden City with Burmese officers shall together hold an investigation, and, if the charge be established, demand shall be made of the English Political Officer, and the English Political Officer residing in the Royal Golden City shall then send for such persons, and make them over to the Burmese Government.

34. When English subjects have committed murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft in English territory, and are found in the Burmese Royal territory, if the English Government wish to demand their extradition, the Burmese Political Officer residing at Rangoon with English Officers shall together hold an investigation, and if the charge be established, demand shall be made of the Burmese Political Officer, and the Burmese Political Officer shall then send for such persons, and make them over to the English Ruler.

35. When Burmese subjects have committed murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft in English territory, and have taken refuge in the Burmese Royal territory, and are arrested there, the Burmese Government shall try them according to Burmese custom. At the time of trial, if the English Government desire to send an officer to be present at the proceedings, they shall be allowed to do so.

36. When English subjects have committed murder, robbery, dacoity, or theft in the Burmese Royal territory, and have taken refuge in the English Royal territory, and are arrested there, the English Government shall try them according to English custom. At the time of trial, if the Burmese Government desire to send an officer to be present at the proceedings, they shall be allowed to do so.

37. In accordance with the friendship existing between the two countries, and in order that the Burmese Government may protect itself and guard against danger and hostility, internal and external, when the Burmese Government either desire to purchase, whether in English territory or in any other country, arms, or things, implements, apparatus, or tools appertaining to arms, or any warlike equipments or implements, or desire to import by water or land into the Burmese Royal dominions any such things already purchased, the English Government shall, without hindrance or interference, allow them to purchase and import such things according to their desire.

38. Neither the English Government nor merchants who are English subjects shall sell or give to Burmese subjects in the Burmese Royal dominions arms, or things, implements, apparatus, or tools appertaining to arms, or any warlike equipments or implements such as are mentioned in Article 37; they shall sell them only to the Burmese Government. Nor shall the arms, warlike implements or their appurtenances, mentioned in this Treaty be brought, taken, or imported from other territories than the English territory through the English territory for sale to Burmese subjects who are private persons. In accordance with the terms of the friendship between the two countries the English Government shall prevent this.

39. In accordance with the plans and efforts which the Burmese Government is making to keep abreast of other countries in promoting the peace, happiness, and prosperity of their dominions, the advancement of the industries and commerce of their subjects, and the success of factories and all other useful industrial enterprises, if the Burmese Government wish to purchase machinery for making arms or things appertaining to arms or articles of ordinary use, or if they desire to import by land or water into the Burmese Royal Dominions such things already bought, the English Government shall allow them to purchase and import according to their desire without hindrance or interference.

40. In Articles of Treaties which have formerly from time to time been made, other than the articles of the present Treaty consisting of forty-three Articles, which have been made to establish and strengthen permanently the friendship existing between the two countries, inasmuch as, in the first place, owing to lapse of time, the meaning is mixed and confused, and, in the second place, the meaning and intention has been included in the Articles now agreed upon, neither party shall carry into execution any of the various Articles of those former Treaties, except those which relate to territorial boundaries. Both parties shall strictly and firmly observe the Articles of former Treaties which relate to territorial boundaries, and the Articles of the present Treaty, and those Articles only.

41. Both parties shall observe the promises and articles contained in this Treaty so that they be not broken. Hereafter, when either Government desire to cancel, add to, or amend any part of it, if they can point out and tell of some visible tangible means of benefiting both countries, then, and not otherwise, both Governments shall together deliberate and talk, and shall make the cancellation, addition, or amendment. One year previously to such cancellation, addition, or amendment, the party desiring it shall give notice to the other, stating what Article he desires amended, and what the amendment proposed is, and if both parties agree, and not otherwise, they shall deliberate and talk and make the amendment.

42. If either party break any of the Articles of this Treaty, the breaking of the Article shall not at once be made a matter [for breach of friendly relations]; but, in accordance with the friendship between the two countries, both parties shall deliberate, consult, and talk over it. If, on deliberating and talking over it, both parties are not agreed and satisfied, but still differ in opinion, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Sovereign of some other State whom both parties may agree upon, or to two such Sovereigns, one on behalf of each party, and both parties shall accept and abide by the decision of the Sovereign so referred to.

43. His Majesty the King of Burmah's Plenipotentiary (titles) and Her Majesty the Queen of England's Plenipotentiary agree that in six months or less than six months from the date of the signing and sealing of the Treaty by both the Plenipotentiaries, after copies of the Treaty have been exchanged at the Collection of Gems, the Royal Golden City, the Treaty now entered into shall be ratified.

In witness whereof they hereunto affix their signatures and seals at

in Simla, this

day of

in the year of the Buddhist Religion two thousand four hundred and twenty-six (2426), *id est*, the year twelve hundred and forty-four (1244) B.E.

corresponding to the

of

A.D. eighteen hundred and

eighty-two (1882).

Enclosure 12 in No. 8.

ROUGH DRAFT of proposed TREATY between the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and the
BURMESE SOVEREIGN.

THE Governor-General of India in Council, on the one part, and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of

establishing friendly relations on a firm footing, and of regulating and extending commerce and amicable intercourse between the British and Burmese dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for those purposes, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, C. Grant, Esq., C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and D. FitzPatrick, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department; and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, His Excellency the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon Min Mingyee Theeri Mahazeya Nanda Kyaw Din, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

Article 1. There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the two Governments.

Article 2. The Burmese Sovereign engages to receive at the seat of his Government a British Representative, to treat him with honour, and to admit him to his presence freely and in the manner and according to the etiquette customary at European Courts.

Article 3. In like manner, the Governor-General of India in Council engages to receive at the seat of his Government a Representative of the Burmese Government, and accord to him the same honours and privileges as are enjoyed in India by Representatives of the same rank of the most favored nations.

Article 4. The British Representative at the seat of Government of His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign shall be assigned a convenient site of suitable extent on the river for a residence, and may erect thereon all necessary buildings for his accommodation within a suitably protected enclosure. He shall further be allowed to maintain an armed guard there.

Article 5. All public business between the British and Burmese Governments shall continue to be transacted as heretofore in British India or Upper Burma, as the case may be, but nothing in this Treaty shall be deemed to prevent the deputation from Upper Burma, with the consent of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, of occasional Embassies to Her Majesty's Court.

Article 6. Each Government may, in addition to the Representative referred to in Article 2 or 3, appoint officials to reside at any of the stations in the territory of the other at which customs or other duties or dues are leviable, or goods are liable to examination, and to watch and inquire into all cases affecting trade.

Article 7. The Burmese and British Governments mutually engage to allow to British and Burmese subjects respectively full liberty to pass through and trade in any part of the territories respectively subject to them, and to reside and possess land for the erection of dwelling-houses and houses of business in any town or village in those territories.

The subjects of each Government and their ships shall not, while in the territories of the other Government, be subjected to any restrictions which are opposed to international usage as prevailing among enlightened nations.

Article 8. British subjects residing temporarily in Upper Burma shall not be subject to taxation. British subjects residing permanently there shall be liable to all fair taxes except war-taxes. British subjects residing there, whether permanently or temporarily, shall not be liable to serve in war.

Article 9. The Burmese Government engages not to impose, or permit the imposition of, any restriction on the trade in or passage of horses, cattle, or other animals between Upper and Lower Burma. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the impressment of cattle in times of public emergency, or the imposition of such restrictions as may be necessary to check the spread of contagious disease among animals.

Article 10. The Burmese Government engages not directly or indirectly to create or permit the establishment of monopolies of any articles of commerce. Nothing in this Article shall apply to earth-oil, timber, and precious stones.

Article 11. The Burmese Government engages that no customs, transit or other duties, dues, or payments of any kind, direct or indirect, shall be levied on or required in respect of goods or animals exported from, imported into, or transported through its dominions to, from, or through British Burma, or ships or animals carrying the same, except as provided in the two Articles of this Treaty next following.

Article 12. The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of levying a duty on

goods imported into or exported from Upper Burma, from, to, or through British Burma at rates not exceeding the following, namely:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|--|-----|----|-------|
| On malt liquor, cider, and other fermented liquors, per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles | - | - | 0 1 0 |
| On sparkling wines, per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles | ✓ | 2 | 8 0 |
| On other wines | " | " | 1 0 0 |
| On spirits | " | " | 4 0 0 |
| On all other intoxicating liquors and drugs (including opium) | | | |

30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On other goods, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

But engages to levy no duty under this Article on the following, namely:—

- (a.) Paddy and rice.
- (b.) Goods brought through Upper Burma from countries beyond and declared for export to or through British Burma.
- (c.) Goods declared for export through Upper Burma to countries beyond.
- (d.) Gold and silver bullion.

Article 13. The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of levying a duty not exceeding one per cent. *ad valorem* on goods brought through Upper Burma from countries beyond, and declared for export to or through, British Burma. The Burmese Government may send a customs officer with such goods to prevent the breaking of bulk on the way to the frontier, and the Burmese customs officers may examine any bales or packages of such goods to satisfy themselves of their contents.

Article 14. So long as Articles 10 and 11 are observed by the Burmese Government, the British Government engages that no duties, dues, or payments, direct or indirect, shall be levied on or required in respect of goods or animals exported from, imported into, or transported through British Burma to, from, or through Upper Burma, or ships or animals carrying the same, except as provided in the next following Article.

Article 15. The British Government reserves to itself the right of levying the duties and dues leviable at seaports under the law for the time being in force, and any corresponding frontier duties leviable on arms and munitions of war, liquors, opium, and salt, under the Sea Customs or Tariff Acts for the time being in force, but engages that in the case of goods imported by sea and declared to be for export to Upper Burma no higher import customs duty than one per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged. The British Government may send a customs officer with such goods to prevent the breaking of bulk on the way to the frontier.

Article 16. When it is possible to fix tariff values for the assessment of duties levied by the Burmese Government on goods under this Treaty, the two Governments shall from time to time agree upon such values, and the duties shall be levied in accordance therewith.

Where no tariff values are fixed, the value of the goods shall be deemed to be the prime cost together with freight, commission and insurance charges, and the persons in charge of the goods shall be bound to satisfy the officers levying the duties of the amount of such value by showing invoices and accounts. If those officers think the values as shown by those documents too low, they may buy the goods at 5 per cent. above such values, paying within 15 days.

Article 17. The British Government engages to assist the Burmese Government in the enforcement of the Customs regulations contained in the Schedule hereto annexed, and of any similar regulations that may from time to time be made with the concurrence of both Governments.

Article 18. (a.) The British Representative at His Majesty's capital, or any of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, shall have full jurisdiction to decide all cases of a civil nature between registered British subjects in Upper Burma.

(b.) All such cases between registered British subjects and other persons shall be decided by a Mixed Court composed of the British Representative, or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, and a suitable Burmese officer of high rank, if they agree. If in any such case the British Representative or his assistant and the said officer differ in opinion, the case shall be referred to two arbitrators (one of whom shall be chosen by each of the parties) and an umpire, to be agreed on by those arbitrators before they enter upon the consideration of the case, and the Court shall give judgment in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the three persons to whom the case is so referred.

Article 19. (a.) When a charge of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, theft, forgery, counterfeiting coin or Government stamps, kidnapping, rape, or mischief by fire

or by any explosive substance, committed in Upper Burma, is brought against any person not being a British subject, and that person is found in British territory, if the Burmese Government demands his extradition, an enquiry shall be held by the British Representative or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf and a Burmese officer; and if, in the opinion of the British Representative or that assistant, the evidence would be sufficient under the law of British India to warrant a conviction of an offence of a like nature, and the circumstances are such that the person charged would under English law be liable to be surrendered as a fugitive criminal, the British Representative shall procure his extradition.

(b.) Reciprocal of (a.)

Article 20. (a.) If a Burmese subject being in Upper Burmah is accused of committing in British territory any of the offences mentioned in Article 19, the Burmese Government shall try him according to Burmese law; and the British Representative, may, if he thinks fit, send an officer to watch the trial.

(b.) Reciprocal of (a.)

Article 21. The British Government will accede to applications on the part of the Burmese Government to purchase arms and munitions of war wherever the latter Government pleases, and will allow the free importation of arms and munitions of war so purchased under the permission of the British Government, provided that such applications do not seem to be made with a view to the possibility of hostilities between the two countries, are consistent with the maintenance of friendship, and are justified by the necessary requirements of the Burmese Government.

Article 22. In token of the friendship now subsisting between the two Governments, the Governor-General in Council engages, under the last preceding Article, to give immediate permission to the Burmese Government to purchase and import 5,000 stand of small arms and one hundred rounds of suitable ammunition for each such arm.

Article 23. The two Governments mutually engage to give each other all aid in their power towards preventing the unauthorised importation into each other's territories of arms or munitions of war.

Article 24. Each Government engages to use due diligence in preventing the subjects of the other Government who have taken refuge in its territories, and any other persons, from organizing armed expeditions in or making overt attempts from those territories to assail the authority of the other Government.

Article 25. Whenever any subject of either Government dies within the territories of the other, and there is no person present rightfully entitled to the possession of the estate of such deceased person, the Representative of the former Government, or any of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, may, subject to the law for the time being in force relating to probates and administration, take possession of the estate, and apply the same in payment of the funeral expenses and debts of the deceased, and retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

Article 26. The 3rd and 4th Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the Hon. East India Company and His Majesty the King of Ava, executed at Yandaboo on the 24th day of February 1826, the Agreement regarding the Kubo Valley made on the 9th day of January 1834 by Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council on the one side, and the king of Ava on the other, and the Agreement between the British and Burmese Governments regarding Western Karennee, executed on the 21st day of June 1875, shall remain in force.

With the above exceptions all other Treaties between the two Governments shall be cancelled with effect from the date on which this Treaty may be ratified.

Article 27. This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Mandalay on or before the day of 188 .

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same [and affixed their seals thereto?]

Schedule.—

Enclosure 13 in No. 3.

ROUGH DRAFT of proposed TREATY between the QUEEN OF ENGLAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA, and the BURMESE SOVEREIGN.

HER MAJESTY the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, on the one part, and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of establishing with each other friendly

relations on a firm footing, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, C. Grant, Esq., C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and D. Fitz-Patrick, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, His Excellency the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon Min Mingyee Theeri Mahazeya Nanda Kyaw Din, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

Article I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, his heirs and successors.

Article II. Burmese subjects visiting the United Kingdom for trade or other purposes shall receive the treatment accorded to subjects of the most favoured nation.

Article III. This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Mandalay on or before the day of 188 .

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same [and affixed their seals thereto ?].

Enclosure 14 in No. 8.

TRANSLATION of a NOTE from the BURMESE AMBASSADOR to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, dated Simla, the 22nd August 1882.

UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Foreign Secretary that he has received a telegram from His Majesty's Government at Mandalay, in which they state that the Articles of the Draft Treaty telegraphed to them are still under consideration, and desire the Embassy to defer the execution of the Treaty and return to Mandalay. Undersigned being thus compelled to leave at an early date, begs that he may be informed on what day it will be convenient for him to take leave of His Excellency the Viceroy.

(Signed) THE KYOUK MYOUNG MYOZA,
Member of His Majesty's Privy Council, &c. &c.

FREE TRANSLATION.

(Signed) R. H. PILCHER.

22-8-82.

Enclosure 15 in No. 8.

No. 479 E.

Foreign Department.—Political.

FROM C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to EGGA-MAHA-THENAPATI, AYAY-BINE, WOON-SHIN-DAW, LAY-GYNE MYOZA, THAYNAT-WOON MINGYEE, MIN-THADO-THUDAMMA, MAHA-THE-TAW-SHAY, MANDALAY (the Burmese Foreign Minister).

SIR,

Simla, the 26th August 1882.

I HAD hoped, in replying to Your Excellency's letter of 9th March 1882=1243 Taboung, waning moon 6th, to be able to say that the negotiations had led to the conclusion of a revised Treaty, satisfactory and fair to all concerned. His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to the Burmese Sovereign explains in detail why and how those hopes have been disappointed. The main obstacle to a satisfactory settlement has been that the Draft Treaty offered for consideration by the Burmese Embassy represented, not an attempt to revise and improve existing Treaties in a sense just to both countries, but a demand for an altogether new settlement, on terms neither warranted by past relations nor maintaining the Treaty rights of British subjects.

After much consideration, and with a sincere desire to provide for freer and more friendly intercourse between the two countries, the British Government proposed to the Embassy a Treaty not only fair but liberal to the Burmese Government and people, and indeed more favourable to them on the whole than any which had yet been contracted. It was apparently judged, not as it should have been, by comparison with existing

Treaties, but by the degree in which it fell short of the new standard which the Embassy itself had set up; and, from that point of view, it naturally did not satisfy what I must be permitted to call most unfounded expectations. The British Government has always shown itself ready to deal justly and liberally with His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, and on this occasion no pains have been omitted to consider the difficulties, and devise means of meeting the wishes of the Burmese Government. But the Viceroy's first duties are towards the country which he governs, and not even the most friendly dispositions toward neighbouring States would justify him in sacrificing privileges secured to British subjects by Treaty, custom, and international right. Having due regard to these considerations, the Treaty which has been offered to the Burmese Government represents the utmost limits of concession which he is entitled to make.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) C. GRANT,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 16 in No. 8.

[VICEROY'S LETTER to the KING OF BURMA.]

FROM the Most Honourable GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, Marquis of Ripon, EARL DE GREY, Earl of Ripon, VISCOUNT GODERICH, BARON GRANTHAM in the county of Lincoln and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, to HIS GREAT GLOBIOUS and MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY who reigns over the KINGDOMS of THUNA PARANTA TAMPA-DIPA and all the UMBRELLA-BEARING CHIEFS of the EASTERN COUNTRY, the KING OF THE RISING SUN, LORD OF THE CELESTIAL ELEPHANT, MASTER OF MANY WHITE ELEPHANTS, the GREAT CHIEF OF RIGHTEOUSNESS, KING OF BURMA.

Simla, the 29th August 1882.

THE Viceroy has learnt that the negotiations for the revision of existing Treaties which were set on foot at the instance of His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign have been broken off under orders from Mandalay.

These negotiations commenced at the end of April, on the arrival of the Burmese Embassy at Simla, bringing with them letters from His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign and a Draft Treaty. It was understood from those letters that His Majesty was animated by a desire for the extension of intercourse and commerce between his own territories and those of the Queen Empress. It was, therefore, a surprise to the Viceroy to find that the Draft Treaty offered for his acceptance was not founded on existing Treaties, but was in the main a fresh compilation, full of new and unusual demands. It proposed to double, and in some cases much more than double, the existing 5 per cent. Burmese duties, to increase the number of trade monopolies, to impose on vessels tonnage dues which would almost have ruined the river traffic, to place for the first time the most minute and vexatious restrictions on the movements of British subjects in Upper Burmese territory, to require the extradition of political offenders, and to withdraw many of the privileges secured by existing Treaties to the British Government and British subjects, whilst offering nothing in return. The proposed Treaty, therefore, though framed so as to ask much and concede nothing, would, by its tendency to cripple trade, have really been injurious, in the end, to Burmese as well as to British interests.

The Viceroy, however, being anxious to improve the relations between the two Governments, patiently considered to what extent it would be possible for him to meet the wishes of the Burmese Envoys. After much discussion with the Embassy a Draft Treaty was framed. It was chiefly founded on existing Treaties, but several new Articles were introduced to provide for objects included in the Burmese draft. Thus provisions were offered which would have enabled the Burmese Government to supply itself with all such arms as were necessary to meet its reasonable requirements without endangering its friendly relations with the British Government; aid was tendered in the enforcement of customs regulations, and in the regulation of the traffic in arms; and a special Article was framed, at the particular request of the Embassy, to place on official record the already avowed determination of the British Government not to permit its territories to

be used as a basis for armed expeditions against the possessions of the Burmese Sovereign. The Viceroy further used his good offices in procuring for His Majesty the King of Burma admission to direct Treaty relations with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; a privilege to which the Burmese Embassy professed to attach the greatest importance, and which was, indeed, of the highest kind.

In return for these concessions all that the Viceroy asked was—

- (1) Continuance generally of the existing Burmese 5 per cent. rate of duty in return for the admission of enhanced rates on some selected articles;
- (2) Suitable provision for the accommodation, security, and honourable reception of the British Representative at Mandalay, in return for corresponding privileges to be accorded to a Burmese Representative at the seat of the British Government in India; and
- (3) A stipulation for reciprocal freedom of trade (declared to be already conceded in practice) in cattle.

Throughout these negotiations it has been the desire of the Viceroy to meet the wishes expressed on behalf of the King of Burma, so far as was consistent with the preservation of the advantages enjoyed by British subjects under the existing Treaties. No attempt has been made to impose any burdensome conditions upon the Burmese Government. The changes proposed in the Treaty engagements now in force between the two Governments were calculated to confer as much benefit upon the subjects of the King of Burma as upon those of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and were framed with a scrupulous consideration for the just interest of both the contracting parties; while, on the contrary, the Treaty proposed by the Burmese Government would have tended to hamper trade and to restrict intercourse, and could never have been accepted by any British Government.

Possibly, on considering these observations, the Burmese Sovereign may still wish to revise and consolidate the existing Treaties, and may be alive to the advantages of preventing future difficulties, and settling pending differences, through the intervention of a British Representative at his Court. The Viceroy must remind His Majesty that there are boundary disputes still remaining open, and that all attempts to settle them by correspondence have hitherto been ineffectual. The British Government has exercised much patience in dealing with these cases, hoping that in the negotiations just closed a favourable opportunity might be found for bringing them to a conclusion. This hope has been disappointed, and, until satisfactory Treaty provision is made for the honourable reception and security of a British Representative at Mandalay, it will not be possible to settle these cases by means of personal communication with the Burmese Government. In case, however, His Majesty should, upon consideration, be of opinion that friendly relations can best be secured by such personal communication, the Viceroy has placed in the hands of the Embassy a Draft Treaty, differing in only one material respect from the offers made during the recent negotiations. The concession which is withdrawn is that of direct relations with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Burmese Embassy were informed that this high and novel privilege could only be conceded in order to facilitate the then pending negotiations. They have rejected the proposals of which this offer formed a part, and the Viceroy cannot renew it.

Powers will be conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to sign on behalf of the British Government the Treaty of which a draft is now sent, but not to enter into fresh negotiations. These powers will hold good until the end of the present year. After that date this offer also will be withdrawn, and the Viceroy will take his stand on existing Treaties, observing them on his part, and expecting a strict observance of them from the Burmese Government.

It is with great regret that the Viceroy has witnessed the failure of the recent negotiations which he had earnestly hoped would result in the establishment of more cordial relations between the British Government and that of His Majesty the King of Burma. The whole responsibility for that failure rests with the Burmese Government; to whom, however, it is still open to remove, by the timely acceptance of the Draft Treaty now transmitted, the unfavourable impression which the course which they have pursued in the negotiations just brought to a close is calculated to create.

(Signed) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Enclosure 17 in No. 8.

No. 502 E.

Foreign Department.—Political.

From C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to the BURMESE ENVOY, Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon Min Mingyee Theeri Mahazeya Nanda Kyaw Din.

SIR,

Simla, the 30th August 1882.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22nd August 1882, informing me that you have received instructions to defer the execution of the Treaty and return to Mandalay.

2. I am to express the regret of the Government of India that the present attempt to revise and consolidate existing Treaties should not have been more successful; for it was understood that the Burmese Government had accepted, on all material points, the results of the recent negotiations. The Draft Treaty which you brought for consideration was, as was pointed out to you at the time, unsuitable as a basis for negotiation, because it did not give effect to the sentiments expressed in His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign's letter; and also because, instead of starting from the common ground afforded by existing Treaties, it sought to bring about a new and one-sided settlement. The only object of the British Government in consenting to a revision of existing Treaties was to facilitate the intercourse, and improve the relations, between British India and Upper Burma. With this end in view, the Viceroy was willing, as indeed he has shown himself throughout these negotiations, to make any reasonable concessions in matters of detail, and to consider the convenience of the Burmese Government as far as possible, provided that the substantial result of the revision was to provide, in the manner above indicated, for the true interests of the two countries.

3. The Treaty offered for the Viceroy's acceptance departed as widely as possible from these conditions. In the first place, it proposed to abruptly alter existing relations, and impede the course of business, between the two Governments, by transferring the seat of diplomatic transactions between them from India or Upper Burma to England. Secondly, it doubled the existing rate of Burmese customs duty on merchandise in general, and much more than doubled it on certain selected articles. It is true that, under existing Treaties, the Burmese Government had a right to raise its customs duties after a certain term of years; but in that case the British Government became entitled to re-impose frontier duties. It was not to the interest of either Government to commence a war of tariffs by insisting, respectively, on these rights; and the British Government might fairly have expected that, in consideration of its own recent abandonment of almost all customs duties, the Burmese Government would have remained content with realising five per cent. from a commerce on which practically no counter-duties were taken by the British authorities. Thirdly, the Burmese Draft Treaty contemplated the levy, for the first time, of tonnage dues on all vessels entering Burmese waters, on a scale which would have effectually crippled the river-traffic. Fourthly, it added two new monopolies to the three already sanctioned by Treaty. The British Government has the greatest objection in principle to monopolies, as being most injurious to commerce; and though, to meet the wishes of the Burmese Government, it agreed (in the existing Treaties) to waive its objections in certain exceptional cases, it has consistently opposed any further extension of this concession. Fifthly, provision was made for subjecting British subjects crossing the Upper Burmese frontier to a most minute, vexatious, and unprecedented system of restrictions, of which the effect would have been seriously to impede the movements of British subjects going about their ordinary business in Upper Burmese territory. Even if it had been possible to make sure that these regulations would never be used to harass the inhabitants of British villages lying near the long land frontier between the two countries, they would certainly have caused the greatest inconvenience to the British subjects now engaged in working the Burmese forests and in other industrial operations. Sixthly, the draft contained an Article providing for the extradition of political offenders. No civilised Western power could have consented to such a rule, and it would have been specially repugnant to English opinion and traditions. Seventhly, a demand was made for permission to import, without let or hindrance, arms, material of war, and machinery for their manufacture. The British Government has not, and never had, any pretension to interfere with the acquisition by the Burmese of arms for the purpose of maintaining their legitimate authority. But previous Burmese Governments have endeavoured to

take advantage of the friendly disposition of the British in order to import material of war on a scale and of a kind which would obviously have been in excess of their requirements except for use against the British Government; and no prudent Government could have allowed its ports to be used for such a purpose.

4. These were the principal points in which the Burmese draft was open to the charge of demanding more than the British Government, however liberally inclined, could have been possibly expected to concede. But it was also one-sided in leaving out of account certain conditions necessary to, and reasonably claimable in, British interests. The shortcomings of the Treaty in this respect did not, it is true, constitute so substantial a difficulty as that occasioned by the new demands; because the British Government had no inclination to use the present opportunity for the purpose of seeking fresh advantages, and would have been quite satisfied to renew its Treaty engagements with Upper Burma on the basis of the improvement and simplification of existing relations. Therefore the mere absence in the Burmese draft of fresh concessions would not have been sufficient ground for rejecting the proposed Treaty; but as it provided for the residence of a British Representative at Mandalay, and as the Burmese as well as the British Government was understood fully to admit that, until the British Residency was re-established, there would always be risk of misunderstandings between the two countries, the Burmese proposals for that purpose were plainly incomplete in failing to include a condition which they well knew was regarded as indispensable by the British Government, viz., provision for the honourable treatment and security of the British Representative. Past experience had shown that the person of a Foreign Envoy at Mandalay is not always secure against the risks arising out of popular disturbances; and that his presence there can serve no good purpose unless he has the privilege of free communication with His Majesty the Head of the State on terms not derogatory to the dignity of the Representative of a great and powerful Western Government. In so far, therefore, as it omitted to recognize this condition, the Treaty provision for the reception of a British Representative was unsatisfactory and incomplete, and thus what had always been admitted on both sides, and in the interests of Upper Burma no less than of British India, to be an essential preliminary to the re-establishment of improved relations, was practically unprovided for in the Burmese proposals.

5. For these reasons, when the Burmese Draft Treaty was first presented to myself and my colleague, Mr. FitzPatrick, we were much inclined to doubt whether it left room for any common ground of agreement between us and yourselves. Some of the Burmese demands, and more particularly the proposal for the extradition of political offenders, were obviously inadmissible; and on these points we at once expressed a decided opinion. Others, again, were scarcely less objectionable, either in principle or from a practical point of view; but, in regard to most of these, we set ourselves to work to devise compromises which might, as far as possible, meet the wishes of the Burmese Government, without being open to serious objection on the part of the Government of India. In the difficult task of reconciling apparently almost irreconcilable views, we desire cordially to acknowledge the assistance which we derived from your invariably conciliatory and temperate attitude. To consider merely the points noted above, and omitting other details, we found you, after some discussion, ready to take on yourself the responsibility of maintaining the existing 5 per cent. duties (except on intoxicating drugs and liquors, to the increased taxation of which we consented),* and of withdrawing one of the two proposed new monopolies. Except in regard to the remaining monopoly (in tea) a satisfactory compromise was thus arrived at on this point. Then you did not attempt to contest the justice of our position in regard to the arms question, or to claim for the Burmese Government unrestricted liberty, without regard to the possibilities of warfare between the two countries, in the importation of war-material. This qualification once admitted, the Government of India on its part was quite prepared to allow free provision for all the reasonable requirements of the Burmese Government; and, finally, (though not without protracted discussion,) we agreed to an Article drawn so as to permit the free purchase and importation by the Burmese Government of arms and war-material, subject only to the limitation that they should not be of a kind or of an extent inconsistent with pacific intentions towards the British Government.

* The rates to which we were agreed on these articles were:—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| On malt liquor, cider, and other fermented liquors, per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| On sparkling wines, per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles | - | 2 | 8 |
| On other wines, per | - | 1 | 0 |
| On spirits, per | - | 4 | 0 |
| On all other intoxicating liquors and drugs (including opium), 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . | | | |

6. Throughout the earlier stages of the negotiations, however, you and your colleagues lost no opportunity of pressing for the establishment in some shape of direct relations between His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. You represented that, though your Government had no desire to disturb the existing currents of business between the two countries, yet that it felt and had always felt itself humiliated by its Sovereign not being allowed to treat directly with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. This high privilege, you contended, had not been denied to Princes of even inferior rank, and you alleged the neighbouring country of Siam as an instance. You were of opinion that, unless means could be found of satisfying the Burmese Sovereign's natural aspirations on this point, no Treaty which could be agreed upon between us would be cordially accepted by him.

7. We at first demurred to your views, pointing out that the Viceroy in this country occupied a high and special position, and that one of the main reasons for investing him with such authority was to enable him to treat with the Princes of neighbouring States. Finding, however, that we could not convince you, and being reluctant to compromise the negotiations on a point which, however weighty in itself, might be capable of adjustment without disturbing the existing course of business between the two countries, we promised to give our best attention to the wishes of your Government. After a good deal of correspondence, you suggested that the Treaty should be allowed to run in the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, instead of in that of His Excellency the Viceroy, and engaged to accept this concession in full settlement of the Burmese claims to be admitted to direct relations with Her Majesty's Home Government. We explained the obvious objections to this course, and the great delay which it would involve, even if, on general grounds, we were able to accede to it. Finally, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, we proposed, as a solution of the difficulty, to offer to you, in addition to the business Treaty with the Government of India, a short direct Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, in which provision would be made for peace and friendship, and for the favourable treatment of Burmese subjects visiting the United Kingdom for trade or other purposes. This offer you accepted, and your Government approved of your acceptance of it.

8. Lastly, we understood that you assented to the inclusion in the Treaty of a provision for the honourable treatment of the British Representative at Mandalay, and for his free admission to the presence of His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign "in the manner and according to the etiquette customary at European Courts." At first you were inclined to dispute the necessity of any formal Treaty engagement on the point of Court etiquette, assuring us that no difficulty would be made about it in practice, and that, if guarantees were necessary, they should be given to us in a separate note. The Viceroy, however, considered it necessary to insist on this point; and eventually the Article was incorporated in its present shape in our Draft Treaty without further dispute.

9. Thus all material differences appeared to us to have been more or less satisfactorily compromised. At our last meeting, though you still held out for the Burmese Draft Treaty in the form in which it had been originally presented to us, and though you specifically objected to a few matters in our draft, such, for instance, as the refusal of the Government of India to admit fresh monopolies, the only point on which we understood you to take a decided stand was our proposed provision for a Residency guard. This, you alleged, would be most unpalatable to your Government, as reflecting on their municipal administration, and as giving grounds to other Envoys for similar claims. We pointed out, in reply, that we were making no fresh demand, as the British Government was entitled to give its Resident a guard under the Yandaboo Treaty of 1826; that such a guard would be no novelty at Mandalay, as the English Envoy had on various occasions been provided with one; that the similar objection made by the Burmese Government in 1878 had been eventually withdrawn; that more than once the British Representative's life had been in danger at Mandalay; and that though under these circumstances we felt bound to adhere to the provision, it did not follow that the British Government would always find it necessary to take advantage of it in quiet times.

10. At this point our negotiations practically ended. We made some minor changes in our draft to meet your final comments, and then we left matters in your hands. For some three weeks the Government of India heard nothing further from you, until, on the 22nd August, you informed me that you had received a telegram from His Majesty's Government at Mandalay stating that the Articles of the Draft Treaty telegraphed to to them were still under consideration, and desiring the Embassy to defer the execution of the Treaty and return to Mandalay.

11. No reason has been assigned for this decision : which, you will doubtless admit; is much to be regretted, as negotiations between two countries cannot be taken up or set aside lightly, like dealings between private persons. Although the recent relations between British India and Upper Burmah have not been altogether satisfactory, the existing Treaties, if duly and faithfully observed, were sufficient to regulate all ordinary dealings between the inhabitants of the two countries, and therefore it was undesirable to make overtures for revision of Treaties except with a firm determination to carry them to a conclusion. On its part the British Government has shown itself willing to make all reasonable concessions for this purpose. It has offered to you a direct Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, reasonable supplies of arms, and co-operation in regulating the arms-trade, in enforcing your customs code, and in preventing armed expeditions from British territory against the Burmese Government. In return it has only asked for the maintenance of the existing customs duties, and for guarantees for the honourable reception and security of its Representative at Mandalay. The former of these concessions, if indeed it can properly be so termed, is one for which an ample equivalent was offered. The latter merely embodies the conditions which any Great Power in the position of the British Government would consider indispensable before consenting to depute a Representative to Mandalay; and, in so far as the presence of a British Envoy is likely to improve the relations between the two countries, it is a provision which is as necessary in the interests of one country as in those of the other.

12. It must, therefore, be admitted that the failure of the negotiations has not been due to the extravagance of the demands made by the Government of India. As His Excellency the Viceroy has pointed out in his letter to His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, this unfortunate result has apparently been caused by the endeavours of the Burmese Government to obtain acceptance for a new and one-sided settlement, instead of negotiating on the basis of existing Treaties.

13. As, however, no intimation has been made to the British Government of the rejection of its proposals, I am authorised to place in your hands a Draft Treaty, differing only from that already proposed to you in the omission of the provisions for direct relations with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The offer of that high privilege was only made to you for the purpose of facilitating pending negotiations; and you will readily understand that the concession is one of a kind which could not have been lightly made, and must not be lightly dealt with. As the proposals of which it formed a part have not been accepted as a whole, and as your Embassy is to be recalled without explanation, I am directed to say that the permission to treat directly with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is withdrawn. It will, however, be open to the Burmese Government up to the close of the present calendar year 1882, to accept the Draft Treaty with the Government of India; and powers will be issued to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to sign it, within that period, on behalf of the Government of India, but not to make any modification in its terms.

I have &c.,

C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure 18 in No. 8.

DRAFT of proposed TREATY with BURMA.

The Governor-General of India in Council, on the one part, and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of establishing friendly relations on a firm footing, and of regulating and extending commerce and amicable intercourse between the British and Burmese dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for those purposes, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say,—

His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council,

and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign,

Article 1. There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the two Governments.

Article 2. His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign engages to receive at the seat of his Government a British Representative, to treat him with honor, and to admit him to his

presence freely and in the manner and according to the etiquette customary at European Courts.

Article 3. In like manner, the Governor-General of India in Council engages to receive at the seat of his Government a Representative of the Burmese Government, and accord to him the same honours and privileges as are enjoyed in India by Representatives of the same rank of the most favoured nations.

Article 4. The British Representative at the seat of Government of His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign shall be assigned a convenient site of suitable extent on the river for a residence, and may erect thereon all necessary buildings for his accommodation within a suitably protected enclosure. He shall further be allowed to maintain an armed escort there.

Article 5. Each Government may, in addition to the Representative referred to in Article 2 or 3, appoint officials to reside at any of the stations in the territory of the other at which customs or other duties or dues are leviable or goods are liable to examination, and to watch and inquire into all cases affecting trade.

Article 6. The Burmese and British Governments mutually engage to allow to British and Burmese subjects respectively full liberty to pass through, and trade in any part of the territories respectively subject to them, and to reside and possess land for the erection of dwelling-houses and houses of business in any town or village in those territories.

Article 7. British subjects residing temporarily in Upper Burma shall not be subject to taxation. British subjects residing permanently there shall be liable to all fair taxes, except war taxes. British subjects residing there, whether permanently or temporarily, shall not be liable to serve in war.

Article 8. The Burmese Government engages not to impose or permit the imposition of any restriction on the trade in or passage of horses, cattle, or other animals between the territories subject to the two Governments. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the impressment of cattle in times of public emergency, or the imposition of such restrictions as may be necessary to check the spread of contagious disease among animals.

Article 9. The Burmese Government engages not directly or indirectly to create or permit the establishment of monopolies of any articles of commerce. Nothing in this Article shall apply to earth-oil, timber, and precious stones.

Article 10. The Burmese Government engages that no customs, transit or other duties, dues, or payments of any kind, direct or indirect, shall be levied on or required in respect of goods or animals exported from, imported into, or transported through its dominions to, from, or through British Burma, or ships or animals carrying the same, except as provided in the two Articles of this Treaty next following.

Article 11. The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of levying a duty on goods imported into or exported from Upper Burma from, to, or through British Burma, at rates not exceeding the following, namely:—

| | | | |
|---|-----|----|-----|
| On malt liquor, cider, and other fermented liquors, per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles | RS. | A. | P. |
| | - | 0 | 1 0 |
| On sparkling wines, per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles | - | 2 | 8 0 |
| On other wines, | - | 1 | 0 0 |
| On spirits, | - | 4 | 0 0 |
| On all other intoxicating liquors and drugs (including opium), 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . | | | |

On other goods 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

But engages to levy no duty under this Article on the following, namely:—

- (a.) Paddy and rice.
- (b.) Goods brought through Upper Burma from countries beyond, declared for export to or through British Burma.
- (c.) Goods declared for export through Upper Burma to countries beyond.
- (d.) Gold and silver bullion.

Article 12. The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of levying a duty not exceeding one per cent. *ad valorem*, on goods brought through Upper Burma from countries beyond, and declared for export to or through, British Burma. The Burmese Government may send a customs officer with such goods to prevent the breaking of bales on the way to the frontier, and the Burmese customs officers may examine any bales or packages of such goods to satisfy themselves of their contents.

Article 13. So long as Articles 9 and 10 are observed by the Burmese Government, the British Government engages that no duties, dues, or payments, direct or indirect, shall be levied on or required in respect of goods or animals exported from, imported into,

or transported through British Burma to, from, or through Upper Burma, or ships or animals carrying the same, except as provided in the next following Article.

Article 14. The British Government reserves to itself the right of levying the duties and dues leviable at seaports under the law for the time being in force, and any corresponding frontier duties leviable on arms and munitions of war, liquors, opium, and salt, under the Sea Customs or Tariff Acts for the time being in force, but engages that in the case of goods imported by sea and declared to be for export to Upper Burma no higher import customs duty than one per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged. The British Government may send a customs officer with such goods to prevent the breaking of bulk on the way to the frontier.

Article 15. When it is possible to fix tariff values for the assessment of duties levied by the Burmese Government on goods under this Treaty, the two Governments shall from time to time agree upon such values, and the duties shall be levied in accordance therewith.

Where no tariff values are fixed, the value of the goods shall be deemed to be the prime cost together with freight, commission, and insurance charges, and the persons in charge of the goods shall be bound to satisfy the officers levying the duties of the amount of such value by showing invoices and accounts. If those officers think the values as shown by those documents too low, they may buy the goods at 5 per cent. above such values, paying within 15 days.

Article 16. The British Government engages to assist the Burmese Government in the enforcement of such customs regulations as may from time to time be agreed upon between the two Governments.

Article 17. (a.) The British Representative at His Majesty's capital, or any of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, shall have full jurisdiction to decide all cases of a civil nature between registered British subjects in Upper Burma.

(b.) All such cases between registered British subjects and other persons shall be decided by a Mixed Court composed of the British Representative, or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, and a suitable Burmese officer of high rank. If in any such case the British Representative or his assistant and the said officer differ in opinion, the case shall be referred to two arbitrators (one of whom shall be chosen by each of the parties), and an umpire, to be agreed on by those arbitrators before they enter upon the consideration of the case, and the court shall give judgment in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the three persons to whom the case is so referred.

Article 18. (a.) When a charge of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, theft, forgery, counterfeiting coin or Government stamps, kidnapping, rape, or mischief by fire or by any explosive substance, committed in Upper Burma, is brought against any person not being a British subject, and that person is found in British territory, if the Burmese Government demands his extradition, an enquiry shall be held by the British Representative or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf and a Burmese officer; and if, in the opinion of the British Representative or that assistant, the evidence would be sufficient under the law of British India to warrant a conviction of an offence of a like nature, and the circumstances are such that the person charged would under English law be liable to be surrendered as a fugitive criminal, the British Representative shall procure his extradition.

(b.) When a charge of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, theft, forgery, counterfeiting coin or Government stamps, kidnapping, rape, or mischief by fire or by any explosive substance, committed in British territory, is brought against any person not being a Burmese subject, and that person is found in Upper Burma, if the British Government demands his extradition, an enquiry shall be held by the Burmese Representative or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf and a British officer; and if, in the opinion of the Burmese Representative or that assistant, the evidence would be sufficient under the law of Upper Burma to warrant a conviction of an offence of a like nature, and the circumstances are such that the person charged would under the law of Upper Burma be liable to be surrendered as a fugitive criminal, the Burmese Representative shall procure his extradition.

Article 19. (a.) If a Burmese subject being in Upper Burma is accused of committing in British territory any of the offences mentioned in Article 18, the Burmese Government shall try him according to Burmese law, and the British Representative may, if he thinks fit, send an officer to watch the trial.

(b.) If a British subject being in British territory is accused of committing in Upper Burma any of the offences mentioned in Article 18, the British Government shall try him according to British law, and the Burmese Representative may, if he thinks fit, send an officer to watch the trial.

Article 20. The British Government will accede to applications on the part of the Burmese Government to purchase arms and munitions of war wherever the latter Government pleases, and will allow the free importation of arms and munitions of war so purchased under the permission of the British Government, provided that such applications do not seem to be made with a view to the possibility of hostilities between the two countries, are consistent with the maintenance of friendship, and are justified by the necessary requirements of the Burmese Government.

Article 21. In token of the friendship now subsisting between the two Governments, the Governor-General in Council engages, under the last preceding Article, to give immediate permission to the Burmese Government to purchase and import 5,000 stand of small arms and one hundred rounds of suitable ammunition for each such arm.

Article 22. The two Governments mutually engage to give each other all aid in their power towards preventing the unauthorized importation into each other's territories of arms or munitions of war.

Article 23. Each Government engages to use due diligence in preventing the subjects of the other Government who have taken refuge in its territories, and any other persons, from organizing armed expeditions in, or making overt attempts from, those territories to assail the authority of the other Government.

Article 24. Whenever any subject of either Government dies within the territories of the other, and there is no person present rightly entitled to the possession of the estate of such deceased person, the Representative of the former Government, or any of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, may, subject to the law for the time being in force relating to probates and administration, take possession of the estate, and apply the same in payment of the funeral expenses and debts of the deceased, and retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

Article 25. The 3rd and 4th Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the Hon. East India Company and His Majesty the King of Ava, executed at Yandaboo on the 24th day of February 1826, the Agreement regarding the Kubo Valley made on the 9th day of January 1834 by Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council on the one side and the King of Ava on the other, and the Agreement between the British and Burmese Governments regarding Western Karennee, executed on the 21st day of June 1875, shall remain in force.

With the above exceptions all other Treaties between the two Governments shall be cancelled with effect from the date on which this Treaty may be ratified.

Article 26. This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at _____ on or before the _____ day of _____ 188 .

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same [and affixed their seals thereto?]

Enclosure 19 in No. 8.

FAREWELL RECEPTION of the BURMESE EMBASSY by the VICEROY.

A 5.30 P.M. on Tuesday, the 29th August 1882, His Excellency the Viceroy received a farewell visit from the Burmese Envoys. On the Envoys taking their seats His Excellency addressed them, through Mr. Pilcher, the interpreter, as follows:—

Your Excellencies have now come to take leave of me. I am very sorry that the negotiations in which you have been engaged have not terminated successfully. I had hoped that the result of those negotiations might have been the conclusion of a Treaty which would have placed the relations between the Government of India and that of Upper Burma upon a more satisfactory footing than that upon which they have recently been. The letter which you presented to me, when I first saw you, from your Sovereign, led me to hope that His Majesty was animated by sentiments which would have induced him to conclude a Treaty based upon fair and equitable terms. His Majesty therein spoke of his desire for friendly relations with the Government of India, and of his wish to promote to the utmost freedom of commerce and intercourse between the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and his own subjects. I must admit that the Draft Treaty which Your Excellencies handed, at the commencement of the negotiations, to the Representatives of the Government of India did not appear to me to fulfil the expectations which had been raised by His Majesty's letter. But nevertheless, so anxious was I to increase the friendship between the two countries that I determined patiently and carefully to consider the proposals which were contained in that Draft

Treaty with the view of meeting the wishes of the Burmese Government as far as it was possible for me to do so. It soon appeared in the course of the negotiations that one of the great objects of the Burmese Government was to be permitted to enter into more direct relations with my Gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, than those which had hitherto, during the past history of the two Governments, been maintained. You know how difficult it is to change customs long established between the two Governments,—customs which have endured for many years; and you are also, I am sure, well aware how great was the honour which you were seeking to obtain, of thus entering into direct communications with so illustrious a Sovereign as Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. So great, however, was my desire to promote, by every means in my power, the extension of friendly relations between the Government of India and that of Burma, that I used my best endeavours to procure for His Majesty the honour which he sought; and my illustrious Sovereign was graciously pleased to accede to that proposal, and to consent to the conclusion of a Treaty of General Peace and Amity between Herself and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign. That honour, however, is so great that it could not be permitted to be dependent upon the convenience of any Government whatsoever; and, therefore, insomuch as the Government of Upper Burma, in recalling you to Mandalay, have shown no eagerness to avail themselves of the offer thus graciously made by the Queen-Empress, it has become my duty, I regret to say, to withdraw that offer, and no longer to continue to present it to the acceptance of the Burmese Sovereign.

As, however, it does not appear certain, from the communications which you have made to the Representatives of the Government of India, whether your Government has or has not finally rejected the proposals contained in the Draft Treaty which was offered to them on my behalf, it is my intention to leave it open to them to accept or refuse that Draft Treaty up to the termination of the present European year; and I am not without hope that by the explanations which Your Excellencies will be able to give to your Government of the intentions of the Government of India, and of the true meaning of the Treaty which we have offered, you may be able to prove the advantages which that Treaty would confer upon both the contracting parties. But, in my judgment, those advantages are greater for your Government than they are for the Government of India; indeed, for my own part, I should be quite content to remain upon the basis of the Treaties now in force, and which will continue in force if this Treaty be not made between the Government of India and your Government.

I admit that it would be an advantage to both Governments that they should have at their respective capitals Representatives, on the one side, of India, and, on the other side, of Upper Burma; because I believe that by personal intercourse of that kind difficulties between the two Governments might easily be removed as they arise. But you cannot have forgotten the circumstances under which the British Resident was some years ago withdrawn from Mandalay. I am sorry to advert to those circumstances, but I cannot avoid doing so. You know well that the events which took place just previous to the withdrawal of the Envoy, that the massacres which occurred at Mandalay at that time, made a profound impression of horror upon the minds of the Sovereign, the Government and the people of England. It was, therefore, essential, before a British Representative was sent back to Mandalay, that proper arrangements should be made by Treaty for his honourable reception, and for his security; and it was upon that account, and from that obvious necessity, that the provisions have been introduced into the Treaty which relate to his reception and protection.

I must take this opportunity, before I take leave of Your Excellencies, to express to you personally my satisfaction with the manner in which you have conducted these negotiations. I believe that it has been your earnest desire to bring them to a successful issue, and to promote the increase of friendly relations between India and your own country.

I hope that your visit here has shown you the spirit by which the Government of India is animated, and that you will go back and assure your Government and your countrymen that I desire no encroachment upon neighbouring countries, and no interference in their internal affairs; that I am ready to give every consideration to their wishes, and to meet them as far as may be in my power; that I am personally anxious for their welfare and prosperity; but that, at the same time, I am determined to maintain the dignity of the Government of India, to uphold the interests and to protect the welfare of British subjects. The failure of these negotiations is, I must say, entirely due to the course which has been pursued by the Burmese Government; and for any consequences which may follow from that failure, they, and they alone, will be responsible.

It now only remains that I should wish Your Excellencies, as I most sincerely do, a comfortable and successful journey in returning to your own country, and that I should

again thank you for the manner in which you have conducted your relations with my Government during the time that you have been here.

His Excellency the Principal Envoy replied, through Mr. Pilcher, as follows :—

His Majesty the King of Burma is, as Your Excellency has observed, entirely desirous of preserving the friendship which has hitherto existed between the two countries. Ever since the time when the Embassy which was despatched some years ago, and, failing to come to any successful conclusion, had to return, His Majesty and all his Ministers, from the highest to the lowest, have, night and day, busied themselves in endeavouring to devise some means of securing the friendship of the British Government. From time to time the Burmese Government has heard from private sources that the disposition of the British Government was friendly towards them; and when Your Excellency was recently at Rangoon they also heard, through the officers who were sent down with presents, that Your Excellency's disposition was friendly, as that of the Burmese Government was; and, having consulted together, the Ministers and the King came to the conclusion that both Governments were of one mind, and that the time was favourable to the despatch of an Embassy.

The provisions in the Burmese Draft Treaty, which appear to be somewhat out of consonance with the desires expressed in His Majesty's letter, were inserted with the view not to preventing or hindering trade, but in order that persons who were disloyal to either Government might be prevented from stirring up any sort of ill-feeling, or from raising disputes which might lead to any ill blood between the two countries; those provisions were consequently made a little more strict, in order that the friendly feeling between the two countries might be less often disturbed by complaints of any kind. The main points on which His Majesty has declined to accept the Treaty are not points relating to trade or commerce. His Majesty's Government would have been prepared, and were prepared, to concede much; and, on points relating to trade and commerce, I am of opinion that no insuperable objection could have been raised; but, as Your Excellency has observed, old established customs are difficult to change; and in the Treaty presented to the Embassy one of the main portions of the great ceremonials established by the custom and etiquette of the Burmese Government is altered; and, in addition, there are one or two other articles of a similar character which I think it probable would be objected to. For myself, I could concede a great deal, but I have to look, and my Government has to look, not only to the opinion of the individual Ministers, and the Ministers collectively, but there is a strong public opinion which has also to be regarded; and although my Government might be willing enough to concede merely ceremonial questions of etiquette and dignity, yet with due regard to their own position and their own strength, they could not concede many such points in consequence of the public opinion to which I have referred.

The Treaty, a draft of which is now in our hands, will go back with me, and when the Embassy returns they will use all means in their power to consult with the Ministry at Mandalay, and endeavour to obtain some satisfactory settlement, if by any means it be possible.

The reply to the King of Burma's letter, together with some presents for His Majesty, was then delivered to the Principal Envoy by His Excellency the Viceroy, who brought the interview to a close by assuring the Envoy that all that conducted to increase and promote the friendship between the Government of India and His Majesty the King of Burma would be a source of satisfaction to him at all times.

No. 9.

No. 49 of 1882. (Extract.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

India Office,

London 17th November 1882.

Para. 1. I have had under my careful consideration the letter from Your Excellency in Council, No. 104, of the 15th September last, enclosing a report of your recent negotiations with the Burmese Embassy which arrived in India in April last, charged with proposals from King Thibaw for a revision of existing Treaties between British India and Upper Burmah.

2. As the general questions at issue between the two countries have been fully dealt with in past correspondence between the Government of India and this Department, and

are, moreover, for the most part clearly enumerated in your letter under reply, I do not propose to do more on the present occasion than notice a few of the principal features of the Draft Treaty placed in the hands of the Envoys on their departure from Simla. I refer more particularly to the following questions:—On the part of the Government of India, (1) The re-establishment of a British Residency under suitable guarantees at Mandalay; (2) The proper observance by the Burmese authorities of the safeguards secured to your commerce by existing engagements; and on the part of the King of Burmah, (1) The privilege of treating directly with Her Majesty the Queen; (2) The right of free importation of arms into Upper Burmah; and (3) The prevention by your Government of armed attempts against the King's authority on the part of refugees in British territory.

3. It is scarcely open to doubt that no readjustment of relations with the Burmese Government could be of any real value unless the position of Your Representative at the Court of Ava be better assured than it was prior to the withdrawal of the Agency in 1879. With Governments in which, as in Upper Burmah, the power of the monarch is absolute, the effect of all diplomatic representations,—as was pointed out some years ago by an experienced officer of your Government,—depends almost entirely upon the influence or arguments which a Foreign Resident can bring to bear in person upon the Ruler. When he is compelled to deal with the head of the Government through subordinate agents, it is often found in Courts like that of Mandalay that these subordinates oppose, from self-interested motives, the endeavours of the Representative of the Foreign Power to come to any real understanding with the Ruler, or to uphold a proper position of independence. It seems clear, moreover, that, as the interests at present affected by the character of your relations with Mandalay are commercial rather than political, they cannot be effectually guarded without the presence of a British Officer in that city, dependent as they are on the proper fulfilment by the Burmese Government of their commercial engagements, and on the adequate protection afforded at the Capital to British traders and their property.

4. On these grounds alone, therefore, I hold with Your Excellency's Government and that of your predecessor that the re-establishment of a British Agency at the Burmese Capital, with the requisite guarantees for the safety of the person and residence of your Representative, is a necessary preliminary to any re-adjustment of relations with the Government of Burmah.

5. In regard to the Articles of the Draft Treaty dealing with the King's monopolies, and the import and export duties, the former stipulations as to which are now only nominally in force, you explain that your aim throughout the negotiations has been not to seek illusory advantages by insisting on hard terms, but rather to treat with the Burmese in a manner which would satisfy the King, and still meet the requirements of your own Government. Agreeing as I do with you that it is essential that any scheme for a readjustment of relations with the Burmese Government should be effected under conditions which afford no reasonable pretext for withholding the privileges nominally secured to British subjects by the commercial engagements now in force, I am of opinion that you have shown a wise discretion in the arrangements to which you have expressed your willingness to accede in regard to these monopolies and duties.

6. That the Burmese King should attach importance to direct Treaty relations with Her Majesty the Queen is hardly a matter for surprise. But, as Your Excellency justly remarks, so radical a change in the form of your existing relations with Upper Burmah would have involved the introduction into your diplomatic dealings with the King of a highly inconvenient and circuitous mode of procedure to which it would be impossible to agree. Your proposal that two Treaties should be executed,—the one a brief Treaty between the Burmese Ruler and Her Majesty, providing generally for friendly relations, and the other a business Treaty between the King and the Indian Government,—appears to have been the best way in which you could satisfy the earnest persistence of the Envoys on this point; and upon these grounds it was sanctioned in my telegram of the 8th July last. As, however, the Burmese Government have seen fit to recall their Envoys, leaving the business Treaty with your Government unaccepted, no course was left but to withdraw formally the offer of a direct Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen on the departure of the Envoys from Simla. Whilst Her Majesty's Government do not desire unduly to fetter your discretion in the future on this point, I am of opinion that, except for urgent reasons leading to a different conclusion, the deputation from Upper Burmah, with the consent of Her Majesty, of occasional Embassies to the court of St. James, is all that the Burmese King can reasonably expect in return for the moderate demand made on him for the re-establishment of the British Agency at Mandalay, which measure would in reality be as favourable to his own interests as to those of the British Government.

7. With respect to the stipulations of the Draft Treaty which deal with the purchase by the Burmese Government of arms and munitions of war, and their free importation into Upper Burmah, I am of opinion that you were right in dealing with this difficult matter in a liberal spirit, whilst guarding the concessions which you have made by certain proper reservations.

8. I can see no valid objection to the pledge you have provisionally given, binding yourself to prevent Burmese refugees, by any reasonable means in your power, from using your territory as a base for hostile expeditions against the King's Government. Except for the barbarities committed by the present King after his accession to power in 1878, which drove so many refugees into British territory, no question of this character need have arisen; but inasmuch as the liability which you thus propose to accept is in reality imposed upon you by international comity, there can be no inconvenience in a formal acceptance of your admitted obligations in this respect.

9. In conclusion, I have to convey to Your Excellency the full approval by Her Majesty's Government of the policy adopted throughout the negotiations, and of the manner in which they have been conducted. If they do not immediately result in a revision of existing Treaties, they may at least, as Your Excellency observes, serve to clear away past misunderstandings, and to prepare the way for an eventual improvement of your relations with Burmah. Her Majesty's Government concur in your appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Grant and Mr. Fitzpatrick on this occasion, as well as of the useful assistance of Mr. Pilcher.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARTINGTON.

No. 10.

TELEGRAM from VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, dated
4th January 1883.

Two Draft Treaties received from Burmese Government for conclusion with Queen and Government of India respectively. Former intended to regulate matters relating to Queen's non-Indian subjects only; provides for Resident at Calcutta and Mandalay; makes no provision for Residency guard, but concedes shoe question. Second Treaty provides for Residents, but does not mention Residency guard or shoe question; establishes new monopoly on tea, and admits of establishment of others; requires extradition of political offenders, and is open to other objections. This Treaty only applies to Queen's Indian subjects. If concluded with Government of India, first Treaty modified might perhaps be agreed to, but proposals as a whole appear to me unacceptable, and I propose with your sanction to reject them. Burmese attempt to distinguish between Indian and non-Indian British subjects, and to limit jurisdiction of Indian Government to former only, is specially objectionable.

No. 11.

TELEGRAM from SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, dated
10th January 1883.

I entirely concur in the course proposed as to Burmah.

No. 12.

No. 26 of 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the RIGHT HON. the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for India.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 13th February 1883.

IN our Despatch No. 104, dated the 15th September 1882, we described the course of the negotiations undertaken at Simla last year with an Embassy from Mandalay for the revision of the existing Treaties between British India and Upper Burmah.

2. In the 15th paragraph we stated that, although we were no longer very sanguine of successful results, yet we desired to neglect no opportunity of bringing to a satisfactory conclusion negotiations which had occupied so much time and labour. We had therefore delivered to the Envoys a Draft Treaty, identical to all intents and purposes with that which had fallen through, except that it did not provide for direct relations with Her Majesty the Queen; and we had informed them that it would be open to their Government to sign this Treaty, in communication with the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, at any time before the conclusion of the year 1882. We at the same time explained that the offer of a direct Treaty with Her Majesty had been formally withdrawn, because we considered that so high a privilege should not be allowed to remain open to any State except for a brief and limited period. These views were conveyed to His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign in our letter of the 29th August 1882, which formed Enclosure No. 16 to that Despatch.

3. Lord Hartington's reply No. 49, dated the 17th November 1882, communicated to us the full approval of Her Majesty's Government of our proceedings, including the formal withdrawal of the offer of a direct Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen. We have now the honour to forward to Your Lordship, in continuation of our telegram dated the 4th ultimo, papers showing the subsequent course of events.

4. On the 27th December 1882 the Chief Commissioner forwarded with his letter No. 655 D.P. two Draft Treaties which had been received by him from the Foreign Minister on the 21st idem. The first was a Draft Treaty which the Mandalay Government proposed to conclude with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The second Draft purported to run between His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The covering letter with which Mr. Bernard forwarded these two Drafts explains their contents and purport, and enumerates the points in which upon careful examination they were found to differ from the Draft which had been delivered to the Envoys before they left India.

5. The first Draft (namely, that to be concluded with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress) consists of 14 Articles, and is similar in many respects to Treaties previously concluded with the Government of India. It provides for an exchange of Representatives to be stationed respectively at Mandalay and Calcutta, and for the reception of our Resident at the Burmese Court in a sufficiently satisfactory manner. But it omits to stipulate that he shall be allowed to maintain a personal escort,—a point on which we had thought it right to insist. Moreover, it also fails to provide for other matters which need regulation in the intercourse between the two countries, and, taken by itself, would therefore be incomplete; whilst, if, on the other hand, it is to be regarded as concurrent with the second Draft, it would cause inconvenience in working, as the two in many points cover the same ground. An even more serious objection to it is, of course, that it takes no notice of our expressed decision to withdraw our proposal that the Burmese Sovereign should be admitted to direct Treaty relations with the Queen-Empress.

6. The second Draft is even less satisfactory in many respects, and comprises several points on which further concession would be most inadvisable. To begin with: when read together with the Minister's covering letter of the 13th December, it draws an altogether inadmissible distinction between Her Majesty's Indian and non-Indian subjects. It entirely ignores the difficulties occasioned by the existing rules of Burmese Court etiquette in the reception of our Agent. It makes no provision for the Resident's escort. It establishes a new monopoly on tea, and, by expressly declaring that "all products of the soil belong to the Sovereign," leaves an opening for the institution of other monopolies, as, for instance, in "cutch" and in forest produce generally. It requires the extradition of political offenders. And it contains unsatisfactory clauses regarding the Mixed Court, the movements of British traders, and other matters.

7. For the first of these reasons alone, even if the other objections to it were less grave, it would in our opinion be impossible to agree to this Treaty. The first Draft which it was proposed to conclude with Her Majesty might, perhaps, with some alterations and additions, have been accepted, had it been substituted for that running in the name of the Government of India. But we had no reasons whatever to suppose that the Government at Mandalay would consent to so fundamental a modification of their proposals, and, as they stood, there was no alternative but to reject them in their entirety.

8. We accordingly despatched to Your Lordship the telegram of the 4th January referred to above, in which we summarised the views which have been explained more at length in the preceding paragraphs, and stated our intention, with Your Lordship's sanction, of declining to accept the Burmese overtures. Approval of this proposal was

conveyed to us in Your Lordship's telegram of the 10th January, which intimated entire concurrence in our views.

9. We thereupon addressed the letter of the 26th January to the Foreign Minister at Mandalay, explaining briefly the reasons which compelled us to decline the fresh proposals of the Burmese Government, and dwelling more particularly upon two questions which it was deemed expedient to place beyond the possibility of misconception. These were, firstly, the assumption of the Minister that a Treaty running in the name of Her Majesty's Viceroy would not include Her Majesty's non-Indian subjects; and, secondly, his allegation that the Yandaboo Treaty of 1826 had become void, because, after it had been concluded, the parties to it went to war and violated its provisions. Neither of these assumptions were we prepared to accept.

10. This letter concludes the correspondence which has passed regarding the renewal of the negotiations which came to a close last August. We fear that, whilst the Burmese Court remain in their present disposition, there is but little prospect of improving our Treaty relations with them; and for the present our efforts must in all probability be limited to securing observance of existing Treaties, and to the protection of British subjects visiting Upper Burmah.

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| | We have, &c. |
| (Signed) | RIPON. |
| " | D. M. STEWART. |
| " | J. GIBBS. |
| " | E. BARING. |
| " | T. F. WILSON. |
| " | C. P. ILBERT. |
| " | S. C. BAYLEY. |
| " | T. C. HOPE. |

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

BRITISH BURMA.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 655 D.P.

From E. S. SYMES, Esq., C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

SIR,

Rangoon December 27, 1882.

My telegram dated the 21st current informed you that a letter from the Ava Foreign Minister had on that day been delivered to the Chief Commissioner, enclosing—

- (1.) A letter for yourself, as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.
- (2.) A Draft Treaty proposed by the Ava Government to be concluded between Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and King Thibaw :
- (3.) A Draft Treaty proposed by the Ava Government to be concluded between the Mandalay Court and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

As all the documents were in Burmese they were not forwarded to you by the mail which closed on the morning of the 22nd current. They have now been translated, and I am to enclose printed copies of the translations. The Burmese originals are in the possession of Mr. R. H. Filcher, who has prepared the translations, and who is going to Calcutta with the present letter. He will be able to refer back to the originals on any doubtful point in the translations. But I am to solicit that the Burmese originals of these papers may, if you think right, be returned to this office, so that in case of doubt hereafter we may be able to refer to the originals, and substantiate the general accuracy of the translations.

2. According to the orders conveyed in the enclosures to your letter No. 684 E., dated the 25th September 1882, the Government of India left to the Burmese Government the option of signing the Simla Treaty of August last, but did not offer to negotiate a fresh Treaty. The intimations conveyed to the Ava Government were, moreover, explicit, that as the Burmese Envoy had not concluded the Treaty at Simla, no fresh proposals could be received for a direct Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and King Thibaw. It is believed the Envoy fully understood that such was the meaning of the Government of India.

Notwithstanding what was said in His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to His Majesty King Thibaw, and notwithstanding the intimation conveyed in your letter, the Ava Government have now forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India a long Draft Treaty to be concluded with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and also a Draft Treaty to be concluded with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

3. The Draft Treaty which the Mandalay Government desire to conclude with Her Majesty's Government travels over a great part of the ground covered by previous Treaties, and by the proposed Draft Treaty with His Excellency the Viceroy. The Draft Treaty with the Home Government is in two matters more favourable to the British than the Draft Treaty proposed for execution with the Government of India; namely,—

- (a) The concession upon the shoe question is explicit and more satisfactory in the Draft Treaty with the Home Government. In the Draft Treaty with the Government of India the shoe question is ignored.
- (b) The concession as to British subjects being allowed to trade and travel in Upper Burma is full and proper in the Draft Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, while the corresponding Article in the Draft Treaty with His Excellency the Viceroy is inadequate.

As the Government of India have already decided that the door is no longer open for any Treaty, or any proposals for a Treaty, between Her Gracious Majesty and the Mandalay Government, it is perhaps unnecessary to discuss further the first of the Draft Treaties now forwarded. At the same time it may be remarked that it would be exceedingly inconvenient that two Treaties, one with the Court of St. James, and another with the Government of India, should cover exactly the same ground, and in nearly the same words, regarding many matters of detail which can only arise and can only be settled in Her Majesty's Indian dominions.

4. Mr. Pilcher, after going through the papers with the Chief Commissioner, has carefully noted upon the second Draft Treaty to be concluded with the Government of India the several points in which the present Draft departs from the Draft Treaty settled at Simla in August last. Briefly the points of difference are—

- (1.) The reception of the Resident (*i. e.* the shoe question, &c.), the site and protection of the Residency are inadequately treated in the present Draft:
- (2.) Liberty for British subjects to trade and travel is not sufficiently provided:
- (3.) Free-trade in cattle is restricted by an impracticable condition and by the imposition of duties which may be indefinitely increased:
- (4.) The tea monopoly is retained, a door is kept open for certain other monopolies, and no general engagement is given that monopolies will not in future be established:
- (5.) An objectionable provision about the registration of British subjects has been entered:
- (6.) The *locale* of the Mixed Court is left to the discretion of the Ava Government:
- (7.) The extradition clauses are widened so as to require surrender of political offenders:
- (8.) The Yandaboo Treaty is declared to be void.

5. As Mr. Bernard understands the discussions that have taken place, the Government of India have definitely decided to make no further concession, and to abate nothing of their requirements on all or nearly all of these eight points. If this be so, then it is clear that the present Draft Treaty received from the Mandalay Government cannot be considered. It is quite certain that no satisfactory settlement of these points can be attained by friendly correspondence with the Government of Ava. They will be ready to write and receive letters without limit, but no real result is likely to follow from such correspondence. Under these circumstances there seems to be hardly any alternative open to the British Government but to say that the Simla Treaty of August was before the Ava Government to accept or not until the end of December. As they have not accepted it, the negotiations of 1882 are finally closed. The Draft Treaty received with the present letter from the Ava Government contains several provisions to which the Government of India could not agree, and regarding which their views were fully explained to the late Envoy. And the Government of India might intimate that they see no good in continuing the correspondence or discussing at length the present papers.

6. If this course be taken, the question arises, what would be the effect of such action on the relations between Upper and British Burma? No doubt a certain coolness would arise in the relations between the two Governments, and the hope of a satisfactory amicable settlement would be further off than ever. But Mr. Bernard believes that, for a time at any rate,—and for so long as the British Government continued strong in Europe and Asia,—there would be no additional chance of hostile action, of the violation of the Manipur border, of serious frontier trouble, or even of commercial reprisals on the

part of the Ava Government. So long as the King and the Queen retain their health and agree together, and so long as the Court are not very unusually pressed for money, there would be no new monopolies, and trade would go on as it has done this year (1882). But, no doubt, the failure of the negotiations of 1882 would make hostile commercial measures less improbable, and would make the possibility of actual hostilities less remote, than they would have been if the negotiations had been successful. But it seems to the Chief Commissioner that we must accept this result. We have done what could be done by friendliness and negotiation to cultivate more amicable relations; and as those efforts have not been successful, we must accept a certain increased liability to the occurrence of unfriendliness on the part of the Mandalay Government, such as might some day end in war and in the subversion of the present King of Ava.

7. There is one point in the Minister's letter to yourself on which special remark is perhaps desirable. In his opening paragraphs he speaks of English traders and English goods as distinct from traders and goods that come from British India. And in the final paragraph of his letter he emphasizes that distinction. The meaning of this may perhaps be that English-made or European-made goods do not come within the commercial clauses of the Draft Treaty, or of existing Treaties with the Government of India. No contention of this kind has ever been put forward before. And Mr. Bernard's advice is, that until this view is actually urged in as many words, or is enforced by the Mandalay Customs Department, it will be better not to discuss the question.

8. In conclusion I am to solicit sanction to Mr. R. H. Pilcher's having been placed on special duty, and having been sent to Calcutta in charge of these important papers. He has obtained one month's privilege leave, and I am to ask that when you no longer require his services, he may be permitted to avail himself of such leave.

I have, &c.

E. S. SYMES, Officiating Secretary.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

From the BURMESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS at Mandalay to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, British Burma, dated the 5th waxing Pyatho 1244 B.E.

HIS MAJESTY, wishing to make manifest his desire for the maintenance of the existing friendship and the improvement of trade and intercourse between the two countries, despatched an Embassy with a Royal letter and presents to the Indian Government, who handed the Embassy a return letter and presents, with a Draft Treaty consisting of 26 Articles. These Articles have been repeatedly deliberated upon by myself and the other members of Council, who now send two Draft Treaties to be concluded, one with Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the other with His Excellency the Viceroy of India,—as also a letter respecting the Draft Treaties to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, which Minister trusts Chief Commissioner will forward to the Foreign Office.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from the KIN-WOON MINGYEE, Foreign Minister, Mandalay (titles), to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the Foreign Department, Calcutta.

THE Royal letters and presents from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, with the Draft Treaty which were given to the Burmese Embassy, arrived safely, and were taken to the Palace with the usual honours, and presented by us to His Majesty the King.

The twenty-six Articles of the Draft Treaty sent have been carefully considered by His Majesty's Ministers in Council.

The preamble of the Draft Treaty sent by the Government of India recites that His Majesty the King of Burma, and His Excellency the Viceroy, being equally animated by the desire of establishing friendly relations on a firm footing, and of encouraging and extending commerce and amicable intercourse between the two countries, have appointed Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a Treaty.

Of the twenty-six Articles which compose the Draft, some provide for relations between Upper Burma and the British Empire generally, some for relations between Upper Burma and India, and some for commercial relations between Burmese subjects and British subjects.

When two Governments conclude a Treaty they can only do so on behalf of the dominions subject to them; and the Treaty can only be binding on the subjects of those dominions.

The Government of India informed the Burmese Embassy that the Viceroy of India had no authority to treat on behalf of the Queen of England. Therefore, as the Government of India must on consideration see, although the Burmese and Indian Governments should agree to the Draft sent by the latter, and should conclude a Treaty; yet the political, territorial, commercial, or other provisions of such a Treaty would not extend to all the dominions of the Queen of England, all her subjects and all their trade; nor could all her subjects share in its privileges. The Treaty would only extend to the dominions subject to the Viceroy, and only the subjects of those dominions would share in its privileges.

As it is thus evident that the Viceroy of India has no authority to conclude a Treaty in the name of the Queen of England,—that a Treaty concluded only with the Viceroy of India cannot extend to all Her Majesty's territories and subjects,—and that Her Majesty's subjects would not all enjoy the benefit of such a Treaty,—if a Treaty is to be made between the two States to provide for commercial and other relations and inter-communication between the whole of their territories and subjects, of which all are to enjoy the benefit, this object can only be attained by the conclusion, first, of a principal Treaty between His Majesty the Sovereign of Burma and Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India; and, secondly, of a subsidiary Treaty with the Viceroy dealing with affairs properly relating to India.

The Burmese Government, on their part, being exceedingly anxious for the establishment of friendly relations on a thoroughly satisfactory footing, are willing to conclude either two Treaties, one with Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the other with His Excellency the Viceroy of India, or one Treaty only with His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

But, as has been above explained, it ought to be distinctly understood that if only the Treaty with His Excellency the Viceroy be concluded, it cannot extend to the whole of the British dominions, but only to India, a portion of them; and that in no way but by making two Treaties, one with Her Majesty the Queen, and one with His Excellency the Viceroy, can the whole of the English dominions be included.

For these reasons, by command of His Majesty the King, the Burmese Ministers in Council have, after long and careful deliberation, prepared final Drafts of two such Treaties, copies of which are herewith sent for the consideration of the Government of India.

The Articles composing these Drafts have not been framed solely according to the views of the Burmese Government; they have been drawn on the lines of the Draft Treaty proffered by the Government of India. Those Articles of the Draft which were opposed to the interests of the two countries have been omitted. Those which were for the advantage of the merchants and subjects of the two countries, and those which were not opposed to international law and usage, have been retained, with such further amendments as were required.

With reference to the second Article of the English Draft, it is to be observed that the marks of respect towards the Sovereign, customary among the Burmese people from highest to lowest, are not such as are usual among other nations. From the earliest times it has been the practice to show the utmost reverence for Royalty; and the custom which has thus grown up has taken deep root among the people, so that all classes are opposed to any change in it. Thus, though His Majesty's Ministers are sincerely desirous that permission should be given for the adoption of the etiquette customary among European nations, yet such a course would be conspicuously contrary to ancient tradition and custom, and to prejudices deeply rooted in the minds of the people.

Considering all these circumstances, and yet desiring both to retain the Article which the English Government wish inserted, and to introduce into the Treaty between the two crowned Sovereigns some special privilege, we have inserted Article 2 in the Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen in an amended form, allowing the British Representative to appear in the presence of His Majesty according to the etiquette customary among European nations, but only in such place as it may be His Majesty's pleasure to appoint.

Article 4 of the English Draft provides for the maintenance of an armed guard for the British Representative at the Burmese capital. Of this it is to be remarked, in the first place, that it is not usual for the Representatives of Foreign Powers in independent States to have armed men about them. In the second place, the real use of an armed guard would be to ward off some danger from such Representative. But neither the Government of Upper Burma nor its subjects have ever in times past done anything to cause any danger to the various English Representatives who have resided at the capital of Burma; nor has any one of those Representatives ever come to any sort of harm. Further, the Burmese dominions are ruled and defended in a peaceable, orderly manner; justice is dispensed, and administrative business of all kinds is transacted carefully and equitably, as in other countries, according to law and usage; and the country being thus governed in peace and tranquillity there is no reason for the Representatives of Foreign States to fear or to imagine any danger to themselves. Again, for the advancement of the wealth and prosperity of the people of Upper Burma, there must in time to come be much communication with foreign countries; and if the British Representative at the Burmese capital were to maintain a guard of armed men about him, as is proposed, it would be generally supposed that the Government of the country neglected the duty incumbent on it of protecting life and property; trade and communication with other countries would be injured and diminished, and the people of the country would suffer in consequence. For all these reasons we consider that the provision contained in Article 4 for the maintenance of an armed guard would be seriously injurious to the interests of Upper Burma, and we have omitted it, and inserted words which permit the erection of a handsome suitable brick wall as a protection for the residence of the British Representative.

Article 8 of the English Draft provides for the free export of four-footed animals. Buffaloes and oxen being specially valuable to man on account of their use in agriculture, their slaughter and the use of their flesh as food are strictly forbidden in Upper Burma by a law which is regarded as of the highest importance. Their export to foreign territory ought not, therefore, of right to be allowed at all; but as we are exceedingly anxious that the relations between the two countries should be friendly, we have merely omitted the provision that no duty shall be levied, and left the Article standing with some slight alteration. It provides that, of four-footed animals, oxen and buffaloes may be exported for agricultural purposes and for draught, on payment of customs duty at the rate of Rs. 5 per head; that ponies may be exported on payment of duty at the usual rate of Rs. 20 per head; and that other four-footed animals may be exported free of duty.

Article 9 of the English Draft Treaty provides that no Royal monopoly shall be established of any goods except precious stones, timber, and earth-oil. On this subject we would remark that natural products of the soil of a country belong, not to the subjects but to the Sovereign of the country, who is lord of the soil. And therefore in Burma precious stones, timber, and earth-oil, which are such natural products of the soil, thus fall into the category of natural products, mineral and vegetable, which belong to the Sovereign, the lord of the soil. Further, the right to sell precious stones, timber, and earth-oil is not placed in the hands of any single individuals as a monopoly; the right to collect them is leased at a fair revenue to many different persons. For these reasons, apart from precious stones, timber, earth-oil, and other natural products,—of ordinary staples of trade, we have provided that tea shall in Burma be the subject of a Royal monopoly.

In Article 17 of the English Draft, regarding registered English subjects residing in Upper Burma, there is no exact provision as to the mode in which they are to be registered as such by the English Representative at the capital. Words have therefore been inserted in this Article, clearly laying down that only persons who are entitled to that status are to be registered as British subjects.

Article 18 of the English Draft provides in general terms for the decision by the English Representative and a Burmese officer, sitting in a Mixed Court, of civil suits between English subjects and others at the capital of Upper Burma. The object of this provision is to secure a fair hearing and decision of causes both for English subjects in Burmese territory and for other persons. To attain the benefit which it is thus intended to confer on subjects of various nationalities, the essential condition is not the situation of the court itself, but the fair decision of suits to which they may be parties. The wording of Article 18 has therefore been amended so as to provide for the hearing and determination of suits by the English Representative or his assistant sitting with a Burmese officer in such place or court as the Burmese Government may assign.

Article 25 of the English Draft provides that the third and fourth Articles of the Yandaboo Treaty shall remain in force. Now a Treaty of Amity between two States

remains in force only if both parties abstain from hostilities, and observe its provisions. With the Yandaboo Treaty this was not the case. After it was concluded the parties to it went to war and violated its provisions. And therefore though they did not formally and expressly abrogate it, yet it cannot be said to have remained in force, but is *ipso facto* void. The provision in Article 25 that the 3rd and 4th Articles of the Yandaboo Treaty shall remain in force has therefore been omitted.

As the Treaty which it is now proposed to conclude is to be of a permanent character, and is intended to remain in force for an indefinite time in the future, it has been thought better to omit Article 21 of the English Draft.

Other omissions, additions, and alterations have been made in the remaining Articles of the English Draft, such as seemed necessary, first to make the meaning clear where it would have been obscure in Burmese; secondly, to give reciprocity to the privileges and obligations created; and, thirdly, to provide against injury to the interests of either country, and to bring the provisions of the Draft into complete accordance with international law and usage.

A schedule of four Articles containing rules, subject to amendment hereafter by consent of the parties, for the regulation and control of the river-traffic, is appended to each of the two Treaties, in accordance with the sense of Article 16 of the English Draft, in order that the rules may, if possible, have effect at the same time with them.

Two Draft Treaties are forwarded with this letter, one between His Majesty the Sovereign of Burma and Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, the other between His Majesty the Sovereign of Burma and the Viceroy of India; so that if the English Government is, like the Burmese Government, desirous of establishing friendly relations, they may accept either one or both of the two Drafts. But, as has been explained above, we wish that the Government of India should clearly and distinctly understand and bear in mind that if only the Treaty with the Viceroy of India be concluded, its provisions cannot extend to all the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of England, but only to a portion of them, namely, Her Majesty's Indian dominions and subjects and their trade, and that therefore only these subjects will derive any benefit from the Treaty; that only if both Treaties be concluded, will the Treaty provisions apply both to India and to the rest of the British empire and to the subjects and trade of both; and that thus only can the merchants and subjects of both countries enjoy the advantages which ought to be secured to them by a Treaty. The Burmese Government being themselves sincerely desirous of establishing friendly relations between the two countries on a firm basis, hope and trust that the Government of India will agree to and sign either both of the two Treaties now sent, or at least that with the Viceroy of India, and will endeavour to unite the two countries as closely as possible in peace and friendship.

(Signed)

KINWOON MINGYEE,
Foreign Minister (*titles*).



Dated

Council Chamber, Mandalay, the 5th of the waxing moon Pyatho 1244 B.E., the 13th December 1882.

Enclosure 4 in No. 12.

1.

TRANSLATION of BURMESE DRAFT OF TREATY with HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
December 1882.

HIS MAJESTY the Sovereign of Upper Burma on the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of establishing friendly relations upon firm and lasting foundations, and of securing the best interests of their subjects by encouraging and facilitating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for those purposes, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say,—

By draft 1 is meant this draft; by draft 2 is meant that of a Treaty with His Excellency, sent with this.

His Majesty the Sovereign of Upper Burma and Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India who, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles this day of the moon

1244 B.E., corresponding to 1882 A.D. :—

Same as Article 1 of original Burmese draft.

Article 1.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Sovereign of Upper Burma and Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India; and their subjects shall in like manner, without distinction of race or creed, dwell together in peace and amity.

Same as Article 2 of draft No. 2 sent with this. The claim to have a Representative in England is given up.

Article 2.—The two parties shall have the reciprocal right of placing Representatives at each other's capitals, the English Representative being placed at the capital of Upper Burma, and the Burmese Representative at the capital of British India; and the Representative of one Government at the capital of the other shall enjoy the same honours and privileges as are accorded to Representatives of the same rank of other countries residing there.

Shoe question, excluded from draft No. 2, sent with this. The concession is here made only in a limited way.

Article 3.—In order to signify that His Majesty the Sovereign of Upper Burma elevates the English Representative at his capital to the highest honours and privileges, the English Representative, when he enters the Sovereign of Upper Burma's presence, shall, in such places as it may be His Majesty's pleasure to appoint, be allowed to wear his shoes as usual, and he shall do honour to the King in the most respectful manner customary at any European Court.

Same as Article 5 in draft 2 sent with this, except the words between asterisks. This Article makes the concession required. The other does not.

Article 4.—The two Governments mutually engage each to allow merchants and traders who are subjects of the other *liberty, without let or hindrance,* to travel and trade in any part of the territories respectively subject to them, and to reside and to erect dwelling-houses and houses of business in any town or village in those territories.

Same as Article 6 of draft 2.

Article 5.—English subjects temporarily or permanently residing in Upper Burma shall be exempt from war taxes and service in war. All English subjects, except those temporarily residing in Upper Burma, shall, like Burmese subjects, pay all taxes to which they are liable.

Same as Article 9 of draft 2.

Article 6.—Goods exported from Upper Burma to or through, and goods imported from, English territory to Upper Burma, shall pay duty at the following rates, and shall be liable to no other duty, viz.,—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|----|-----|
| On malt liquor, cider, and other fermented liquors, per gallon or six quart bottles | - | 1 | 0 0 |
| On sparkling wines, per gallon or six quart bottles | - | 2 | 8 0 |
| On other wines | - | 1 | 0 0 |
| On spirits | - | 4 | 0 0 |
| On all other intoxicating liquors and drugs (including opium), 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . | | | |
| On other goods, 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . | | | |

(a) paddy and rice, and
(b) gold and silver,
shall be free of duty.

Same as Article 10 of draft 2, *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 7.—The Burmese Government shall be allowed to levy duty at neither more nor less than the customary transit-duty rate of one per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods except gold, silver, paddy, and rice brought through Upper Burma from countries beyond, and declared for export to or through English territory. Gold, silver, paddy, and rice shall be free of duty. The Burmese Government will levy no duty on goods exported through Upper Burma to countries beyond, from or through English territory. The Burmese Government may send a custom-house officer with such goods to the frontier, and if the invoices are believed to be correct the goods may be allowed to pass without breaking bulk; if the Burmese custom-house officers desire to open and examine the packages they shall be allowed to do so.

Same as Article 11 of draft 2, *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 8.—The English Government shall levy no duties or dues on goods exported from English territory to or through Upper Burma, or goods imported from Upper Burma to English territory, save and except the seaport dues on salt, opium, liquors, and arms and ammunition.

Same as Article 12 of draft 2, *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 9.—The English Government shall levy a duty of neither more nor less than one per cent. *ad valorem* on goods imported from other countries through English territory, and to or through Upper Burma, but shall levy no duties or dues on goods exported from or through Upper Burma and through English territory. The English Government may send a custom-house officer with such goods to the frontier, and if the invoices are believed to be correct the goods may be allowed to pass without breaking bulk; if the English custom-house officers desire to open and examine the packages they shall be allowed to do so.

Same as Article 13 of draft 2.

Article 10.—For the purpose of levying duty on goods which are under this Treaty liable to duty, the value of the goods shall be deemed to be the prime cost together with freight, commission, and insurance charges. The original importers shall be bound to satisfy the officers levying the duties of the amount of such value by producing the original signed invoices and accounts. If those officers think the values as shown by those documents too low, they may buy the goods at five per cent. above the originally named price, paying within fifteen days.

Same as Article 14 of draft 2.

Article 11.—The rules relating to river traffic contained in the Schedule hereto annexed, and any similar regulations that may from time to time be made with the concurrence of both Governments, shall be observed during the period for which they are agreed to.

Same as Article 20 of draft 2.

Article 12.—Both Governments shall, in accordance with international usage, use especial vigilance to prevent

persons from one country who have taken refuge in the other, or persons from foreign territories, or natives of either country, from collecting arms or men in the country in which they are taking refuge or residing, and from overtly attempting or committing acts of hostile aggression against the other country.

Same as Article 21 of draft 2.

Article 13.—Whenever any subject of either Government dies within the territories of the other, and there is no person present rightfully entitled to the possession of the estate of such deceased person, the Representative of the former Government, or any of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, may take possession of the estate, and apply the same in payment of the funeral expenses and debts of the deceased, and retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

Same as Article 23 of draft 2.

Article 14.—This Treaty may be amended hereafter on the motion of either party; but notice of the amendment proposed must be given one year beforehand, and both parties must give their consent, in order to any discussion with a view to such amendment.

SCHEDULE of RULES referred to in ARTICLE 14 for the REGULATION of RIVER TRAFFIC.

This schedule is identical with that appended to draft 2.

(i.) When a vessel belonging to the English Government or to English subjects arrives at the Burmese frontier customs-station, if it have on board any arms or ammunition over and above such small number or quantity as may be usually carried by the vessel's officers for their own personal use, the commander shall hand over all the surplus arms and ammunition to the frontier custom-house officers, who shall take them out of the ship, and retain them without error or loss till the vessel returns. They shall then be returned to the commander, and he shall be allowed to remove them from Burmese territory. Any such commander of a vessel found importing beyond the Burmese frontier customs-station any arms or ammunition over and above the number or quantity allowed by the Burmese custom-house officers for the personal use of the officers of the vessel, shall pay to the Burmese Government a fine of Rs. 800, and the Burmese Government shall be entitled to confiscate all such surplus arms and ammunition.

This Article is identical with No. 10 of the original Burmese draft.

(ii.) When an English merchant ship or boat enters Burmese territory and reaches the frontier customs-station, one or more custom-house officers may be placed on board to prevent breaches or evasions of customs regulations or other malpractices.

(iii.) When an English trading vessel arrives at the frontier customs-station in Upper Burma, the commander shall within twenty-four hours deliver to the local custom-house officer a complete statement showing his ship's name, capacity, and tonnage, the names of the commander, officers, and crew, the passengers on board, and the various kinds of goods on board, with their number, measurement, and weight. After delivering this statement, the commander shall not for three hours open the holds of his vessel or discharge cargo till he receives permission from the custom-house officers, who shall ordinarily be bound to give permission within that time. Should they fail to do so the commander may proceed to discharge his cargo without permission. If, in contravention of the provisions of this Article, a commander shall fail to

deliver the prescribed statement before the expiry of twenty-four hours from his arrival, or shall discharge cargo earlier than he is entitled to do so, or shall on examination be found to have on board more than is entered in his statement, such commander shall pay a fine of Rs. 500 for every such offence to the Burmese Government, and the Burmese Government shall be entitled to confiscate all goods over and above what are entered in the statement.

This Article is identical with No. 12 of the original Burmese draft.

(iv.) After the statement of cargo has been delivered, when it is desired to land or to ship goods at river stations in Upper Burma, the commanders of vessels or the owners of the goods shall deliver to the custom-house officers lists of the goods to be landed or shipped; and to prevent injury or loss the custom-house officers shall themselves on the river bank compare and check the lists with the goods, which shall not be landed or shipped till they have done so.

The owners of goods shall, either personally or by agent, superintend the shipping and landing of their goods, or if they fail shall be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

Enclosure 5 in No. 12.

2.

TRANSLATION OF BURMESE DRAFT OF TREATY with the VICEROY, December 1882.

HIS MAJESTY the Sovereign of Upper Burma on the one part, and His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of establishing friendly relations on a firm footing, and of regulating and extending commerce and amicable intercourse between the British and Burmese dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for those purposes, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The numbers in parentheses quoted below refer to the Articles in the final English draft given to the Embassy. By draft 2 is meant this draft; by draft 1 is meant that of a Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen sent with this.

His Majesty the Sovereign of Burma and His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, who, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles this day of the moon 1244 B.E., corresponding to 1882 A.D. :—

Corresponds to (1).

Analogous to (2) and (3), but quite inadequate for our Resident, especially as to shoe question, which is omitted here and only put in draft 1.

Analogous to (4), but omits clauses about site on river; about protected en-

Article 1.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the two Governments.

Article 2.—The two parties shall have the reciprocal right of placing Representatives at each other's capitals, the English Representative being placed at the capital of Upper Burma, and the Burmese Representative at the capital of British India; and the Representative of one Government at the capital of the other shall enjoy the same honours and privileges as are accorded to Representatives of the same rank of other countries residing there.

Article 3.—The British Representative at the seat of Government of His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign shall be assigned a suitable site of sufficient extent for a

closure; and about armed guard.

Analogous to our (5), but so worded as to give Burmese Government power to nullify whole Article.

Analogous to our (6), but words between asterisks, different in draft 1, make the concession of doubtful value.

Corresponds to our (7).

Analogous to our (8), but imposes a heavy and occasionally unlimited duty, and binds us to use the exported cattle for draught only.

Analogous to (9), but permits tea-monopoly, opens door to other monopolies, and contains no general promise that other monopolies shall not be established.

Same as (10) and (11), except that one rupee is

residence, and shall have a handsome appropriate brick wall around it.

Article 4.—In addition to the Representatives mentioned in Articles 2 and 3, if both Governments desire the privilege of appointing mercantile consuls to reside at suitable river-stations in each other's territory at which customs dues are levied, and to watch and observe affairs connected with trade, they may reciprocally appoint such officers.

Article 5.—The two Governments mutually engage each to allow merchants and traders who are subjects of the other *such liberty as is consonant with the usages of great countries* to travel and trade in any part of the territories respectively subject to them, and to reside and to erect dwelling-houses and houses of business in any town or village in those territories.

Article 6.—English subjects temporarily or permanently residing in Upper Burma shall be exempt from war taxes and service in war. All English subjects except those temporarily residing in Upper Burma shall, like Burmese subjects, pay all taxes to which they are liable.

Article 7.—Of four-footed animals, buffaloes and oxen, the slaughter of which is specially prohibited by law in Upper Burma, shall not be exported from Upper Burma to British India, except for agricultural purposes or purposes of draught. For purposes of draught they may be exported without restriction on payment to the Burmese Government of duty at the rate of Rs. 5 a head. Ponies may be exported according to custom on payment of a duty of Rs. 20 a head. All other animals may be exported without restriction duty-free. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the imposition of any duty whatsoever, and the prohibition of the export of buffaloes, oxen, and other four-footed animals, if, owing to public emergency, or in order to prevent the spread of disease among them, occasion should arise for stopping their export.

Article 8.—All products of the soil belong not to subjects, but to the Sovereign, the lord of the soil; and therefore of the mineral and vegetable products of Upper Burma, precious stones, timber, and earth-oil do not belong to subjects, but are the property of the Sovereign. Further, precious stones, timber, and earth-oil are not dealt with by the Burmese Government as articles of monopoly; but the right to collect them is leased to many different individuals, who pay the Government a fair revenue for it. Apart, therefore, from natural products the property of the Sovereign, such as precious stones, timber, and earth-oil, of goods which are properly staples of trade among the people of the country, the Burmese Government shall be allowed to establish a Government monopoly of tea in the manner in which Government monopolies are established in other States. The privileges regarding commercial matters which are granted in the Articles of this Treaty shall only apply to other kinds of merchandise than that which the Burmese Government treats as a Royal monopoly. This will be dealt with according to such special rules and restrictions as the Burmese Government may lay down and impose.

Article 9.—Goods exported from Upper Burma to or through British India, and goods imported from British

substituted for one anna on beer. Also provisoes (b) and (c) are omitted, and a good part of our (10).

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| On malt liquor, cider, and other fermented liquors, per gallon or six quart bottles | - | - | - |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| On sparkling wines, per gallon or six quart bottles | - | - | - |
| | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| On other wines | - | - | - |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| On spirits | - | - | - |
| | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| On all other intoxicating liquors and drugs (including opium), 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . | | | |
| On other goods, 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . | | | |

(a) paddy and rice, and
(b) gold and silver,
shall be free of duty.

Corresponds to (12), and includes (c) of (11).

Article 10.—The Burmese Government shall be allowed to levy duty at neither more nor less than the customary transit-duty rate of one per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods except gold, silver, paddy, and rice, brought through Upper Burma from countries beyond and declared for export to or through British India. Gold, silver, paddy, and rice shall be free of duty. The Burmese Government will levy no duty on goods exported through Upper Burma to countries beyond, from or through British India. The Burmese Government may send a custom-house officer with such goods to the frontier, and if the invoices are believed to be correct the goods may be allowed to pass without breaking bulk; if the Burmese custom-house officers desire to open and examine the packages they shall be allowed to do so.

Analogous to (13) and (14), except that it binds the British Government to levy always not less than one per cent.

Article 11.—The English Government shall levy no duties or dues on goods exported from British India to or through Upper Burma or goods imported from Upper Burma to British India, save and except the seaport dues on salt, opium, liquors, and arms and ammunition.

The clauses are not nearly so precise as our clauses.

Article 12.—The English Government shall levy a duty of neither more nor less than one per cent. *ad valorem* on goods imported from other countries through British India, and to or through Upper Burma, but shall levy no duties or dues on goods exported from or through Upper Burma and through British India. The English Government may send a custom-house officer with such goods to the frontier, and if the invoices are believed to be correct the goods may be allowed to pass without breaking bulk; if the English custom-house officers desire to open and examine the packages they shall be allowed to do so.

Analogous to (15), except that it lays liabilities on original importers which are impossible of fulfilment. Also the words "originally named price" are of uncertain import, and might involve great difficulties.

Article 13.—For the purpose of levying duty on goods which are under this Treaty liable to duty, the value of the goods shall be deemed to be the prime cost together with freight, commission, and insurance charges. The original importers shall be bound to satisfy the officers levying the duties of the amount of such value by producing the original signed invoices and accounts. If those officers think the values as shown by those documents too low, they may buy the goods at 5 per cent. above the originally named price, paying within 15 days.

Corresponds to (16).

Article 14.—The rules relating to river-traffic contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and any similar regulations that may from time to time be made with the

* Is practically new, and is like proposals put forward at Simla in original Burmese draft Treaty. Those proposals were then decisively negatived.

Corresponds to (17) (a).

Corresponds to (17) (b), except as to place of sitting of Mixed Court, which Burmese Government reserves power to settle.

Takes the place of our (18) (a), but embraces political offenders, and is therefore out of the question. Also it includes other offences not named in our Article.

Corresponds to (19).

Corresponds almost exactly to (20).

concurrence of both Governments, shall be observed during the period for which they are agreed to.

Article 15.—[When] English subjects residing in Upper Burma, either permanently or temporarily, for the purpose trading [desire to be registered as such, they] must show to the English Representative at the Burmese capital customary stamped documents in evidence of their being English subjects, and the English Representative shall inform the proper Burmese officers, and show them the documents; and such Burmese officers shall inspect and examine the stamped documents produced in evidence, and if the persons are really entitled to be considered English subjects they shall allow them to be dealt with as such.

Article 16.—(a) The English Representative at His Majesty's capital, or any of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, shall have full jurisdiction to decide all cases of a civil nature between registered English subjects in Upper Burma.

(b) All cases of a civil nature between registered English subjects and other persons shall be decided by the English Representative or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, and a suitable Burmese officer, in a Court which shall sit in such place as the Burmese Government may appoint, if they agree. If in any such case the British Representative or his assistant and the Burmese officer differ in opinion, the case shall be referred to two arbitrators (one of whom shall be chosen by each of the parties), and an umpire, to be agreed on by those arbitrators before they enter upon the consideration of the case, and the Court shall give judgment in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the three persons to whom the case is so referred.

Article 17.—(a) When a Burmese subject in Burmese territory commits any treasonable act or offence of any kind against the State, or any of the offences of homicide, being concerned in homicide, robbery, dacoity, theft, cheating, or fraud of any kind, counterfeiting coin or Government stamps, abduction, rape, or mischief by fire or any igniting substance, and such a person is found taking refuge in British India, if the Burmese Government demand his extradition, an enquiry shall be held by the British Representative or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf and Burmese officers; and if in the opinion of the British Representative or that assistant the evidence would be sufficient under the law of British India to warrant a conviction of an offence of a like nature, and the circumstances* are such that the person charged would under English law be liable to be surrendered as a fugitive criminal, the British Representative shall procure his extradition.

(b) Reciprocal of (a).

Article 18.—(a) When a Burmese subject, after committing in British India any of the offences mentioned in Article 17, takes refuge and is arrested in Upper Burma, the Burmese Government shall try him according to Burmese law, and the British Representative may, if he thinks fit, send an officer to watch the trial.

(b) Reciprocal of (a).

Article 19.—The British Government will accede to applications on the part of the Burmese Government to purchase and import arms and munitions of war from whatever country or place the latter Government pleases, provided that such applications do not seem to be made

[N.B.—Articles (21) and (22) entirely omitted.]

Corresponds to (23), except that wording is more bald and stringent.

Corresponds to (24), omitting certain words which saved our law.

Takes the place of our (25), but omits reference to Yandaboo Treaty, which Treaty we hold to be valid.

By "The Agreement regarding the Mayane mountains" is meant the Kubo Valley Treaty.

Not in our draft, but corresponds to discarded Article 41 of original Burmese draft presented at Simla.

with a view to the possibility of hostilities between the two countries, are consistent with the maintenance of friendship, and are justified by the real requirements of the Burmese Government.

Article 20.—Both Governments shall, in accordance with international usage, use especial vigilance to prevent persons from one country who have taken refuge in the other, or persons from foreign territories, or natives of either country, from collecting arms or men in the country in which they are taking refuge or residing, and from overtly attempting or committing acts of hostile aggression against the other country.

Article 21.—Whenever any subject of either Government dies within the territories of the other, and there is no person present rightfully entitled to the possession of the estate of such deceased person, the Representative of the former Government, or any of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, may take possession of the estate, and apply the same in payment of the funeral expenses and debts of the deceased, and retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

Article 22.—The Agreement regarding the Mayane (or Muring or Maring or Marin or Marane or Murane) mountains made on the 15th day of the waning moon Pyatho 1195 B.E., answering to the 9th day of January 1834 A.D., by Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council on the one side and the King of Ava on the other, and the Agreement between the British and Burmese Governments regarding Western Karennee, executed on the 3rd day of the waning moon Nayone 1237 B.E., answering to the 21st June 1875 A.D., shall remain in force.

With the above exceptions, all other Treaties between the two Governments shall be cancelled with effect from the date on which this Treaty may be ratified.

Article 23.—This Treaty may be amended hereafter on the motion of either party, but notice of the amendment proposed must be given one year beforehand, and both parties must give their consent in order to any discussion with a view to such amendment.

Article 24.—Ratification.

SCHEDULE of RULES referred to in ARTICLE 14 for the REGULATION of RIVER TRAFFIC.

Same as No. 9 of original Burmese draft, save that it allows a few arms for personal use of ships' officers.

(i.) When a vessel belonging to the English Government or to English subjects arrives at the Burmese frontier customs-station, if it have on board any arms or ammunition over and above such small number or quantity as may be usually carried by the vessel's officers for their own personal use, the commander shall hand over all the surplus arms and ammunition to the frontier custom-house officers, who shall take them out of the ship, and retain them without error or loss till the vessel returns. They shall then be returned to the commander, and he shall be allowed to remove them from Burmese territory. Any such commander of a vessel found importing beyond the Burmese frontier customs-station any arms or ammunition over and above the number or quantity allowed by the Burmese custom-house officers for the personal use of the officers of the vessel shall pay to the Burmese Government a fine of Rs. 800, and the Burmese Government shall be entitled to confiscate all such surplus arms and ammunition.

This Article is identical with No. 10 of the original Burmese draft.

Pretty much the same as No. 11 of original Burmese draft, except that inordinate delay is provided against.

(ii.) When an English merchant ship or boat enters Burmese territory and reaches the frontier customs-station, one or more custom-house officers may be placed on board to prevent breaches or evasions of customs regulations or other malpractices.

(iii.) When an English trading vessel arrives at a customs-station in Upper Burma, the commander shall within twenty-four hours deliver to the local custom-house officer a complete statement showing his ship's name, capacity, and tonnage, the names of the commander, officers, and crew, the passengers on board, and the various kinds of goods on board, with their number, measurement, and weight. After delivering this statement, the commander shall not for three hours open the holds of his vessel or discharge cargo till he receives permission from the custom-house officers, who shall ordinarily be bound to give permission within that time. Should they fail to do so, the commander may proceed to discharge his cargo without permission. If, in contravention of the provisions of this Article, a commander shall fail to deliver the prescribed statement before the expiry of twenty-four hours from his arrival, or shall discharge cargo earlier than he is entitled to do so, or shall on examination be found to have on board more than is entered in his statement, such commander shall pay a fine of Rs. 500 for every such offence to the Burmese Government, and the Burmese Government shall be entitled to confiscate all goods over and above what are entered in the statement.

This Article is identical with No. 12 of the original Burmese draft.

(iv.) After the statement of cargo has been delivered, when it is desired to land or to ship goods at river stations in Upper Burma the commanders of vessels or the owners of the goods shall deliver to the custom-house officers lists of the goods to be landed or shipped, and to prevent injury or loss the custom-house officers shall themselves on the river bank compare and check the lists with the goods, which shall not be landed or shipped till they have done so. The owners of goods shall either personally or by agent superintend the shipping and landing of their goods, or, if they fail, shall be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

Enclosure 6 in No. 12.

From THIRI MAHA ZEYA NANDA KYAWDIN ATWIN WOON KYOUK MYOUNG MYOZA, Ambassador or Minister Plenipotentiary, to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Thayetmyo, dated 13th waning Natdau 1244 B.E.

HIS MAJESTY the King, wishing to make manifest his desire for the maintenance of the existing friendship and the improvement of trade and intercourse between the two countries, despatched an Embassy with a Royal letter and presents to the Indian Government, who handed the Embassy a return letter and presents with a Draft Treaty consisting of 26 Articles. The Royal letter and presents were taken from the river-bank to the Palace with every mark of ceremony.

The letter and Draft Treaty were submitted for the orders of His Majesty, and were subsequently repeatedly deliberated upon by the Ministers, the Embassy, and the other Members of Council, who have sent to the Chief Commissioner, with a request that he will forward them to the Foreign Office, two Draft Treaties to be concluded, one with Her Majesty the Queen of England, and the other with His Excellency the Viceroy, as also a letter to the Foreign Secretary respecting the Draft Treaties.

Ambassador trusts that the Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, will on his part use every endeavour to assist in the matter of the Treaty by making all necessary representations to the British Government.

Enclosure 7 in No. 12.

No. 160 E., dated Fort William, 26th January 1883.

From C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of BRITISH BURMAH.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying letter for transmission to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Mandalay. It is a reply to his communication of the 13th December 1882 to my address, a translation of which was received with your letter No. 655 D.P., dated 27th December 1882.

2. A copy of the letter is enclosed for your information.

Enclosure 8 in No. 12.

Dated Fort William, 26th January 1883.

From C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to HIS EXCELLENCY (EGGA-MAHA-THEPATI, AYAY-BINE, WOON-SHIN-DAW, LAY-GYNE MYOZA, THAYNAT-WOON MINGYEE, MIN THADO-THINDAMMA, MAHA-THE-TAW-SHAY, the Burmese Foreign Minister, Mandalay.

MR. PILCHER, the officer who was deputed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to accompany the late Upper Burmese Mission to India, arrived in Calcutta a few days ago, bringing with him Your Excellency's letter of the 13th December 1882, corresponding to the 5th of the waxing moon, Pyatho 1244 B.E., and the two Draft Treaties which were forwarded by you. One of these Draft Treaties purports to be made with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the other with the Governor-General in Council. They differ widely from the Drafts which were the result of the Simla negotiations, and from the Draft Treaty which was transmitted to His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign with His Excellency the Viceroy's letter of the 29th August 1882.

2. Your Excellency will remember that in His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign the Burmese Government were informed that the offer of direct Treaty relations with Her Majesty the Queen was withdrawn. And in my letter to Your Excellency I stated, by desire of the Government of India, that the Treaty forwarded with it represented the utmost limits of concession which the Governor-General in Council was prepared to make. Under these circumstances Your Excellency will readily understand that the Governor-General in Council must decline your present proposals.

3. There are, however, two points in your letter which, in order to obviate future misconception, should not be passed over without notice. You observe at the commencement of your letter that "the Government of India informed the Burmese Embassy that the Viceroy of India had no authority to treat on behalf of the Queen of England." You therefore argue that "a Treaty concluded only with the Viceroy of India cannot extend to all Her Majesty's territories and subjects," but to India and British Indian subjects only, and therefore that a second Treaty is necessary with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. This view, however, I should explain, proceeds from a misconception of what passed in the Simla negotiations. I have carefully examined the records of our communications, verbal and written, with the Burmese Embassy, and can find nothing to account for the apprehension that the Viceroy had no authority to treat on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Obviously his treaty-making power is derived from Her, and cannot be exercised otherwise than on Her behalf. What was said on this subject to the Burmese Embassy will be found in our notes of the 8th June and the 24th July 1882. In the first of these notes we said that "it would be beyond His Excellency's province, and an encroachment on the functions of Her Majesty's Government, to provide in an Indian Treaty for diplomatic or other relations with the Court of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress." In the later note we explained that as this matter (of direct relations with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress) was one "which closely concerned the Home Government and His Majesty's Court, it became necessary to obtain the concurrence

of Her Majesty's advisers in England to our proposal" (to negotiate a formal Treaty of Amity and Friendship between Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign); that is to say, the change which the Burmese Government sought, and which to a modified extent we eventually agreed to make, would have been one in the form and manner of treating, and not in the substance of the matters provided for by the Treaty. A Treaty made with the British Government, whether running in the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress or of Her Viceroy acting on Her behalf, would equally apply to all British subjects and property.

4. The second point which I have to notice is Your Excellency's allegation that the Yandaboo Treaty is *ipso facto* void, as "after it was concluded, the parties went to war and violated its provisions." I may remind Your Excellency that this plea was once before put forward by the Burmese Government, but was not admitted by the Government of India. As the discussion was closed by the agreement of the Burmese Government to admit the Resident's guard, as provided for by the Yandaboo Treaty, it seems needless to re-open the question now. It is only necessary to say that the Government of India adhere to their former opinion, and consider it all the more important to observe closely existing Treaties because the attempt to negotiate a revised Treaty has failed.

No. 13.

No. 8 of 1883.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

India Office, 16th March 1883.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 26, dated the 13th February, forwarding, with connected papers, two Draft Treaties proposed by the Burmese Government for conclusion with Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of India respectively, and explaining the reasons which have decided Your Excellency in Council to reject these proposals.

2. In my telegram of the 10th January I intimated my entire concurrence in the unfavourable view of the Burmese proposals expressed in your Excellency's telegram of the 4th idem. The papers now received confirm me in the opinion which I had already been led to form, and it is therefore only necessary that I should now convey to your Excellency in Council my approval of the terms in which the decision of your Government has been communicated to the Burmese Foreign Minister.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

LONDON

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

[The maximum limit of the body of the Report is 20 pages.]

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RESOLUTION
ON THE
REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHAN AND
KARENNI STATES

For the year ended the 30th June 1921.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Political Department,
No. 11R-9, dated the 26th September 1921.

READ—

Reports on the Administration of the Southern Shan States and of Karenni for the year ended the 30th June 1921, by Mr. G. P. Andrew, I.C.S., Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States.

Report on the Administration of the Northern Shan States for the year ended the 30th June 1921, by Mr. E. O. Fowler, Superintendent, Northern Shan States.

RESOLUTION.—The history of the Shan States in 1920-21 was comparatively uneventful. The State of East Manglün continued to suffer during last rains under the depredations of bandits from the unadministered Wa States, who were assisted by Chinese freebooters under the leadership of one Sao Ken Hkawng. Fortunately the *Sawbwa* of East Manglün, Sao Hkanan, was successful in driving out the invaders, and Sao Ken Hkawng turned on and captured the Wa Chief, who had summoned him to his aid, and obtained a heavy ransom. This Sao Ken Hkawng was the man responsible for the incursions into the Kengtüng State, which were referred to in the Southern States' Report for the preceding year. Protests against his undesirable activities were lodged at Yünnanfu, and Sao Ken Hkawng or Han Ting Wei (to give him his Chinese name), who is a Chinese circle headman, appears to have succeeded in persuading the Yünnanese authorities that his intervention in the Wa States was actuated solely by a philanthropic desire to assist the *Sawbwa* of East Manglün. He is also reported to have rendered distinguished service in suppressing brigands, both last cold weather and in former years. Nevertheless it is officially admitted that he is now "old and stupid and careless," and he is to be "kept under observation" in future. It may therefore be hoped that no more will be seen or heard of him on the Shan States border. During the last open season to prevent any further disturbances, a column of Military Police, 40 rifles strong, which was detached from the Loimwe post, patrolled the Kengtüng frontier under Captain W. J. Breething, I.A., while the *Sawbwa* established three posts of levies armed with rifles lent by Government. The Manglün border was patrolled by a column of 100 rifles under Captain F. G. French, I.A. Proposals are now under consideration for the transfer of the Military Police post at Tangyan to a place called Umot, East of the Salween, and this step, if financial considerations admit of its being taken, will give the *Sawbwa* of East Manglün more adequate protection against his troublesome neighbours than he has hitherto enjoyed.

2. On the northern marches all was quiet, thanks largely to the capture, last January, by the son of the *Myohking* of Muse, acting under the orders and advice of Captain A. C. E. Caiger, I.A., Assistant Commandant, of Eingda who played a leading part in the troubles of 1919-20, and led the attack on a Military Police party in March 1920, which resulted in the death of two sepoy. Eingda has since been tried and sentenced to death. It remains to be seen whether Eingda's disappearance will convince his fellow-conspirators of the futility of engineering further trouble on this border. The laxness of the control exercised by the Chinese-Shan *Sawbwas* of the States which adjoin the Bhamo District and the Northern Shan States greatly facilitates the efforts of these lawless spirits. A claim has been made against the Government of Yunnan for compensation for certain items of expenditure, which the Government of Burma incurred by reason of the disturbances of 1919-20, and the Yunnanese authorities have been asked to carry out their obligation under the Manai Agreement of 1901 to establish military posts on the border for the purpose of frustrating incursions into Burma territory.

3. The chief administrative change has been the transfer of the Mōng Mit State from the now-abolished Ruby Mines District to the Northern Shan States—a necessary preliminary to its inclusion in the proposed Shan States Federation, on which the orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State are still awaited. The number of Assistant Superintendents employed in Mōng Mit State has been reduced from two to one, and sanction has been given to the entertainment of certain minor State officials. The result of these changes will be to relieve the *Sawbwa* Maung Kin Maung of routine work, and enable him to give his attention to more important matters, as is but right in view of the interest he takes in the administration of his State. Sao Hkanan, the *Sawbwa* of East Manglūn was confirmed in his appointment during the year.

4. An important decision was taken during the year in respect of the future control of opium in the Shan States. Notice has been given to all cultivators of poppy and others concerned that in two years time steps will be taken to control the output of opium in all Shan States West of the Salween, and to frame rules requiring licenses to be obtained for the cultivation of the poppy, restricting the sale of the poppy to recognised opium vendors, restricting the amount of opium to be sold by these vendors, and making the export of opium illegal. The control exercised by the Local Government over the States East of the Salween is too loose to admit of similar measures being taken in those States with any chance of success at present. The difficulties inherent in the situation will be eased by the recent fall in the price of opium. The Superintendent reports a marked decrease in opium cultivation in the Northern States, due partly to this cause, partly to the failure of the winter rains, and partly to the efforts of the Assistant Superintendents in urging the substitution of other crops, in insisting on persons working opium paying their taxes in advance, and in putting a stop, as far as they were able, to opium-smuggling into China.

5. Agriculturally the year was a poor one for paddy owing to deficiency in the rainfall in all the States except South Hsenwi and East Manglūn, and the price of rice was extremely high in consequence. More irrigation and a larger population

would tend to lessen the dependence of the Shan States on Burma for their supplies of rice, while a diversion of the energies of the cultivator to more remunerative crops would put more money in his pocket and enable him to meet more easily the cost of imported food. The devising of well-thought-out schemes of irrigation will be one of the first duties of the future Federation's Public Works staff. But irrigation will have to be paid for, and this is not the least important reason for placing the land revenue system on a more satisfactory basis. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with satisfaction that in the Southern States Mr. Andrew is now discussing a Land Revenue Code with the Chiefs, and that in the Northern States some twenty-four revenue surveyors are expected to be available this open season to start the survey of Tawngpeng State and of certain tracts in the Hsipaw State. The question of population is a difficult one. According to the 1911 census, the number of persons to the square mile was—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Northern Shan States | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Southern Shan States | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Möng Mit | ... | ... | ... | 15 |

which may be compared with the following figures for adjoining Burma districts:—

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Kyaukse | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| Meiktila | ... | ... | ... | .. | 128 |
| Yamèthin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72 |

The growth of population during the last 10 years has been as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Northern Shan States, | 9 per cent. |
| Southern Shan States, | 1·1 per cent. (on a population of over 800,000). |

On these figures it will be centuries before the Shan States are supporting the population which they could support. Vital statistics are not available, but it may safely be surmised that there is an immense amount of preventible mortality especially among infants, and an unlimited field for the efforts of the Medical Department of the future Federation.

6. The prospects of developing agricultural products other than paddy are most hopeful. From the Southern States cotton, turmeric, garlic, oranges, potatoes, wheat and *thanatpet* (cheroot wrappers) were exported to the value of 53½ lakhs. These are grown in the Northern States, where in addition ginger does well. Tawngpeng produces a crop of tea worth normally 20 lakhs, and Mr. Fowler reports that coffee has a great future in the Hsumhsai Sub-State and that good progress is being made at the experimental sericultural farm at Lashio. Not only the agricultural but also the pastoral possibilities of the States are, as Mr. Fowler points out, immense. Next to a larger population, the chief *desideratum* is improved communications to enable the cultivator to market his products cheaply. In the Shan States, owing to the absence of navigable rivers and the almost complete absence of railways, a net-work of roads passable for carts at all seasons in the year is even more essential to the development of the country than it is in Burma. The Chiefs are alive to the need: in both the Northern and the Southern States a retired officer of the Burma Public Works Department has been engaged at the expense of the States to supervise the execution of public works undertaken from the States' budgets.

In addition the Assistant Superintendents have taken the greatest interest in road construction, Mr. S. St. R. Körper having particularly distinguished himself in this respect, and Mr. Fowler is to be congratulated on the success with which he has carried through his ideas on the construction of gravelled roads at small cost, in spite of the scepticism of experts.

7. It is well that there should be these prospects of agricultural development, for from forests not much expansion of revenue can be looked for, except perhaps in Karenni (where it is believed that the forests are being exploited in a most uneconomic fashion) and in Mōng Mit. The possibility of further mineral discoveries is also problematic, and the only mineral development on a large scale in the Shan States to-day is that of the Burma Corporation's lead mines; 1,42,190 tons of ore were removed from these mines during the year and 28,244 tons of refined lead and 3,946,867 ounces of fine silver were produced from the refinery (as against 20,024 tons of refined lead and 2,418,907 ounces of silver in the preceding year). The hydro-electric plant at the Nansam falls was put into operation in September 1920, and appears to be working successfully.

8. Education remains extraordinarily backward, so far as can be judged from the number of pupils in registered schools. Even in Hsipaw State, under the administration of a particularly enlightened *Sawbwa* the pupils attending registered schools only number 1,272 in a population of 131,450. For the present the unregistered monastic school sufficiently meets the simple needs of an agricultural population, removed from economic pressure, untouched by the corroding influence of industrialism, and deaf so far to the lure of urban life. These factors are reflected in the comparative immunity from serious crime; 99 violent crimes (murders, robberies and dacoities); 464 cattle thefts and 793 ordinary thefts in a population of about 1½ millions are figures which are only paralleled in Burma in the remoter districts of Upper Burma. Of the victims of the 31 murders committed in the Southern States one was a reputed witch, three were unpopular officials, and no fewer than five were criminals who had been captured more or less red-handed. And the last figure does not include three thieves who were shot in circumstances, which led to verdicts of justifiable homicide. In the Northern States, too, Mr. Fowler reports that the village police in Kokang have an unfortunate way of shooting thieves, but that drastic action and repeated warnings are beginning to have the desired effect and they now realise that death is not the punishment for ordinary theft. However, if the criminal in the Shan States runs the risk of being shot by the police, it would also appear from paragraph 19 of Mr. Andrew's report that he also (if his crime is murder and he has been sentenced to death) has the chance of being allowed to escape by a constable anxious to acquire merit. For the convicted criminal in a State prison, conditions would appear not to be too arduous, to judge by the case in the Northern States in which a prisoner effected his escape while the warder was refreshing himself with tea at an adjoining house, and by the description given by Mr. W. H. Payton of conditions in the Kēngtūng jail where a "genial atmosphere" prevails and "jailors and prisoners appear to be on the best of terms."

9. The general impression which these Annual Reports convey is that the Shan States are slow to adapt themselves to Western ideas and modern

conditions, and that in that very slowness lies their salvation from the evils, notably the excessive crime, which that adaptation has produced in Burma. The Government officers who will guide the destinies of the future Federation will have to be on their guard against the temptation to force the pace, and to sacrifice the happiness which the Shan finds in the satisfaction of his simple needs to alien ideas of progress and of administrative efficiency.

10. The Local Government's thanks are due to the Superintendents and their Assistants for their good work during the year ; to Dr. H. H. Lynsdale, I.M.D., for the zeal and energy displayed by him as Civil Surgeon of the Northern Shan States ; to Dr. R. Harper, M.D., of the American Baptist Mission for his medical work among the Shans and Kachins in the country round Namhkam, as also for his sericultural experiments ; to Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sheo Prasad for his success in popularising the Yawnghwe Hospital ; and to the three Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission at Kēngtūng for their devoted nursing work at that hospital. It is a matter for great regret that Mr. Fowler has been compelled by ill-health to proceed on long leave. During the 16 months which have elapsed since he went to Lashio, he had rapidly made himself acquainted with conditions in the Northern Shan States, and his administration has shewn the same sound judgment and sympathy, which have always marked his work as a District Officer in Burma.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

F. LEWISOHN,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN SHAN STATES

For the year ended the 30th June 1921.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Personal information regarding the Chiefs, and statistics regarding their States are given in the following tables:—

| Serial No. | Name of State. | Name of Chief. | Rank. | Title. | Age. | Race. | Heir recognised by Government. |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Hsa Mōng Hkam. | Maung Po ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | A.T.M. | 67 | Danu. | |
| 2 | Kyawkku ... | Maung Thaing | <i>Ngwekunhmu</i> | ... | 72 | Do. ... | Maung Po Han. |
| 3 | Kyōng ... | Maung Po Tin ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 48 | Do. | |
| 4 | Loi Ai ... | Ma Saw Shin ... | Administratrix in charge of State. | ... | 40 | Shan ... | Maung Saw Maung, age 15. |
| 5 | Loimaw ... | Board of Officials | ... | ... | ... | Taungthu | Maung Kyi, age 13. |
| 6 | Maw ... | Vacant. * | | | | | |
| 7 | Mawnang ... | Hkun Hti ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | | 34 | Shan. | |
| 8 | Mawsōn ... | Maung Kya Ywet | <i>Ngwekunhmu</i> | A.T.M. | 70 | Danu. | |
| 9 | Namtōk ... | Hkun Mawng ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 55 | Shan. | |
| 10 | Pangmi ... | Maung Nyun ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 50 | Danu. | |
| 11 | Pangtara ... | Maung Sun Nyo | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 31 | Do. | |
| 12 | Pwela .. | Saw San Mya ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 28 | Shan. | |
| 13 | Ye Ngan ... | Maung Thu Daw | <i>Ngwekunhmu</i> | A.T.M. | 43 | Danu. | |
| 14 | Loi Long ... | Hkun Hkam Chok | <i>Myosa</i> ... | K.S.M. | 47 | Karen. | |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Yawnghwe ... | Sir Sao Mawng | <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | K.C.I.E., K.S.M. | 73 | Shan. | |

* The Chief died in May and the matter of appointing his successor has not yet been disposed of.

| (1) Serial No. | Name of State. (2) | Name of Chief. (3) | Rank. (4) | Title. (5) | Age (6) | Race. (7) | Heir recog- nised by Government. (8) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|---|
| | CENTRAL SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | | |
| 16 | Hopong ... | Hkun Law ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 24 | Taungthu. | |
| 17 | Nam Hkok ... | Hkun Pwang ... | <i>Myosa</i> on proba- tion. | ... | 23 | Shan. | |
| 18 | Nawng Wawn | Sao Htun Uk ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 39 | Do. | |
| 19 | Wanyin ... | Hkun Waik .. | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 26 | Do. | |
| 20 | Hsahtung ... | Hkun Hseng ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | T.D.M. | 42 | Taungthu .. | Hkun Kyi. |
| 21 | Mông Pai ... | Hkun Ping Nya | <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | ... | 40 | Shan. | |
| 22 | Sakoi ... | Hkun Nyün ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 40 | Do. | |
| 23 | Samka ... | Hkun Kyi ... | <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | ... | 28 | Do. | |
| 24 | Lawksawk ... | Hkun Hsok ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | K.S.M. | 58 | Do. | Hkun Hsa. |
| | NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| 25 | Mông Pawn .. | Hkun Hti ... | <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | K.S.M. | 72 | Shan ... | Sao San Nyun. |
| 26 | Mông Sit ... | Hkun Fwang ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | 60 | Do. | Hkun Hkawng. |
| 27 | Lai Hka ... | Maung Hla Gyi | Administrator in charge of State. | ... | 49 | Do. | |
| 28 | Mông Kung ... | Hkun Mung ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | K.S.M. | 48 | Do. | |
| 29 | Mông Nawng ... | Hkun Long ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 45 | Do. | |
| 30 | Kehsi Mansam | Hkun Long ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 40 | Do. | |
| 31 | Mông Hsu ... | Hkun Htun ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 48 | Do. | |
| 32 | Kenglun ... | Hkun Mawng ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 77 | Do. | |
| | SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| 33 | Mông Nai ... | Hkun Kyaw Sam | <i>Sawbwa</i> .. | K.S.M. | 60 | Shan ... | Sao Kyaw Ho. |
| 34 | Mawmai ... | Hkun Hkawng .. | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 36 | Do. | |
| 35 | Mông Pan ... | Hkun Ong ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 34 | Do. | |
| | KĒNGTŪNG SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | | |
| 36 | Kĕngtŭng ... | Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng. | <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | C.I.E., K.S.M. | 47 | Hkun. | |

NOTE.—The *Sawbwas* of Kĕngtŭng, Mông Nai and Yawngghwe have salutes of nine guns.

| Serial No. | Name of State. | Area in square miles. | Population (Census 1921). | Gross revenue (average for five years). | Tribute to Government. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 1 | Hsa Mông Hkam | 293 | 14,667 | 29,859 | 5,500 |
| 2 | Kyawkku | 76 | 4,768 | 3,976 | 1,000 |
| 3 | Kyong | 24 | 2,524 | 3,286 | 600 |
| 4 | Loi Ai | 156 | 7,492 | 8,415 | 2,000 |
| 5 | Loimaw | 48 | 4,665 | 6,281 | 1,300 |
| 6 | Maw | 741 | 7,406 | 11,225 | 3,000 |
| 7 | Mawnang | 39 | 4,275 | 5,159 | 1,100 |
| 8 | Mawsán | 43 | 4,061 | 4,373 | 1,000 |
| 9 | Namtók | 14 | 830 | 1,379 | 300 |
| 10 | Pangmi | 30 | 3,001 | 4,027 | 1,000 |
| 11 | Pangtara | 86 | 15,579 | 20,038 | 5,000 |
| 12 | Pwela | 102 | 9,330 | 10,927 | 2,500 |
| 13 | Ye Ngan | 359 | 9,152 | 10,778 | 2,750 |
| 14 | Loi Long * | 1,084 | 37,597 | 32,333 | 8,000 |
| | Total | 3,095 | 125,347 | 1,52,056 | 35,050 |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 15 | Yawnghwe | 1,302 | 105,512 | 3,23,258 | 75,000 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 16 | Hopong | 212 | 11,870 | 20,314 | 5,000 |
| 17 | Nam Hkok | 108 | 7,139 | 10,857 | 2,500 |
| 18 | Nawng Wawn | 28 | 4,037 | 7,049 | 1,500 |
| 19 | Wanyin | 219 | 11,539 | 23,917 | 6,000 |
| 20 | Hsahtung | 471 | 10,183 | 22,073 | 5,500 |
| 21 | Mông Pai | 730 | 20,996 | 15,128 | 3,000 |
| 22 | Sakoi | 82 | 1,996 | 3,726 | 750 |
| 23 | Samka | 314 | 14,140 | 24,213 | 6,000 |
| 24 | Lawksawk | 2,362 | 28,010 | 43,892 | 11,000 |
| | Total | 4,526 | 109,910 | 1,71,169 | 41,250 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 25 | Mông Pawn | 366 | 15,903 | 19,875 | 4,000 |
| 26 | Mông Sit | 357 | 6,727 | 12,842 | 2,500 |
| 27 | Lai Hka | 1,560 | 32,832 | 67,535 | 9,500 |
| 28 | Mông Kung | 1,593 | 34,712 | 86,221 | 14,500 |
| 29 | Mông Nawng | 1,646 | 42,371 | 57,118 | 10,500 |
| 30 | Kehsi Mansam | 497 | 18,038 | 29,348 | 5,000 |
| 31 | Mong Hsu | 470 | 18,902 | 22,979 | 4,000 |
| 32 | Kenglun | 54 | 4,510 | 7,128 | 1,200 |
| | Total | 6,543 | 173,995 | 3,03,046 | 51,200 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 33 | Mông Nai | 3,100 | 55,647 | 87,066 | 16,500 |
| 34 | Mawmai | 2,200 | 35,326 | 78,103 | 17,000 |
| 35 | Mông Pan | 2,988 | 21,728 | 24,876 | 5,000 |
| | Total | 8,288 | 112,701 | 1,90,045 | 38,500 |
| KĒNGTŪNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 36 | Kĕngtŭng | 12,400 | 208,755 | 1,76,730 | 20,000 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 36,154 | 836,220 | 13,16,304 | 2,61,000 |

* 64 miles in Loi Long known as the Byingyi area is temporarily administered as part of Yamethin District.

2. *Domestic Events.*—The most important marriage during the year was that between Hkun Hsa, Kyemmöng of Lawksawk, and Sao Nang Wen Kiao, daughter of the Kēngtūng *Sawbwa*. Other marriages contracted were those of the Mōng Hsu *Myosa*, who married the widow of the late Kyemmöng of South Manglūn; this lady is the daughter of the late *Sawbwa* of North Hsenwi and is reported to have brought to the marriage a handsome dowry. Hkun Pwang, *Myosa* of Nam Hkok, married Sao Yin, daughter of the Nawng Wawn *Myosa*. Sao Hsang Mya, son of the *ex-Wuntho Sawbwa*, married Sao Mya Pwang, daughter of the late Samka *Sawbwa*.

One Chief, Maung Nyo Hlaing, *Myosa* of Maw, died in May; while among the leading families the deaths included Nang Seng, widow of the late Samka *Sawbwa*; Ma Nan Yu, sister of the Pangmi Chief; Ma Hkin Than, daughter of the late *Myosa*, Maw State; Ma Mya, daughter of the Kyawkku Chief; the Naunghmu and Thandaung *Myosas* each lost a daughter. Sao Hkin Nu, age 14, daughter of the Mōng Pai *Sawbwa*, died suddenly in May.

Two more children were born to the Kēngtūng *Sawbwa* during the year and his family now consists of ten sons and nine daughters. A daughter was born to the Mawmai *Sawbwa* by his chief wife; daughters have also been born to the Nawng Wawn and Hsahtung *Myosas*.

Two of the sons of the Kēngtūng *Sawbwa*, Sao Kawng Tai, the provisional heir, and Sao Hpom Lu were sent to England in October last to complete their education. They have been placed under the care of Professor Green of the Sheffield University and have toured on the continent in his charge.

3. *Officers in charge.*—The writer of this report received charge of the Southern Shan States on the 15th January 1921 from Mr. H. A. Thornton, C.I.E.

Mr. D. M. Gordon, Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision, proceeded on leave, prior to retirement, and the States lost the services of a tried and experienced Political Officer. He was succeeded by Mr. F. S. Grose from Kēngtūng, who was relieved by Mr. W. H. Payton, I.C.S. Mr. W. R. Head, on transfer from the Chin Hills, was appointed to and received charge of the new Subdivision of Yawngghwe on the 7th December. Mr. N. St. V. Nepean was granted privilege leave and was relieved by Mr. B. A. Zaiman, I.C.S., at Loikaw. There were no changes in the other subdivisions.

4. *Internal Affairs.*—The most important event was the Census; this was most carefully conducted, and the nett result is an increase of the population of only just over one per cent. The explanation offered of this slight increase is that during the decade since 1911 there has been abnormal mortality due to disease and epidemics like plague and influenza. On the other hand plague has not been severe, and in Burma where conditions have been not less unfavourable the increase is 9 per cent. and in the Northern Shan States, possibly, however, assisted by unusual immigration, the increase is over 14 per cent. It has been suspected that the population as a whole is infertile, or that infant mortality is abnormal. The question has been discussed with the Provincial Superintendent of Census, and further enquiries, as indicated by the Census statistical tables, will be made when the latter are available.

Railhead during the year was pushed forward to Heho, and surveys have been conducted to find a suitable line into the Inlè valley.

The terminus at Heho is more or less *en l'air*; and sooner or later must be brought into the fertile Yawngghwe plain.

The import of rice during the year exceeded by many times all previous records, and prices were also high. The country would have been in a bad way without the railway.

The late *Myosa* of Maw left a shortage in the State treasury, an unadjusted dispute as to property in War Loan Bonds paid out, and an heritage of private debts.

The *Myosas* of Hopong and Wanyin have been confirmed and *sanads* of appointment publicly presented to them.

The Samka *Sawbwa*, with good intentions, obstructed the passage of rice destined for Karenni through his State, and has paid compensation for damage it sustained during detention.

The *Sawbwa* of Mōng Nai by his vacillation and timidity in handling the investigation of a revolting rape case, terminating fatally, in which one of his sons was concerned, impaired the reputation he had built up of being in all things anxious to do well by his State, and left his son under a cloud of doubt and innuendo. Government marked its displeasure by ordering the son to live out of the State, and he is now receiving training in official business at Lashio.

The *Myosa* of Mōng Nawng failed to show signs of improvement. His administration, consisting of ill-paid clerks, requires overhauling; on the other hand it is not certain that administrators of a better type would be welcome to the *Myosa* and his entourage.

The *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe has continued to follow the administration of his State with minute care and attention. Its increasing complexity renders it desirable to renovate and modernise the machinery, and the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent gives hope of success.

The *Sawbwas* of Lawksawk and Mawkmai are commended for their activity. The *Sawbwa* of Mōng Pan has been much hampered by ill-health. The *Myosa* of Mōng Kung has continued to deserve his high reputation, and the administrator of Laihka has shown zeal and honesty and capacity.

The *Sawbwa* of Kēngtūng, in an outbreak of plague, set his subjects a good example by getting himself and his entourage inoculated, an example which was lost on the conservative Hkun, with the result that the outbreak was not mastered for three months.

5. *Frontier Affairs: French-Indo-China.*—Civilities have been exchanged with the French Officers at Ban Hwe Sai and Mōng Hsing. A case of theft at Mōng Lin, in which French subjects were the victims, was disposed of satisfactorily, and the receipt of Rs. 100 compensation has been acknowledged by the French *dèlèguè* at Ban Hwe Sai. The Chief of Mōng Hsing, who belongs to a family much intermarried with the Kēngtūng family, has been deposed by the French, and has taken refuge at Keng Hung, and during the year the mother of the Kēngtūng *Sawbwa's* chief wife, a daughter of a former Chief of Mōng Hsing, has visited her daughter at Kēngtūng. Sao Tippa Mani Hkam, a brother of the deposed Chief, is now said to be urging his claims to the succession to the French authorities. The *Sawbwa* of Kēngtūng has been advised to beware of being drawn into any intrigue over this matter.

Siam.—A trader of Kēngtūng has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Siamese Courts for possession of forged tical notes.

Two murderers for whose extradition we have been in treaty during the year, one of whom escaped from the custody of the Siamese Police, are now reported to have recrossed our frontier into Kārenni.

During June 1921, 12 Chinese, probably instigated or led by minor adventurers, known in Kēngtūng, attacked a Siamese gendarmerie post at Ban Sawng, wounded two gens d'armes: and got away with nine Mannlicher rifles. They were followed up, but the news arrived at Kēngtūng too late to enable the authorities to intercept them.

The exchange rate between ticals and rupees has undergone fluctuations not always explicable, often nominal during the year.

Mr. Wood, His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Chiengmai, reports that crops in Northern Siam were good on the whole. They do not seem however to have been good enough to afford any considerable surplus for export into Kārenni.

Chinese Frontier.—Conditions have remained unaltered. The real menace to the peace of our border seems to be that modern rifles of precision, together with ammunition, have become increasingly available on the Chinese side to anybody with the means to purchase the same. Among arms taken from a Chinese caravan in Kēngtūng territory have been found German, Chinese and Japanese, and two models of rifles not identified; whereas the gun most in favour in the rural tracts of Kēngtūng is often not less dangerous to its possessor than to a possible enemy.

To protect the border a mixed column of mounted infantry and infantry 40 rifles strong, together with a Lewis gun, detached from the Loimwe Military

Police post, has been on patrol during the open season under the command of Captain Brething; and the *Sawbwa* has, as well, established armed posts on the frontier roads at Mông Yawng, Mông Yang and Mông Ma, consisting of 100 rifles all told, while the rural constabulary on the less frequented roads were stiffened with small detachments of armed constables sent out from Kengtung.

The armed posts were manned by levies properly paid, and armed with Martini Henri rifles lent to the *Sawbwa* by the Government. The armed posts erected some simple fortifications and acted in conjunction with Captain Brething's column from which officer also they received such drill and instruction as occasion offered. The Assistant Superintendent as well toured along the border with an escort.

The Assistant Superintendent is confident that the presence of the column averted a raid at Mông Yang in December, which was found nearly deserted, on the arrival of the force. However that may be the border was quiet on the whole. Minor incidents were an attack on the Kaw village of Tung Long ($22^{\circ} 5' \times 99^{\circ} 36'$) by a mixed gang of trans-frontier Kaws and Muhsos in January 1921. The Kaws did not resist, and the robbers got away with some Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 worth of property. A Chinaman who was staying at the village went off to Mông Lem ($21^{\circ} 55' \times 100^{\circ} 40'$) to attempt to secure reparation from the Chinese authorities. In another case the Mông Long ($21^{\circ} 35' \times 100^{\circ} 40'$) *Sawbwa* sent an armed and partly uniformed force of police to Mông Lwe to enforce a civil claim. A full report of this incident is still awaited.

There are indications that the Song Pan Ta Ren at Keng Hung has received instructions to put down brigandage and dacoity in his jurisdiction; it remains to be seen whether he will be provided with the resources necessary to do so.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND (DECENNIAL).

6. The average population in the Southern Shan States is just over 23 to the square mile.

It may be stated that there is nowhere any pressure of population on soil, and that labour and capital generally are more difficult to obtain than land.

Of land tenure generally in the Shan States it is possibly true to say that the "land is passing slowly from communal to private tenure"; the extent to which the theory of communal tenure is carried out in practice is largely or mainly determined by the relation borne to the amount of land available by the population desiring to use the same.

In the Annual Report for 1912 it was stated that the right of the State to demand revenue on all except certain classes of land was universally recognised, though it was not everywhere exercised, and that the share of the State in the produce of the land was generally recognised to be $\frac{1}{10}$ of the gross produce.

Enquiries made during the year into the mode of assessing land revenue in the various States show a great lack of uniformity in the matter, and a general absence of fixed principle and fixed rates of revenue.

The land revenue per head of population realised in 1920 only amounted to Rs. 0.26. It seems probable that the policy pursued has been to concentrate on developing communications so as to give agricultural produce a market and a value, rather than to assume a value which such produce did not possess owing to lack of facilities for exchanging the same, and it is now thought that communications have been developed to an extent which justifies a more extended application of the principle that the State is entitled to a share of the produce of the land as revenue.

At the conference held in June it was decided to make an effort to introduce the principle of claiming $\frac{1}{10}$ share of the gross produce in all States (west of the Salween), and forms of revenue registers and assessment rolls were adopted which it is hoped will give for each State valuable information as to average size of holdings, normal yield and annual yield, prices of produce and amount of food stocks produced each year.

Land taxes generally have been known as paddy taxes. The scheme unfolded above includes the assessment to revenue of lands growing the valuable export products referred to in Chapter IV, which so far have either escaped taxation or have not paid anything like their fair share.

It will be a matter of some years to introduce this assessment into all States owing to the abrupt rise in the incidence of taxation which it would entail. Though the average land revenue assessment per head of population is now only Rs. 0.26, the yield from this tax has increased by nearly 100 per cent. since 1911.

As regards large applications for land, the application of the Burma Shan Company referred to in last year's report for a grant of 20,000 acres for cotton growing is still undisposed of. Applicants have been given time until September to make their final proposals.

Another application for some 20,000 acres covering some of the same ground as the above for the purpose of growing long staple cotton has been received from Messrs. Finlay Fleming of Rangoon, who have as well asked to lease the Heho-Honan falls for the purpose of supplying power to ginning mills, and possibly spinning and weaving mills.

This application is still under disposal.

During the year Government have indicated the terms on which they are willing to advise the *Sawbwa* of Kengtūng to lease a block of land of some 300 acres to the Superintendent, American Baptist Mission, Kengtūng, for the purpose of establishing an industrial and agricultural mission among the Kengtūng hill tribes, which will undoubtedly be of great benefit to them if the applicant succeeds in realising his ideas and ideals.

In the Shan States, there is room for the capitalist and the large estate, and for the native small holder, provided reasonable reservations of waste land are made in the interest of the latter. They do not compete, and do not both want the same kinds of land.

In Southern Shan States Summary No. 4 of 1921 I remarked as follows: "I was impressed by the vast solitudes everywhere . . . the Shan apparently will only live close to water and in the valleys; the hill-tribes will only live in the hills; the intermediate country is left severely alone by Shans and hill-tribes alike."

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

7. *Legislation (Decennial).*—The Indian Post Offices Act, 1898, and the Super-Tax Act of 1920 were extended to the Southern Shan States during the year. Appendix II.

8. *Military Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Southern Shan States Battalion remained unchanged at 1,130.

The caste composition is as follows:—

Gurkhas 6 Companies.

Kumaonis 2 Companies.

Sikhs 2 Companies.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. S. Fennell, 81st Pioneers, commanded the battalion up to June 15th, when he proceeded on leave on relief by Major H. H. McGann from the Mandalay Battalion. Captain R. G. Nairne commanded the Kengtūng-Loimwe post up to March when he proceeded on transfer to Mōnywa. Captain W. J. Brething joined the battalion on 21st October and proceeded to Kengtūng to command the frontier column, and eventually succeeded Captain Nairne in command of the Loimwe post. Major M. C. Raymond, C.I.E., M.C., joined the battalion on the 18th January and remained on duty at Tauŋgyi, except for a period of duty at Loimwe, where it was considered that the presence of a second officer was necessary in the absence of Captain Brething on column duty.

One man was punished judicially during the year under section 7, Burma Military Police Act, and 57 were discharged as deserters against 18 last year.

The health of the battalion showed an improvement, and admissions to hospital were 686 against 845 last year.

Distinctions and rewards were conferred as follows:—

Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity) to No. 2698 Havildar Bhim Singh.

Certificate and Sword of Honour to Jemadar Udham Singh.

A local allowance of Rs. 4 sanctioned during the year has allayed some discontent among the rank and file.

The increase in discharges for desertion is due to the closing down of discharges during the year. When discharges were re-opened 119 men availed themselves of the permission.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fennell acknowledges the services of—

(1) Major Raymond for a great improvement in the mounted branch, and for the attention he has paid to the athletics of the battalion.

(2) Captain Nairne for the efficiency with which he has continued to command the Loimwe post.

(3) Jemadar-Adjutant Kishan Singh for hard work and capability.

(4) Jemadar Jai Singh "an unusually good outpost commander" unfortunately handicapped by deafness.

Captain Breething deserves commendation for the efficiency of the border patrol, and for enthusiasm shown in instructing and instilling discipline in the border levies, as occasion offered; material which, it was feared, would prove unpromising.

From such indications as I was able to note the battalion seemed to be in a high state of efficiency and discipline, in spite of difficulties arising from causes beyond the control of the officers.

9. *Government Civil Police.*—An increase in the force was sanctioned during the year of 4 Head Constables and 10 Constables bringing up the total sanctioned strength to 15 Officers and 89 men. Recruitments have been made, but the nett result is to leave the actual about 6 short of the sanctioned strength. A further increase in the strength will probably have to be applied for during the year, as it is proposed that the Civil Police take over the Military Police duties at Kalaw, so far discharged by a force of about 50 men. For this reason proposals for a new police-station at Kalaw, which has long been badly wanted, are being kept in abeyance. Recruitment is said to be feeling the competition for labour; this will probably become more acute if the various mining schemes make satisfactory progress.

Conduct and health have been good and 12 Officers and 14 men have received rewards for good work.

Appendices
and VI.

10. The number of offences reported again showed a decrease from 274 to 211. Violent crimes were 6 against 3, of which two were murders and 4 petty robberies. One of the murders was found to be a hurt case under section 325, the other was a gruesome murder in which a Gurkha Military Police sepoy of excellent character, and known to be possessed of considerable savings, was done to death under circumstances which have not so far been elucidated.

Cattle thefts were 14 against 44, of which 6 have been transferred, 5 shown as mistaken and the remainder are pending.

Ordinary thefts were 62 against 50.

Property stolen was Rs. 5,243 in value, of which Rs. 2,822 were recovered. The percentage of convictions in all cases was 84.

The work of the Police was light and was done in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. H. F. Hertz, C.I.E., *Barrister-at-Law*, handed over charge of the Police to Mr. R. W. Franklin on the 1st June on retirement from Government service. Mr. Hertz had served Government from 1886 and had retired during the war and then rejoined in an inferior capacity to assist the Government's need of men. He displayed the same devotion to duty in an inferior as in a superior capacity and restored discipline in the police-force, which he left in a state of high efficiency.

11. *State and Village Police (Decennial).*—The number of cases reported rose from 859 to 937; the percentage of convictions dropped to 54 from 71. The value of property stolen rose from Rs. 83,000 to Rs. 1,13,000, recoveries were only 29 per cent. against 40 per cent. last year. The Yawnghwe State maintained a force of 72 at a total cost of Rs. 10,342; the Central Subdivision had a force of 120 officers and men at a total cost of Rs. 11,595.

The increase of crime is mainly in ordinary theft and cattle theft; and is probably largely due to a bad harvest and dearness of food; the campaign against slaughtering animals for food on religious grounds is very likely responsible for the increase in cattle theft.

Of the Central Subdivision police-force Mr. Grose says, "Police however is an elastic term, and includes all sorts of armed retainers . . ." The pay varies and is often given in kind. I think the States have sacrificed quality to quantity in their police forces; they don't pay the men adequately and don't get value for outlay. A much smaller force, better paid, would be of more use; the question of re-organizing the police will be one for the Federation; it would be premature to attempt the task now, before the revised arrangements for policing the States have been drawn up.

Meanwhile it may be pointed out that a number of exemptions from taxation are granted every year in favour of persons who are supposed to discharge the functions of a rural constabulary. This rural constabulary and a sufficiency of trained investigating officers, possibly shared among several States, should be quite enough to deal with crime.

12. *Criminal Justice*.—There is a slight increase of true cases reported this year, *viz.* 1,244, as compared with 1,214 last year, these 30 cases consisted of 3 in Government Courts and 27 in the State Courts, the latter are accounted for by an increase in cattle theft cases in the Central and North-Eastern Subdivisions. Out of the 1,420 cases reported, 1,077 were disposed of and 41 remain pending, while 302 did not come before the Courts. The number of persons apprehended was 2,101, of which 1,236 were convicted, 511 acquitted or discharged and 87 are pending, the balance being otherwise disposed of.

Appendix
VII and
VIII.

13. *Violent Crime*.—There were 48 violent crimes, of which 31 were murders, of which 2 were with robbery or dacoity; 2 attempted murders, 3 dacoity; 10 robbery.

The murders as a whole are true to type; they include two murders of suspected witches in Yawnghwe and Kengtūng. In Yawnghwe the deaths of a brother and two children of one of the accused (afterwards convicted) were imputed to witchcraft, and this man set about in a cold-blooded fashion to hire assistance to kill the suspected witch, and took no particular trouble to conceal his intentions. He found assistance without difficulty; the suspected witch, an old woman of 70, was hacked to death, her body had 27 *dah* cuts on it, and her house was set on fire and destroyed after the murder.

Three officials were murdered in Yawnghwe and Kengtūng by people whom they had offended by their official conduct.

In Kengtūng three thieves who had stolen two bullocks were followed up, caught in possession of one of the bullocks and of the flesh of the other which they had slaughtered. They were fettered and led off back to the local authorities, and on the way slaughtered by their captors; one of the thieves who escaped wounded was caught looking for water next morning and "polished off" there and then.

In Kengtūng two habitual thieves were caught trying to commit arson; they made their escape; but were wounded and captured, and on the way back, they were shot or hacked to death with *dahs* after being tied to trees. There is no doubt that the whole community approved of what was done in this case.

In Laihka a trader was decapitated with his own *dah* by a hired follower as he sat combing out his hair near a stream. The follower decamped after looting the corpse and has not been captured.

In Mōng Nai a child was drowned by a woman for the sake of her earrings consisting of $\frac{3}{4}$ tical weight of gold (about Rs. 30). The murderess was *enciente*, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Nga Hmon who murdered his wife and mother-in-law and cut down two other people at the same time in Yawnghwe in 1908, and whose crime was mentioned in the Shan States Administration Report for 1909, was arrested in Siam during the year, and is now being tried for his offence in the Yawnghwe Courts.

Of the 5 dacoities or dacoities with murder, 4 are from Kengtūng and include the Mōng Hpen, Loi Mi and Tunlong dacoities, which have been mentioned in

the summaries. They are due to the disturbed state of the border, and the flotsam and jetsam of tribes and races which regularly use Kēngtūng State as a highway. A more unusual dacoity was one in which a leper camp was dacoited and robbed of a few rupees and one of the lepers killed. The other dacoity was a highway robbery in Hopong which became a dacoity owing to the number taking part; the victim defended himself stoutly, wounded some of his assailants and got away with the bundle of notes which was the aim of the dacoity. The dacoits had been gambling with ill success and had filled themselves up with liquor, and except one habitual, who organised the dacoity, had fallen victims to sudden temptation.

Appendix
VII.

14. *Cattle theft.*—Cattle theft shows a further rise from 217 to 257 cases. Except for Yawnghwe and Kēngtūng, where the figures are about the same, the increase is shared about equally among all the States. Except in Kēngtūng detection was poor and in Yawnghwe and the Western Subdivision very poor.

In the Western Subdivision only 42 cases out of 72 were sent before a magistrate and 30 cases remained undetected.

In Yawnghwe 42 cases out of 55 were undetected.

The Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Subdivision, reports that in all the cases brought home in his subdivision the animals had been sold to the butcher.

In Pwela State (Western Subdivision) a headman who had long been burking cattle thefts and dealing in stolen cattle was brought to book by the Chief and convicted of charges under section 411, Indian Penal Code, for dealing in stolen cattle, and under section 215 for holding stolen cattle to ransom. In a case that came up to me on appeal I found that the real offence committed was at the worst—a not very serious form of section 215. Careless owners, drying up of springs, and lack of employment for the cattle, conduce to cattle being held to ransom in the hot weather; but it is a matter for congratulation that holding stolen cattle to ransom is not a common offence.

As has been shown above they are apt to have a short way of dealing with cattle thieves in parts of Kēngtūng and that is possibly why cattle theft in Kēngtūng is less than in any other State.

Appendix
VII.

15. *Ordinary theft and other crime.*—There is again an increase under this head for the year under report, as true cases of theft numbered 343 as against 330 in 1919-20. The increase may be attributed to the reasons already explained in preceding paragraphs dealing with crime. Other crime decreased by 31 on last year's figures.

A Burman was arrested at Aungban with counterfeit coins and counterfeiting implements and subsequently sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The people who sheltered him were also convicted under section 243.

An ingenious gang of "smashers" from the Meiktila District including 3 women were detected and sentenced. Their *modus operandi* was as simple as ingenious; they would go to a bazaar stall and pretend to want to purchase things, but to find the price high.

They would make a purchase and tender a currency note in payment; sometimes a ten-rupee note for a few annas worth.

In a short time they would return to the stall-keeper, return the purchase and the change, and demand the currency note back. The supposed change had been meanwhile altered to counterfeit coin. One unsuspecting stall-holder was thus given back 8 counterfeit rupees out of 9.

Eighteen villagers in Loilong were sentenced to stiff fines for unlawfully cultivating opium.

A thief in Hsahtung who took up a threatening attitude against his pursuers was shot dead; another was shot resisting arrest, and in Hopong State a man was fatally shot for refusing to answer a challenge while lurking about a village at night.

In the three cases above verdicts of justifiable homicide were returned.

The crime of the country is influenced by its physical conditions.

The community is apt to protect itself against the cattle thief and the habitual criminal by stern and summary methods. Considering the amount of valuable trade that plies up and down its lonely routes the country enjoys a remarkable immunity from organised crime.

16. *Appeals and Revisions.*—Fifty-six appeals came before the Superintendent, forty-one were confirmed, six modified, eight reversed, one proceeding quashed. Out of one hundred and fifty-seven cases taken on revision, one hundred and nineteen were confirmed, fifteen modified, thirteen reversed, three quashed and in four cases further enquiry was ordered.

Appendix IX.

Three criminal appeals were disposed of by the Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision; one was confirmed, one modified, and in one the order reversed.

In the Chiefs' Courts thirty-seven appeals were heard, fourteen received confirmation, thirteen modification and eight were reversed.

17. *Civil Justice.*—Civil suits in the Government Courts numbered 251, as against 239 in the preceding year, of which 228 cases were disposed of leaving 23 pending at the close of the year.

Appendices X, XI and XII.

In the Chiefs' Courts 598 suits were instituted against 572, of which 573 were disposed of; 333 were suits for money valued at under Rs. 100; 199 were money suits of an average value of under Rs. 500.

Yawngwe with 306 and the Western Subdivision with 129 are responsible for most of the Civil litigation.

Duration of hearing calls for no special note.

Seventy-five appeals were heard in Government Courts and 29 in States' Courts against 54 and 31 respectively last year.

The percentage of cases upheld was 38 and 44 respectively.

18. *Extradition.*—There was one application from the Chinese and two from the Siamese.

In the Chinese case the man in question was arrested but escaped from jail at Kēngtūng; subsequently fleeing to China, of which the Chinese official at Chen Lawt was informed.

In the two Siamese applications, the Ban Sawng dacoits had passed out of British territory before action could be taken and in the other case, *i.e.*, extradition of a forest clerk, the man was proved not to have crossed our frontier.

The application to the Chinese to arrest the Yangkha murderers (mentioned last year) has not been successful as they have not been traced.

The Mōng Kai murderers, for whose extradition we applied to Siam, have doubled back into Karenni.

19. *Prisons (Decennial).*—There are jails at Kēngtūng and Yawngwe; at the latter of which convicts with sentences of two years, and in special cases of three years, are detained.

Appendix XIII.

At Kēngtūng there was an outbreak of beri-beri, but it only seems to have caused 4 deaths, and in the Yawngwe Jail one prisoner died of plague and one of malaria.

The jails are regularly inspected by Medical Officers and Assistant Superintendents.

From Yawngwe Jail there were 2 escapes and from Kēngtūng one.

The average daily number of prisoners at Kēngtūng is 23.

In most other States there are lock-ups.

From one lock-up a prisoner under sentence of death was allowed to escape by his custodian, a constable, who thought that he would thereby acquire merit. From another lock-up a prisoner was released by a minor official attached to the Chiefs' Court.

Escapes are frequent compared with the total numbers detained.

During the year a representative Committee has selected a site near Taunggyi for a Central Jail for the Shan States and hill tribes. This institution will possibly not be completed before it is needed.

The kindly homely relations prevailing in the small towns of the Shan States apparently suffer no chill in the gloomier atmosphere of the jail or lock-up.

Mr. Payton of Kēngtūng says, "Discipline is not good, and the freedom allowed to prisoners gives the jail a more genial atmosphere than would be noticed elsewhere. Jailors and prisoners appear to be on the best of terms."

20. *Passports.*—Passports to Siam were issued by the Hsahtung Myosa six, by the Samka Sawbwa two, by the Mōng Pawn Sawbwa seven, by the

Mawkmai *Sawbwa* four, by the Mōng Pan *Sawbwa* one hundred and twenty-eight and in Kēngtūng 460. The Superintendent and Political Officer issued one at Taunggyi. Passports issued at Kēngtūng again show a falling off ascribed to a slack trade season.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

21. *Rainfall: Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall recorded at stations in the Southern Shan States was as shown below:—

| | 1919. | 1920. |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| Taunggyi | 54'81 | 56'89 |
| Kalaw | 48'57 | 42'98 |
| Loilem | 51'50 | 46'55 |
| Yawngghwe | 39'92 | 37'01 |
| Bampōn | 56'14 | 57'92 |
| Loimwe | 71'13 | 56'15 |

On the whole, owing to the failure of the late rains, the season was as unfavourable to crops depending on rain and its timely distribution as last year.

Rice was a notably poor crop, and so was wheat—due to the absence of rain about the end of the year; later on opium failed for the same cause. Dry crops and what are known in Burma as *ya* crops did not suffer to the same extent, and were on the whole a good crop.

22. *Cattle Mortality.*—There were small sporadic outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest and anthrax, but nowhere did these reach the proportions of an epidemic.

Kēngtūng valley, as usual, suffered from surra among equine stock; but less damage than usual seems to have been done.

The services of the locally trained Veterinary Assistants are generally, with small exceptions, well spoken of.

The States are fairly well equipped with such Officers, and the service generally is rather in need of expert and technical supervision than of extension.

Over 17,000 cattle were exported during the year, the average exported over the last three years being 13,000; some officers are inclined to view this large export with some misgiving, but undoubtedly the Shan States is or should be a cattle-raising country, and these exports possibly prevent disease by preventing over stocking and congestion in the grazing areas.

23. *Wages and Labour.*—Wages are higher in the vicinity of the railway and diminish the further one gets from the railway, but they are rising relatively everywhere.

At Kalaw ordinary unskilled labour is paid at Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per diem and is not abundant.

Carpenters and masons can earn up to Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 per diem respectively and are hard to procure.

“An ordinary agricultural labourer now earns double of what he used to earn.”

These rates prevail pretty well along the railway and up to Taunggyi.

East of Taunggyi an agricultural labourer gets up to 12 annas a day and women up to 8 annas. In Mōng Nai a Shan commands about 8 annas per day, but a Chinaman or native of India (unskilled) can earn up to Re. 1 per diem.

Cart hire is everywhere increasing, from railhead to Taunggyi the rate has gone up from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 (I have not yet been able to secure a cart myself for less than Rs. 7).

In the Central Subdivision cart hire is from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4 per stage, with special rates everywhere at busy times of the year.

The hire of a plough buffalo for a season is 20 baskets of paddy, which at prevailing prices is not much less than the value of the animal.

24. *The Yawngghwe State Farm.*—I am without information of the progress of this institution during the year. When I inspected the place in February a number of interesting experiments with seed under the natural conditions of the

Shan States were being made. The institution is of great potential value and one hopes it will yet serve as a nucleus of a much enlarged system of agricultural development under the Federation of the Shan States.

25. *Forests.*—There was no change in the area of the reserved forests.

The papers concerning the reservation of the Kalaw area are still in the hands of Government.

The total number of forest offences, including 4 which were let off, is 63 against 113 last year; a period of 9 months only however is covered in the report; 7 cases were taken to the Courts and convictions obtained; 46 cases were compounded, involving 123 persons, and fees of Rs. 708.

There was no serious breach of agreement by teak lessees during the year.

Messrs. the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, and Messrs. T. D. Findlay and Son continued to work in Mōng Pan and Lawksawk, and in Hsahtung and Mawksmai, respectively.

Revenue on teak timber extracted by lessees amounted to Rs. 1,35,008 against Rs. 1,04,916 last year.

The surplus of income over expenditure for the year was Rs. 65,105 against Rs. 20,580 last year, and an average of Rs. 1,574 for the quinquennial period ending in 1918-19.

For reasons explained in the Annual Forest Report the real surplus is just over a lakh; and the Forest Officer considers that this surplus should be well maintained for the next ten years; after which, supplies of mature teak now being girdled under a scheme that comes to an end in 1928 will fall away; and a serious falling off in revenue will have to be faced, unless new sources of revenue are explored.

To counteract such a sudden falling away the Forest Officer proposes to spread out girdling over a greater number of years; but it may be hoped, without being unduly sanguine, that new sources of revenue will be discovered within ten years; and that the extension of the railway and improved means of access to railhead will give a value to other timbers than teak and give an impetus to the export of what is termed minor forest produce; the revenue from which during the year under report was under 9 per cent. of the whole.

The disposal of the Mekong teak forests is still under discussion and there is at any rate ground to hope that they may be developed and worked at a profit for a term of years.

Mr. J. D. Clifford held charge of the division throughout the year; no Subdivisional Officers were appointed to Bampōn or Kēngtūng, and Mr. Burnside who held charge of Kalaw, which should be notified as a third subdivision, was withdrawn during the year, handing over his charge to Mr. Clifford.

Mr. Clifford has come to an arrangement during the year with the Battalion Commandant of Military Police under which sepoy are, under conditions, allowed to gather fallen timber in the Taunggyi reserve, thus ending a state of things which caused unnecessary irritation between the departments concerned.

26. *Mines and Minerals.*—There are three mining leases in force for lead and silver in the Myelat States, and the Kyauktat circle of Yawnghwé. The outturn from all three was insignificant, totalling 35,000 viss of lead ore valued at Rs. 1,750.

Of 8 prospecting licenses in force last year, 6 were renewed and 2 were surrendered. The total of new prospecting license applications received during the year including ten pending from last year is 36, of which three were rejected for failure to hold certificates of approval (they should not have been entertained) and one was rejected for failure to pay in security deposit; 6 were withdrawn and 6 were granted leaving 20 to be accounted for. These 20 applications have been revised and consolidated into one application, which is now awaiting the orders of the Development Commissioner. This consolidated application is in the name of the "Coalfields of Burma, Limited," and was presented by their managing agents Messrs. Frank Johnson Sons and Company, Limited.

It embraces an area of some 131 square miles in the Myelat States of Hsa Mong Hkam, Pangmi, Pwela, Pindaya and Yengan, for the purpose of extracting the coal that is supposed to underlie this area. There are surface indications of

the presence of coal over this area numerous enough to justify the hope that there are coal measures of value deeper down; and possibly to justify the spending of money to determine the extent and value of these coal measures, by those who have the faith and the means to embark in such an enterprise. This enterprise will cost money, and the time has probably arrived when the small man of the prospector class, who has done his part in discovering surface indications, should make way for the organization which can command sufficient capital to follow up clues already obtained.

Two of the prospecting licenses granted are to search for ochre or pigments. Some specimens of what is deemed to look like antimony have been submitted from the Mōng Kung State for chemical analysis.

The *Sawbwa* of Kēngtūng hopes that payable oil shales or oil deposits have been discovered in an inaccessible portion of his somewhat remote State, and has been approached by a representative (Siamese subject) of an English mining engineer to secure his co-operation in extracting the same.

The *Sawbwa's* application for a prospecting license has been submitted to the Development Commissioner.

The most interesting feature in the record of the year is the possibility of the existence of valuable coal measures in the Myelat, and it is to be hoped that their value and extent will become known in the near future.

Otherwise the record of the year is not of great interest. Mining royalties on ore exported during the year amount to Rs. 770. Surface rents on prospecting licenses amount to Rs. 1,009. The closing of the Mawchi Mines is dealt with in the Karenni report.

27. *Trade and Manufactures.*—Details of the commerce of the Shan States may be found in the Annual Report on the Transfrontier Trade of Burma.

Excluding timber and bamboos, the total value of imports and exports is nearly Rs. 250 lakhs, or an increase over last year of about Rs. 29½ lakhs.

The pre-war total was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 190 lakhs; so that it may be stated, in the face of much enhanced prices, that trade is recovering its pre-war volume.

Among the notable exports from the Shan States are live-stock (mainly cattle) to the value of Rs. 13,80,000: while such purely agricultural or farm products as cotton, turmeric, garlic, oranges, potatoes, wheat and *thanatpet* (cheroot wrappers) were exported to the value of some Rs. 53½ lakhs.

Note.—I have taken last year's figures for *thanatpet*; they are unaccountably omitted from this year's report.]

Notable imports from Burma are cotton twist and yarn to the value of Rs. 3½ lakhs; cotton piece-goods to the value of Rs. 21,70,000; rice to the value of Rs. 9,58,000; hardware and petroleum to the value of nearly Rs. 9 lakhs; fish products to the value of Rs. 5,40,000; betel-nuts and tobacco to the value of Rs. 6,69,000.

The disconcerting feature of these statistics is the large import of rice into what should be a rice-growing country; the import of rice has been increasing since 1917-18 when it amounted to 8,500 maunds; the next two years it was just over 12,000 maunds; in the year under report it was 160,000 maunds, at a higher price than it has ever touched before.

To pay for this rice a good deal more oranges and potatoes and wheat were exported, at good average prices, than were ever exported before; the Myelat takes the bulk of the rice, and it is no matter for alarm if cultivators in the Myelat are abandoning precarious rice cultivation in areas, entirely dependent on the rainfall; but this year rice has been imported into Yawnghwe and Karenni and into the Tampak valley, and as far east as Mōng Nai. Rice cultivation suffers from competition for labour with other more lucrative and perhaps more attractive forms of production, and from lack of transport facilities; and above all from lack of efficient irrigation.

The first problem is a matter of population; the second is in process of solution, and the third deserves, and will doubtless engage more attention than it has hitherto received, after the lesson of the last two years.

The Assistant Superintendent, Kēngtūng, reports that the year on the whole was dull; money order receipts in the sub-treasury amounted to Rs. 5,81,000 (odd) against over Rs. 7 lakhs last year and payments *nil*.

The piastre dollar opium trade is dead; opium has recovered to the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 per viss owing to contraction in the area cultivated and a poor crop; but the export to China is insignificant. A short-lived boom in lac soon petered out.

There has been a brisk trade in lead destined for the Laos country.

Salt has been scarce and has fluctuated from Rs. 90 to Rs. 55 per hundred viss.

There has been some trade in "Horse" cigarettes made by a Chinese firm and "Teal" cigarettes made by the British American Tobacco Company, and imported from their Shanghai branch. That some of these cigarettes found their way in through Siam instead of coming in direct from China was due to accidental and temporary causes.

A number of cottage industries such as the potteries in Mōng Kung and Laihka, lacquer in Laihka, the *dah* handle and *dah* string industry in Kehsi and leather-working industries in several States flourish in spite of lack of co-operation, antiquated methods, and unskilful marketing. The same remarks apply to the cotton-weaving which is a widespread industry.

In the Inlè valley there is a flourishing silk-weaving industry; and the Adviser states that a considerable ready-made clothing industry is being developed.

All these industries await the fostering care of the Federation Development Department.

28. *Public Works (Government)*.—Expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,59,571.

Appendix
XIX.

On contribution works Rs. 10,507 were spent; the main items of expenditure being on amelioration of the existing water-supply systems of Taunggyi and Kalaw.

On public works proper the following are the main items of expenditure:—

Imperial and Provincial Buildings—Original works and repairs Rs. 31,625.

The most important original work was a new post office building at Kēngtūng costing nearly Rs. 9,000.

Repairs to Civil buildings Rs. 15,561.

Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—Original Works Rs. 92,151 of which the most important is a new steel bridge over the Nam Pawn at mile 33 on the Taunggyi-Takaw road; on which Rs. 38,000 was spent during the year; while new roads in Kalaw cost over Rs. 35,000 and the diversion of the Kalaw stream cost over Rs. 5,000.

Maintenance and annual repairs of communications, *i.e.*, stone metal collection and consolidation and ordinary upkeep cost Rs. 1,74,988; while repairs to miscellaneous public improvements cost Rs. 16,000, of which works in Kalaw town cost over Rs. 10,000, the balance being distributed over the remaining Civil Stations. Kalaw town with its original works and maintenance is a serious burden on the budget; but its amenities and health giving properties are the possession of the whole province.

The Superintendent's allotment for minor works was spent, as soon as sanctioned, and has remained in that bereaved condition ever since, although appeals for more funds have been addressed to the proper quarter.

The assistance rendered by Messrs. Anand Singh and K. M. Bose, Sub-divisional Public Works Officers, is gratefully acknowledged by the Assistant Superintendents concerned.

The Takaw-Kēngtūng mule road has been so maintained and improved that three loaded bullock carts were able to make the journey over it during the year and arrived at Kēngtūng without great difficulty.

Officers residing in official quarters and buildings are the debtors of Mr. Webber, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Lun, Subdivisional Officer, for many ameliorations and for great sympathy shown to numerous complaints; motorists in particular are indebted to Mr. Webber for permitting no deterioration in the

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surface of a remarkable road, and for many thoughtful and notable improvements in the tortuous ascents in which it abounds.

29. *The States' Public Works.*—During the year sanction for the temporary entertainment of a States' Engineer and establishment to supervise the execution of public works undertaken from the States' budgets was accorded by the Local Government (Political Department No. 249P.—9S.-7, dated the 25th January 1921) The Officer appointed is Mr. F. A. Clift, who has just taken his pension on retirement from the Public Works Department, after long service in the Shan States, at the close of which he acted as Executive Engineer of Taunggyi Division.

The cost of the States' Engineer and his establishment will be a first charge on the Public Works allotment (including tribute remission) of the States west of the Salween and is distributed *pro rata* according to the amount of the allotment. The sanctioned establishment included 4 supervisors and 1 clerk and overseer and menials to a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,865 per mensem. Mr. Clift was entertained with effect from the 9th November 1920 for one reason and another he has not brought his establishment up to the sanctioned strength and the total cost of his department for the year is only Rs. 11,154 for a period just short of seven months; this is just under 2½ per cent. of the total Public Works allotment of the States concerned.

Mr. Clift has spent an useful touring season making himself acquainted with the lie of the country, and with its needs from the point of view of his department and with the public works in progress.

As the result of his tours he is drawing up for my sanction, a three-year programme of works in the States; a list of the important public works, and a list showing which should subsequently be regarded as federal and which as local works. In short we are attempting to do useful spade work for the larger Public Works Department contemplated in the Federation proposals. Such an appointment was undoubtedly due; the public works were getting beyond the reach of Assistant Superintendents and were taking up an undue proportion of their time which could be spent more usefully on their regular duties.

The total expenditure of the States on public works during the year was Rs. 3,48,928, or including Rs. 1,01,003 from tribute remission, Rs. 4,49,931 against a total last year of Rs. 4,14,961. About the same amount as last year was spent on roads and only in the Central Subdivision does the amount spent on semi-personal works call for comment.

The standard of 25 per cent. of current income for public works expenditure was not quite reached as a whole.

In the Western Subdivision 31 per cent. and in the North-Eastern Subdivision 29 per cent. of current income (excluding opening balance) was devoted to public works. The other States fell short of this standard and Yawnghwe with only 23 per cent. notably so.

Western Subdivision.—Notable efforts are being made to improve the important arterial road which runs north from Aungban *via* Kyong, Pwela, Pindaya and Yatsauk and a big bridge is being constructed with assistance from the Yawnghwe State, over the Belu *Chaung* to ameliorate this through-road south of Aungban into the Loilong and neighbouring States. The Assistant Superintendent might attempt to secure further co-operation in the same direction. Yatsauk State is as much interested as any other State in the improvement of the arterial communication.

Yawnghwe.—A perusal of the programme of work in this State leaves the impression that the budget is hampered with heavy fixed charges which are not remunerative, such as maintenance of hospitals, schools, town roads, new towns, Public Works establishment and tools and plant; these charges should be scrutinised carefully and adequately budgetted for before any ambitious programme of original works is drawn up. This is the only State budget which shows a considerable expenditure (Rs. 12,000) on irrigation.

If the venerable *Sawbwa* were to attempt to repay himself for the time and trouble and thought he devotes to irrigation projects, the expenditure would be much higher.

Central Subdivision.—Over $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Public Works allotment was spent on semi-personal objects.

Communications in this subdivision require attention; the present Assistant Superintendent realises this, and I have every confidence that there will be a different story to tell next year.

North-Eastern Subdivision.—The communications in this subdivision are remarkably good and represent a notable achievement in a country of scanty population and considerable natural obstacles.

South-Eastern Subdivision.—The Assistant Superintendent claims to have 171 miles of fair weather trafficable cart roads; and during the year a motor car got through to Mawkmai.

Kengtung Subdivision.—The Assistant Superintendent reports that main roads have been kept in good order and new roads made during the year and permanent improvements on roads in the Kengtung plain.

General.—I consider that the existing state of road communications in the Southern States is creditable to all concerned; the roads are quite a revelation to me returning to the Shan States after 16 years of absence.

The time has certainly arrived when these communications should be placed in the charge of technical officers, and public works budgets should be drawn up with a view of a progressive programme of permanent improvements in existing roads, rather than of fresh construction.

Water Communications.—The *Belu Chaung*, an important water-way leading from the Inlè lake and neighbourhood to Karenni, was inspected during the year, and it was found that its navigable potentialities were being impaired by an uncontrolled system of irrigation and a total absence of any system of controlling the flow of water. It is hoped to constitute a Board of Conservancy to take the whole stream in hand, and it is considered certain that navigation can be greatly improved without diminishing the supply of water available for irrigation purposes.

Irrigation.—Except in the Yawnghwe valley, where it is hoped that the whole system will shortly be inspected by an expert, there are no big irrigation schemes in the Southern Shan States; though there are a number of ingenious and impressive small schemes. It may be expected that irrigation on a large scale in a country abounding in perennial streams will receive more attention than it has done hitherto when it is possible to adjust the strength of the Public Works Department more closely to the needs of the country.

The lack of interest so far shown by the Chiefs is probably due to their pre-occupation in the development of road communications.

30. *Post Offices (Decennial).*—In view of the extension of the Southern Shan States Railway to Heho this year, a combined sub-office was opened at Heho, bringing the number of post offices up to thirteen.

According to statements furnished by the Superintendent, Eastern Division, money orders to the value of Rs. 22,68,025 were issued, and money orders to the value of Rs. 6,88,994 were paid; Rs. 1,34,706 were deposited and Rs. 89,757 were withdrawn from the Savings Bank; the sale of stamps realised Rs. 53,604. The figures are all less than those of last year due to a falling away in trade.

In February last a parcel service was re-introduced between Taunggyi and Loilem and a little later extended to Kengtung.

A postman in the Aungban Post Office was convicted of theft of notes from a registered letter. There were two thefts of mails in transit during the year. In August two bags were stolen at Namlong, but were found later in the jungle with all or most of the contents; arrests were made, but the evidence did not warrant conviction. In February two mule loads of mail were stolen at night near Panghsang; one load was recovered intact, but the registered mail had been opened and some of the contents abstracted, the loss was inconsiderable. Arrangements have now been made for the mail to be kept in the house of the village headman at each stage.

The Postmaster-General, Burma, visited the Southern Shan States during the year, and a considerable extension of postal service is hoped for as the result of his visit.

No serious interruptions occurred on the Telegraph line during the year.

31. *General condition of the people.*—The people enjoyed immunity from epidemics or serious outbreaks of disease during the year, which was similarly favourable for agricultural stocks.

Food was expensive, but the trade statistics would go to show that this was counterbalanced by a continuance of favourable prices for the main articles of export.

These statistics would seem to warrant the conclusion that the agricultural exports of the Shan States are maintaining or improving their value, while the imports of food and clothing and oils and hardware are recovering their pre-war volume in spite of much enhanced prices.

The average Shan seems to cultivate about 2 acres with paddy (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ baskets seed paddy); these and a small patch of garden, with a water wheel-cunningly harnessed to the adjacent stream, supply him with all he wants, and with a surplus to exchange or sell; taxation is light, and I do not suppose that such a phrase as the "struggle for existence" is comprehended either in his vocabulary or in his ideas.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[NOTE.—The figures below are approximate and calculated to the nearest thousand rupees.]

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32. Including an opening balance of Rs. 1,38,000 the total revenue receipts were Rs. 15,57,000 or Rs. 63,000 more than last year.

The closing balance is over Rs. 7,000 less than the opening balance, so that revenue did not quite meet expenditure.

Receipts from *thathameda* were slightly less; land taxes increased by Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 2,63,000.

Revenue collected under license and miscellaneous amounted to nearly Rs. 3,28,000, an increase of about Rs. 26,000.

The nett increase in the year's collections was about Rs. 59,000.

In the Western Subdivision receipts fell short of the budget estimate by Rs. 11,000. Rs. 5,000 were remitted or written off, but at the end of the year Rs. 6,000 were still unaccounted for.

In Yawngiwe, after remissions, Rs. 34,383 remained uncollected at the end of the year, of which Rs. 4,600 were for *thathameda* and over Rs. 23,000 for land revenue. The bulk of this outstanding was on *ya* cultivation, which from the Yawngiwe showing did not have a bad year.

In the Central Subdivision actual expenditure exceeded actual receipts by Rs. 7,000.

In the North-Eastern Subdivision receipts exceeded the budget estimates by Rs. 28,000, thanks to careful work in administration of the land revenue. The closing balance was increased by Rs. 30,000. Out of the large closing balance available some provision should be made for a *Sawbwa* of Laihka when that office is again filled up. With the exception of some reactionary States the North-Eastern Subdivision is well administered from a financial point of view. Its reserves are in a more flourishing condition than in any other subdivision in spite of actually and relatively large sums spent on improving communications.

The South-Eastern Subdivision.—Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,000 or Rs. 8,000 more than last year and Rs. 11,000 more than the budget estimate figures.

Land revenue administration in this subdivision, except in Mōng Nai, is notably good and the return from land revenue more nearly approximates the gross produce than elsewhere. The Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* has promised me personally to see to the improvement of his land revenue administration, and I have every hope of a marked improvement before long with the help of the Assistant Superintendent.

Kengtang Subdivision.—Actual receipts were Rs. 1,79,000 and exceeded the estimates by Rs. 4,000, due however to a special levy made to pay for the armed force distributed over frontier posts.

The paddy tax was Rs. 5,000 less than was expected and revenue from opium cultivation was Rs. 4,000 less than last year. The nett loss from last year's figures was however only Rs. 4,000.

As regards expenditure the reserves were reduced by some Rs. 19,000 due to expenditure on the armed frontier forces, and the cost of the *Sawbwa's* sons in England and a temporary advance to a contractor which will be refunded.

The State is quite solvent, and it has started a land revenue assessment system, which however will take some years to bring into proper working order.

During the year I continued an enquiry into revenue resources initiated by my predecessor.

The actual incidence of revenue per head in the Southern Shan States is about Rs. 1.5, and of revenue collected, *thathameda* is responsible roughly for 60 per cent., land revenue is well under 20 per cent. and the balance is accounted for by revenue collected under license and miscellaneous revenue.

While revenue collections have increased (taking five-year averages) during the last ten years by 36 per cent. *thathameda* collections have only increased by 15 per cent.

In the Shan States as elsewhere, *thathameda*, which is an ideally good tax, tends to become a capitation-tax. The tax varies in incidence from State to State very widely—in Hsahung, where it is supposed to include a land tax, the incidence is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 12 per household; in a number of other States it is about Rs. 4 and in one State less than this. I consider that this tax has become inelastic; the incidence is uncertain and unfair; minor improvements of detail such as exercising a close check on exemptions and remissions may result in a slightly enhanced yield, but I have no confidence that any improvements in the administration of this tax will yield the increase of revenue which will certainly be required under the Federation.

On the other hand taxes on land, which have received attention during the last ten years, have increased in yield by nearly 100 per cent. and even so the yield per head of population is only just over four annas. The incidence of this tax can be regulated; in Chapter IV it has been shown that the Shan States has a valuable export of products of the land, which so far, apart from some half-hearted attempts at discrimination in fixing the rate of *thathameda*, have escaped taxation; I consider that it is from care and attention to the assessment of land revenue that any noteworthy increase of revenue in the Southern Shan States is to be expected in the near future.

As stated in Chapter IV a short Land Revenue Code based on the principle of the State claiming 40 of the gross produce has been adopted and is now being discussed with Chiefs; and efforts will be made to see that not only paddy but the other profitable forms of cultivation mentioned in Chapter IV pay a reasonable tax and a reasonable share of the taxation of the country.

An important part of the scheme is to introduce uniformity (not necessarily similar rates) of taxation for similar products in the various States.

In Yawngwe it is hoped that the *Sawbwa* will shortly arrange to hold a revenue survey and settlement of the Inlè valley, and it is hoped that gradually other States, where the importance and extent of the cultivation of the land justify the cost, will follow the example of Yawngwe.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

33. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Returns show an increase in the patients treated in the Government and State Hospitals. During the year under review, out-patients numbered 81,269 and in-patients 2,797, as compared with 70,400 and 2,769 in 1919-20. The largest attendance was at the Yawngwe State Hospital with 24,031 patients, or a daily average of 150.15. The increasing popularity of this institution is greatly due to the sympathetic attention paid to the patients by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Sheo Prasad. In order to cope with the work,

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an additional staff of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a compounder and two ward servants has been sanctioned.

Three Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission at Kēngtūng are working at the hospital, and very great thanks are due to them for all their devoted work there.

Proposals are under consideration for the removal of the Nammawngun Dispensary to Takaw, where there is a small number of Government servants.

The American Baptist Mission Hospital at Mōng Nai treated 4,486 out-door and 12 in-door patients incurring an expenditure of Rs. 4,767. In Taunggyi, the same Mission treated 4,480 patients at a cost of Rs. 4,502, while the Wesleyan Methodist Mission Dispensary at Aungban attended 1,539 out-door and 2 in-door patients at a cost of Rs. 2,482-8-3, towards which fees and sale of medicine realised Rs. 889-3-0.

Captain G. W. Vincent, Civil Surgeon, was in medical charge throughout the year. At Kēngtūng Dr. Menon handed over charge of the Civil Surgeoncy to Dr. S. A. R. Valles on the 17th October last.

A disease called "Makhkaolam" by the Shans, and much dreaded by them, is exciting interest and attention, but still awaits diagnosis. The medical returns from Kēngtūng show that venereal disease there has attained noteworthy proportions.

34. *Vaccination.*—Out of 10,156 primary vaccinations performed during the year, 9,899 were successful. State vaccinators performed 3,354, of which 3,324 were successful. Returns from Kēngtūng show that 6,532 were vaccinated and 5,089 were successful.

In the Myelat, there were 84 cases of small-pox with 5 deaths reported, as against 280 and 57 deaths last year.

The Superintendent of Vaccination has put forward proposals, under which a Census of vaccinated and unvaccinated children, under 15 years of age, throughout all the States of the western and southern areas of the Shan States be recorded. Under this scheme, the creation of a well vaccinated belt of territory along the western boundary of the Southern Shan States will be provided.

35. *Sale of Quinine.*—The Headquarters Treasury issued 1,669 packets 5-grain quinine and 905 packets 1-grain quinine for sale in the district.

36. *Sanitation.*—The Assistant Superintendent, Yawnghwe, notes that the Inthas still continue to dispose of their dead by staking down the corpses (wrapped in mats) under the floating islands of the lake.

Mr. Hilderbrand tried to stop this grisly practice more than 30 years ago.

The sun and the air are still the most notable sanitary instruments in the Southern Shan States; in towns generally there is little overcrowding and I have been pleased with the neatness and the layout of several of the capitals I have visited. I hoped there were signs that the Chiefs were beginning to take an interest and pride in such matters.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

37. The superior staff is as last year.

Eight inefficient public schools were closed during the year and the number is now 131. Private schools increased from 425 to 477. Pupils in public schools decreased from 4,374 to 3,813, and in private schools despite an increased number of schools from 5,124 to 4,528. Secondary schools number 16, Upper Primary 50 and Lower Primary 65 schools with a total number of 3,813 pupils.

The growth of public monastic schools in Yawnghwe was checked by the attitude of the *Sawbwa*, who is a rigorous Buddhist, and objects to results or maintenance grants in monastic schools as introducing the taint of commercialism.

The American Baptist Mission and Roman Catholic Mission continued to do fine work, though some of the hill-tract schools had to be shut down owing to the difficulty of feeding the scholars.

The reports of Assistant Superintendents are generally pessimistic, and education in the Shan States has to contend with apathy and indifference on the part of rulers and peasantry alike.

Teachers as a rule are miserably paid and are difficult to get.

Possibly the time has come to review the policy so far followed and discuss what changes are necessary.

From an administrative point of view the backward state of education is reflected in the backward state of rural administrations, and the difficulty of finding officials of even moderate literary attainments.

38. *Schools for the Sons of Shan Chiefs.*—There are 83 boys on the rolls, out of whom 62 passed the annual tests for promotion.

Mr. F. R. Lee the Principal has been much handicapped during the year by shortage and casualties in the teaching staff.

Health generally has been good; a distressing incident during the year was the sudden death of Hkun Kung of the North Hsenwi family after three days' illness.

The death was due to a severe intestinal rupture, the cause of which has not been traced.

A new gymnasium and additional buildings for the well being of the boys are urgently necessary, but so far funds have not been available.

The boys received athletic training in the ordinary English school games.

Mr. Lee is due to retire next year, and it is highly desirable that his successor be appointed, and remain at the school long enough with Mr. Lee to gain sufficient knowledge of its special conditions before Mr. Lee's departure.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

39. The income of the Taunggyi Town Fund was Rs. 30,761 or some Rs. 6,000 more than last year; of this Rs. 6,000, however, only a small amount was a genuine increase, and the real income was about the same as last year. The expenditure was Rs. 32,000 and the closing balance was less by some Rs. 1,600 than the opening balance.

The town is an expensive one to maintain, and with the prevailing enhanced prices and arrears of improvements and replacements which had to be postponed during the war the Town Committee have some difficulty in making ends meet.

Various proposals for new taxes and enhancements of taxation were submitted to me during the year; but I have remanded them for further consideration, with a recommendation to pass in review the whole financial situation. The existing scheme of taxation will have to be revised as a whole, and the matter is now being dealt with in conjunction with the Town Committee.

The income of Kalaw Town Fund, excluding a grant of Rs. 7,000 odd from Government for water-supply improvements, was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 21,000, about the same as last year.

Expenditure was about Rs. 28,000, or Rs. 9,000 more than last year, as the Government grant was paid over to the Public Works Department in a lump sum. The fund closed with a balance of nearly Rs. 5,000.

New houses are still going up, and they are already talking about an extension in the Myindaik direction. The finances of this hill station will be gone into at an early date. I was unavoidably prevented from doing so in April-May.

The townlet of Loilem just about pays its way; its receipts were increased during the year by windfalls, *i.e.* Rs. 1,000; War Loan Bond maturing, and a substantial increase in receipts from slaughter-houses. The town is well administered and has natural advantages, and earned commendation during the year from the Director of Public Health.

It is a remarkably pleasant spot, and if it were further west it would be a formidable rival to Kalaw.

40. Assistant Superintendents during the year all worked well and shouldered cheerfully the extra burden of the Census.

In the existing state of land communications they have to their credit an achievement of note, and they are now entitled to hand over this work to the technical department, and devote themselves to their ordinary duties, in which the omens encourage hope of equal success.

G. P. ANDREW,

*Superintendent and Political Officer,
Southern Shan States.*

TAUNGGYI, 28th July 1921.

APPENDIX II.

Enactments extended (wholly or partly) to the Southern Shan States or parts thereof during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 7).

| Year. | Short title. | Authority of extension. | Remarks. |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1920 | The Super-tax Act .. | Political Department Notification No. 25, dated the 30th August 1920. | Extended to all the Shan States. |
| 1898 | The Indian Post Offices Act .. | Political Department Notification No. 27, dated the 18th October 1920. | Extended to the Shan States. |

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Southern Shan States during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 10).

| Name of State, | Number of offences. | | Number of accused arrested. | | Number of accused sent for trial. | | Number of accused convicted. | | Number of accused acquitted or discharged. | | Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 6). | | Percentage of convicted or accused sent for trial. | | Remarks. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|----------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Government Civil Police, Taunggyi. | 168 | 108 | 87 | 44 | 68 | 44 | 62 | 42 | 8 | 2 | 93 | 96 | 95 | 95 | |
| Government Civil Police, Kalaw. | 108 | 78 | 44 | 20 | 42 | 20 | 41 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 98 | 75 | 98 | 75 | |
| Government Civil Police, Lollem. | ... | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 91 | ... | 100 | |
| Government Civil Police, Bampou. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Government Civil Police, Loi Mwe. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kalaw Railway Police | ... | 13 | 18 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | |
| Total, Government Police | 274 | 211 | 115 | 84 | 110 | 83 | 108 | 71 | 7 | 12 | 90 | 84 | 94 | 85 | |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hea Mong Hkam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyawku | 52 | 83 | 55 | 128 | 55 | 128 | 25 | 68 | 12 | 25 | 45 | 49 | 45 | 49 | |
| Kyong | 11 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 11 | ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | 97 | ... | ... | 97 | |
| Lol Ai | 5 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 80 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| Lolmaw | 37 | 28 | 97 | 18 | 97 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Maw | 6 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Mawnong | 11 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nawson | 9 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 82 | 75 | 82 | |
| Nawtok | 8 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 76 | 40 | 76 | |
| Pangara | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Pangara | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Pwila | 16 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 17 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 40 | 88 | 40 | |
| Ye Ngan | 11 | 21 | 6 | 48 | 8 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98 | 80 | 98 | 80 | |
| Loi Long | 14 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 04 | 60 | 04 | |
| Loi Long | 18 | 24 | 48 | 85 | 43 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 98 | 91 | 98 | |
| Total | 202 | 241 | 211 | 230 | 210 | 230 | 88 | 123 | 42 | 44 | 42 | 38 | 42 | 38 | |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe | 849 | 847 | 878 | 809 | 378 | 811 | 252 | 145 | 26 | 58 | 67 | 47 | 68 | 69 | |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopong | 21 | 15 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 50 | 64 | 50 | 64 | |
| Nam Hkok | 2 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Nawng Wawn | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wanyin | 11 | 22 | 210 | 12 | 203 | 11 | 209 | 11 | ... | ... | 100 | 85 | 100 | 100 | |
| Hsatng | 17 | 19 | 41 | 30 | 41 | 30 | 41 | 26 | ... | ... | 100 | 87 | 100 | 87 | |
| Mong Pal | 23 | 22 | 26 | 11 | 25 | 9 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 84 | 58 | 84 | 58 | |
| Sakoi | 8 | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Samka | 23 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | 100 | 80 | 100 | 80 | |
| Lawksawk | 10 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 2 | ... | 70 | 92 | 78 | 100 | |
| Total | 124 | 128 | 238 | 98 | 226 | 83 | 218 | 73 | 18 | 20 | 94 | 78 | 98 | 88 | |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Fawn | 6 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | 68 | 100 | 68 | 100 | |
| Mong Sit | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Lal Hka | 21 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 27 | 15 | 22 | ... | ... | 56 | 68 | 56 | 68 | |
| Mong Kung | 12 | 22 | 14 | 32 | 12 | 24 | 12 | 18 | ... | ... | 92 | 55 | 100 | 75 | |
| Mong Nawng | 26 | 24 | 39 | 35 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 8 | 9 | 74 | 86 | 78 | 91 | |
| Kehal Mansam | 25 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 82 | 61 | 82 | 61 | |
| Mong Hau | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | 50 | 100 | 50 | 100 | |
| Kenglon | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 1 | ... | 75 | 100 | 75 | 100 | |
| Total | 106 | 125 | 128 | 155 | 128 | 141 | 100 | 114 | 10 | 12 | 72 | 74 | 78 | 81 | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Nai | 24 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 79 | 78 | 87 | 73 | |
| Mawmal | 15 | 19 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 64 | 50 | 80 | 50 | |
| Mong Pan | 12 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | 92 | 47 | 92 | 67 | |
| Total | 52 | 74 | 71 | 105 | 62 | 102 | 54 | 71 | 8 | 20 | 76 | 68 | 86 | 70 | |
| KENGTONG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtong | 26 | 12 | 42 | 20 | 42 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 69 | 75 | 69 | 75 | |
| Total, States' Police | 859 | 837 | 1,178 | 1,002 | 1,152 | 877 | 241 | 240 | 188 | 145 | 71 | 84 | 73 | 62 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,128 | 1,148 | 1,292 | 1,082 | 1,262 | 960 | 244 | 211 | 195 | 157 | 72 | 86 | 75 | 64 | |

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Southern Shan States during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 10).

| Name of State. | AMOUNT STOLEN. | | AMOUNT RECOVERED. | | PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN. | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Civil Station, Taunggyi | 3,498 | 3,140 | 2,062 | 2,431 | 59 | 77 |
| Civil Station, Loilem ... | ..... | 627 | ..... | 226 | ... | 36 |
| Civil Station, Loi Mwe | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Civil Station, Bampøn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Civil Station, Kalaw ... | 1,483 | 1,187 | 681 | 133 | 46 | 11 |
| Railway Police, Kalaw | 112 | 289 | ..... | 32 | ... | 11 |
| Total, Government Police. | 5,093 | 5,243 | 2,743 | 2,822 | 54 | 54 |
| Western Subdivision— | | | | | | |
| Hsa Mōng Hkām ... | 2,973 | 5,646 | 1,224 | 1,864 | 41 | 33 |
| Kyawkku ... | 742 | 552 | 210 | 135 | 28 | 24 |
| Kyōng ... | 112 | 80 | 112 | 60 | 100 | 75 |
| Loi Ai ... | 2,163 | 2,457 | 1,145 | 363 | 53 | 15 |
| Loimaw ... | 445 | 467 | ..... | 158 | ... | 34 |
| Maw ... | 446 | 299 | 156 | 12 | 35 | 04 |
| Mawnāng ... | 887 | 309 | 452 | 150 | 51 | 49 |
| Mawsōn ... | 275 | 245 | 35 | 73 | 13 | 30 |
| Namtōk ... | ..... | 80 | ..... | 80 | ... | 100 |
| Pangmi ... | 434 | 601 | 238 | 14 | 55 | 02 |
| Pāngtara ... | 2,320 | 813 | 35 | 99 | 2 | 12 |
| Pwēla ... | 538 | 1,410 | 172 | 1,227 | 32 | 87 |
| Ye Ngan ... | 337 | 615 | 110 | 275 | 33 | 45 |
| Loi Lōng ... | 490 | 3,125 | 333 | 812 | 68 | 26 |
| Total ... | 12,162 | 16,609 | 4,222 | 5,322 | 35 | 32 |
| Yawnghwe Subdn.— | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe ... | 17,454 | 31,607 | 10,109 | 10,370 | 58 | 33 |
| Central Subdivision— | | | | | | |
| Hopōng ... | 1,678 | 2,725 | 709 | 171 | 42 | 06 |
| Nam Hkōk ... | ..... | 8,091 | ..... | 950 | ... | 45 |
| Nawng Wawn ... | 2,357 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 42 | ... |
| Wānyin ... | 356 | 2,707 | 155 | 211 | 43 | 08 |
| Hsatūng ... | 3,294 | 1,376 | 381 | 545 | 12 | 40 |
| Mōng Pāi ... | 2,001 | 1,540 | 745 | 112 | 37 | 14 |
| Sakōi ... | 343 | 801 | 83 | 152 | 24 | 18 |
| Samkā ... | 2,992 | 3,650 | 572 | 17 | 19 | ... |
| Lawksawk ... | 1,076 | 267 | 396 | 229 | 37 | 86 |
| Total ... | 14,997 | 15,157 | 4,041 | 2,487 | 29 | 16 |
| North-Eastern Sub-division— | | | | | | |
| Mōng Pawn ... | 2,902 | 08 | 1,425 | 98 | 49 | 100 |
| Mōng Sit ... | 834 | 665 | 102 | ..... | 12 | ... |
| Lai Hka ... | 3,869 | 4,778 | 579 | 3,703 | 15 | 78 |
| Mōng Kūng ... | 2,643 | 3,489 | 626 | 1,837 | 24 | 53 |
| Mōng Nawng ... | 1,590 | 1,130 | 1,170 | 826 | 74 | 73 |
| Kehsi Mānsām ... | 3,129 | 4,284 | 2,205 | 1,293 | 70 | 30 |
| Mōng Hsu ... | 1,013 | 950 | 493 | 903 | 49 | 95 |
| Kēnglūn ... | 394 | 15 | ..... | 15 | ... | 100 |
| Total ... | 16,374 | 15,409 | 6,600 | 8,675 | 40 | 56 |
| South-Eastern Sub-division— | | | | | | |
| Mōng Nai ... | 1,222 | 858 | 508 | 600 | 43 | 70 |
| Mawkmai ... | 1,327 | 640 | 438 | 250 | 33 | 39 |
| Mōng Pan ... | 511 | 1,542 | 322 | 194 | 63 | 13 |
| Total ... | 3,060 | 3,040 | 1,288 | 1,044 | 42 | 34 |
| Kēngtūng Subdivision— | | | | | | |
| Kēngtūng ... | 20,193 | 31,311 | 7,282 | 5,086 | 36 | 16 |
| Total, States' Police .. | 83,340 | 1,13,223 | 33,542 | 32,984 | 40 | 29 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 88,433 | 1,18,466 | 36,285 | 35,806 | 41 | 30 |

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases during the year ended the

| Description of offence. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO | | | | | | Total. |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | Total. | | | | | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | |
| | | | | | | | | Simple. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Rigorous. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| COURT OF SESSIONS JUDGE, SOUTHERN SHAN STATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Cattle thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other crimes | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, TAUNGOVI. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 18 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 12 | | 8 | | | | 2 | 10 |
| Other crimes | 8 | 82 | 85 | 54 | 83 | 112 | 63 | | 12 | | 8 | 46 | 1 | 68 |
| Total | 8 | 96 | 99 | 69 | 97 | 129 | 75 | | 21 | | 8 | 46 | 3 | 78 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | 1 | 88 | 89 | 19 | 88 | 88 | 64 | | 49 | | | | 15 | 84 |
| Other thefts | | 92 | 92 | 84 | 92 | 81 | 92 | | 12 | | 1 | | 6 | 91 |
| Other crimes | | 17 | 17 | 41 | 16 | 21 | 16 | | 8 | | | 8 | | 16 |
| Total | 3 | 78 | 81 | 97 | 77 | 144 | 102 | | 69 | | 1 | 9 | 20 | 101 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Cattle thefts | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | | | | 1 | 14 |
| Other thefts | | 14 | 14 | | 14 | 25 | 14 | | 7 | | | 5 | 1 | 14 |
| Other crimes | | 26 | 26 | | 24 | 49 | 15 | | 6 | | | 7 | 1 | 15 |
| Total | | 42 | 42 | | 40 | 76 | 30 | | 14 | | | 12 | 2 | 30 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Other crimes | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | | | 1 | | | | | 6 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | | 3 | | | | 2 | 6 |
| Other crimes | | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 8 | | | | | | 1 | 9 |
| Total | | 15 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 20 | 11 | | 3 | | | | 3 | 11 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 5 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other crimes | | 6 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | 4 | 6 |
| Total | | 10 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 6 | | 1 | | | | 4 | 12 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, KANGTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Other thefts | | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Other crimes | | 10 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 5 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 5 |
| Total | | 18 | 18 | 2 | 12 | 23 | 6 | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 6 |
| COURT OF HEADQUARTERS MAGISTRATE, LOI MWE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other crimes | | 5 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Total | | 11 | 11 | 24 | 7 | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | 3 |

DIX VII.
disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Southern Shan States
30th June 1921 (Paragraphs 12 to 15).

| 16 | 17 | 18 | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | 80 | Remarks. |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|----------|
| | | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | |
| Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | Under one month. | From 1 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | Awaiting trial. | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | One person pending. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | One person pending. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person committed. | |
| 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Two persons placed on security, one person transferred, five persons absconded and seven persons pending. | |
| 40 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | One person committed, two persons placed on security, one person transferred, five persons absconded and seven persons pending. | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Two persons committed. | |
| 20 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 23 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | Four persons pending. | |
| 9 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | One person placed on security. | |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | One person pending and one person escaped. | |
| 84 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | Two persons committed, five persons pending, one person placed on security and one person escaped. | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 27 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | Six persons pending. | |
| 88 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | Six persons pending. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Two persons pending. | |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Two persons pending. | |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | Two persons pending. | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | One person pending, two persons committed and one person transferred. | |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | One person pending, two persons committed and one person transferred. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person absconded. | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person absconded. | |

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases during the year ended the 30th June

| Description of offence. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------|-----------|--------|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during present year. | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | Total. |
| | | 9 | 10 | | | | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| COURT OF HEADQUARTERS MAGISTRATE, KALAW. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes ... | ... | 5 | 6 | ... | 5 | 23 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cattle thefts ... | ... | 11 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 |
| Other thefts ... | ... | 38 | 87 | 27 | 87 | 58 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 38 | ... | 87 |
| Other crimes ... | ... | 1 | 52 | 53 | 81 | 58 | 44 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 56 | ... | 44 |
| Total | 1 | 52 | 53 | 81 | 58 | 86 | 44 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 56 | ... | 44 |
| COURT OF HONORARY MAGISTRATE, TAUNGVI. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cattle thefts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other thefts ... | ... | 8 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 |
| Other crimes ... | ... | 8 | 11 | 98 | 11 | 90 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Total | 8 | 10 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 99 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Total, Government Courts | 18 | 262 | 265 | 298 | 840 ^(a) | 539 | 988 | 4 | 120 | ... | 6 | 122 | 88 | 285 |
| CHIEFS, WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes ... | ... | 3 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 8 |
| Cattle thefts ... | ... | 72 | 77 | 27 | 47 | 107 | 18 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Other thefts ... | ... | 97 | 99 | 37 | 63 | 106 | 56 | ... | 19 | ... | 1 | 11 | ... | 84 |
| Other crimes ... | ... | 8 | 69 | 72 | 57 | 128 | 64 | 1 | 5 | ... | 4 | 52 | ... | 88 |
| Total | 10 | 241 | 251 | 136 | 169 | 345 | 139 | 1 | 34 | ... | 7 | 68 | 24 | 184 |
| CHIEFS, YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cattle thefts ... | ... | 56 | 59 | 14 | 14 | 30 | 21 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 11 |
| Other thefts ... | ... | 80 | 81 | 68 | 51 | 97 | 50 | ... | 20 | ... | 3 | 22 | 4 | 48 |
| Other crimes ... | ... | 147 | 151 | 215 | 121 | 377 | 246 | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | 222 | 1 | 246 |
| Total | 9 | 250 | 259 | 296 | 192 | 518 | 313 | 4 | 37 | ... | 3 | 256 | 7 | 306 |
| CHIEFS, CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 9 |
| Cattle thefts ... | ... | 46 | 46 | 10 | 14 | 37 | 29 | ... | 22 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | 29 |
| Other thefts ... | ... | 58 | 58 | 16 | 13 | 36 | 18 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 17 |
| Other crimes ... | ... | 43 | 43 | 35 | 39 | 65 | 48 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 48 |
| Total | ... | 149 | 149 | 66 | 71 | 187 | 104 | ... | 60 | ... | 4 | 35 | 4 | 108 |
| CHIEFS, NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 8 |
| Cattle thefts ... | ... | 28 | 35 | 22 | 23 | 49 | 38 | ... | 18 | ... | 13 | 8 | ... | 38 |
| Other thefts ... | ... | 39 | 40 | 29 | 29 | 33 | 27 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 27 |
| Other crimes ... | ... | 78 | 78 | 54 | 77 | 140 | 130 | 1 | 19 | ... | 1 | 118 | 1 | 130 |
| Total | 9 | 184 | 187 | 104 | 128 | 224 | 198 | 1 | 47 | ... | 16 | 126 | 8 | 198 |
| CHIEFS, SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes ... | ... | 11 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Cattle thefts ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 42 | 24 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 21 |
| Other thefts ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 26 | 14 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 18 |
| Other crimes ... | ... | 51 | 51 | 39 | 49 | 66 | 51 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | 39 | ... | 50 |
| Total | 1 | 102 | 103 | 66 | 88 | 168 | 94 | 1 | 26 | ... | 4 | 49 | 8 | 88 |
| CHIEFS KANGTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes ... | ... | 14 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 33 | 18 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 17 |
| Cattle thefts ... | ... | 24 | 26 | 17 | 24 | 64 | 35 | ... | 11 | ... | 13 | 11 | ... | 35 |
| Other thefts ... | ... | 14 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 29 | 16 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 18 |
| Other crimes ... | ... | 88 | 39 | 54 | 39 | 60 | 31 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 25 | 1 | 30 |
| Total | 6 | 90 | 98 | 110 | 89 | 186 | 100 | ... | 31 | ... | 14 | 50 | 2 | 97 |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts | 29 | 1,026 | 1,055 | 787 | (b) 787 | 1,562 | 948 | 7 | 235 | ... | 48 | 528 | 58 | 928 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 42 | (c) 1,378 | 1,420 | 1,060 | (d) 1,077 | 2,101 | 1,936 | 11 | 355 | ... | 54 | 705 | 86 | 1,211 |

* Sixty-five persons pending, two hundred and eighteen persons transferred, fifteen persons absconded, one person escaped,
 † Eighty-seven persons pending, five persons committed, two hundred and twenty persons transferred, twenty-one persons absconded, twelve persons referred.

(a) Fourteen cases did not come before the
 (b) Two hundred and eighty-eight cases did not
 (c) One hundred and thirty-four cases received
 (d) Three hundred and two cases did not

DIX VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Southern Shan States
1921 (Paragraphs 12 to 15)—concluded.

| Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | A waiting trial. | Remarks. | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|------------------|---|--|
| | | | Under one month. | From 1 to 2 months. | From 2 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | | | | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Six persons referred. | |
| 20 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Five persons referred. One person referred. | |
| 80 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Twelve persons referred. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 201 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 39 | 41 | 3 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | Twenty-two persons pending, five persons committed, two persons transferred, six persons absconded, one person escaped, three persons placed on security and twelve persons referred. | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person transferred. | |
| 16 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Eighty-eight persons transferred. Two persons turned out, twenty-six persons transferred, four persons pending and one person escaped. | |
| 80 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person turned out, one person removed from service, twenty-four persons pending and ten persons transferred. | |
| 50 | ... | 2 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | One hundred and twenty-five persons transferred, three persons turned out, twenty-eight persons pending, one person escaped and one person removed from service. | |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | Two persons transferred and one person pending. | |
| 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Four persons transferred and two persons pending. | |
| 24 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Twenty-three persons transferred and one person placed on security. | |
| 80 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Forty-one persons transferred and ten persons pending. | |
| 122 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 8 | Thirteen persons pending, one person placed on security, and seventy persons transferred. | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Two persons pending and two persons transferred. |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Two persons pending, three persons transferred and one person turned out of State. |
| 16 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person transferred. |
| 28 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Four persons pending, six persons transferred and one person turned out of State. |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 23 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | Seven persons pending. Four persons transferred. |
| 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Three persons transferred. |
| 12 | ... | ... | 5 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 28 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | Seven persons pending and seven persons transferred. |
| 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | Seven persons transferred. Six persons pending, two persons transferred and three persons placed on security. |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Three persons pending and one person turned out of State. |
| 12 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | One person pending, one person turned out of State and one person transferred. |
| 26 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | Ten persons pending, ten persons transferred, three persons placed on security and two persons turned out of State. | |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | Six persons absconded and two persons pending. | |
| 19 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Eight persons absconded and one person pending. |
| 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person turned out of State. |
| 28 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person absconded and one person turned out of State. |
| 67 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | Fifteen persons absconded, three persons pending and two persons turned out of State. | |
| 210 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 54 | 67 | 73 | 28 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 20 | ... | |
| 211 | 3 | 4 | 26 | 21 | 28 | 64 | 96 | 114 | 81 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 41 | ... | † | |

four persons placed on security, eight persons turned out of State and one person removed from service.

two persons escaped, seven persons placed on security, eight persons turned out of State, one person removed from service and

Courts.
one before the Courts,
or transferred from other Courts and have been shown under these Courts,
come before the Courts.

APPEN

Statement showing the number of offences reported and during the year ended the

| Name of Court. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR. | | NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH. | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Remaining at the end of last year. | Brought to trial in 1920-21. | | | | |
| | | | | Arrested by Police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in presence of the Magistrate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Sessions Judge, Southern Shan States ... | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi ... | 72 | 96 | 8 | 65 | 8 | 58 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Sub-division. | 95 | 78 | 6 | 135 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawnghwe Sub-division. | ... | 42 | ... | 64 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Sub-division. | 2 | 6 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Sub-division. | 9 | 15 | ... | 11 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Sub-division. | 13 | 18 | ... | 14 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Sub-division. | 8 | 27 | ... | 7 | 2 | 16 | ... | ... |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Loi Mwe ... | 39 | 9 | 2 | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Kalaw ... | 39 | 58 | 1 | 83 | ... | 30 | ... | 1 |
| Honorary Magistrate, Taunggyi ... | 25 | 10 | 8 | 2 | ... | 18 | ... | ... |
| Total, Government Courts ... | 805 | 368 | 21 | 868 | 15 | 188 | ... | 8 |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Hla Mong Hkam ... | 53 | 83 | 6 | 83 | ... | 45 | ... | ... |
| Kyawku ... | 11 | 12 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Kyong ... | 5 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loi Ai ... | 37 | 26 | 1 | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Loimaw ... | 6 | 18 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maw ... | 11 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Mawng ... | 9 | 10 | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mawson ... | 8 | 11 | ... | 8 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Namtok ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pangui ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Pangara ... | 16 | 9 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pwala ... | 11 | 21 | ... | 44 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Ye Ngan ... | 14 | 17 | ... | 3 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Loi Long ... | 13 | 24 | 18 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 208 | 241 | 25 | 220 | 27 | 71 | 2 | ... |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe ... | 365 | 290 | 12 | 277 | 2 | 226 | 1 | ... |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Hopong ... | 21 | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nam Hkak ... | 3 | 11 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Nawng Wawn ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wanyin ... | 10 | 28 | ... | 18 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Hsahng ... | 16 | 25 | ... | 20 | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| Mong Pai ... | 27 | 28 | ... | 11 | 6 | 14 | ... | ... |
| Sakoi ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samsa ... | 21 | 18 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lawksawk ... | 9 | 8 | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 118 | 149 | ... | 93 | 8 | 36 | ... | ... |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Pawn ... | 10 | 6 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mong Sit ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lai Hka ... | 29 | 35 | 2 | 26 | ... | 54 | ... | ... |
| Mong Kung ... | 12 | 24 | ... | 24 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Mong Nawng ... | 26 | 25 | 1 | 22 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Khai Mansam ... | 22 | 41 | ... | 24 | 2 | 17 | ... | ... |
| Mong Hsu ... | 6 | 7 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kenglan ... | 3 | 9 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 122 | 154 | 4 | 125 | 17 | 78 | ... | ... |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Nat ... | 26 | 24 | ... | 45 | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| Mawmal ... | 25 | 24 | ... | 20 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| Mong Pan ... | 12 | 16 | 1 | 17 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 78 | 108 | 1 | 91 | ... | 60 | ... | ... |
| KKENTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtung ... | 118 | 90 | 9 | 21 | 78 | 75 | ... | 2 |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts ... | 996 | 1,026 | 51 | 827 | 122 | 546 | 2 | 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,800 | 1,378 | 72 | 1,190 | 147 | 684 | 3 | 5 |

APPENDICES.

DIX VIII.

dealt with by the various Courts in the Southern Shan States
30th June 1921 (Paragraph 12).

| Total. | | Persons disposed of. | | | | | Persons remaining at end of year. | Remarks. |
|------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Past year. | Present year. | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 101 | 189 | 31 | 19 | 75 | 1 | 6 | 7 | |
| 150 | 144 | 8 | 31 | 102 | 2 | 1 | 5 | Column 16 includes one person escaped, one person released under section 14 of Lunacy Act. |
| ... | 75 | 29 | 6 | 30 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| 8 | 8 | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | 20 | ... | 7 | 11 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 18 | 19 | ... | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 4 | 25 | 15 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 43 | 6 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | Column 16 includes one person absconded. |
| 55 | 56 | 8 | 22 | 44 | 19 | ... | ... | |
| 58 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 443 | 809 | 96 | 105 | 288 | 17 | 10 | 29 | Column 16 includes one person escaped and one person absconded. One person released under section 14 of Lunacy Act. |
| 60 | 134 | 17 | 14 | 63 | ... | 36 | 5 | |
| 6 | 11 | 2 | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | ... | |
| 6 | 5 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 27 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | |
| 5 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 1 | |
| 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 12 | 12 | ... | 2 | 10 | ... | 6 | ... | |
| 5 | 17 | 1 | ... | 15 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 15 | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 17 | 16 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | 46 | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | 41 | 2 | |
| 14 | 18 | ... | 6 | 5 | ... | 4 | 2 | |
| 44 | 63 | ... | 9 | 31 | ... | 2 | 18 | Column 16 includes one person escaped, two persons died. |
| 222 | 245 | 21 | 29 | 129 | ... | 122 | 26 | |
| 796 | 618 | ... | 122 | 312 | ... | 70 | 13 | |
| 22 | 14 | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | |
| 11 | 5 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 210 | 20 | ... | 2 | 16 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 41 | 44 | ... | 5 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22 | 21 | ... | 11 | 12 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| ... | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 10 | 5 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 37 | 127 | ... | 22 | 104 | ... | 6 | 4 | |
| 14 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 56 | 22 | ... | 1 | 72 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 25 | 22 | ... | 5 | 25 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 29 | 22 | ... | 5 | 22 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 20 | 25 | ... | 2 | 42 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 8 | 9 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 122 | 224 | ... | 12 | 122 | ... | 7 | 7 | Column 16 includes eight persons transferred. |
| 25 | 25 | ... | 9 | 20 | ... | 8 | 6 | Two persons confined, being insane. |
| 42 | 46 | ... | 15 | 26 | ... | 1 | 2 | |
| 14 | 21 | 8 | 9 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 141 | 122 | 8 | 22 | 94 | ... | 10 | 10 | Two persons confined, being insane. |
| 177 | 126 | 20 | 47 | 100 | ... | 16 | 8 | Column 16 includes 15 persons absconded, Two persons confined being insane. |
| 1,286 | 1,502 | 44 | 226 | 942 | ... | 237 | 65 | |
| 2,204 | 2,101 | 140 | 271 | 1,226 | ... | 247 | 27 | One person released under section 14 of Lunacy Act. Two persons confined, being insane. |

APPEN

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions during the year

| Tribunals. | Number of applications. | NUMBER OF | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--|
| | | APPLICATIONS REJECTED. | | SENTENCES | | | | | | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Confirmed. | | Modified. | | Reversed. | | |
| | | | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. { A | 56 | ... | ... | 48 | 41 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | |
| ... { R | 157 | ... | ... | 209 | 119 | 17 | 15 | 27 | 13 | |
| Total ... | 213 | ... | ... | 257 | 160 | 23 | 21 | 35 | 21 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision. | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawnghwe Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 216 | ... | ... | 259 | 161 | 24 | 22 | 37 | 22 | |
| Western Subdivision. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Chiefs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Yawnghwe Subdivision. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe Sawbwa's Court ... | 23 | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 7 | |
| Central Subdivision. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Chiefs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| North-Eastern Subdivision. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Nawng ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Keshi Mansam ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| South-Eastern Subdivision. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Chiefs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kengtung Subdivision. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtung Sawbwa ... | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 26 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts ... | 37 | ... | ... | 23 | 14 | 34 | 13 | 11 | 8 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 253 | ... | ... | 282 | 175 | 58 | 35 | 48 | 30 | |

NOTE.—A=Appeals.

DIX IX.

passed by the Criminal Courts in the Southern Shan States ended the 30th June 1921' (Paragraph 16).

| PERSONS AND CASES. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| PROCEEDINGS QUASHED. | | REFUSED. | | FURTHER ENQUIRY, ETC., ORDERED. | | PENDING. | | Remarks. |
| Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  | 19 |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | |
| 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | |

R = Revisions.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed

| Tribunals. | OPENING BALANCE. | | FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND. | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR. | | CLOSING BALANCE. | | Value. | Suits re landed property. | Suits for money trans-action. | |
|--|------------------|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi | 4 | 12 | 60 | 59 | 64 | 64 | 59 | 60 | 12 | 4 | Rs. 29,447 | 9 | 44 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision. | 1 | ... | 1 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 9 | ... | 3 | 20,414 | ... | 11 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawngwe Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 664 | ... | 2 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Loi Mwe | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | 273 | ... | 6 | |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Kalaw | 7 | 3 | 60 | 54 | 67 | 57 | 61 | 57 | 3 | ... | 8,011 | ... | 49 | |
| Headman, Taunggyi | 8 | 16 | 85 | 73 | 93 | 109 | 77 | 91 | 16 | 16 | 5,370 | ... | 93 | |
| Headman, Loi Mwe | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total, Government Courts | 20 | 31 | 219 | 220 | 239 | 251 | 208 | 228 | 31 | 23 | 87,339 | 2 | 304 | |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hea Mong Hkam | 4 | 8 | 27 | 49 | 31 | 59 | 29 | 49 | 3 | 3 | 5,778 | 1 | 40 | |
| Kyawku | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 508 | 1 | 1 | |
| Kyong | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 2,176 | ... | 4 | |
| Loi Ai | ... | 1 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 7 | ... | 2 | 856 | ... | 6 | |
| Loimaw | 1 | ... | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 864 | 1 | 2 | |
| Maw | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | |
| Mawngang | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 830 | ... | ... | |
| Mawson | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 843 | ... | 2 | |
| Namtok | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Pangmi | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Pangtara | 1 | 5 | 27 | 9 | 28 | 14 | 23 | 14 | 5 | ... | 1,553 | 1 | 5 | |
| Pwela | ... | ... | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | 929 | 2 | 4 | |
| Ye Ngan | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | ... | 1 | 8-0 | 5 | 2 | |
| Loi Long | 1 | ... | 7 | 23 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 22 | ... | 1 | 2,271 | 5 | 11 | |
| Total | 8 | 10 | 107 | 126 | 115 | 186 | 105 | 129 | 10 | 7 | 13,179 | 16 | 77 | |
| YAWNGWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yawngwe | 14 | 15 | 302 | 302 | 313 | 317 | 301 | 306 | 15 | 11 | 42,882 | 14 | 122 | |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopong | ... | 2 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 3 | ... | 1,206 | ... | 8 | |
| Nam Hkok | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... | 1 | |
| Nawng Wawn | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wauyin | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 694 | ... | 2 | |
| Hsahntung | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Mong Pal | ... | 2 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 2 | ... | 1,648 | ... | 10 | |
| Sakoi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Samka | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 2,413 | ... | 2 | |
| Lawkaw | ... | ... | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 7 | ... | 2 | 2,349 | ... | 9 | |
| Total | 1 | 4 | 36 | 32 | 37 | 36 | 33 | 32 | 4 | 8 | 10,607 | ... | 22 | |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Pawa | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 602 | ... | 1 | |
| Mong Sit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Lai Hka | 1 | ... | 10 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2,926 | ... | 11 | |
| Mong Kung | ... | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2,977 | ... | 13 | |
| Mong Nawng | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 2,266 | ... | ... | |
| Kehsi Mansam | ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | 1,101 | ... | 4 | |
| Mong Han | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 86 | ... | 1 | |
| Kenglin | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 40 | ... | 1 | |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 42 | 2 | 1 | 11,392 | ... | 26 | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Nai | ... | ... | 13 | 11 | 19 | 14 | 19 | 12 | ... | 2 | 2,953 | ... | 10 | |
| Mawkmal | 1 | ... | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | 3,608 | ... | 5 | |
| Mong Pan | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 420 | ... | 3 | |
| Total | 1 | ... | 27 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 | ... | 2 | 3,181 | ... | 18 | |
| KENG TUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtung | ... | 1 | 84 | 36 | 84 | 37 | 83 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 10,434 | ... | 27 | |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts | 29 | 31 | 547 | 567 | 572 | 598 | 540 | 573 | 22 | 25 | 99,275 | 30 | 312 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 45 | 62 | 768 | 787 | 811 | 849 | 748 | 801 | 63 | 48 | 1,57,104 | 22 | 526 | |

DIX X.

and disposed of during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 17).

| FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR. | | | | | | SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------|
| Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000. | Rs. suits. | Admitted and compromised. | Struck off the file. | Otherwise disposed of. | Value. | Average duration. | |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 6 | 10 | 87 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 19 | ... | 33 | Rs. 28,508 | Y. M. D. 0 2 8 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 7 | 15,687 | 0 0 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 281 | 0 1 0 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 978 | 0 0 16 | |
| 5 | 28 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 8,483 | 0 2 8 | |
| ... | 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 40 | ... | 38 | 4,510 | 0 0 29 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14 | 138 | 65 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 88 | 76 | 12 | 102 | 67,742 | ... | |
| 2 | 34 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 5 | 35 | 5,455 | 0 2 6 | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 808 | 0 2 8 | |
| 2 | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2,178 | 0 1 0 | |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 630 | 0 1 7 | |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 864 | 0 0 20 | |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 100 | 0 0 8 | |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 830 | 0 0 18 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 496 | 0 1 18 | |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3,287 | 0 2 15 | |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 929 | 0 0 14 | |
| 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 880 | 0 0 17 | |
| 7 | 16 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 15 | 2,256 | 0 0 22 | |
| 33 | 84 | 40 | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 16 | 16 | 91 | 16,806 | ... | |
| 166 | 195 | 98 | 9 | 6 | ... | 22 | 61 | 16 | 207 | 42,921 | 0 0 22 | |
| ... | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 2 | ... | 1,384 | 0 1 7 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2,800 | 0 1 12 | |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 333 | 0 2 0 | |
| ... | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 9 | 2,167 | 0 0 25 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2,418 | 0 2 5 | |
| ... | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 2,077 | 0 0 14 | |
| ... | 9 | 19 | 2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 1,764 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 602 | 0 0 14 | |
| ... | 3 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 3,875 | 0 0 24 | |
| ... | 13 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 14 | 3,277 | 0 0 22 | |
| 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2,806 | 0 0 14 | |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 278 | 0 2 21 | |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 80 | 0 0 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 125 | 0 2 18 | |
| 6 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 4 | ... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 24 | 11,068 | ... | |
| 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 359 | 0 0 19 | |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 3,896 | 0 1 29 | |
| 5 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 815 | 0 0 19 | |
| 11 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 19 | 4,270 | ... | |
| 9 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 19 | 1 | 16 | 10,253 | 0 1 26 | |
| 225 | 338 | 199 | 18 | 17 | ... | 80 | 122 | 86 | 270 | 95,902 | ... | |
| 239 | 471 | 284 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 74 | 198 | 48 | 481 | 1,53,844 | ... | |

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for

| Tribunal. | OPENING BALANCE. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER. | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi | 14 | 32 | 19,451 | 30 | 16 | 5,973 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision | 1 | .. | ..... | .. | 12 | 14,980 |
| Assistant Superintendent Yawngwe Sub-divisional. | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Subdivision. | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 2 | 261 |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Sub-division. | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Sub-division. | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Loi Mwe | .. | 3 | 227 | 3 | 2 | 95 |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Kalaw | 15 | 4 | 1,296 | 17 | 34 | 6,987 |
| Headman, Taunggyi | 19 | 36 | 2,641 | 40 | 21 | 1,078 |
| Headman, Loilem | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. | ..... |
| Total, Government Courts | 49 | 75 | 23,615 | 90 | 87 | 29,374 |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Hsa Mong Hkam | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 9 | 2,381 |
| Loi Ai | .. | 1 | 85 | 2 | 1 | 171 |
| Mawngang | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 1 | 569 |
| Pangmi | .. | 1 | ..... | .. | .. | ..... |
| Pangtara | .. | 1 | ..... | .. | 1 | 851 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 85 | 2 | 12 | 3,972 |
| YAWNGWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Yawngwe | 15 | 16 | 5,881 | 67 | 92 | 34,745 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Hopong | .. | 2 | 477 | 6 | 6 | 762 |
| Mong Fai | .. | .. | ..... | 1 | 2 | 244 |
| Total | .. | 2 | 477 | 7 | 8 | 1,006 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Mong Pawn | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 1 | 602 |
| Mong Kung | .. | 1 | 58 | 2 | 5 | 4,003 |
| Kehsi Mansam | .. | .. | ..... | .. | 1 | 2,187 |
| Total | .. | 1 | 58 | 2 | 7 | 7,692 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Mawmai | .. | .. | ..... | 1 | .. | ..... |
| KENGTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Kengtung | .. | .. | ..... | 1 | 6 | 537 |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts | 17 | 20 | 6,501 | 80 | 125 | 47,952 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 66 | 95 | 30,116 | 170 | 212 | 77,326 |

DIX XI.

execution of decrees for the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 17).

| TOTAL. | | | DISPOSED OF | | | CLOSING BALANCE. | | | NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF 30TH JUNE 1921. | | | Remarks. |
|------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Below six months. | Below twelve months. | Above twelve months. | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | | |
| 44 | 48 | 25,424 | 12 | 41 | 24,220 | 32 | 7 | 1,304 | 6 | ... | 1 | |
| 1 | 12 | 14,980 | 1 | 7 | 5,255 | .. | 5 | 9,725 | 5 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 2 | 261 | ... | 2 | 261 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3 | 5 | 322 | ... | 4 | 286 | 3 | 1 | 36 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 32 | 38 | 8,283 | 28 | 29 | 5,902 | 4 | 9 | 2,381 | 7 | 1 | 1 | |
| 59 | 57 | 3,719 | 23 | 42 | 2,930 | 30 | 15 | 789 | 6 | 7 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 139 | 162 | 52,989 | 64 | 125 | 38,754 | 75 | 37 | 14,235 | 24 | 9 | 4 | |
| ... | 9 | 2,381 | ... | 5 | 1,354 | ... | 4 | 1,027 | 3 | 1 | ... | |
| 2 | 2 | 256 | 1 | 1 | 85 | 1 | 1 | 171 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 569 | ... | 1 | 569 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | 851 | 1 | 1 | 851 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 13 | 4,057 | 3 | 8 | 2,859 | 1 | 5 | 1,198 | 3 | 2 | ... | |
| 82 | 108 | 40,626 | 66 | 92 | 34,805 | 16 | 16 | 5,821 | 13 | 3 | ... | |
| 6 | 8 | 1,239 | 4 | 8 | 1,239 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 2 | 244 | 1 | 2 | 244 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | 10 | 1,483 | 5 | 10 | 1,183 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 602 | ... | 1 | 602 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 6 | 4,961 | 1 | 4 | 3,251 | ... | 2 | 1,710 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 2,187 | ... | 1 | 2,187 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 8 | 7,750 | 1 | 6 | 6,040 | ... | 2 | 1,710 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 6 | 537 | 1 | 4 | 193 | 1 | 2 | 344 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 97 | 145 | 54,453 | 77 | 120 | 45,580 | 20 | 25 | 9,073 | 19 | 6 | ... | |
| 236 | 307 | 1,07,448 | 141 | 245 | 81,134 | 95 | 62 | 23,308 | 43 | 15 | 4 | |

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of Appeals in

| Tribunal. | OPENING BALANCE. | | FILED DURING | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF DURING | | CLOSING BALANCE. | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | 2 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | ... | 2 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi. | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision. | 3 | 1 | 31 | 21 | 34 | 22 | 33 | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawnghwe Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | ... | 31 | ... | 2 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision. | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtūng Subdivision. | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total, Government Courts | 3 | 3 | 54 | 77 | 57 | 80 | 54 | 75 | 3 | 5 |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hsa Mōng Hkam | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe | 1 | ... | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 24 | ... | 3 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mōng Pai | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Samka | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Lawksawk | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Chiefs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Chiefs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| KENG TŪNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtūng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, States' Courts | 1 | ... | 30 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 29 | ... | 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 4 | 3 | 84 | 109 | 88 | 112 | 85 | 104 | 3 | 8 |

NOTE.—A=Appeals.

DIX XII.

Civil Suits for the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 17).

| VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING | | HOW DISPOSED OF. | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE DURATION. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases remanded for retrial. | | Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. | | | |
| Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | Y. M. D. | Y. M. D. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12,095 | 7,497 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 0 1 0 | 0 1 16 |
| 12,095 | 7,497 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 114 | 146 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 0 26 | 0 1 25 |
| 10,864 | 4,022 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 0 6 2 | 0 2 6 |
| ... | 12,643 | ... | 14 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | 0 1 28 |
| 12,643 | 2,514 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 0 | 0 2 25 |
| 1,082 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8,005 | 986 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 0 21 | 0 0 21 |
| 2,514 | 97 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 13 | 0 1 1 |
| 37,144 | 27,305 | 30 | 29 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 12 | ... | ... |
| 50 | 79 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 3 | 0 3 9 |
| 1,513 | 1,308 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 1 11 | 0 2 17 |
| ... | 195 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 21 |
| 50 | 197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 1 | 0 0 25 |
| 1,757 | 80 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 11 | 0 0 14 |
| 1,807 | 472 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,370 | 1,859 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 40,514 | 29,764 | 43 | 42 | 15 | 24 | 19 | 17 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 14 | ... | ... |

R=Revision.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Southern Shan State during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 19).

| Stations. | Number of prisoners. | | | | | Daily average. | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of jail and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail. | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| | Number of prisons. | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | | Past year. | Present year. | | | | | |
| | | | | Past year. | Present year. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Lock-up, Taunggyi ... | 1 | 5 | 67 | 95 | 72 | 2 | 1 | 5 | Rs. 341 0 0 | P. 0 0 | M. D. 0 10 | |
| Lock-up, Loilem ... | 1 | ... | 33 | 33 | 33 | 1 | 1 | ... | 208 3 0 | 0 0 | 0 22 | |
| Lock-up, Bampôn ... | 1 | ... | 8 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 165 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 16 | |
| Lock-up, Loi Mwe ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 161 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 8 | |
| Lock-up, Kalaw ... | 1 | 10 | 185 | 211 | 195 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 1,184 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 17 | |
| Total, Government Lock-ups... | 5 | 17 | 299 | 362 | 316 | ... | ... | 13 | 2,059 3 0 | ... | ... | |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jail, Yawnghwe ... | 1 | 43 | 60 | 120 | 103 | 37 | 41 | 35 | 2,471 0 0 | 0 0 | 4 25 | Two deaths. |
| Lock-up, Yawnghwe ... | 5 | 7 | 382 | 352 | 389 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 689 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 23 | |
| Total ... | 6 | 50 | 442 | 472 | 492 | ... | ... | 45 | 3,160 0 0 | ... | ... | Two deaths. |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopông ... | 1 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 2 | ... | ... | 380 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 29 | |
| Nam Hkôk ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 57 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 17 | |
| Nawng Wawn ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wányin ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 164 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 6 | |
| Hsahtüing ... | 1 | 9 | 23 | 16 | 32 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 817 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 16 | |
| Mông Pai ... | 1 | 9 | 17 | 20 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 704 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 6 | |
| Sakô ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 56 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 3 | |
| Samká ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 10 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 117 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 24 | |
| Lawksawk ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 931 0 0 | 0 0 | 2 22 | One death. |
| Total ... | 7 | 27 | 75 | 88 | 102 | ... | ... | 36 | 3,226 0 0 | ... | ... | One death. |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mông Páwr ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 1 | ... | 277 14 0 | 0 0 | 0 2 | |
| Mông Sit ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 427 3 0 | 0 0 | ... | |
| Lai Hka ... | 1 | 5 | 54 | 54 | 59 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 1,303 10 0 | 0 0 | 0 19 | |
| Mông Kung ... | 1 | 4 | 39 | 39 | 43 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 1,640 15 9 | 0 0 | 0 29 | |
| Mông Nawng ... | 1 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 27 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1,066 6 0 | 0 0 | 0 5 | |
| Kehsi Mänsäm ... | 1 | 4 | 39 | 30 | 43 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 1,541 3 6 | 0 0 | 0 7 | |
| Mông Hsu ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 3 | 9 | ... | 3 | 3 | 651 12 0 | 0 0 | 0 7 | |
| Kenglän ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 410 8 0 | 0 0 | 0 8 | |
| Total ... | 8 | 27 | 167 | 158 | 194 | ... | ... | 58 | 7,319 8 3 | ... | ... | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mông Nai ... | 1 | 9 | 99 | 85 | 108 | 12 | 16 | 22 | 2,211 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 27 | Two deaths. |
| Mawmai ... | 1 | 13 | 23 | 30 | 36 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 666 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 12 | |
| Mông Pan ... | 1 | 1 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 265 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 22 | |
| Mông Tun (Mông Pan) ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kengkam ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 5 | 23 | 136 | 133 | 159 | ... | ... | 28 | 3,142 0 0 | ... | ... | Two deaths. |
| KENGÜNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jail, Kengüing ... | 1 | 23 | 58 | 61 | 81 | 23 | 23 | 33 | 4,524 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 29 | Four deaths. |
| Total, States' Jails & Lock-ups | 27 | 150 | 878 | 913 | 1,028 | ... | ... | 200 | 21,371 8 3 | ... | ... | Nine deaths. |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 32 | 167 | 1,177 | 1,275 | 1,344 | ... | ... | 213 | 23,430 11 3 | ... | ... | Nine deaths. |

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food grains during the year ended the 30th June 1921.

| Name of State. | Article. | During March (past year) 1920. | During March (present year) 1921. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Taunggyi Civil Station | Rice per 100 baskets. | 760 0 0 | 542 0 0 | Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Hsa Mông Hkâm | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| Kyawkku | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Kyông | Do. | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Loi Ai | Do. | 150 0 0 | 215 0 0 | |
| Loimaw | Do. | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Maw | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Mawnâng | Do. | 150 0 0 | 170 0 0 | |
| Mawsôn | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Namtôk | Do. | 150 0 0 | 170 0 0 | |
| Pângmi | Do. | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Pângtara | Do. | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Pwêla | Do. | 175 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Ye Ngan | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Loi Lông | Do. | 165 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Yawnghwe | White rice paddy per 100 baskets. | 150 0 0 | 214 0 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| | Red rice paddy per 100 baskets. | 170 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Hopông | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 275 0 0 | 175 0 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| Nam Hkôk | Do. | 131 4 0 | 187 0 0 | |
| Nawng Wawn | Do. | 200 0 0 | 300 0 0 | |
| Wányin | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Hsahông | Do. | 85 15 0 | 225 0 0 | |
| Mông Pai | Do. | 173 5 4 | 187 0 0 | |
| Sakôl | Do. | 160 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Samkâ | Do. | 170 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Lawksawk | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Mông Pawn | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 125 0 0 | 300 0 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| Mông Sit | Do. | 138 0 0 | 300 0 0 | |
| Lai Hka | Do. | 125 0 0 | 250 0 0 | |
| Mông Kung | Do. | 150 0 0 | 300 0 0 | |
| Mông Nawng | Do. | 175 0 0 | 300 0 0 | |
| Kehsi Mânsâm | Do. | 250 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Mông Hsu | Do. | 125 0 0 | 150 0 0 | |
| Kênglün | Do. | 150 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Mông Nai | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 96 4 0 | 934 6 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| Mawkmai | Do. | 96 4 0 | 128 0 0 | |
| Mông Pan | Do. | 60 15 0 | 150 0 0 | |
| KÊNGTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Kêngtông | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 81 0 0 | 90 0 0 | Per 9-gallon Government basket. |

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works by Government during the year ended the 30th June 1921
(Paragraph 28).

| Description of work. | GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | Total. |
|--|-------------------|--------|
| | Expended. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Improvements, repairs and maintenance of Thazi-Taunggyi-Takaw cart-road :— | | |
| (a) Thazi to Heho | 40,465 | |
| (b) Heho to Hopong | 41,402 | |
| (c) Hopong to Mōng Pawn | 29,880 | |
| (d) Mōng Pawn to Takaw | 36,061 | |
| 2. Maintenance of Takaw-Kēngtūng mule road | 18,626 | |
| 3. Maintenance of Kēngtūng-Loimwe cart-road | 2,932 | |
| 4. Maintenance of branch road to Boyithat | 5,394 | |
| 5. Maintenance of short cuts in Taunggyi, Kalaw-Loilem and Kēngtūng Subdivision. | 1,734 | |
| 6. Maintenance of roads in the Notified Area of Kalaw | 8,233 | |
| 7. Jungle-clearing round Kalaw Civil Station | 2,075 | |
| 8. Maintenance of roads in the Notified Area of Taunggyi | 3,667 | |
| 9. Maintenance of roads in the Notified Area of Loilem and Bampōn Civil Station. | 740 | |
| 10. Maintenance of roads in Loimwe Civil Station | 503 | |
| 11. Maintenance of approach road to Aungban Railway Station | 299 | |
| 12. Maintenance of road from Kalaw to Reservoir | 543 | |
| 13. Maintenance of bunds, conserve-ways and tank in Taunggyi Subdivision. | 448 | |
| 14. Kalaw water-supply | 7,245 | |
| 15. Taunggyi water-supply | 2,182 | |
| 16. Supply of furniture to the Residency at Taunggyi | 1,117 | |
| 17. Constructing a permanent bridge over Teng river at Tahsai on Hopong-Takaw road. | 6,270 | |
| 18. Replacing the timber bridge by steel truss girder 3 span of 50 feet at mile 38th Taunggyi-Takaw road. | 38,092 | |
| 19. Constructing an approach road from Thazi-Taunggyi road to Heho Railway Station. | 1,468 | |
| 20. Widening narrow portion of Takaw-Loimwe mule-road mile 3 and 4. | 1,659 | |
| 21. Survey of approach road to Thamakan Railway Station | 111 | |
| 22. Maintenance of bungalows en-route to Loikaw | 439 | |
| 23. Constructing a combined post and telegraph office at Kēngtūng... | 8,829 | |
| 24. Constructing a new Dispensary for the Civil Hospital at Taunggyi and converting the old Dispensary into female ward. | 3,695 | |
| 25. Constructing quarters for the Female Hospital Staff at Taunggyi | 3,203 | |
| 26. Constructing a Witness Shed for the Court of the Assistant Superintendent at Kalaw. | 647 | |
| 27. Constructing a motor garage for the Residency at Taunggyi | 697 | |
| 28. Survey of site for the proposed police-Station at Kalaw | 19 | |
| 29. Survey of site for the proposed Jail at Taunggyi | 16 | |
| 30. Stone metalling roads in Kalaw Civil Station and constructing two new roads to Club. | 35,440 | |
| 31. Constructing a 30 feet span reinforced concrete bridge on the approach road to Kalaw Railway Station. | 1,432 | |
| 32. Proposed diversion of Kalaw stream | 5,163 | |
| 33. Improvements, additions and annual and special repairs to buildings. | 30,614 | |
| 34. Tools and plant | 28,738 | |
| Total | 3,70,078 | |

Rs. 3,59,571 Government funds.

Rs. 10,507 Contribution works.

APPENDIX XIX.

Annual Expenditure from State Funds on Public Works during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 29).

| Name of State. | Roads. | Miscellaneous. | Semi-personal. | Total. | Amount of remission of tribute granted. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Hsa Mōng Hkām | 8,668 | 2,135 | ... | 10,743 | 2,750 |
| Kyawkku | 720 | 113 | ... | 833 | 500 |
| Kyōng | 1,350 | ... | ... | 1,350 | 300 |
| Lōi Ai | 2,036 | 177 | ... | 2,213 | 1,000 |
| Loimaw | 1,074 | 683 | ... | 1,757 | 650 |
| Maw | 1,106 | 34 | ... | 1,140 | 1,500 |
| Mawnāng | 1,837 | 79 | ... | 1,916 | 550 |
| Mawsōn | 685 | 15 | 500 | 1,200 | 500 |
| Namtōk | 150 | ... | ... | 150 | 150 |
| Pangmi | 713 | ... | 100 | 813 | 500 |
| Pāngtara | 9,712 | 3,757 | ... | 13,469 | 2,500 |
| Pwēla | 2,317 | 128 | ... | 2,445 | 1,250 |
| Ye Ngan | 2,410 | ... | ... | 2,410 | 1,375 |
| Lōi Lōng | 9,046 | ... | ... | 9,046 | 4,000 |
| Total | 41,764 | 7,121 | 600 | 49,485 | 17,525 |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe | 32,909 | 38,861 | 3,230 | 75,000 | 37,500 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Hopōng | 1,842 | 3,642 | 106 | 5,590 | 2,500 |
| Nam Hkōk | 2,704 | ... | ... | 2,704 | 1,250 |
| Nawng Wawn | 1,420 | ... | ... | 1,420 | 750 |
| Wānyin | 2,460 | 764 | 5,814 | 9,038 | 3,000 |
| Hsahtōng | 1,252 | 2,313 | 785 | 4,350 | 2,750 |
| Mōng Pai | 1,986 | 750 | ... | 2,736 | 1,020 |
| Sakōi | 175 | ... | ... | 175 | ... |
| Samkā | 2,594 | 845 | 1,682 | 5,121 | 3,000 |
| Lawksawk | 3,830 | ... | 5,000 | 8,830 | 5,500 |
| Total | 18,263 | 8,314 | 13,387 | 39,964 | 19,770 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Mōng Pawn | 2,000 | 80 | ... | 2,080 | 2,000 |
| Mōng Sit | 1,697 | 458 | ... | 2,155 | 1,250 |
| Lai Hka | 24,441 | 5,147 | 1,000 | 30,588 | 4,750 |
| Mōng Kūng | 17,074 | 926 | 1,000 | 19,000 | 7,250 |
| Mōng Nawng | 23,031 | 3,417 | ... | 26,448 | 5,250 |
| Kehsi Mānsām | 9,274 | 3,726 | ... | 13,000 | 2,500 |
| Mōng Hsu | 3,662 | 637 | 1,488 | 5,787 | 2,000 |
| Kēnglūn | 1,237 | 605 | ... | 1,842 | 600 |
| Total | 82,416 | 14,996 | 3,488 | 1,00,900 | 25,600 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Mōng Nai | 15,041 | 5,090 | 1,447 | 21,578 | 8,250 |
| Mawkmāi | 14,482 | 315 | 2,204 | 17,001 | 8,500 |
| Mōng Pan | 4,895 | 105 | ... | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| Total | 34,418 | 5,510 | 3,651 | 43,579 | 19,250 |
| KĒNGTŪNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Kēngtūng | 27,333 | 12,667 | ... | 40,000 | 10,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,37,103 | 87,469 | 24,356 | 3,48,928 | 1,29,642 |

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Southern Shan State during the year ended the 30th June 1921.

| Name of State. | COUNTRY SPIRIT. | | OPIUM. | | FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS. | |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Taunggyi Civil Station ... | 1 | 500 | ... | ... | 1 | 200 |
| Kalaw Civil Station ... | 1 | 600 | ... | ... | 2 | 250 |
| Hsa Mōng Hkām ... | 1 | 1,300 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Yawnghwe ... | (a) 170 | 17,521 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hopong ... | 1 | 600 | 1 | 250 | ... | ... |
| Nam Hkōk ... | 1 | 60 | 1 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Nawng Wawn ... | 1 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wanyin ... | 1 | 200 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Hsahtung ... | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Samka ... | 1 | 950 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lawksawk ... | 1 | 300 | 1 | 200 | ... | ... |
| Mōng Pawn ... | 1 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mōng Sit ... | 1 | 280 | 1 | 238 | ... | ... |
| Lai Hka ... | 1 | 4,090 | 1 | 1,540 | ... | ... |
| Mōng Kūng ... | 1 | 3,900 | 1 | 2,500 | ... | ... |
| Mōng Nawng ... | 1 | 2,700 | 1 | 1,200 | ... | ... |
| Kehsi Mānsām ... | 1 | 5,130 | 1 | 1,150 | ... | ... |
| Mōng Hsu ... | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 600 | ... | ... |
| Kēnglūn ... | 1 | 490 | 1 | 470 | ... | ... |
| Mōng Nai ... | 5 | 1,120 | 5 | 3,980 | ... | ... |
| Mawksmai ... | 1 | 240 | 1 | 2,000 | ... | ... |
| Mōng Pan ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1,228 | ... | ... |
| Kēngtūng ... | (b) 68 | 1,950 | (c) 7 | 1,300 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 262 | 44,239 | 29 | 16,916 | 3 | 450 |

| Name of State. | TARI. | | TOTAL. | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | |
| I | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Taunggyi Civil Station ... | ... | ... | 2 | 700 | |
| Kalaw Civil Station ... | ... | ... | 3 | 850 | |
| Hsa Mōng Hkām ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1,300 | |
| Yawnghwe ... | ... | ... | 170 | 17,521 | |
| Hopong ... | ... | ... | 2 | 850 | |
| Nam Hkōk ... | ... | ... | 2 | 120 | |
| Nawng Wawn ... | ... | ... | 1 | 100 | |
| Wanyin ... | ... | ... | 2 | 300 | |
| Hsahtung ... | ... | ... | 2 | 200 | |
| Samka ... | ... | ... | 1 | 950 | |
| Lawksawk ... | ... | ... | 2 | 560 | |
| Mōng Pawn ... | ... | ... | 1 | 48 | |
| Mōng Sit ... | ... | ... | 2 | 518 | |
| Lai Hka ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5,630 | |
| Mōng Kūng ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6,400 | |
| Mōng Nawng ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3,900 | |
| Kehsi Mānsām ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6,280 | |
| Mōng Hsu ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2,600 | |
| Kēnglūn ... | ... | ... | 2 | 960 | |
| Mōng Nai ... | ... | ... | 10 | 5,100 | |
| Mawksmai ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2,240 | |
| Mōng Pan ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1,228 | |
| Kēngtūng ... | ... | ... | 75 | 3,250 | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 294 | 61,605 | |

(a) 143 stills yielding Rs. 1,993 and 27 shops yielding Rs. 15,528.

(b) Persons distilling liquor.

(c) Persons cooking opium.

Gross Revenue of the Southern Shan States

| Name of State. | REVENUE RECEIPTS. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Opening balance. | Thathameda. | Land taxes. | Revenue collected under license. | Miscellaneous. |
| i | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Hsa Mông Hkâm ... | 4,107 | 18,288 | 5,574 | 8,530 | 1,278 |
| 2. Kyawkku ... | 75 | 3,243 | 729 | 94 | 195 |
| 3. Kyông ... | 41 | 2,245 | 1,673 | ... | 218 |
| 4. Loi Ai ... | 478 | 5,788 | 816 | 1,145 | 70 |
| 5. Loimaw ... | 804 | 5,302 | 1,296 | ... | 57 |
| 6. Maw ... | 8 | 9,884 | 56 | 750 | 30 |
| 7. Mawnāng ... | ... | 3,583 | 2,305 | 300 | 53 |
| 8. Mawsōn ... | 18 | 2,996 | 1,071 | 250 | 368 |
| 9. Namtōk ... | ... | 1,262 | ... | 160 | ... |
| 10. Pangmi ... | ... | 3,270 | 281 | 325 | 20 |
| 11. Pāngtara ... | 7,861 | 13,777 | 2,363 | 4,100 | 218 |
| 12. Pwēla ... | 521 | 7,590 | 2,481 | 1,380 | 93 |
| 13. Ye Ngan ... | 290 | 9,147 | ... | 1,300 | 68 |
| 14. Loi Lōng ... | 2,332 | 30,125 | ... | 800 | 988 |
| Total ... | 16,535 | 1,16,500 | 18,645 | 19,154 | 3,656 |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 15. Yawnghwe ... | 12,531 | 1,56,621 | 92,128 | 66,983 | 51,029 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 16. Hōpōng ... | 4,267 | 14,188 | 1,020 | 4,000 | 513 |
| 17. Nam Hkōk ... | 910 | 8,550 | 672 | 710 | 870 |
| 18. Nawng Wawn ... | 339 | 5,740 | 335 | 850 | 2 |
| 19. Wānyin ... | 5,470 | 17,199 | 1,960 | 2,180 | 1,420 |
| 20. Hsahntūng ... | 603 | 19,819 | 650 | 1,570 | 262 |
| 21. Mōng Pai ... | 568 | 12,504 | 1,900 | 750 | 790 |
| 22. Sakōi ... | 33 | 2,985 | 445 | 264 | ... |
| 23. Samkā ... | 1,200 | 16,345 | 3,050 | 5,350 | 260 |
| 24. Lawksawk ... | 1,388 | 27,838 | 13,221 | 2,135 | 692 |
| Total ... | 14,878 | 1,25,168 | 23,253 | 17,809 | 4,809 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 25. Mōng Pawn ... | 1,195 | 14,530 | 1,822 | 2,000 | 367 |
| 26. Mōng Sit ... | 3,443 | 8,127 | 2,103 | 3,388 | ... |
| 27. Lai Hka ... | 11,650 | 37,043 | 22,394 | 19,717 | 3,070 |
| 28. Mōng Kūng ... | 10,308 | 49,486 | 24,009 | 18,566 | 1,746 |
| 29. Mōng Nawng ... | 16,545 | 38,835 | 14,387 | 9,758 | 1,122 |
| 30. Kehsi Mānsām ... | 6,712 | 17,190 | 4,051 | 10,666 | 1,391 |
| 31. Mōng Hsu ... | 6,416 | 14,978 | 12,038 | 5,160 | 269 |
| 32. Kēnglūn ... | 198 | 4,725 | 2,007 | 1,050 | 298 |
| Total ... | 56,467 | 1,84,914 | 82,811 | 70,305 | 8,263 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 33. Mōng Nai ... | 5,376 | 54,420 | 11,346 | 17,780 | 9,998 |
| 34. Mawkmāi ... | 4,637 | 36,540 | 18,479 | 18,450 | 5,992 |
| 35. Mōng Pan ... | 287 | 17,767 | 3,333 | 3,101 | 509 |
| Total ... | 10,300 | 1,08,727 | 33,158 | 39,331 | 16,499 |
| KĒNGTŪNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 36. Kēngtūng ... | 27,041 | 1,36,299 | 13,131 | 10,167 | 19,786 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,37,752 | 8,28,229 | 2,63,126 | 2,23,729 | 1,04,042 |

DIX XXII.

for the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 32).

| DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Total. | Government tribute. | Public works. | General Administration. | Allowance of Chiefs. | Closing balance. | Total. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 37,777 | 5,500 | 10,743 | 13,140 | 7,200 | 1,194 | 37,777 |
| 4,336 | 1,000 | 833 | 936 | 1,420 | 147 | 4,336 |
| 4,177 | 600 | 1,350 | 959 | 1,100 | 168 | 4,177 |
| 8,297 | 2,000 | 2,213 | 3,182 | 796 | 106 | 8,297 |
| 7,459 | 1,300 | 1,757 | 2,620 | 696 | 1,086 | 7,459 |
| 10,728 | 3,000 | 1,140 | 2,845 | 2,820 | 923 | 10,728 |
| 6,241 | 1,100 | 1,916 | 1,403 | 1,500 | 262 | 6,241 |
| 4,703 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,258 | 1,100 | 145 | 4,703 |
| 1,422 | 300 | 150 | 602 | 360 | 10 | 1,422 |
| 3,896 | 1,000 | 813 | 883 | 1,200 | ... | 3,896 |
| 28,319 | 5,000 | 13,469 | 5,455 | 3,000 | 1,395 | 28,319 |
| 12,065 | 2,500 | 2,445 | 3,453 | 3,100 | 567 | 12,065 |
| 10,805 | 2,750 | 2,410 | 3,105 | 2,400 | 140 | 10,805 |
| 34,245 | 8,000 | 9,046 | 11,291 | 5,600 | 308 | 34,245 |
| 1,74,470 | 35,050 | 49,485 | 51,192 | 32,292 | 6,451 | 1,74,470 |
| 3,79,292 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 1,42,356 | 75,000 | 11,936 | 3,79,292 |
| 23,988 | 5,000 | 5,590 | 6,775 | 3,500 | 3,123 | 23,988 |
| 11,712 | 2,500 | 2,704 | 4,250 | 1,200 | 1,028 | 11,712 |
| 7,266 | 1,500 | 1,420 | 3,057 | 1,200 | 89 | 7,266 |
| 28,229 | 6,000 | 9,038 | 7,515 | 4,000 | 1,676 | 28,229 |
| 22,904 | 5,500 | 4,350 | 8,486 | 4,500 | 68 | 22,904 |
| 16,512 | 3,000 | 2,736 | 7,343 | 3,300 | 133 | 16,512 |
| 3,727 | 750 | 175 | 2,023 | 779 | ... | 3,727 |
| 26,305 | 6,000 | 5,121 | 9,059 | 5,000 | 1,125 | 26,305 |
| 45,274 | 11,000 | 8,830 | 15,436 | 9,600 | 408 | 45,274 |
| 1,85,917 | 41,250 | 39,964 | 63,974 | 33,079 | 7,650 | 1,85,917 |
| 19,914 | 4,000 | 2,080 | 6,341 | 6,000 | 1,493 | 19,914 |
| 17,061 | 2,500 | 2,155 | 4,579 | 3,600 | 4,227 | 17,061 |
| 93,874 | 9,500 | 30,588 | 25,707 | 1,992 | 26,087 | 93,874 |
| 1,04,115 | 14,500 | 19,000 | 22,324 | 27,960 | 20,331 | 1,04,115 |
| 80,647 | 10,500 | 26,448 | 14,933 | 12,300 | 16,466 | 80,647 |
| 40,010 | 5,000 | 13,000 | 10,114 | 7,304 | 4,592 | 40,010 |
| 38,861 | 4,000 | 5,787 | 10,206 | 5,840 | 13,028 | 38,861 |
| 8,278 | 1,200 | 1,812 | 2,511 | 2,080 | 645 | 8,278 |
| 4,02,760 | 51,200 | 1,00,900 | 96,715 | 67,076 | 86,869 | 4,02,760 |
| 98,920 | 16,500 | 21,578 | 41,310 | 14,300 | 5,232 | 98,920 |
| 84,098 | 17,000 | 17,001 | 32,233 | 14,300 | 3,564 | 84,098 |
| 24,997 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 11,721 | 2,750 | 526 | 24,997 |
| 2,08,015 | 38,500 | 43,579 | 85,264 | 31,350 | 9,322 | 2,08,015 |
| 2,06,424 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 1,10,301 | 28,163 | 7,960 | 2,06,424 |
| 15,56,878 | 2,61,000 | 3,48,928 | 5,49,802 | 2,66,960 | 1,30,188 | 15,56,878 |

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Southern Shan States during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 33).

| Name of Dispensary. | NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED. | | RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS. | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. | |
|--|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Out-door. | In-door. | Discharged. | Absented or relieved. | Died. | Remaining under treatment. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | | |
| <i>Under Civil Surgeon, Taunggyi.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Taunggyi | Civil Hospital ... | 13,074 | 503 | 467 | 2 | 23 | 11 | 20,191 | In-door 14 Out-door 28 |
| | Military Police Hospital ... | 1,861 | 307 | 297 | ... | 4 | 6 | 5,280 | In-door 9 Out-door 6 |
| Kalaw | Civil Hospital ... | 8,868 | 356 | 284 | 32 | 33 | 7 | 5,330 | In-door 8 Out-door 49 |
| | Military Police Hospital ... | 124 | 24 | 23 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | In-door 1 Out-door 1 |
| Loilem | Civil Hospital ... | 3,956 | 100 | 74 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 1,602 | In-door 2 Out-door 24 |
| | Military Police Hospital ... | 612 | 45 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | In-door 1 Out-door 4 |
| Bampōp. | Civil Hospital ... | 1,532 | 26 | 21 | 3 | 2 | ... | 3,439 | In-door 1 Out-door 8 |
| | Military Police Hospital ... | 67 | 19 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Out-door 2 |
| Civil Dispensary, Yawnghwe ... | 24,031 | 364 | 258 | 73 | 17 | 16 | 8,771 | In-door 15 Out-door 150 | |
| Itinerant Civil Dispensary, Myelat | 9,763 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,628 | Out-door 88 | |
| Total ... | 63,888 | 1,744 | 1,488 | 128 | 85 | 43 | 47,241 | ... | |
| <i>Under Civil Surgeon, Loi Mwe.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Loi Mwe | Civil Hospital ... | 1,839 | 61 | 58 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2,369 | In-door 2 Out-door 8 |
| | Military Police Hospital ... | 1,784 | 302 | 290 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3,957 | In-door 8 Out-door 7 |
| Civil Hospital, Kengtung ... | 12,620 | 690 | 598 | 9 | 66 | 17 | 8,244 | In-door 22 Out-door 72 | |
| Civil Dispensary, Nammaw-ngūn ... | 1,138 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,478 | Out-door 7 | |
| Total ... | 17,381 | 1,053 | 946 | 14 | 70 | 23 | 17,048 | ... | |
| Total, Government Hospitals ... | 81,269 | 2,797 | 2,434 | 142 | 155 | 66 | 64,289 | ... | |
| <i>Under District Railway Medical Officer, Mandalay.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalaw Railway Hospital ... | 11,956 | 83 | 81 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | In-door 1 Out-door 22 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 93,225 | 2,880 | 2,515 | 142 | 157 | 66 | 64,289 | ... | |

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF KARENNI FOR THE
YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Particulars concerning the five Karenni States are given below:—

| Serial No. (2) | Name of State. (1) | Name of Chief. (3) | Rank. (4) | Title. (5) | Age. (6) | Race. (7) | Heir recognised by Government. (8) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Kantarawadi ... | Hkun Li ... | <i>Sawbwa</i> .. | ... | 30 | Red Karen. | |
| 2 | Bawlakè ... | Hkun Ngè ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 27 | Do. | |
| 3 | Kyèbogyi ... | Hkun Saw ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 64 | Do. | |
| 4 | Naungpalè ... | Vacant... | | | | | |
| 5 | Nammèkôn ... | Hkun Nyun ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 33 | Red Karen. | |

| Serial No. (2) | Name of State. (1) | Approximate area in square miles. (3) | Population. (4) | Gross revenue (average for five years). (5) | <i>Nasir.</i> (6) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | Kantarawadi- ... | 3,000 | 36,630 | Rs. 1,53,022 | Rs. 5,000 |
| 2 | Bawlakè ... | 500 | 10,754 | 52,358 | 100 |
| 3 | Kyèbogyi ... | 700 | 14,105 | 16,244 | 100 |
| 4 | Naungpalè ... | 30 | 966 | 712 | 50 |
| 5 | Nammèkôn ... | 50 | 1,405 | 1,741 | 100 |

2. *Domestic Events.*—Hkun Bya, son and recognised heir of the Kyèbogyi *Myosa*, died in September and Hpa Rè, father-in-law of the *Myosa*, died in May.

Hkun Nu "*ex-yonbaing*" or *Amat* of the Bawlakè State died in April and Hkun Li, Hpasauing and Mawchi *Myoðk*, died at Loikaw in February, while under medical treatment.

A son was born to the Kantarawadi *Sawbwa* by a lesser wife.

3. Mr. N. St. V. Nepean was Assistant Political Officer up to the 28th April, when he was relieved by Mr. B. A. Zaiman, I.C.S.

4. *Internal Affairs.*—Saw Nyun, recognised heir, was installed as *Myosa* of Nammèkôn on the 1st September. Saw Shwe Hon, half-brother of the *Sawbwa* of Kantarawadi, was appointed as Judicial *Amat*, Loikaw. Htu Rè, brother of the Bawlakè *Myosa*, was appointed *Myoðk* of Hpasauing and Mawchi, in place of Hkun Li, deceased.

The final order of the Government of India for the administration of the State of Naungpalè has been received. The Karen part of the State under Bya Du as *Heng* continued to be administered by Bawlakè, and the Shans, with Hkun Hkam Leng as their *Heng*, remained under Kantarawadi. On the death of Bya Du and Hkun Hkam Leng the whole State of Naungpalè will be absorbed in the State of Kantarawadi.

The Census and its results are discussed in paragraph 26.

The Chiefs of the Karenni States declined to join in the Shan States Federation Scheme, and their joint letter containing various reasons for their refusal, and a counterblast in the shape of a somewhat prolix petition of rights

was submitted to the Government of Burma. The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that their position should remain as far as possible, as laid down in their *sanads*, and has continued for a period of 10 years the financial assistance which the Karenni States have been receiving from the Local Government under the heads "Medical" and "Education," calculated on the basis of the last three years' average. At the end of 10 years these contributions will cease unless a special case is made out for their continuance.

The American Baptist Mission continued to do good work in the Brè tracts. The relations between the Roman Catholic Missionaries and the local officials have been smooth, and no complaints have been received from either side.

In February a disturbance occurred at Mawchi in connection with the closing down of the Tin and Wolfram Mines there, owing to the slump in the prices of tin and wolfram. The London office cancelled the letter of credit without having previously informed the manager, who was thus in the position of having a considerable labour force on his hands, due some six weeks' wages, and with no prospect of paying them off for an uncertain period. A disorderly mob of Gurkha coolies of the mine headed by some ring-leaders collected round the manager's office on the 21st February, beat the office walls with sticks, and used opprobrious and derisive and minatory language to intermediaries sent out by the manager. They seemed to have held the superior staff prisoners until nearly sunset. During the night a cooly barrack and the mine office were burnt down by a drunken Gurkha. The cause of the disturbance was due to misunderstandings on the part of the coolies over their wages, and over the question of who was to pay for their rations while they were kept waiting for their wages. Fortunately, however, a remittance of Rs. 42,000 from Papun arrived immediately afterwards, and they were paid off and left the place. Military Police assistance from Toungoo, Loikaw and Taunggyi was requisitioned, but was sent back before arrival at Mawchi, as the disturbance had already ceased. The sudden death of the forwarding agent at Toungoo and a series of misunderstandings were the cause of the confusion that occurred.

Fires occurred at Hoya in Kyèbogyi State and at Shadaw, Ywathit and Loika in Kantarawadi State. At Hoya 31 houses were consumed and the damage amounted to over Rs. 250. The fire at Shadaw was caused by a mad man who, after killing 3 people and wounding 4 others, set fire to his sister's house. The conflagration spread and destroyed 44 houses and the damage was estimated at Rs. 5,296. The *Sawbwa* contributed Rs. 200 and the public subscribed Rs. 620 for the relief of the sufferers. The fires at Ywathit and Loikaw were put out without difficulty by the prompt action of the Police; no damage resulted. The death of a man and a child in a jungle fire in the Padaung Tracts of Bawlakè State was also reported.

There were no epidemics and the health of the people has been good.

Both Mr. H. A. Thornton and the writer of this report paid short visits to Loikaw during the year.

5. *Frontier Affairs.*—There were no meetings with the Siamese officials, but relations continued friendly.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND (DECENNIAL).

6. Owing to the progressive deterioration in the main water-supply and wasteful and extravagant use of such water as is available, the various irrigation projects in Karenni have continued to prove disappointing. Mr. H. A. Thornton inspected the canals in August in company with the Assistant Political Officer. Rules have since been drawn up for the proper working of the canals by the Kantarawadi *Sawbwa* and the *Myosa* of Bawlakè in consultation with the headmen of villages concerned. These rules are being given a trial for one year and by next December necessary changes or amendments to these rules will be made in accordance with the practical experience gained therefrom.

The total irrigated area is 2,072 acres, of which only 634 were worked last season; Rs. 1,116 was expended in maintenance but no revenue was received in return. A sum of Rs. 310 was spent on repairs to the Takaw Maw canal. It is thought that improvements in the existing inefficient system may be brought about by setting up a joint controlling authority over the main stream; but individuals and villages are particularistic to a degree, and refuse to repair irrigation channels or keep them in repair.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

7. *Legislation (Decennial).*—Nil.

8. *Government Police.*—The Military Police at Loikaw continued to remain below the sanctioned strength under the charge of an Indian Officer throughout the year; 6 Non-Commissioned Officers, and 24 sepoy were despatched to Mawchi in connection with the disturbance referred to in paragraph 4, but they were sent back from Bawlakè as the matter was settled before they reached there. As in the previous year a Sub-Inspector of Police and a constable of the Civil Police remained with the Assistant Political Officer.

9. *State Police.*—Kantarawadi State maintained a police-force of 54 men at a cost of Rs. 12,670. The Bawlakè police-force was reduced to 28 and cost Rs. 7,128. Kyèbogyi State maintained a police-force of 12 men at a cost of Rs. 2,026. The State of Nammèkôn also maintained 2 unpaid policemen. Two warders at Loikaw were punished for allowing a prisoner to escape. The Police arrangements at Mawchi are still unsatisfactory and complaints have been received against the head constable.

Appendices
V and VI.

In 178 cases reported the State Police arrested 134, of whom 87 were tried and 47 convicted. Cattle thefts rose to 167, of which 86 were recovered and the percentage of recoveries was higher than last year. The total value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 17,285 against Rs. 15,270 last year and the percentage of the recoveries was 37 against 49 last year. A madman ran amok in Bawlakè State and attacked 2 Chinamen. His dead body was afterwards found in the river.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The Assistant Political Officer dealt with 19 cases and 28 persons received on transfer from the State Courts. He had also three original cases of which one is still pending.

Appendices
VII, VIII
and IX.

The total number of true cases reported to the State Courts was 188 as against 152 last year. One case of violent crime is still pending in the Court of the Chief of Nammèkôn at the close of the year, in which a man mistook his own brother for a thief in the dark and shot him. Cattle thefts showed an increase of 9 over last year, amounting to 73 cases of which only 9 were brought to Courts. Of 19 persons apprehended, 9 were dealt with by the State Courts and 9 were transferred to the Assistant Political Officer who convicted 5 and acquitted 4. One case with one accused is still pending trial in the Court of the Chiefs. Of 47 thefts of property reported, only 21 were brought to Court, of which 4 cases with 5 accused were dealt with by the Assistant Political Officer. Four persons were deported by the Assistant Political Officer under the Frontier Crossing Regulations.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The number of Courts remained the same as last year. Fifty-eight new cases were filed during the year and 8 remained pending from last year. With the exception of 11 cases now pending at the close of the year, all were disposed of. There again no suits for landed property; 29 cases were disposed of *ex-parte* and 10 were compromised. The money value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 36,880. Six applications for execution were received by the Court of the Kantarawadi *Sawbwa*.

Appendices
X and XI.

12. *Extradition.*—No applications for extradition were made or received during the year.

13. *Prisons (Decennial).*—There was one escape from the Kantarawadi lock-up. An under-trial prisoner also died there. The lock-up is regularly inspected by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

14. *Passports.*—Twelve passports were issued by the Assistant Political Officer to persons who wished to travel to Siam, of which 6 were Indians.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

15. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall at Loikaw was 46.26 inches as against 33.69 last year; as elsewhere the distribution was unfavourable. Conditions in Karenni became somewhat serious, owing to the late breaking of the monsoon and stoppage of rice export by the neighbouring States and Siam into Karenni; 2,825 bags of rice had to be imported from Rangoon, apart from those imported by the Mawchi Mines Company from Moulmein.

Less than half the estimated crop of paddy was obtained in Kantarawadi; *taungyas* in Kyèbogyi did fairly but only yielded sufficient for local consumption. Maize, sessamum and cotton did well in both places. Coffee is grown in the Padaung tracts.

16. *Wages and Labour.*—The closing of the Mawchi Mines has set free a lot of labour and the supply is now greater than the demand. The general depression in trade, particularly in timber, has tended to lower the demand for labour and wages, which are on the downward trend.

17. *Forests.*—The Kantarawadi State sold 7,027 logs against 14,201 last year and 11,083 logs remained unsold. Messrs. Foucar's report has not been received, but they paid Rs. 8,237 for revenue. The Forest Department at Kado salvaged 14 logs which realised Rs. 319. The total revenue on teak timber amounted to Rs. 52,266 against Rs. 54,339 last year; 33 persons were tried for Forest offences, and fines realised amount to Rs. 486, including sale-proceeds of confiscated timber. Minor forest produce realised Rs. 5,968. Cost of administration, including teak *taungya* plantation amounted to Rs. 7,378.

In Kyèbogyi 3,300 logs were sold and realised Rs. 7,925 against 3,424 and Rs. 13,911 last year; 4,845 logs remain unsold, of which 1,195 are free of revenue; five logs were salvaged at Kado and realised Rs. 82. One person was tried for a Forest offence and fined Rs. 87. Minor forest produce realised Rs. 1,284. The cost of administration was Rs. 1,113.

In Bawlakè 1,616 logs were sold and realised Rs. 6,868; 3,150 logs remain unsold. Minor forest produce realised Rs. 1,112. The cost of administration was Rs. 1,272.

18. *Mines and Minerals.*—As noted in paragraph 4 the Mawchi Mines Company ceased operation in February on receipt of cabled instruction from the Board in England. The total production for the year up to the time of stoppage amounted to 712 tons of concentrates, the maximum monthly production being 130 tons in January.

Major F. M. Ball who acted as Manager has left for England and Mr. A. V. Harrison remains in charge. Steps have been taken to protect the workings and keep the adits open so that work can be immediately resumed when market conditions improve.

The demand for the green stones procurable at Namun from Siam fell off and the mines are now abandoned. The "green stones" turn out to be very inferior emeralds.

No prospecting licenses were issued during the year.

19. *Trade.*—Export from Karenni to Burma declined; 36,390 viss of lac, 101,300 viss of cutch and 4,117 viss of hides were exported during the year and the prices dropped to Rs. 170, Rs. 75 and Rs. 110 respectively.

Sale of piece-goods at Loikaw amounted to Rs. 2,50,000, of which one shop alone accounted for Rs. 1,50,000. The market is said to be declining due to depression in the timber trade.

Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five bags of rice were imported from Rangoon at a cost of Rs. 45,385 to the State of Kantarawadi to meet the shortage due to the failure of local crop. At the time of writing there is still some rice unsold in the hands of the State agents, the existence of which, however, is stated to be having a good effect in steadying current prices; 666 Ngwedaung bags were exported to Burma and 111 to Singapore. Mr. Nepean took a number of bags to England with a view to making them known to London importers.

20. *Public Works*.—Rs. 31,683 were spent on public works, Rs. 29,183 from State revenue and Rs. 2,500 from the Kantarawadi tribute remission. Appendix
XIX.

The principal items were in Kantarawadi Rs. 9,420 on the Loikaw-Tisaka road and Rs. 323 on the Loikaw-Sawlon road, Rs. 651 on repairs to buildings and Rs. 1,426 on irrigation.

Bawlakè spent Rs. 9,975 on the Namlot road and Rs. 454 on repairs to buildings.

Kyèbogyi spent Rs. 936 on roads and bridges and Rs. 1,223 on buildings, while Nammèkôn spent Rs. 600 on a rest-house.

21. *Post Offices*.—The Loikaw Post Office issued money orders to the value of Rs. 1,35,194 and paid Rs. 43,506 against Rs. 93,445 and Rs. 57,258 respectively last year. Savings Bank deposits were Rs. 5,480 and withdrawals amounted to Rs. 4,028 against Rs. 3,704 and Rs. 1,683 respectively last year. Sale of stamps increased to Rs. 2,795. Cash certificates were sold to the value of Rs. 132 and withdrawals amounted to Rs. 118. Telegram charges amounted to Rs. 1,981.

22. *General condition of the people*.—The continued failure of the harvest and general rise in the prices of foodstuffs do not seem to have affected the people adversely. No epidemics were reported and health was generally good. A certain number of people migrated to Burma from Nammèkôn State; but the reasons were obscure. There is plenty of suitable land available for cultivation and the country lends itself admirably to cattle-breeding.

The Veterinary Assistants stationed in Karenni had very little work to do.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

23. The gross revenue was Rs. 2,01,106 against Rs. 1,98,043 last year. Kantarawadi and Bawlakè States show an increase, while Kyèbogyi and Nammèkôn a slight decrease on last year's figures. Appendix
XXII.

Kantarawadi receipts amounted to Rs. 1,32,852 against Rs. 1,28,446 last year. *Thathameda* realised Rs. 4,924 less than the budget estimate, owing to remissions stated to be due to failure of crops, and the receipts under Forests, Miscellaneous, Opium, Slaughter-house fees, bazaars and ferries were below the budget estimates. Realisations from Forest revenue, Water tax and Court-fees, however, rose above the budget estimates, and more than covered the deficiency. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,32,663 including Rs. 74,505 on general and forest administration and Rs. 2,097 on the Census.

The State Reserve Fund now stands at Rs. 2,13,913, of which £3,611-5-8 is held in British 4 per cent. Funding Loan. The question of reconverting this sterling balance into rupees will be considered. There is also a balance of Rs. 5,522 held at Loikaw and Rs. 839 in the Bank of Bengal.

The Bawlakè accounts show receipts amounting to Rs. 52,632, of which Rs. 31,413 was obtained as royalty from the Mawchi Mines in cash and stores. There is still Rs. 28,304 standing to the *Myosa's* credit with the Company, but it is probably considerable part of this will have to be refunded owing to the reduction in price of the mine's products. There will be no revenue from this source next year unless the mine re-opens. *Thathameda* realised Rs. 1,909 less than the estimate, due to the closing down of the mines. Forest revenue shows a large decrease from Rs. 19,397 last year to Rs. 6,868 this year. The revenue remained unaltered and interest amounted to Rs. 1,957. On the

expenditure side Rs. 3,513 was refunded to the Mawchi Mines Company, being excess royalty, Rs. 7,001 was spent on rice and Rs. 405 on the Census.

The revenue of Kyèbogyi amounted to Rs. 14,040, a decrease of Rs. 7,157 on last year's figure. An unexplained discrepancy occurs between last year's closing and this year's opening balance. The main decrease is under the head "Revenue collected under license," said to be indirectly due to the closing down of the mines in Bawlakè.

Nammèkòn State had a revenue of Rs. 1,582, all of which was spent on administration and public works. *Thathameda* decreased by Rs. 74, land taxes by Rs. 142 and revenue under license by Rs. 98.

The finances of Karenni will require very careful fostering; the population is just under 15 to the square mile, and the wealth of the country is in its forests, thanks to which the average revenue per head over a period of 5 years is Rs. 35. In Kantarawadi forest revenue amounts to over 60 per cent. of the total revenue, and it is estimated that the percentage of State revenue directly or indirectly affected by the prosperity of the forests is nearly 90. Little is known about these forests, but it is more than suspected that they have been ruthlessly exploited and will not continue to yield the revenue they have done in the past.

The closing down of the Mawchi Mines deprives the Bawlakè State revenues of a windfall, which last year amounted to over Rs. 31,000 out of a total gross revenue of Rs. 52,000.

An adequate Forest Department is undoubtedly the most important need of the Karenni States, and even though they have declined to join the Shan States Federation it is thought that they may be persuaded to combine to support an adequate department for the purpose of conserving such a great natural resource as their Forests, and the Assistant Political Officer is at present going into this matter carefully. It is also possible that agriculture, which has so far been cold-shouldered in the concurrence of the more lucrative forest industries, may now be fostered in their eclipse. The fact that in Kantarawadi the yield from *thathameda* this year (Rs. 15,000) was less by Rs. 3,000 than it was 5 years ago shows that no revenue resource should be overlooked. The question of converting the considerable reserves in hand into terminable annuities, in order to pay an adequate Forest Department over the period when the revenues from the Forests will be insufficient to meet such an expense, is perhaps worth considering.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Appendix
XXIII.

24. The Civil Hospital, Loikaw, treated 5,557 out-door and 139 in-door patients and the Military Police Hospital 364 out-door and 56 in-door patients. Deaths amounted to 8, of which one was a sepoy. The work of the hospital showed a satisfactory improvement.

Mrs. Johnson of the American Baptist Mission treated 1,975 students and converts; 970 persons were vaccinated, of whom 815 were successful and 131 unverified. Though this is an improvement on last year, there is still much to be done; the people are somewhat apathetic except when an epidemic breaks out, but efforts are being made to enlist the assistance of headmen and officials; 300 packets of quinine were sold during the year.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

25. Three lay schools were closed in Kyèbogyi and Kantarawadi and one monastic school in Kantarawadi. Three new schools were opened in Kantarawadi, Bawlakè and Kyèbogyi. The number of schools dealt with by the

Education Department is now 45 against 48 last year, of which 25 belong to the American Baptist Mission and 5 to the Roman Catholic Mission; of the remainder 12 are monastic.

The numbers of attendance were 796 boys and 244 girls; 318 boys and 131 girls passed the annual examinations. The corresponding figures for last year were 758 and 259, 505 and 180.

Kantarawadi State expended Rs. 3,834 on education; Bawlakè Rs. 1,327 and Kyèbogyi Rs. 1,814.

Results-grants earned amounted to Rs. 4,363 and building grant to Rs. 1,500.

The new school at Nyaungsin in Kyèbogyi State has been completed and will be opened as soon as teachers are available. It is proposed to build a combined technical and a lay school at Loikaw at a cost of Rs. 17,000 during next year if funds can be made available.

Two pupils from Bawlakè Kanna *Kyaung* were admitted to the Normal School at Yawnghwe and a third has been granted a Government stipend.

The 4 women students have completed their weaving course at Mandalay and have returned to Loikaw. Looms will shortly be purchased by the State and will form the nucleus for a weaving department when the new school is built.

Two pupils have returned from the Yawnghwe farm and are now being employed in Kantarawadi and Bawlakè as advisers.

Two boys are now under training at Pagan in lacquer work.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The Census was carried out without undue difficulty, though a certain amount of resistance was experienced in the earlier stages, owing to a superstition amongst the wilder hill people that house numbering was unpropitious. These prejudices however were gradually overcome. The total increase of population over the Census of 1911 is only 232, and the total population is just short of 64,000 over an area of 4,280 square miles; females are only 1,500 more than males. In the absence of registration of statistics of births and deaths it is not easy to offer a satisfactory explanation of the small increase of population, and the same remarks apply to Karenni as to the Southern Shan States. The epidemics of influenza and plague are known to have carried off a number of persons.

The Kantarawadi *Sawbwa* has continued to take great interest in his State. The Chiefs of Bawlakè and Kyèbogyi have suffered a great deal from ill-health.

TAUNGGYI, 30th July 1921.

G. P. ANDREW,
Superintendent and Political Officer,
Southern Shan States.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 9).

| State. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | NUMBER OF AC-CUSED ARRESTED. | | NUMBER OF AC-CUSED SENT FOR TRIAL. | | NUMBER OF AC-CUSED CONVICTED. | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Government Civil Police, Loikaw. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kantarawadi State Police. | 103 | 128 | 100 | 92 | 46 | 50 | 22 | 30 |
| Bawlakè State Police | 24 | 26 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 11 | 16 |
| Kyèbogyi State Police | 4 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | ... |
| Naungpalè State Police | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Nammèkôn State Police | 15 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Total ... | 147 | 178 | 144 | 134 | 90 | 87 | 41 | 47 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 147 | 178 | 144 | 134 | 90 | 87 | 41 | 47 |

| State. | NUMBER OF AC-CUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED. | | PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS (COLUMNS 4 AND 5). | | PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED OR ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL. | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|----------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| I | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Government Civil Police, Loikaw. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kantarawadi State Police. | 9 | 3 | 22 | 33 | 48 | 60 | |
| Bawlakè State Police | 15 | 4 | 37 | 52 | 37 | 58 | |
| Kyèbogyi State Police | 2 | ... | 60 | ... | 60 | ... | |
| Naungpalè State Police | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Nammèkôn State Police | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| Total ... | 26 | 7 | 28 | 35 | 46 | 54 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 26 | 7 | 28 | 35 | 46 | 54 | |

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Para. 9).

| State. | AMOUNT STOLEN. | | AMOUNT RECOVERED. | | PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN. | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------|----------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Government Civil Police, Loikaw. | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | ... | ... | |
| Kantarawadi State Police. | 6,395 | 11,944 | 1,970 | 4,847 | 31 | 41 | |
| Bawlakè State Police | 709 | 774 | 388 | 638 | 55 | 82 | |
| Kyèbogyi State Police | 5,192 | 1,236 | 5,000 | 215 | 96 | 17 | |
| Naungpalè State Police | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nammèkôn State Police | 2,924 | 3,331 | 181 | 709 | 6 | 21 | |
| Total ... | 15,270 | 17,285 | 7,539 | 6,409 | 49 | 37 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 15,270 | 17,285 | 7,539 | 6,409 | 49 | 37 | |

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 10).

| Description of offences. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------|-----------|--------|--|---|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during present year. | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | Total. | Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being in-cases. |
| | | 9 | 10 | | | | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Court of the Assistant Political Officer, Karenni. { | Violent crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cattle thefts | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other thefts | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other crimes | ... | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 22 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 31 | 17 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 17 | 11 | ... |
| Courts of Chiefs, Karenni. { | Violent crimes | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cattle thefts | ... | 72 | 72 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other thefts | ... | 47 | 47 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 20 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other crimes | ... | 67 | 67 | 42 | 43 | 60 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 188 | 188 | 73 | 72 | 97 | 58 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 6 | 57 | 9 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 210(a) | 210 | 90 | 91(b) | 128 | 75 | ... | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 7 | 74 | 20 |

| Description of offences. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|--|-----|
| | | Under one month. | From 1 to 2 months. | From 2 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | Awaiting trial. | | | |
| | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | 30 | |
| Court of the Assistant Political Officer, Karenni. { | Violent crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cattle thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Other thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Other crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | Three persons pending. | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | Three persons pending. | | |
| Courts of Chiefs, Karenni. { | Violent crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | One person pending. | |
| | Cattle thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | One person pending and also persons transferred. | |
| | Other thefts | ... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Five persons transferred and one person turned out of State. | |
| | Other crimes | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Fourteen persons transferred. | |
| Total | ... | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Two persons pending, twenty-eight persons transferred and one person turned out of State. | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 3 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | Five persons pending, twenty-eight persons transferred and one person turned out of State. | | |

(a) 10 cases were transferred to the Assistant Political Officer's Court by the Chiefs' Courts and have also been shown under those Courts.
 (b) 114 cases did not come before the Courts.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 10).

| Name of Court. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR. | | NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---|------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Remaining at the end of last year. | Brought to trial in 1920-21. | | | | | Total. | |
| | | | | Arrested by Police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in presence of the Magistrate. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Assistant Political Officer, Karenni. | 17 | 22 | .. | 28 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 23 | 31 |
| Kantarawadi ... | 107 | 136 | .. | 47 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 58 | 58 |
| Bawlakè ... | 24 | 26 | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 31 |
| Kyèbogyi ... | 4 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 |
| Naungpalè ... | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. |
| Nammèkôn ... | 15 | 21 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 2 |
| Total ... | 159 | 188 | .. | 84 | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | 116 | 97 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 169 | 210 | .. | 112 | 12 | 4 | .. | .. | 139 | 128 |

| Name of Court. | PERSONS DISPOSED OF. | | | | | Persons remaining at end of year. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or re-ferred. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| I | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Assistant Political Officer, Karenni. | .. | 11 | 17 | .. | .. | 3 | |
| Kantarawadi ... | .. | 5 | 39 | .. | 14 | .. | |
| Bawlakè ... | .. | 4 | 16 | .. | 10 | 1 | |
| Kyèbogyi ... | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | |
| Naungpalè ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Nammèkôn ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Total ... | .. | 9 | 58 | .. | 28 | 2 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | .. | 20 | 75 | .. | 28 | 5 | |

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 10).

| Tribunals. | Number of applications. | Number of persons and cases. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|---|
| | | Applications rejected. | | Sentences | | | | | | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Confirmed. | | Modified. | | Reversed. | | |
| | | | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Sessions Judge, Karenni Subdivision, | A | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | R | 10 | ... | ... | 9 | 7 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 |
| Total ... | 15 | ... | ... | 13 | 11 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | |

| Tribunals. | Number of persons and cases. | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| | Proceedings quashed. | | Refused. | | Further enquiry, etc., ordered. | | Pending. | | |
| | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | |
| I | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Sessions Judge, Karenni Subdivision, | A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | R | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |

NOTE.—A = Appeals. R = Revisions.

CIVIL WORK.—*Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and dis*

| Tribunals. | Opening balance. | | Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand. | | Total. | | Disposed of during the year. | | Closing balance. | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Kantarawadi | 4 | 8 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 51 | 37 | 44 | 8 | 7 |
| Bawlakè | 2 | ... | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 11 | ... | 3 |
| Kyèbogyi | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Naungpalè | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nammèkôn | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | 8 | 8 | 61 | 58 | 68 | 66 | 60 | 55 | 8 | 11 |

CIVIL WORK.—*Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees in the Karenni Sub*

| Tribunals. | Opening balance. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | Applications brought to the register. | | | Total. | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Kantarawadi | ... | ... | Rs. ... | 1 | 6 | 7,694 | 1 | 6 | 7,694 |
| Total | ... | ... | Rs. ... | 1 | 6 | 7,694 | 1 | 6 | 7,694 |

CIVIL WORK.—*Number and Results of Appeals in Civil*

| Tribunals. | Opening balance. | | Filed during | | Total. | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance. | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. { A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { R | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |

NOTE.—A = Appeal

DIX X.

posed of during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 11).

| Suits filed during present year. | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during present year. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|
| Value. | Suits re landed property. | Suits for money trans-action. | Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000. | Ex-parte. | Admitted and com-promised. | Struck off the file. | Otherwise disposed of. | Value. | Average duration. | Remarks. |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Y. M. D. | |
| 36,216 | ... | 33 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 29 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 35,479 | 0 1 2 | |
| 3,133 | ... | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 1,401 | 0 1 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 136 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 39,485 | ... | 45 | 13 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 29 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 36,880 | ... | |

DIX XI.

division, Southern Shan States, for the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 11).

| Disposed of. | | | Closing balance. | | | Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of | | | Remarks. |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Below six months. | Below twelve months. | Above twelve months. | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 2,323 | ... | 2 | 5,371 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 4 | 2,323 | ... | 2 | 5,371 | 2 | ... | ... | |

DIX XII.

Suits for the year ended the 30th June 1921.

| Value of appeals filed during | | How disposed of. | | | | | | | | | | Average duration. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Past year. | Present year. | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases re-manded for retrials. | | Cases compro-mised and other-wise disposed of. | | Past year. | Present year |
| | | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | M. D. | M. D. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7,374 | 9,374 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 0 16 | 0 16 |
| 7,374 | 9,374 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

R = Revisions.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 13).

| Stations. | Number of prisons. | NUMBER OF PRISONERS. | | | | DAILY AVERAGE. | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of jail and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | | Past year. | Present year. | | | | |
| | | | | Past year. | Present year. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Government Lock-up, Loikaw. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. A. P. | M. D. | |
| Kantarawadi | ... | 14 | 43 | 40 | 57 | 14 | 21 | 21 | 3,264 | 12 9 | 0 10 |
| Bawlakè | ... | ... | 31 | 19 | 31 | 4 | ... | ... | 300 | 12 0 | 0 13 |
| Kyèbogyi | ... | ... | 9 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 4 0 | 0 5 |
| Nammèkôn | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 0 | 0 2 |
| Total | ... | 5 | 14 | 85 | 72 | 99 | ... | 21 | 3,588 | 18 9 | .. |

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains during the year ended the 30th June 1921.

| Name of State. | Articles. | During March (past year). | During March (present year). | Remarks. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Loikaw, Kantarawadi | { Paddy per 100 baskets | ... | Rs. A. P. 118 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 199 10 0 |
| | { Rice per 100 baskets | ... | Rs. A. P. 562 0 0 | Rs. A. P. 652 1 0 |

APPENDIX XIX.

Annual Expenditure from State Funds on Public Works during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 20).

| Name of State. | Roads. | Miscellaneous. | Semi-personal. | Total. | Amount of remission of tribute granted. |
|----------------|--------|----------------|----------------|--------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kantarawadi | 10,461 | 3,078 | ... | 13,539 | 2,500 |
| Bawlakè | 9,688 | 3,197 | ... | 12,885 | ... |
| Kyèbogyi | 936 | 1,223 | ... | 2,159 | .. |
| Nammèkôn | ... | 600 | ... | 600 | ... |
| Total | 21,085 | 8,098 | ... | 29,183 | 2,500 |

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX XXII.

Gross Revenue of the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, for the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 23).

| Name of State. | REVENUE RECEIPTS. | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Opening balance. | <i>Ihathameda.</i> | Land-taxes. | Revenue collected under license. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kantarawadi | 16,147 | 15,444 | .. | 10,538 | 1,06,870 | 1,48,999 |
| Bawlakè | 4,581 | 5,342 | .. | 4,900 | 42,390 | 57,213 |
| Kyèbogyi ... | 3,276* | 3,594 | .. | 10,162 | 284 | 17,316 |
| Nammèkôn ... | | 1,272 | 50 | 30 | 230 | 1,582 |
| Total ... | 24,004 | 25,652 | 50 | 25,630 | 1,49,774 | 2,25,110 |

| Name of State. | DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Government tribute. | Public Works. | General Administration. | Allowance of Chief. | Closing balance. | Total. |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kantarawadi | 2,525 | 13,539 | 92,599 | 24,000 | 16,336 | 1,48,999 |
| Bawlakè ... | 125 | 12,885 | 30,813 | 6,314 | 7,076 | 57,213 |
| Kyèbogyi ... | 100 | 2,159 | 10,799 | 4,000 | 258 | 17,316 |
| Nammèkôn ... | 100 | 600 | 268 | 614 | ... | 1,582 |
| Total ... | 2,850 | 29,183 | 1,34,479 | 34,928 | 23,670 | 2,25,110 |

* Rs. 3,181 was shown in last year's statement through error.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 24).

| Name of Dispensary. | NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED. | | RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS. | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Out-door. | In-door. | Discharged. | Absented or relieved. | Died. | Remaining under treatment. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Civil Hospital, Loikaw | 5,557 | 139 | 92 | 34 | 7 | 6 | Rs. 1,809 | In-door 8 Out-door 89 | |
| Military Police Hospital, Loikaw. | 364 | 56 | 54 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | In-door 1 Out-door 2 | |
| Total | 5,921 | 195 | 146 | 34 | 8 | 7 | 1,809 | ... | |

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The following States form the Northern Shan States :—

(1) *Hsipaw*.—Area 4,400 square miles. Population (Census 1921) 131,450. These figures show an increase of 9,321 over the previous Census figures. Gross revenue (average for the past five years) Rs. 6,28,517. Tribute payable to Government Rs. 90,000.

Chief, Saw Hke, *Sawbwa*, age 49 years, Shan, Buddhist. He is connected with the late *Myosa* of Kehsi Mansam, whose daughter he has married. None of his other wives belongs to any ruling family. Heir, his son Sao On Kya, born 1893.

(2) *Tawngpeng*.—Area 778 square miles. Population (Census 1921) 41,898, an increase of 9,922, and this increase is practically restricted to the Namtu area. Gross revenue (average for the past five years) Rs. 4,16,653. Tribute payable to Government Rs. 30,000.

Chief, Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., *Sawbwa*, age 51 years, Palaung, Buddhist, heir, his son Hkun Pan Seng, born 1894, married to a daughter of the Lawksawk *Sawbwa*, and has one child, a son, by her.

(3) *North Hsenwi*.—Area 6,335 square miles. Population (Census 1921) 2,21,191, an increase of 20,016. Gross revenue (average for the past five years) Rs. 4,22,190. Tribute payable to Government Rs. 25,000.

Chief, none. A minor son of the late *Sawbwa* Hkun Hsang Ton Hung, named Sao Hom, born in 1902, has been recognised as heir provisionally. The administration of the State is in the hands of a Board of Officials, the chief of whom are the *Amatchok* Hko Mông Hseng, the Criminal Justice *Amat* Hkun Kawn, A.T.M., and the pensioned Adviser Hseng U Mông, T.D.M.

Nang Sing Hkam, a daughter of the late *Sawbwa* and widow of Sao Som, late *Sawbwa* of Manglün, has married the *Myosa* of Mông Hsu, a ruling Chief in the Southern Shan States. Another daughter, Nang Htan Hkam, is married to the *Sawbwa* of the Chinese Shan State of Kanngai (Mông Na).

Hkun Kawn, A.T.M., is married to Nang Sing Pwang, a younger sister of the South Hsenwi *Sawbwa*.

(4) *South Hsenwi*.—Area 2,281 square miles. Population (Census 1921) 84,141, decrease of 969. Gross revenue (average for the past five years) Rs. 1,78,255. Tribute payable to Government Rs. 20,000.

Chief, Sao Song, *Sawbwa*, age 33 years, Shan, Buddhist. Married to Nang Htun Hka, the adopted daughter of the late *Sawbwa* of Laihka. Her father was one time the *Sawbwa* of Mawkmai.

(5) *Manglun*.—Area approximately 2,800 square miles. Population (Census 1921), including East Manglün which was estimated, 57,318. Gross revenue (average for the past five years) Rs. 25,923. Tribute payable to Government Rs. 500.

Chief, Sao Hkanan, *Sawbwa*, age 29 years, mixed Wa and Shan, Buddhist. Sao Hkanan is married to the niece of the Mawpha *Myosa*. She is the younger sister of his late wife. A cousin of Sao Hkanan is married to the Mông Lem *Sawbwa*.

(6) *Mong Mit (including the Kodaung)*.—This State was incorporated in the Northern Shan States on the 15th November 1920. Area 3,561 square miles. Population (Census 1921) 56,498, of which 26,475 are in the Kodaung Hill Tracts. Gross revenue (average for the past five years) Rs. 2,09,645. Tribute payable to Government Rs. 20,000.

Chief, Kin Maung, K.S.M., age 38 years, Shan, Buddhist.

2. *Officers-in-charge*.—There were two changes amongst Assistant Superintendents, Major F. L. Roberts, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, relieving, Captain H. R. Pelly, I.A., on the 26th March 1921, on the latter officer proceeding on long leave, while Mr. E. T. D. Gaudoin, Assistant Superintendent,

Kutkai, was transferred to Burma and relieved of his duties in the Northern Shan States on the 24th May 1921 by Mr. F. V. Clerk, who unfortunately fell ill and had to proceed to England on long leave. Mr. J. E. Baker, Headquarters Assistant, held temporary charge pending the arrival of Mr. A. A. Cameron from the Kodaung Hill Tracts, who took over charge after the close of the year under review. The Kodaung Hill Tracts were amalgamated with the Mōng Mī State on the 20th June 1921 and placed under charge of Maung Gale, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Superintendent, Momeik, who now administers the combined charge.

3. There were no manifestations of the unrestful conditions prevailing in India. The Mahomedan element in Hsipaw and Kyaukme made one or two desultory attempts to collect for the Khilafat Funds, but met with faint success, and so far there has been nothing in the way of any organised movement in connection with the controversial questions debated in India and Burma.

Three Shans in the Sagaing High School went out on strike, but they had been obviously intimidated by their school fellows, and returned and were re-admitted.

Practically no interest has been displayed in the *hartals* which had been organised in Burma and India, and the Indians residing in these States are very chary of interfering in political matters as they are unwilling to jeopardise their personal wealth and property by participating in any display of hostilities to Government or showing sympathy towards reformers.

4. *Census*.—The Census occupied the attention of all Civil Officers during the open season, and to assist in the work in the North Hsenwi State, Mr. W. Q. Taggart, M.C., I.C.S., and Major R. M. Jacob, M.C., I.A. (at the time Assistant Commissioner), were detailed for duty in these States. The Census entailed much hard work, and much spade-work had to be undertaken before the work was completed and this was accomplished within time, and with the exception of the East Manglūn State, where the population was carefully estimated, the Census was non-synchronous throughout. The total figures 585,944 showed an increase of approximately 9 per cent. over those of the 1911 Census.

5. *War Loans*.—Rs. 3,42,600 were reinvested by conversions in the 6 per cent. bonds 1930, while a sum of Rs. 65,000 is now being re-invested in the 6 per cent. bond 1926.

INTERNAL AND DOMESTIC EVENTS.

6. *Hsipaw*.—With the exception of few occasional visits to Hsipaw, the *Sawbwa*, who is most progressive in his ideas and much interested in his State has continued to reside at Sakantha and has continued to enjoy good health, and it is hoped that the treatment advised by Captain Hubbard, R.A.M.C., will effect a permanent cure. Unfortunately the same favourable remarks cannot be made regarding his son Sao On Kya. Apparently his training as Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Magwe, proved too much for him, as on his return to Sakantha about the end of March in very doubtful health, Captain Hubbard diagnosed the recurrence of the old complaint (tuberculosis) for which Sao On Kya is now undergoing a course of injections, which proved so beneficial to his father. His further training arranged for under the Subdivisional Officer, Mogòk, has had to be cancelled and he has been ordered a complete rest for a lengthy period.

Maung Ba Hte, the *Sawbwa's* son-in-law, who married the *Sawbwa's* second daughter last year, has been appointed Honorary Myoòk and is at present undergoing training at Sagaing. Nothing so far has been arranged for his future career on completion of his training.

7. *Tawngpeng*.—The health of the *Sawbwa* has not been quite so good this year and he is now undergoing special treatment by the Civil Surgeon for a peculiar skin disease. He is most affable and his interest in the welfare of his State is very marked.

His eldest daughter was quietly married during the year to his step-son, Maung Ko Gyi, son of the Mahadevi, by a former marriage with one Maung Shwe Deik, deceased.

Another step-son, Maung Kin Maung, has been sent to England at the *Sawbwa's* expense to study Civil Engineering.

8. *North Hsenwi*.—Sao Hom, selected for the *Sawwaship*, is still at Taunggyi school.

The North Hsenwi Board of Officials, re-constituted last year, remained unchanged and performed their duties satisfactorily.

9. *South Hsenwi*.—Sao Song, *Sawbwa*, an energetic and good administrator, continued to keep good health, but the Mahadevi has shown signs of chest complaint, due probably to incipient consumption.

A younger brother of his in the Taunggyi school has been reported by the Civil Surgeon as suffering from lung trouble.

Sao Sein U, a sister of the *Sawbwa*, died at Mongyai early this year. She was probably affected with the same complaint.

Sao O, the *Sawbwa's* eldest brother and Senior Magistrate of Mongyai, has worked most satisfactorily throughout the year and his conduct has been most exemplary.

Sao Ong, another brother, has been appointed as Sub-Inspector of State Police at Mongyai and is doing well, while Sao Hsi Ha, another brother, is acting as Treasurer.

Sao Mawn still resides at Maymyo, but occasionally he is permitted by the *Sawbwa* to visit Môngyai during the festivals.

10. *Manglün*.—Sao Hkanan, *Sawbwa*, has been confirmed as *Sawbwa* of Manglün by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor with effect from the 20th May 1921. He has had a trying time owing to the conduct of Lun No (Wa States) and others who are constantly invading his territory, and he has acted with judgment throughout. His interest in his State is very marked and he is steadily obtaining a firm grip of the administration of his State.

11. *Mông Mit*.—Maung Kin Maung, Chief, Mông Mit, continued to display his usual interest in the administration of his State and he is shortly to be relieved of much routine work by the appointment of two additional *Amats*, one of whom will attend to the revenue matters, while the second will be appointed State Treasury Officer. So far he has been acting more in the capacity of a Township Officer than that of a *Sawbwa*, and the appointment of the two additional officials referred to will relieve him of much routine work and place him on the same level as other *Sawbwas* and so enable him to take that interest in the administration of his State which is so necessary.

12. *The Chinese Frontier*.—The outstanding incident of the year was the capture of Eingda, the charlatan, who gave trouble on the frontier during the previous year. His capture was effected by a party of border Shans under the leadership of Hkan Leng, son of the *Myohting* of Muse, acting under the orders and advice of Captain A. C. E. Caiger, I.A., Assistant Commandant. Captain Caiger deserves the greatest credit, as it was due to his sustained efforts throughout a very trying period that the capture was effected. The reward of Rs. 5,000 offered by Government for Eingda's arrest has been paid to Hkam Leng and his followers. The capture of Eingda enabled the immediate withdrawal of the outpost at Namhkam and Wahting and only one outpost was maintained on the frontier at Muse and this was withdrawn at the end of the open season. The Northern and North-Eastern frontiers were quiet throughout the year. Mr. Gaudoin visited the Kokang border and under his instructions three subsidiary cairns were erected on the Kokang-Mông Ting boundary between Pillars 95 and 96.

The usual frontier meeting was held at Nawngwa during January last and the claims for compensation for dacoities committed by the outlaw Sao Tin were at last satisfactorily settled. Another satisfactory feature of the meeting was the decision of the Chinese authorities to depute in November next a Chinese official to meet the Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, on the border to enquire into and settle the numerous transfrontier cultivation disputes which have been pending for the last 16 or 17 years. For the first time in very many years the balance of compensation payable at the meeting was in favour of China. The Chinese departed well pleased with a bagful of money, which it is presumed they spent on the celebration of the Chinese new year.

Another feature of the meeting was the presence of European ladies for the first time in the history of these meetings at the official dinners, etc. This was much appreciated by the Chinese officials who are determined to bring their wives to the next meeting.

Mr. Gaudoin met the Shunning District Magistrate at Kengma in February last and made another attempt, unsuccessful, to settle the claims against China on account of East Manglün dacoity cases of six years ago. The Shunning Magistrate made the usual excuse that he had no jurisdiction over the area in which the dacoits were reported to be living. However, the matter will not be allowed to drop here, but will be taken up at the next frontier meeting and satisfaction insisted on.

The usual column to Tawnio operated in Kokang during the period January to May. Nothing untoward happened, but there is little doubt that the annual arrival of this column deters the dacoit bands on the Kokang border from operating within British territory. Many adventurers are known to be living across the border, and the advent of this column discourages any attempt on their part and they are compelled to restrict their activity to Chinese territory.

Little has been heard of the American Company called the Ming Hsing Mining Company, which was supposed to be operating under the auspices of the Chinese officials. More recent information is to the effect that their endeavours have proved abortive.

Roads to enable motor-traffic are being pushed towards Namhkam and also towards the eastern border, and when completed will facilitate the easy movements of troops and so tend to discourage the efforts of the misguided outlaws who find a refuge across the border and will enable order to be maintained along the frontier. There is little to fear on the Chinese frontier except occasional outbursts on the part of a few adventurers, who, to enhance their importance in the eyes of the local people, may occasionally collect a handful of followers with a view to causing unrest in the frontier tracks. Their efforts should never cause unnecessary alarm, as whatever they do can be neutralised immediately by a small body of Military Police, who can always deal with such matters.

13. *The Wa States*.—Early in the year Naw Hkam U, the Lun No (unadministered) Chief attacked the East Manglün State at Loi Nung with the help of a band of Chinese bad characters, whom he had hired under the leadership of Hkun Yung of Mōng Ping (China) and also a band of Was under the outlaw U Gaw. The attacking party, however, were ambushed by the Loi Nung, Paw Lam, and three of the attackers were killed. Not deterred, Lun No re-attacked and burnt the village of Lai Len in Manglün. The Manglün *Sawbwa*, seeing the position was serious, collected a considerable number of men, whereupon Lun No invoked the aid of Sao Ken Hkawng, the notorious Chinese freebooter, and with his help continued to invade the Manglün State. The tide of fortune, however, turned against him and Sao Hkanan, the Manglün *Sawbwa*, was enabled to drive him out, and on this reverse Sao Ken Hkawng turned on Naw Hkam U, the Lun No Chief, and seized him after having killed his eldest son and an official named Hpa Bo. Naw Hkam U and his youngest son were held to ransom and it is said were put to torture. Through the friendly intervention of the Ngeklek Chief, Naw Hkam U and his son were ransomed for a considerable sum of money,—said to amount to fifty thousand rupees,—and Sao Ken Hkawng was allowed to cross unopposed into the Chinese territory where he is apparently a person of much importance with the Chinese authorities, who so far have failed to render any assistance in arresting him or putting an end to his depredations.

The casualties on either side were inconsiderable but yet the constant aggressions of Naw Hkam U as also of Sao Ken Hkawng cause a feeling of unrest throughout the borders of East Manglün, with the result that the inhabitants are commencing to evacuate to safer places. The feeling at present is said to be very bitter and there is little doubt that Naw Hkam U, suffering from his recent defeat and the treatment meted out to him on all sides, will in the near future again adopt an attitude of aggression. In order to assist the harassed Manglün State, proposals have been submitted to Government for the removal of the post at Tangyan to Umot across the Salween. To lend support to the

Sawbwa and his people, a column of a hundred rifles under the command of Captain F. G. French, I.A., Assistant Commandant, patrolled this portion of the frontier for several months during the open season, and the moral effect caused by the arrival of the column was very marked. Manglün is a considerable distance from Lashio and so long as we refrain from lending continuous support, which can only be obtained by the establishment of a post in the State, the *Sawbwa* and his people will always be subjected to incursions on the part of unadministered Wa and Chinese freebooters. There appears to be nothing insuperable in the establishment of a post as suggested at Umot, and if this is eventually undertaken, I have little doubt that the trans-frontier tribes will cease from harassing the unfortunate border inhabitants of East Manglün.

There is constant unrest within the Independent Wa States and quite recently Ngeklek was attacked by the Pato *Myosa*, who burnt some villages and carried off over 40 buffaloes. But as both these States are outside administered territory, no action is necessary on our part, and Sao Hknan, the Manglün *Sawbwa*, whose eyes are constantly turned to the Wa States, has been warned that on no condition whatever can he interfere in tribal disputes across the border.

A number of Chinamen of Panglong (Sonmu, Wa State) are said to have approached the Pang Hkawn (Wa State) Chief with a view to work the silver-slag heaps in his State near the Chinese border, but the Chief's advisers refused permission on the ground that they did not know what the attitude of the British Government would be to such operations. It is very probable that these Panglong people have been instigated by some outsider to make the request, but on this point no definite information is obtainable.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND (DECENNIAL.)

15. No new taxes were introduced during the year. Proposals in connection with the taxation of potato, ginger, sessamum, and cotton were under discussion, but nothing final has been decided yet, and the matter had better remain in abeyance until the result of the survey, which will be undertaken during the coming open season, is known. A Survey School for the training of surveyors has been established at Lashio and the first batch of pupils will shortly pass out and these will be employed to survey certain tracts during the coming open season. The present system of taxation is inequitable and tends to operate harshly in many directions, but this will be rectified and taxation more evenly distributed when the necessary information has been acquired on completion of the survey. By the open-season some 24 surveyors should be available for work and the survey of the Tawngpeng State, which is mostly under tea cultivation, as well as of certain tracts in the Hsipaw State, should first be undertaken. It is doubtful whether the number of surveyors at our disposal will enable a larger tract to be surveyed during one season, but if all the areas under tea-cultivation can be surveyed in one season, a very considerable advance will have been made, and the remaining tracts can gradually be surveyed during future years.

Agricultural advances in Hsipaw and Tawngpeng amounted to Rs. 10,380.

Application for a considerable area for cotton cultivation in the Hsumhsai Sub-State (Hsipaw State) has been made by Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co. and the application is now under inquiry; while Mr. Daniels, a resident of Maymyo, has applied for 200 acres in the same Sub-State for dairy and general farming. In South Hsenwi State Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co. applied for a large area for cotton cultivation, but the Company apparently thought the requirements of villagers for grazing and agricultural purposes would interfere with its industry, so abandoned the enterprise. Major Lakeland, O.B.E., applied for a considerable area partly in the North Hsenwi State and partly in the South Hsenwi State for agricultural and pastoral purposes. The area required by the villagers will be demarcated out and the balance handed over to Major Lakeland, who is at present in Australia studying advanced methods of agriculture. He hopes to arrive in the Northern Shan States early next year.

CHAPTER III.

16. *Legislation*.—One Act as also section 34 of the Police Act and Rules under the Super-Tax Act were extended to the Northern Shan States. Appendix II.

Five State Regulations were introduced by the *Sawbwas*.

17. *Military Police*.—The actual strength of the Battalion (administered from Lashio) on the 30th June 1921 was 818, whereas the sanctioned strength is 748. To reduce the strength to the sanctioned number, men are being discharged at their option under the sanction of the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, and 40 men have so far been discharged.

The Mông Mit State is garrisoned by 53 Sepoys under a Subadar from the Mandalay Battalion.

Major R. Tilly, M.C., I.A., was in command of the Battalion throughout the year. Captain A. C. E. Caiger, I.A., served with the Battalion throughout the year, while Captain F. G. French, I.A., served from 1st November 1920 to 15th May 1921.

The discipline of the men has been good and their relations with the people very satisfactory.

Four cases were tried by the Battalion Commandant as Magistrate and ended in conviction. Of these one was a case of theft, two desertions, and one of disobedience of the lawful orders of a superior officer.

Three military policemen were tried by Headquarters Magistrate and convicted, while 83 men were punished departmentally for minor offences.

The large number of malaria cases at the temporary outposts at Namhkam, Muse and Wanting during the period July to October accounted for the increased number, 541, of admissions to hospital against 485 last year.

These outposts have now been withdrawn; so the health of the Battalion should improve.

A modified type of influenza, resulting in four deaths, broke out in the Military Police Lines at Lashio in the months of September to October.

Sanction has been received to enlist Kachins in order to maintain one Company of Kachins up to its sanctioned strength and 46 were recruited during the year. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining these recruits and no desertions were reported. Recruiting for the other classes has ceased as there are no vacancies in the Gurkha and Garhwali Companies.

Major Tilly deserves great credit for his efficient administration of the Battalion and for his zeal, tact and energy, while Captain Caiger's name has already been brought to the notice of Government for the very efficient manner in which he conducted the measures which led to the arrest of Eingda.

Naib-Commandant Sarran Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, O.B.I., deserves credit for the efficient manner in which he administered matters at headquarters during the absence of the Battalion Commandant and the Assistant Commandants on tour during the open season, while Subadar-Major Singbir Ghale, *Rai Bahadur*, is reported to have done well in all branches of his work.

Subadar Kirtiman Raj, I.D.S.M., while in command of the Tawno Column, displayed unusual zeal and efficiency.

The Inspector-General of Police inspected the Battalion in June last and all outposts were inspected by the Battalion Commandant.

18. *Government Civil Police*.—The sanctioned strength of the Force, whose activities are restricted to limited areas, is 263 of all ranks. The Force was short by 14 at the close of the year. The sanctioned strength has been increased to 263 owing to inclusion of the Force in the Mông Mit State (which State was incorporated in the Northern Shan States on the 15th November 1920), as also to the entertainment of one Sub-Inspector of Police, 10 head constables and 67 constables, recruited for the additional Police Force maintained by the Burma Corporation, Limited, at Namtu. The regular Force was also increased by 2 head constables and 7 constables. Resignations have been numerous, but there is no lack of recruits of good type and all vacancies could be filled at once if accommodation was available. The Special Corporation Force at Namtu, being new, has required time to settle down, as it was not possible to obtain at

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V and VI.

the outset a good stamp of men although pay and allowances were attractive. Namtu appears to have a bad name in Burma from a health point of view and consequently there were few volunteers at the outset and difficulty was experienced in obtaining the numbers recruited.

The discipline of the Force on the whole has been good; 25 punishments were awarded during the year to head constables and constables, of which 9 were major punishments; most of the punishments were awarded to bad characters of the Special Force at Namtu. A somewhat serious incident was an attack on Mr. McCready, who is in charge of the Special Force, by four drunken Gurkha policemen of the Force, and he would have suffered severely had he not been rescued by the Civil Police. Exemplary punishment was meted out to the four offenders. Four men from the same Force, who had been recruited from the Bhamo Battalion, deserted taking with them their uniforms.

Five hundred and seventy-two cases were dealt with as against 401 of the previous year, and convictions rose from 232 to 345.

Ten violent crimes, of which 5 resulted in death, were reported during the year. In one case a small girl was killed by two Burmans as she refused to permit them to have connection with her. In another case a Gurkha was killed by a number of Shans in retaliation for damage caused by the deceased's cattle to their cultivations. In another case a Chinese merchant with his party was attacked by 8 or 10 men, who killed him and seriously wounded his nephew and took away over 15,000 rupees in cash. In this case the accused are supposed to be men from Yunnan, but no definite information on this point has yet been obtained.

Forty-one thefts of cattle were reported during the year, the value of cattle stolen being Rs. 2,260 and the value of those recovered Rs. 1,020. In many cases the cattle reported as stolen had undoubtedly strayed, while in other cases the complaints were made so long after the cattle had disappeared that it was practically impossible to trace them.

Two hundred and six cases of ordinary thefts were reported as against 169 last year, and the cases have been satisfactorily dealt with as over 65 per cent. ended in conviction, and of the value of property stolen, Rs. 8,846, property to the value of Rs. 5,549 was recovered. This shows a substantial increase in percentage of recovery over the figures of last year.

Mr. A. A. Hayes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, took over charge of the Police-force from Mr. H. McCready, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was transferred to Namtu and placed in charge of the Corporation Special Police-force. The work of both officers has been very creditable.

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V and VI.

19. *State Police.*—The constitution of the State Police remained unchanged. The total number of offences reported increased from 474 to 568, while the number of persons arrested decreased from 619 to 611. The value of property stolen increased from Rs. 59,488 to Rs. 78,066 and the value of the property recovered was Rs. 35,581, showing a percentage of 46 of property recovered. Violent crimes increased from 33 to 40 and of 56 persons arrested 25 were convicted. Cattle thefts increased from 76 to 93 and 88 persons were convicted out of 144 arrested. In one case a man killed his wife and threw her body into the Namtu as she wished to obtain divorce from him. He was proved to be insane. In another case a childless woman, the junior wife of a Chinaman enticed the little son of his senior wife into the jungle and killed him and hid the body. Jealousy was the cause of this crime. The woman then decamped to China, but was subsequently arrested and brought to trial, where she admitted her crime and was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In another case a Kachin, who was apparently insane, killed his own daughter, a girl aged 16 years, with whom he had been sleeping at the time. It is suspected that he tried to rape her and killed her when she cried out.

A Kokang Chinaman killed another, who was his rival in the affections of a woman. Having brought a false case against his rival, he then undertook to escort him back to his village and so dismissed the two village policemen who were in charge at the time. The deceased was tied up at the time and the murderer, on the dismissal of the policemen, tied him to a tree and shot him dead.

The accused was eventually committed to Sessions and sentenced to death. As indicative to what a person will at times resort to is shown by the action of a Shan woman who for the sake of a pair of ear-rings inveigled a young woman to a secluded spot and cut her throat and then threw the body into the river.

There has been close co-operation between the Civil Police and the State Police with satisfactory results.

20. *Village Police.*—The village police in Kokang have an unfortunate way of shooting thieves, but drastic action and repeated warnings are beginning to have the desired effect and they now realise that death is not the punishment for ordinary theft.

21. *Registration of Guns.*—The registration of firearms in the North Hsenwi State is not yet complete and the work is still progressing. A good deal of checking has been done in other States. In the Hsipaw State the total number of 1,446 firearms remained unchanged, but there was an increase of 10 in the Tawngpeng State. In the Mōng Mit State there are only 70 registered guns, and this number is said to be inadequate and increase to 110 is desired. The matter is under consideration. In the Kodaung 82 guns were registered during the year, bringing the total for these tracts to 402, which is 140 short of the maximum sanctioned. The checking of firearms has been satisfactory throughout, but it is necessary to complete the work in North Hsenwi so as to enable correct figures to be obtained. This matter should receive the Assistant Superintendent's attention during the coming open-season.

22. *Criminal Justice.*—There has been an increase in cases from 1,711 to 2,113, but here again the latter figure includes those from the Mōng Mit State recently incorporated in these States. The increase was mainly in the North Hsenwi State and in the Namtu Assistant Superintendent's charge. In the Namtu area the cases increased from 298 to 524 and this is undoubtedly due to the increase in fluctuation in population consequent on the mining operations. The work in this centre is undoubtedly increasing and assistance will have to be rendered soon to the Assistant Superintendent by the appointment of a Myōdk, and the matter is under present consideration. In South Hsenwi the number of cases fell from 74 to 37. The number of criminal cases on the frontier declined owing to the presence of the Military Police on the frontier. On the other hand, there was a decided increase in the number of violent crimes in the Shan Circles in the Kachin area near Hsenwi. Most of these were dealt with by Shan Magistrates at Hsenwi. The Superintendent disposed of 82 criminal appeal cases out of 86, and four cases remained pending at the end of the year. He also disposed of 29 cases in revision. In appeal and revision the percentage of confirmation was 65 and 90 respectively.

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IX.

23. *Civil Justice.*—In the Government Courts the number of civil suits increased from 86 to 205 due to inclusion of the Mōng Mit State, and to increased litigation at Namtu. The most marked increases have been at Namtu and Lashio. The value of suits instituted at Namtu rose from Rs. 36,769 to Rs. 2,42,509, and at Lashio from Rs. 10,517 to Rs. 14,179. In State Courts the number of suits increased from 515 to 767 with an increase in value from Rs. 98,325 to Rs. 1,28,674.

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X, XI and
XII.

24. *Extradition.*—A Chinese subject of Nantien (Mōng Ti), charged with murder, was arrested near Muse and handed over by Mr. Gaudoin to Chinese officials at Nawngma with the approval of the Political Agent for Nantien (the Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo).

25. *Prisons.*—In the Hsipaw State there was a slight increase in the number of prisoners admitted, the figures rising from 92 last year to 116 in this. The health of the prisoners at Hsipaw improved and only two deaths were recorded—one from enteritis and the other from general debility as against 4 last year. Both deceased were opium consumers.

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XIII.

Two escapes were effected from this jail as against one last year. In one case the warder allowed the prisoner to wander away while he (the warder) refreshed himself with tea in an adjacent house. The prisoner was subsequently recaptured and the warder received suitable punishment. In the other case the prisoner was soon recaptured and the warder adequately punished.

The cost of the jail rose from Rs. 5,994 to Rs. 7,165 and this increase is due to revision of pay of the staff and to the larger number of prisoners admitted as also to the higher cost of foodstuffs.

The jail earnings showed a slight increase from Rs. 1,295 last year to Rs. 1,315 this year.

A not too satisfactory feature was the rise in the average undertrial period of accused persons from 18 days to 22. Steps will be taken to effect a reduction.

At Hsenwi the cost of the lock-up decreased from Rs. 2,439 to Rs. 2,362, and this despite the fact that the number of prisoners increased from 129 to 155. Here the decrease was due to the fall in the price of rice.

Only one undertrial prisoner died and the health of prisoners improved considerably due partly to the fact that a Shan doctor has been appointed to inspect and treat them daily, and partly to the fact that during the hot months the Yunnanese prisoners are now removed for short periods to Kutkai at an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

26. *Weather and Crops.*—Rainfall was below last year's and unevenly distributed. Owing to a deficiency in Hsumhsai Sub-State there were many failures, potatoes suffering most, but luckily it was possible to sow a second crop during the middle rains. In Tawngpeng, North Hsenwi and South Hsenwi, the rains were more evenly distributed, with the result that crops were good and in Tawngpeng the cost of rice fell by one rupee per basket. In South Hsenwi and East Manglün the paddy crops were excellent—partly owing to good rain and partly owing to the fall in the price of opium, and the inhabitants for the first time for some years were able to export paddy, whereas previously they had been accustomed to import it for their actual requirements. In the Mōng Mit State rainfall was very scanty, especially in the Shweli area, and this affected the paddy crop, the total outturn of which was 80 per cent. of the normal. In the Shweli area *kaukkyi* crop failed entirely and had it not been for the *mayin* crop and the assistance rendered by Messrs. the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, who imported a large quantity of rice from Burma, the population would have been hard pressed. In Hsipaw State rice is at present Rs. 7-8-0 per basket against Rs. 8-8-0 last year and this fall is partly due to importations from South Hsenwi.

The experimental wheat-growing at Sakantha is being watched with great interest by the people, but in the Hsumhsai Sub-State the experiment is not so popular as it appears to be an erratic crop, which requires much attention. The grain is said to be much harder than paddy and threshing is reported to be difficult.

Ginger did very well, but the price realised was lower than last year, *i.e.* Rs. 60, against Rs. 150 per thousand viss. A few years ago, the people were content with Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 and have not yet realised that the high prices obtainable last year must decline.

In most places sessamum has increased owing to the price obtainable, namely, Rs. 10 per basket.

Owing to want of rain the orange crop was poor, but the smaller supply forced up prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 for the year under report.

The cotton crop was poor. The market rate fell from Rs. 55 last year to Rs. 25 this year.

Tea in Tawngpeng fell short of normal, which in value exceeds Rs. 20 lakhs annually, and gardens, which usually yielded one thousand viss, produced only 700, and in addition the demand from Burma fell and for some time there was a cessation of exports. The market-rate also fell, and dry-tea was selling this year at an average of Rs. 2 per viss against Rs. 3 last year. Trade among the shopkeepers in the Tawngpeng, however, appears to be good and there is no diminution in the amount of foreign—mostly Japanese—velvets and silks displayed for sale, and the people themselves continue to show a degree of prosperity which

is not noticeable elsewhere. In Hsipaw State, the tea crop, strangely, was a good one, but here again prices fell owing to the cessation of demand from Burma. The price of pickled tea fell from Rs. 87 per hundred viss to Rs. 64.

Stick lao cultivation extended largely in the Hsumhsai Sub-State, but only among the non-Buddhist community.

Coffee is being steadily pushed in the Hsumhsai Sub-State, where there appears a great future for it. About ten thousand one-year-old plants obtained from the Nawngkhio State garden have been distributed this year to the people and another sowing is about to be put down in the near future.

In the Mōng Mit State the tea crop was slightly better and the outturn increased by 2,671 viss. The cotton crop in the Kodaung did fairly well, but the market price was low. Both in the North Hsenwi State and the South Hsenwi State the failure of winter rains seriously affected the opium crop, with the result that very little opium was grown this year and the people were encouraged to substitute paddy and other crops with very satisfactory results. There is little doubt that the opium growers have been very hard hit this year—a very satisfactory result—and if the people can be encouraged to continue the cultivation of paddy and other crops, I think there is little doubt that the inclination to grow opium will gradually die out, especially if roads to enable their other produce to be exported along, are gradually opened up.

27. *Agricultural Experiments.*—A small experimental garden was initiated by the Assistant Superintendent in Mongyai in which coffee, tea, garlic, ginger, saffron, and two or three kinds of bean were successfully grown. Wheat and grain were also tried, but owing to the failure of the winter rains the experiment was unsuccessful. Wheat, however, did well in Loimaw, and gram did well in Mongpat and in small gardens in Man Sang, which were well watered. There is little doubt that in a normal year both these crops will do well.

The mulberry gardens at Lashio, Kutkai and Nawngkhio continue to progress and four additional mulberry gardens have been started in different parts of the Hsipaw State, while Dr. R. Harper at Namhkam has met with great success in his experiments there.

The State weaving school at Sakantha has made very considerable progress under the direction of the Mahadevi, who has displayed keen interest in the matter. The cost of the school for the year was Rs. 3,163, but against this must be put the sale of the cloth turned out, which realised Rs. 638.

28. *Co-operative Societies.*—The total number of Societies are now 17, but the movement is confined to areas along the Railway line. Societies are extremely popular with the Shan who are able to obtain loans at cheap rates of interest. At present a sum of Rs. 10,000 is with the Co-operative Bank, but existing loans far exceed this amount, and with the federation of the Shan States it will be necessary to formulate a scheme for the entire financing of the Societies from State Funds. All Societies have paid in their instalments and interest regularly and the position is sound. There are no Co-operative Societies in the Mōng Mit State.

29. *Wages and Labour*—With the exception of the Mōng Mit State, wages have remained practically stationary at the rates in force last year. In Mōng Mit State high cost of living is said to have resulted in increased wages, and very little foreign labour entered that State. Elsewhere labour was easily obtainable. This was mainly owing to the failure of the opium crops. In the South Hsenwi State the inhabitants have learnt the advantage of working for themselves and the money that in former years went into the hands of foreign labour has now passed into theirs and over a lakh of rupees was paid for State works performed by the villagers themselves. This is very satisfactory and an indication that the people in that State are waking to the fact that it is necessary to exert themselves in order to keep up with the times.

30. *Forests.*—The Mōng Mit State comprises one Division, and was only recently incorporated into the Northern Shan States. The Division consists of 889 square miles of reserved forest (which formerly belonged to the old Ruby Mines Division), and 2,632 square miles of unclassed forest. In this area Messrs. the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, are the only lessees

and the total royalty paid by the Corporation is Rs. 83,833. The Divisional Forest Officer Maung Kyaw suggests that the areas which have been worked by the lessees should be given to the timber traders of the Mōng Mit State to work under the purchase contract system or as Government contractors. It is difficult at present to say whether the suggestion is sound or not. It is reported that local traders are consulting with a view to the formation of a Trading Company in order to free themselves from the clutches of money-lenders and brokers at Mandalay. On its formation the Company expected to apply for leases of forest, and they should, I think, be encouraged.

The Division came into existence on the 1st January 1921 and the figures for three months January, February and March (and these are the only figures available) show that Rs. 97,592 were realised in revenue and Rs. 32,189 expended.

The forests in the other States are administered by the Divisional Forest Officer, Mandalay Division, and there was no alteration in the area of the reserved forests during the period under report.

Two hundred and sixty-four square miles of reserved forest still remain to be surveyed by the Survey of India and all should be surveyed on the 4"=1 mile scale. The survey of the Panghai (Namtu) Reserve on the 4"=1 mile scale is urgent, particularly in view of the decision to start regeneration operations by the *taungya* method. The coupe system in the Panghai Reserve so far as fellings are concerned has proved unworkable in practice and has been cancelled. Messrs. the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, continue the extraction of girdled teak trees in the Myitngè area under their Myitngè lease.

No further examination of forest reservation was made, while the Divisional Forest Officer is of opinion that no more reserves for the present should be taken up except special reserves to supply timber and fuel to the Burma Corporation until all existing reserves have been brought under working.

Reafforestation, on a small experimental scale only, is now in progress in two selected areas near Panghai (Namtu). Besides the regeneration of a number of fast growing indigenous species several species of the Eucalyptus are also being experimented with, and it is hoped that the experiment will prove successful.

The Burma Corporation's demands at Namtu for timber are excessive and it has been found necessary to formulate proposals for the reservation of one or more compartments for the sole use of the inhabitants of Panghai and Ihang, and it is hoped if this measure is adopted that a sufficient amount of timber will be placed at the disposal of people who are undoubtedly entitled to it and whose claims cannot be overlooked.

An Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests is stationed at Namtu, and the question of a house for him has become a very acute one, as under the present arrangements he occupies a State bungalow which is now urgently required by the *Sawbwa* and which the Forest Officer must vacate. There is no other house available at Namtu and it would be waste of money to construct one in view of the fact that when these States are federated the headquarters of the Forest Division will be at Lashio. There is no available house at Lashio which could be placed at the disposal of the Forest Department, so it is essential to erect a building there as soon as possible and I would urge that this be done without delay.

A feature of forest offences is the very small number committed by Shans and Kachins. The majority of the offences are reported to be committed by non-Shan contractors and employees of the Burma Corporation.

The revenue of the area administered by the Divisional Forest Officer, Mandalay Division, was Rs. 29,125-2-1, but the figures do not represent the total revenue due, as the Burma Corporation, Limited, held back various mills for timber already extracted pending the decision of Government as to the rates of royalty to be paid. The total expenditure during this period was Rs. 31,910. The Divisional Forest Officer Mr. V. H. T. Fields-Clarke anticipates savings in future years.

31. *Mines and Minerals.*—The information below has been extracted from a report kindly supplied by Mr. R. G. Hall, Resident Manager, Burma Corporation, Namtu :—

Mining Department.—The total footage of development for the period was—

| | | | | Feet. |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|
| Shaft sinking | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Winzing | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Driving and cross-cutting | ... | ... | ... | 1,446 |
| Rising | ... | ... | ... | 345 |
| Stripping | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| Tunnelling | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | Total | 1,874 |
| Chamber cutting | ... | ... | ... | 10,820 |

(A total of 1,874 lineal feet and 10,820 cubic feet.)

Ore Extraction.—During the period a total of 39,381 tons smelter ore and 96,187 tons milling ore were shipped from the Mine and 6,622 tons milling ore were shipped from Bawdwin Dump—a total of 142,190 tons.

BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION.

Bawdwin.—A large amount of building has been done during the period comprising the following :—

| | | | | Rooms. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Coolies' lines | ... | ... | ... | 225 |
| Clerks and Fitters' quarters | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| European bungalows | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 5-room Police barracks | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sergeants' quarters | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| New assay office | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| High tension 33,000 volt sub-station | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ice plant | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mortuary | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| New surface underground magazine | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

The water system has been connected up to two new sources of supply, the banyan tree and the Gold Hole streams. Further provisions against a similar dry season as the last and in order to take care of a large increase in population in future, a new 6" pipe line is being laid up the Sterne river. The machinery in the shop is now run by a 24 H.P. electric motor, instead of petrol.

Underground.—On No. 1 level a large 100 Sturtevant fan has been installed with which we hope to improve the working conditions in the Mine to a large extent.

Tiger Camp.—The following construction took place at Tiger Camp during the period :—

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Cooly lines | ... | ... | ... | 60 rooms |
| Clerks' quarters | ... | ... | ... | 5 rooms |
| Police quarters | ... | ... | ... | 1 barrack of 5 rooms |

A weigh bridge has now been installed and all ore leaving Bawdwin and Tiger Camp is accurately weighed.

The erection of the high tension 33000 volt sub-station is also being carried on.

Tiger Tunnell.—Timbered section in this tunnel has caused considerable trouble by rotting out and permitting the tunnel to cave. To remedy this, stone arching is now replacing the timber. A total of 867 lineal feet of arching has been completed and the tunnel is now in first class condition and finished for a distance of 4,500 feet from the portal. The light rails have been gradually replaced by heavier ones until at present the loaded side is entirely equipped with 50 lbs. rails and also a part of the empty line.

NAMTU SMELTER.

Round Roasters.—Six furnaces were intermittently in operation during the year and 84,832'61 tons of charge were roasted, bringing the sulphur content down to 9'49 per cent.

Sinter-pots.—Twenty-three pots were in operation during the year and 91,159·70 tons of finished sinter were produced with a sulphur content of 3·82 per cent.

Tonnage received and treated.

| | Stock at 1st July 1920. | Received. | Total. | Treated. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| D.C.T. ore dry crushed tons ... | 2,466·81 | 26,619·11 | 29,085·92 | 29,015·82 |
| " " slimes ... | 120·00 | 10,195·45 | 10,315·45 | 10,015·15 |
| Dry fines ... | ... | 510·25 | 510·25 | 510·25 |
| Dr. belt cons ... | ... | 9,311·58 | 9,311·58 | 8,576·08 |
| Flotation and Dr. belt cons. ... | ... | 2,039·10 | 2,039·10 | 1,774·90 |
| Cons. and H.G. ore mixture ... | ... | 52,423·37 | 52,423·37 | 51,540·67 |
| Total ... | 2,586·81 | 101,098·86 | 103,685·67 | 101,432·87 |

Refinery.—At the refinery 28,244·14 tons of refined lead and 3,946,867 ounces of fine silver were produced.

The residue furnace treated 1,785 tons of antimonial skimmings.

Mill.—During the period the Mill was started up and operating satisfactorily. The number of tons of ore concentrated, including dump tailings, was 108,152·14. The products from concentration are given in the following table:—

| | | <i>Assay.</i> | | |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Tons. | Ag. Ozs. | Fb. |
| Lead cons. ... | ... | 49,113·96 | 43·5 | 48·7 |
| H.G. slime ... | ... | 6,446·38 | 38·0 | 36·2 |
| Zinc cons. ... | ... | 3,101·73 | 18·2 | 12·3 |
| Mill tailings ... | ... | 32,964·53 | 14·4 | 12·3 |
| L. G. slime ... | ... | 10,378·48 | 24·8 | 23·1 |
| Flot. cons. ... | ... | 2,127·25 | 56·4 | 49·8 |
| Flot. tailings... | ... | 4,019·81 | 8·5 | 8·4 |
| Crude ore ... | ... | 108,152·14 | 297 | 31·0 |

Assay Office and Laboratory.—The number of determinations carried out in this department was 136,714, the staff consisting of 2 Europeans, 12 Oriental assistants and 14 labourers.

Railway.—During the year 446,601 tons were hauled on the average distance of 13,514 miles giving a ton mileage of 6,035,596, against 366,154· tons and 5,297,052 ton miles, respectively, for the previous year.

The passenger mileage amounted to 2,024,731, being an average of 123 passengers a day carried a distance of 45 miles, *i.e.* the length of the line.

The shorter average distance hauled this year means a heavier congested traffic handled.

Railway Capacity.—In order to further increase the Railway capacity the following new work, etc., has been sanctioned:—

(1) A second line to be constructed between Namtu and Mill—to ease congested traffic. The existing 40 lb. track to be re-aligned, so as to give room for a new 60 lb. track to be laid on the side remote from the river. At the Mill the existing track to be run round the Mill on the riverside rejoining the main line beyond the point leading to the Mill bins. The 60 lb. track to be used for the electrically worked trains, smelter to Mill bins. Construction and re-alignment of these lines is now well in hand.

(2) Construction to terminal yard at Lopah to allow heavier train loads to be operated from Lopah to Namtu.

(3) Diversion of main line at mile 11, obviating counter grade.

(4) Diversion of main line at Hsaihkao—Mill section—obviating counter grade.

(5) Electrification of railway from Mill bins to smelter upper yard, *i.e.*, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles with electric locomotives, 35 tons weight. These locomotives have already been received.

(6) Telephone train control installation on the whole system.

(7) Purchase of two new steam locomotive 2-6-2 type, with a tractive effort of 12,000 to 13,000 lbs., *i.e.* about 130 per cent. more powerful than our present North British locomotives.

It is contemplated that all of the above additions will be installed and operating during the ensuing twelve months.

Mansam Hydro-electric plant.—This plant was put into operation in September 1920, and has given continuous service since January 1st, 1921. The output per month is now well over 1,000,000 kw. hours, being more than double that available from our Namtu Diesel electric plant which is now held as a standby.

New Mill.—The Mill has now been practically completed all processes from the reduction of the ore for gravity concentration of the lead and silver contents down to the final winning of similar values from the slimes by means of flotation with soda ash being in operation.

A capacity for treating 700 tons of mine ore per day is now available in most sections of the plant, and where such capacity is lacking the necessary additions will soon be in use.

Housing.—An extensive programme for housing the native employees in permanent stone and brick buildings with iron roofs has been carried out and further additions are being made. A Residential Mess has also been built to accommodate the single European staff, and in connection with the same large septic tank is in use, capable of taking care of the requirements of all European bungalows in the immediate vicinity.

Nama Coal Mine and new Smelter.—On account of the inability of the Burma Railways to extend their metre gauge line into Namtu it was necessary to temporarily suspend operations, and the work ceased, at both these points.

Labour Statistics.—During the year the average number of Europeans and Asiatics employed on the property was as follows:—

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|----------|
| Europeans | ... | ... | 125 |
| Asiatics | ... | ... | 8,995.25 |

Two serious accidents occurred, one at Bawdwin where the lift fell resulting in 11 deaths, and the other at Nama where an abnormal burst of rain flooded one of the shafts burying 8 coolies.

The Corporation's Chief Engineer was accidentally electrocuted at the Mansam Power Station.

32. Trade and Manufactures.—The experimental record stations at Namhkam and Kunlong were again established in December 1920. At both stations imports and exports decreased, as also was the case in the two Registration Offices at Konwet and Nga-o in Mông Mit State. At Namhkam the decreases were Rs. 1,48,142 and Rs. 38,549, and at Kunlong Rs. 96,136 and Rs. 67,642 respectively. The declines in both stations were due to low price of opium prevailing during the year under report.

The total exports from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased by Rs. 88,44,481 and the rail-borne trade increased by Rs. 90,57,245. The increase is mainly due to increased output of lead and refined silver from the Burma Corporation, Limited, Namtu, as also to the fact that the figures for Mông Mit are included in this report.

The export trade of lead showed an increase of Rs. 46,96,498, while refined silver increased by Rs. 37,98,379, wet-tea by Rs. 2,01,975, hides and skins by Rs. 1,20,609 and Railway materials by Rs. 2,61,402. Oranges, sheep and goats, spices, dry-tea and teak-timber also showed noticeable increases. The increase in teak-timber is undoubtedly due to the inclusion of the Mông Mit State's figures.

Amongst imports from Burma there was an increase in silver-coin of Rs. 1,55,389 due to the removal of the prohibition to import silver, while there was a considerable decrease in European cotton-goods of Rs. 5,81,311, the purchasing capacity of several communities having been affected by the low price of opium. Rice showed an increase of Rs. 1,75,425 and provisions (mainly condensed milk) Rs. 24,589, *ngapi* Rs. 84,267 and Railway materials Rs. 4,42,690. There

were noticeable increases in salt, silk, spices and refined and unrefined sugar, as also tobacco, while other manufactured articles showed a decrease of Rs. 1,38,825. Large quantities of cigarettes are imported from China into Burma, the "Rosette" brand appearing to be the most popular, and it is cheaper on the frontier than at Lashio, which tends to show that the import duties in China may be lower than those imposed at ports in Burma. This is still further exemplified by the fact that cigarettes of British manufacture at prices 100 per cent. lower than those prevailing in Rangoon are obtainable in Yünnan. The imports of kerosine oil fell considerably, the decrease showing Rs. 8,12,783. Trade appears to be brisk throughout the States, more especially so in the Hsipaw State. In the Kodaung some 15 thousand viss of lac were extracted and sold at Namhkam. The tea grown in the Kodaung was this year exported along the Shweli to the riverine stations on the Irrawaddy, where better prices were obtainable than at the usual centre, Kyaukme, on the Mandalay-Lashio Railway-line.

Appendix
XIX.

33. *Public Works*.—Mr. G. E. Scott, O.B.E., Executive Engineer, was in charge of the Division until the 28th April 1921, when he was relieved by Mr. W. A. Hall.

Difficulty is experienced in obtaining timber in the neighbourhood of Lashio and for works at Namtu, and for the latter timber had to be obtained from the Burma Corporation, Limited, but at such a high rate that most estimates required revision.

The reinforced concrete Court-house at Namtu designed by the Consulting Architect is nearing completion. The work was unavoidably delayed owing to the contractor not having funds to complete the work.

On the 8th of January 1921, the services of Major G. Warrington (retired, P.W.D.) were obtained on a year's contract for the States and many roads which were formerly under the Public Works Department have now been handed over to him, and resulted in a nett saving of Rs. 33,868 in departmental charges alone. There is little doubt that the engagement of the States' Engineer will considerably expedite the construction of roads, which are so very necessary in these States if the people are to have an opportunity of exporting their goods to central markets.

After many years' discussion the question regarding the Namyao bridge has apparently been settled. Materials have been, and still are being, collected for the construction of the bridge, which will commence, I understand, next open season.

Mr. S. St. R. Körper, Assistant Superintendent, constructed an excellent road from Nawpawng to Mankat, a distance of 46 miles, thus enabling through motor-communication with Tangyan, distant some 90 miles from Lashio. He also assisted in broadening and gravelling a portion of the Public Works Department road to Tangyan as also the section to Mongyai, which is also reached by motor these days. From Mongyai, Mr. Körper, with the assistance of the *Sawbwa*, has constructed an excellent road to the Southern Shan States border, open to motor-traffic, thus facilitating trade with Kehsi Mansam in the Southern Shan States.

To the north a motor-road has been constructed to Kutkai and this road is being extended under civil agency to Namhkam on the Chinese border, which spot, it is hoped, will be reached next open season by car.

Considerable improvements have been effected by the Public Works Department on the Lashio-Hsipaw road and for half the distance the road is open to motor-traffic throughout the year, and it is hoped that the remaining half will be improved during the coming open season.

A road under the supervision of Major Farrington is being constructed to Namtu to enable that centre to be reached easily by car and in Mr. Gaudoin's words and his knowledge of the North Hsenwi State is second to none—

"The opening of the road is looked forward to by every one with the keenest interest and with the full assurance that it will give a wonderful impetus to trade in these States."

On the completion of the through-road to Namhkam, the garrison at Kutkai can be reduced very considerably. Roads in other directions are being rapidly

constructed and Loimaw, near the Wa States, can be reached by car, while the Kyaukmè-Namhsan road, 90 miles in length, which is now being undertaken by the *Sawbwa* under the direction of Major Farrington, will soon be completed. This road was undertaken at the express wish of the *Sawbwa* and his people, who have urged for a long time that a motor-road be made available to Namhsan (the capital of the State), so as to enable rapid export of tea, as also the easy import of commodities required by the people,—which will result in reduction of rates all round. The opening of the road from Hsenwi to Kutkai led to immediate drop in cart hire and this will be the case throughout the tracts through which motor-roads penetrate. The roads are not metalled but only gravelled, but as such answer all requirements and are easily maintained, which is not the case with metalled roads.

The bazaar at Namhkam, which is being erected at a cost of 14 lakhs, is being undertaken by the Public Works Department under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Bhamo. A second row of stalls has been built at a cost of Rs. 48,350, but this, like the first row, has not been roofed as yet. However, the transfer of the contract to more reliable contractors will, it is hoped, expedite the work.

The towers of the 200 feet span suspension bridge at Mongpat have been completed and the steel bridges are expected shortly from England, while a project for bridging the Namma at Se-en is also in hand. The progress on works under the Public Works Department has been slow, probably due to the fact that there were not enough contractors to deal with large works. *Sawbwas* have displayed considerable interest in public works in their charges. In the North Hsenwi State a sum of Rs. 2,61,234 was spent on public works, while Rs. 15,000 were spent by State agency in construction of a new bazaar at Se-u on the Hsenwi-Kunlong Ferry road, and Rs. 26,907 on improvements to the Pahghai bazaar. A contribution of Rs. 25,000 was made to the Burma Corporation to meet the cost of a new bridge on the Namtu. Half the contribution was borne by the North Hsenwi State and the other half by the Tawngpeng State.

In the Hsipaw State Rs. 98,304 were expended on repairs and construction of new buildings.

The question of a new Civil Station at Namtu is held in abeyance pending the final decision of the Corporation in respect of the Bawdwin Mine. Until the approximate life of the Mine is known, it is useless to spend money on costly buildings which may be in use only for a few number of years.

In the Mōng Mit State Rs. 23,680 were spent in original works and Rs. 14,181 on repairs, the expenditure being mostly on roads and bridges. A through road communication from Momeik to Lashio *via* Mōngngaw, Kyaukme and Namhsan road is urgently required. But the work, which will prove costly, will have to wait federation, as it is very doubtful whether the Mōng Mit State can bear the cost of the portion which lies within its borders. This is a work which will have to be seriously considered when the States are federated, as during the rains it is next to impossible to reach Momeik except *via* Mandalay and Thabeitkyin.

34. *Post Offices.*—Post Offices at Tangyan and Mongyai are needed, as also improvements in the present arrangements at Kutkai, and proposals to this end have been formulated. Nothing has yet been done to improve the post office building at Kyaukme or enlarging the scope of its operations, and insured business has still to be transacted at Hsipaw at great inconvenience to the increasing number of traders at Kyaukme.

In the Hsipaw State there was an increase of Rs. 26,634 in the money-orders issued, but a decrease of Rs. 26,958 in money-orders paid, while the Savings Bank withdrawals decreased by Rs. 10,179.

35. *General condition of the States and people.*—The general health of the people remained good, although there were minor outbreaks of plague both at Hsipaw and Kyaukme in the Hsipaw State and of small-pox in the North Hsenwi State. Energetic action taken by Dr. H. H. Lynsdale, the Civil Surgeon at Hsipaw, stamped out the plague at that centre. Relapsing fever appeared in the Iron-ore Camp of the Burma Corporation coolies at Bawhlaing, Hsumhsai Sub-State, and here again the Civil Surgeon was most successful in

dealing with the outbreak. It is doubtful if there would have been any outbreak of this disease if, on the establishment of the Camp, the Burma Corporation had inaugurated an efficient medical service, which is so necessary when large numbers of coolies are collected in any one spot. The disease had died out owing to the drastic measures enforced.

There is certain prejudice regarding vaccination, but this is being gradually overcome, and it is satisfactory to note that on the occurrence of a few cases of small-pox the people were only too willing to come forward to be vaccinated.

At various bazaars, *e.g.*, Panghai, Hsipaw and Kyaukme, steps have been taken to provide fly-proof beef, pork and mutton stalls.

At one time the general conditions at Panghai, the population of which is a considerable one, were by no means satisfactory, but owing to the energetic action taken by Captain H. R. Pelly, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, Namtu, the conditions have greatly improved. It was due to his action that the bazaar was placed in a sanitary condition, road constructed, sanitation in all directions improved, and arrangements made for a good water-supply. In other directions also his action was felt.

The general condition of the people is prosperous, although the fall in opium prices affected certain Kachin and Shan Circles. But these are now adjusting themselves to the new economic conditions and a hopeful sign is the marked decrease in opium cultivation and the increase in area under other essential crops. Assistant Superintendents have urged the people to abandon opium cultivation in their lowland paddy fields by demonstrating to them the deteriorating effect it has on the soil, and by insisting on Kachins, Chinese and others who desired to work opium paying their taxes in advance and by prohibiting export to China. This has led to a distinct set-back in the cultivation. There is little doubt that opium cultivation is extending in Yünnan while it is declining in these States and so long as Yünnan continues to grow its own requirements there should be little or no incentive for our people to do so.

The experimental sericultural farm at Lashio progresses satisfactorily and the silk produced is being sold at Rs. 47 a viss. The quality of the silk is said to be very good and demands for the total output have been received.

Rinderpest was, as usual, present, but to no very great extent, as only 166 deaths were reported in the North Hsenwi State, and although the disease was present over most of the Hsipaw State it resulted in only 190 deaths. The Veterinary Department has worked with marked success. Foot-and-mouth disease decreased and 187 cases occurred against 426 last year.

Surra appeared among mules and ponies in Hsipaw and Kyaukme resulting in 43 deaths against 75 last year.

The boys in the Engineering School at Insein, who had been trained in smithy and carpentry, are reported to be doing well, and some of them are returning very shortly.

36. The prosperity of the States is evident in every direction, and the agricultural and pastoral possibilities are immense. In several centres mule-breeding is flourishing, while the presence of large numbers of cattle found everywhere is indicative of the prospects of cattle-breeding in tracts of country which are excellently watered and are, in regard to climate, far superior to the plains of Burma. It is rash to prophesy, but I venture to predict that in years to come European settlers will be found at the higher altitudes engaged in agriculture and breeding operations, all of which should tend to the benefit of the Shans, who are at present inclined to be lethargic, but who, at the same time, are willing to benefit by ocular demonstrations.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

37. The total revenue for the year under review increased from Rs. 18,31,456 to Rs. 20,60,065, showing an increase of Rs. 2,28,609. *Thathameda* increased to Rs. 7,90,888, Paddy-tax to Rs. 1,99,179, while Excise and other licenses increased to Rs. 4,79,455. Tea showed a decrease of Rs. 33,905, while there was also a decrease of Rs. 5,113 under the head "Law and Justice." The increase is

mainly due to the inclusion of the Mōng Mit figures. Similarly the expenditure increased by Rs. 3,30,275. "General Administration" charges increased owing to the revision of pay of various establishments which necessitated an increase of pay to meet the continued high cost of living. Expenditure on "Public Works" increased by Rs. 95,112, mainly on roads, while "Education" also showed an increase of Rs. 23,994.

The revenues are capable of expansion as owing to the present mode of taxation the richer communities are taxed very lightly in comparison to the poorer classes. The forthcoming survey will help to rectify this to a great measure, and a more equitable form of taxation will at the same time tend to increase the revenues all round.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

38. The health of the population continued to improve. The figures (excluding those from Namtu) furnished by the Civil Surgeon show that the total number of patients treated throughout the district including the Military Police were 45,901 against 45,614 last year. The variation is slight. At Namtu the health of the population shows no improvement, despite the efforts of the Corporation who are now about to erect a new and suitable Asiatic hospital. Appendix
XXIII.

There has been a notable decrease in the number of malaria in-patients due to a more correct diagnosis and the elimination of the presumption that every case of fever admitted is malaria.

Plague broke out at Hsipaw, but the preventive measures adopted very soon stamped out the disease.

For the first time relapsing-fever appeared amongst the Chinese coolies employed by the Burma Corporation, Limited, at the Iron-ore Mine at Wetwun. Drastic and complete measures were taken and the epidemic was soon stamped out. Lice inspections are now being rigidly carried out every month and facilities given to men for regular baths.

The question of quarantine stations near Lashio and Namtu to prevent the introduction of the disease in the coming season is under consideration.

Five dispensaries are maintained from State funds and the proposal for the establishment of one at Hsenwi is under present consideration, as the necessity of one there has been proved.

In Hsipaw Town the general arrangements were excellent, but the scheme for a pipe water-supply has not yet materialized although certain progress has been made and funds allotted. This is a matter that should be expedited as Hsipaw is a town of importance and a pure water-supply a necessity if the health of the population is to improve.

At Panghai, adjoining the Namtu area, considerable improvements have been made with the satisfactory result that the health of the population has improved.

Improvements in many directions throughout the States have been effected but it is impossible in this Report to give the many and various details.

At the Lashio hospital a moribund ward of four beds and an observation ward of two beds have been completed and are now in use, while the out-patient ward, although under construction, has not yet been completed.

Dr. H. H. Lynsdale, I.M.D., took over the medical charge of the district from Dr. J. C. F. Menezes, L.M. & S., on the 30th July 1920, and remained in charge throughout the year. His zeal and energy cannot be too highly commended.

Thanks are due to Dr. R. Harper, M.D., of the American Baptist Shan Mission at Namhkam, who, throughout, has continued to perform excellent medical work amongst the Shans and Kachins in the frontier circles.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons Amla Singh and Sankernarayana Aiyar deserve special mention for their work throughout the year.

39. *Vaccination.*—Fourteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven persons were vaccinated as against over 15,000 last year. The decrease is due to death of one Vaccinator and the absence for three months of another on training.

Of the number verified, over 9,000 proved successful.

The system of vaccination in these States requires revision and this is about to be done.

CHAPTER VII.

40. *Education.*—The school buildings at Lashio have been very congested and it has been found necessary to take measures to move the Anglo-Vernacular School to another spot. This is being done and the buildings are nearing completion. The site is an excellent one and will admit of playing grounds on a requisite scale which was not possible on the old site.

The American Baptist Mission School buildings at Hsipaw have been purchased from the Mission and it is proposed to inaugurate an Anglo-Vernacular School there.

There are two Chinese Schools, one each at Hsipaw and Kyaukme. Both are said to be in a flourishing condition.

Difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of suitable masters, but with increased advantages it is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome in the future. Difficulty has been most marked at Namtu where in order to meet the requirements of the Anglo-Indian employees of Burma Corporation, Limited, it has been deemed advisable to advertise for the services of an Anglo-Indian master. So far no suitable candidate has applied and it is doubtful if the services of one will be obtained, so it may be necessary to revise the arrangement. Namtu is not a popular spot, but the construction by Captain Pelly of excellent quarters for masters has improved matters considerably.

The school at Lashio continues to flourish, but the desire for English education will, I am afraid, affect considerably the Vernacular School. The Shans have displayed a distinct desire for English education, while at the same time they desire to substitute Shan for Burmese as the medium of education. The desire is a laudable one, but at the same time I am still of opinion that Burmese should not be entirely eliminated, if the Shans wish to compete in the markets of Burma.

The Kachin scholar Revd. O. Hanson, Litt. D. has returned with his wife to work amongst the Kachins in North Hsenwi. His Assistant Sara Hseng Li has been secured for the new Kachin school at Kutkai.

In the Hsipaw State there are now 30 schools with an attendance of 1,272 pupils as against 29 schools and 1,110 pupils last year.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

41. There was a slight increase in receipts of the Lashio Town Fund, but the expenditure increased by Rs. 11,103-7-1 owing to necessary improvements to bazaar, roads, conservancy, sanitation and hospital. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 29,550-8-1.

According to the Census figures the population declined from 4,055 in 1911 to 3,448 this year. The decrease is mainly due to the small number of travellers in the notified area only 70 being returned as against 606 in previous Census.

The health of the population remained good. The question of a supplementary water-supply scheme is one that requires consideration.

42. *Services of Officers.*—All Civil Officers worked so well that it is difficult to select any for special mention. Captain H. R. Pelly, I.A., did exceptionally well at Namtu in a most difficult position and by his energy improved the health and surroundings of Panghai, which hitherto had been somewhat of a blot in the mining area. Mr. G. Johnston has, as usual, administered his two charges—Hsipaw and Tawngpeng States—with commendable success. Mr. S. St. R. Körper's work in connection with road construction to which I have already alluded deserves high commendation. To his untiring efforts are due the excellent motor-roads in his charge. Mr. J. E. Baker discharged his onerous and exacting duties as Headquarters Assistant with much credit, and sustained and commendable zeal.

E. O. FOWLER,

Superintendent, Northern Shan States.

APPENDIX II.

Enactments extended (wholly or partly) to the Northern Shan States or parts thereof during the year 1919-20 (Paragraph 16).

| Year. | Short title. | Authority of extensions. | Remarks. |
|-------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1920 | Super Tax Act | Political Department Notification No. 25, dated the 30th August 1920. | Extended to Shan States. |
| 1920 | Rules under the Super Tax Act | Political Department Notification No. 53, dated the 2nd September 1920. | Extended to Shan States. |
| 1861 | Section 34 of Police Act (Act V 1861). | Police Department Notification No. 169, dated the 11th June 1921. | Extended to Lashio Notified Area. |

Rules made by Chiefs with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States.

| State. | Subject. | Remarks. |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| North Hsenwi | Opium Regulations | Within 3 miles of Panghai Village. |
| North Hsenwi | Sanitary Regulations | For Panghai Village-tract. |
| North Hsenwi | Pawn Shop Regulations | For Namtu and Pangha Village-tract. |
| Tawngpeng | Sanitary Rules | For E-Hang Village-tract. |
| Hsipaw | Pawn Shop Regulations | Applies to Hsipaw State only. |

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21 (Paragraphs 18 and 19).

| State. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED. | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Government Police ... | 401 | 572 | 293 | 433 | 280 | 423 | 232 | 345 |
| Hsipaw State ... | 264 | 247 | 233 | 256 | 207 | 230 | 171 | 166 |
| North Hsenwi State ... | 62 | 88 | 101 | 128 | 87 | 121 | 59 | 89 |
| South Hsenwi State ... | 34 | 43 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 14 | 15 |
| Tawngpeng State ... | 96 | 43 | 235 | 58 | 228 | 52 | 203 | 35 |
| Manglun State ... | 18 | 6 | 18 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 17 | 9 |
| Mong Mit State ... | | 141 | | 129 | | 120 | | 102 |
| Total ... | 875 | 1,140 | 912 | 1,044 | 850 | 984 | 696 | 761 |

| State. | NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED. | | PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS (COLUMNS 4 AND 5). | | PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED OR ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL. | | Remarks. |
|------------------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|---------------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| I | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Government Police ... | 48 | 72 | 79 | 80 | 83 | 82* | 6 accused pending. |
| Hsipaw State ... | 31 | 45 | 73 | 65 | 83 | 72 | 19 accused pending. |
| North Hsenwi State ... | 28 | 32 | 58 | 70 | 68 | 74 | |
| South Hsenwi State ... | 16 | 12 | 44 | 50 | 47 | 54 | 1 accused pending. |
| Tawngpeng State ... | 25 | 16 | 86 | 60 | 80 | 67 | 1 accused pending. |
| Manglun State ... | ... | ... | 94 | 90 | 94 | 90 | 1 accused pending. |
| Mong Mit State ... | ... | 11 | ... | 79 | ... | 85 | 7 accused pending. |
| Total ... | 148 | 188 | 76 | 73 | 81 | 77 | |

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21 (Paragraphs 18 and 19).

| State. | AMOUNT STOLEN. | | AMOUNT RECOVERED. | | PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY. | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Government Police ... | Rs. 19,351 | Rs. 15,447 | Rs. 5,681 | Rs. 11,202 | 29 | 73 |
| Hsipaw State ... | 18,878 | 23,447 | 5,499 | 9,193 | 29 | 39 |
| North Hsenwi State ... | 7,961 | 27,665 | 1,779 | 8,940 | 22 | 32 |
| South Hsenwi State ... | 5,893 | 3,456 | 1,619 | 629 | 27 | 18 |
| Tawngpeng State ... | 5,405 | 925 | 4,162 | 485 | 77 | 52 |
| Manglun State ... | 2,000 | 83 | ... | 83 | ... | 100 |
| Mong Mit State ... | ... | 7,043 | ... | 5,049 | ... | 72 |
| Total ... | 59,488 | 78,066 | 18,740 | 35,581 | 31 | 46 |

* 47 cases pending from last year were dealt with as follows:—
 18 cases convicted; 5 cases mistaken;
 17 cases undetected; 2 cases non-cognizable and 4 cases transferred.
 1 case false;
 13 accused pending from last year were dealt with as follows:—
 7 accused convicted; 6 accused discharged;

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed (Part 2)

| Description of offences. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted.* | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | Total. | | | | | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | On security. | Death. | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | | Simple. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Rigorous. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| COURT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN SHAN STATES, LASHIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Total | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | |
| COURT OF THE HEADQUARTERS MAGISTRATE, LASHIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 8 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 29 | 29 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other thefts | ... | 86 | 86 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 18 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 13 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 5 | 381 | 386 | 401 | 301 | 312 | 284 | 2 | ... | ... | 232 | ... | ... | ... | 234 | |
| Total | ... | 5 | 604 | 609 | 418 | 320 | 334 | 248 | 11 | ... | ... | 232 | 4 | ... | ... | 248 | |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, HSI PAW. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other thefts | ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 8 | 8 | 80 | 8 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | |
| Total | ... | 10 | 10 | 84 | 10 | 12 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, KUTRAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Other thefts | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Total | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, TANGYAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other thefts | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 3 | 4 | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| COURT OF THE ADVISER, NAMHSAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Other thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Petty crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, NAMTU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 1 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 5 | 163 | 168 | 88 | 127 | 169 | 76 | 8 | 88 | 3 | 10 | 25 | 2 | ... | 78 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 8 | 346 | 354 | 131 | 326 | 454 | 169 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 143 | ... | ... | 169 | |
| Total | ... | 14 | 524 | 538 | 221 | 463 | 639 | 260 | 5 | 53 | 8 | 5 | 163 | 25 | 2 | 280 | |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, MONG MIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 4 | 7 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 1 | 15 | 16 | ... | 16 | 22 | 17 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | 17 | |
| Total | ... | 1 | 22 | 23 | ... | 22 | 31 | 25 | 2 | 6 | 1 | ... | 11 | 2 | ... | 25 | |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, KODAUNG. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 2 | 27 | 29 | ... | 29 | 45 | 35 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 29 | 1 | ... | 35 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | ... | 2 | 28 | 30 | ... | 30 | 46 | 36 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 30 | 1 | ... | 36 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, GOVERNMENT MAGISTRATES. | | 31 | 1,088 | 1,129 | 639 | 865 | 1,078 | 677 | 9 | 75 | 14 | 8 | 431 | 33 | 5 | 1 | 674 |

APPENDICES.

DIX VII.
of, and cases awaiting trial in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21.
graph 22).

| Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT | | | | | | | | | | | Awaiting trial. | Remarks. |
|--|---|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|-----------------|--|
| | | | Under one month. | From 1 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | | | |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 accused pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 accused pending. |
| 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 49 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 69 cases did not come before the court, 1 accused pending, 81 cases did not come before the court, 4 accused pending. |
| 80 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 accused pending, 184 cases did not come before the court. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused transferred. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused transferred, 2 accused transferred. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 accused transferred, 9 accused expelled from the Northern Shan States. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 accused pending, 4 accused transferred, 184 cases did not come before the Court, 3 accused expelled from the Northern Shan States. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 accused pending, 4 accused transferred, 184 cases did not come before the Court, 3 accused expelled from the Northern Shan States. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused pending. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused pending. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused pending. |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 accused committed to Sessions. |
| 59 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 4 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 94 | ... | 2 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused absconded, 28 cases did not come before the Court, 9 accused pending, 81 accused transferred, 1 accused absconded. |
| 161 | ... | 2 | 17 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 27 cases did not come before the Court, 1 accused pending, 188 accused transferred, 66 cases did not come before the Court. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 accused pending, 2 accused absconded. |
| 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 accused transferred, 5 accused committed to Sessions. |
| 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused pending, 1 accused transferred, 1 accused sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused pending, 1 accused transferred, 1 accused sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 accused pending. |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 accused pending. |
| 249 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 5 | 31 | 8 | 30 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 28 | 94 accused pending, 294 accused transferred, 5 accused committed to Sessions, 3 accused absconded, 1 accused sent to Lunatic Asylum, 3 accused expelled from the Northern Shan States. |

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and (Paragraph

| Description of offences. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED* | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------|-------|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | | | | | | Simple. | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | On security. | Death. | Total |
| | | Committed during the present year. | Total. | | | | | | Rigorous. | Simple. | Rigorous. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| COURT OF THE HSIPAW STATE.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 25 | 25 | 23 | 14 | 26 | 13 | ... | 9 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | |
| Other thefts | 2 | 92 | 94 | 64 | 68 | 82 | 63 | 1 | 26 | ... | 8 | 6 | 18 | 4 | ... | 63 | |
| Petty crimes | 10 | 314 | 324 | 309 | 314 | 697 | 491 | 4 | 27 | 1 | 29 | 427 | 2 | 1 | ... | 491 | |
| Total | 13 | 437 | 450 | 399 | 400 | 809 | 668 | 5 | 62 | 1 | 42 | 434 | 20 | 5 | ... | 668 | |
| COURT OF THE TAWNGPENG STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 39 | 39 | 8 | 24 | 42 | 32 | 8 | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 123 | 123 | 19 | 116 | 197 | 128 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | 117 | ... | 9 | ... | 128 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 164 | 164 | 130 | 154 | 312 | 161 | 8 | 18 | ... | 6 | 120 | 12 | 2 | ... | 161 | |
| Total | ... | 208 | 208 | 159 | 192 | 552 | 322 | 16 | 35 | ... | 17 | 337 | 24 | 11 | ... | 322 | |
| COURT OF THE NORTH HSENWI STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 2 | 25 | 27 | 18 | 21 | 40 | 21 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | |
| Cattle thefts | 1 | 47 | 48 | 19 | 46 | 89 | 51 | ... | 20 | ... | 8 | 15 | 8 | ... | ... | 51 | |
| Other thefts | 1 | 47 | 48 | 31 | 45 | 75 | 38 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 7 | 12 | 2 | ... | 38 | |
| Petty crimes | 2 | 168 | 170 | 47 | 162 | 316 | 145 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 143 | ... | 1 | ... | 145 | |
| Total | 6 | 267 | 293 | 116 | 274 | 560 | 255 | ... | 39 | ... | 4 | 173 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 255 | |
| COURT OF THE SOUTH HSENWI STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | 1 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 7 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 8 | |
| Petty crimes | 2 | 13 | 15 | 42 | 13 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | |
| Total | 3 | 37 | 40 | 64 | 33 | 38 | 25 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | 38 | |
| COURT OF THE MANGUN STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 12 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | 11 | |
| Total | 1 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 24 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | ... | 16 | |
| COURT OF MONG MIT STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 7 | 10 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | 10 | 16 | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 55 | 55 | ... | 55 | 93 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 58 | ... | ... | 66 | |
| Petty crimes | 1 | 55 | 55 | ... | 55 | 93 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 58 | ... | ... | 66 | |
| Total | 1 | 74 | 75 | ... | 72 | 126 | 87 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 63 | 9 | ... | ... | 87 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, CHIEFS' COURTS | 29 | 1,015 | 1,039 | 714 | 714 | 1,389 | 1,113 | 8 | 163 | 1 | 62 | 799 | 62 | 17 | 1 | 1,113 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, GOVERNMENT MAGISTRATES COURT. | 31 | 1,098 | 1,129 | 689 | 689 | 1,378 | 577 | 9 | 75 | 14 | 6 | 431 | 23 | 5 | 1 | 874 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, NORTHERN SHAN STATES | 60 | 2,113 | 2,168 | 1,403 | 1,403 | 2,767 | 1,690 | 17 | 238 | 15 | 68 | 1,230 | 85 | 22 | 2 | 2,087 | |

DIX VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21
22)—concluded.

| 18 | 19 | 20 | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | 22 | Remarks. | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | 21 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | Under one month. | From 1 to 2 months. | From 2 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | Awaiting trial. | |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 accused pending, 1 accused transferred, 2 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused pending, 1 accused transferred, 10 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 18 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 accused pending, 4 accused transferred, 24 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 171 | ... | ... | 15 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 29 accused transferred, 5 cases did not come before the Court |
| 159 | 1 | ... | 28 | 29 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 12 accused pending, 23 accused transferred, 39 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 accused pending. |
| 60 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 accused pending, 1 accused transferred. |
| 67 | ... | ... | 14 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 10 | 13 accused pending, 1 accused transferred. |
| 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 cases did not come before the Court, 1 accused pending, 1 transferred. |
| 94 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 accused pending. |
| 86 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 accused pending. |
| 95 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 case did not come before the Court, 5 accused pending. |
| 182 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 12 | 34 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | 13 | 6 cases did not come before the Court, 10 accused pending, 1 accused transferred. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 accused pending. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 accused transferred, 3 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 cases did not come before the Court, 1 accused pending, 3 accused transferred. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused absconded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused absconded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 accused pending, 1 accused transferred. |
| 26 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused pending. |
| 80 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 accused pending, 1 accused transferred. |
| 484 | 1 | 3 | 42 | 32 | 24 | 21 | 47 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 51 cases did not come before the Court, 54 accused pending, 38 accused transferred, 1 accused absconded. |
| 243 | 1 | 2 | 80 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 20 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 29 | 24 accused pending, 224 accused transferred, 5 accused committed to Sessions, 2 accused absconded, 1 accused sent to Lunatic Asylum, 2 accused expelled from the Northern Shan States, 250 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 727 | 2 | 5 | 72 | 37 | 45 | 29 | 77 | 56 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 62 | 1301 cases did not come before the Court, 78 accused pending, 257 accused transferred, 3 accused absconded, 5 accused committed to Sessions, 3 accused expelled from the Northern Shan States. |

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various

| Name of Court. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE | | Remaining at the end of last year. | NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Brought to trial in 1919-20. | | | | |
| | | | | Arrested by police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in presence of the Magistrate. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Government Magistrates.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| District Judge and Sessions Judge. | 1 | 4 | | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Lashio | 569 | 504 | 5 | 37 | ... | 291 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | 34 | 10 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan. | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu | 298 | 524 | 16 | 339 | 88 | 187 | ... | 9 |
| Adviser, Namhsan ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Mông Mit. | ... | 22 | 1 | 22 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kod-aung. | ... | 28 | 4 | 28 | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| Total | 917 | 1,098 | 28 | 452 | 88 | 501 | ... | 9 |
| <i>Chief's Courts.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Hsipaw Sawbwa ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Class Magistrate, Nawngkhio | 116 | 88 | 5 | 34 | 5 | 78 | ... | ... |
| Chief Minister, Hsipaw | 21 | 97 | ... | 31 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Additional Judge, Hsipaw | 196 | 183 | 4 | 163 | ... | 138 | ... | 1 |
| State Magistrate, Hsipaw | 48 | 59 | ... | 24 | ... | 117 | ... | ... |
| Myosa, Mông Lông | 60 | 59 | 1 | 39 | ... | 142 | ... | ... |
| Myosa, Mông Tüng | 19 | 19 | ... | 8 | ... | 12 | ... | ... |
| North Hsenwi Magistrate | 119 | 287 | 5 | 137 | 31 | 251 | 26 | ... |
| South Hsenwi Sawbwa | 12 | 10 | 1 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Senior Magistrate, Mông Yai ... | 18 | 8 | 1 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Junior Magistrate, Mông Yai ... | 44 | 19 | ... | 11 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Tawngpeng Sawbwa | 9 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| Kyemông, Tawngpeng | 24 | 18 | ... | 12 | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| Myowundauk, Tawngpeng | 28 | 32 | ... | 29 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Additional Judge, Tawngpeng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian Headman, Namtu | 68 | 111 | ... | 98 | 14 | 51 | ... | ... |
| Manglün Sawbwa | 8 | 16 | ... | 10 | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| Mông Mit Sawbwa | ... | 53 | 1 | 75 | ... | 14 | ... | ... |
| Amat, Mông Mit | ... | 21 | ... | 23 | ... | 13 | ... | ... |
| State Magistrates | 794 | 1,015 | 19 | 713 | 57 | 873 | 26 | 1 |
| Government Magistrates | 917 | 1,098 | 28 | 452 | 88 | 501 | ... | 9 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,711 | 2,113 | 47 | 1,165 | 145 | 1,374 | 26 | 10 |

DIX VIII.

Courts in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 22).

| DEALT WITH | | PERSONS DISPOSED OF | | | | | Persons remaining at end of year. | Remarks. |
|------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Total. | | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| Past year. | Present year. | | | | | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | 8 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 458 | 333 | ... | 80 | 248 | ... | ... | 5 | |
| 37 | 12 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | |
| 19 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 366 | 639 | 92 | 59 | 250 | 5 | 223 | 40 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 31 | 3 | ... | 25 | ... | 1 | 1 | One accused sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| ... | 46 | ... | 4 | 36 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| 883 | 1,078 | 98 | 145 | 577 | 5 | 228 | 24 | One accused sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 196 | 122 | 3 | 33 | 80 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| 12 | 36 | ... | 12 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | One accused sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| 293 | 306 | 64 | 15 | 198 | ... | 22 | 7 | |
| 112 | 141 | ... | 29 | 110 | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| 164 | 182 | ... | 33 | 140 | ... | 1 | 8 | |
| 68 | 20 | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 243 | 450 | 87 | 95 | 255 | ... | 3 | 10 | |
| 20 | 10 | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 20 | 11 | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 36 | 17 | ... | 2 | 13 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 38 | 12 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 50 | 27 | ... | 5 | 20 | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| 33 | 37 | 2 | 4 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 159 | 166 | 23 | 22 | 109 | ... | ... | 18 | |
| 18 | 24 | ... | 7 | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| ... | 90 | 23 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 7 | |
| ... | 36 | 2 | 5 | 27 | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| 1,463 | 1,689 | 204 | 280 | 1,113 | ... | 37 | 54 | One accused sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| 883 | 1,078 | 98 | 145 | 577 | 5 | 228 | 24 | One accused sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| 2,346 | 2,767 | 302 | 425 | 1,690 | 5 | 265 | 78 | Two accused sent to Lunatic Asylum. |

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal

| Tribunals. | Number of applications. | NUMBER OF | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | | APPLICATIONS REJECTED. | | SENTENCES | | | | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Confirmed. | | Modified. | | |
| | | | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Superintendent, Northern Shan States | { A R | 86 29 | ... ... | ... ... | 78 44 | 56 25 | 21 6 | 17 2 |
| Total | ... | 115 | ... | ... | 122 | 82 | 27 | 19 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | { A R | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... 4 | ... 4 | ... 1 | ... 1 |
| Hsipaw Sawbwa | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Tawngpeng Sawbwa | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Hsenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mong Mit Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 121 | ... | ... | 126 | 86 | 28 | 20 |

NOTE.—A = Appeals.

Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of

| Tribunals. | OPENING BALANCE. | | FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER, OR ON REMAND. | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR. | | CLOSING BALANCE. | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Courts of Government Officers.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent, Northern Shan States | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai | 37 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 49 | 22 | 40 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu | 11 | 8 | 44 | 111 | 55 | 119 | 47 | 101 | 8 | 18 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Lashio | 6 | 9 | 30 | 46 | 36 | 55 | 27 | 45 | 9 | 10 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Mong Mit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kodaung | ... | 36 | ... | 35 | ... | 71 | ... | 61 | ... | 10 |
| Total | 54 | 62 | 86 | 205 | 140 | 267 | 114 | 220 | 26 | 47 |
| <i>Courts of Shan Chiefs.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hsipaw Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chief Minister, Hsipaw | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Civil Amat and Additional Judge, Hsipaw | 34 | 28 | 108 | 114 | 142 | 142 | 114 | 102 | 28 | 40 |
| Myoök, Nawngkio | 4 | 7 | 123 | 98 | 127 | 105 | 120 | 84 | 7 | 21 |
| Myosa, Mong Long | 1 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Myosa, Mong Tung | 2 | ... | 2 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 11 | ... | 3 |
| South Hsenwi Sawbwa | 2 | ... | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... |
| North Hsenwi Courts | 5 | 11 | 92 | 275 | 97 | 286 | 93 | 233 | 4 | 53 |
| Mong Mit Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Amat Mong Mit | ... | 6 | ... | 99 | ... | 105 | ... | 89 | ... | 16 |
| Tawngpeng Sawbwa | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyemmong, Tawngpeng | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| Myowundaik, Tawngpeng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Additional Judge, Tawngpeng | 1 | 6 | 53 | 56 | 54 | 62 | 48 | 53 | 6 | 9 |
| Indian Headman, Namtu | ... | 1 | 114 | 87 | 114 | 88 | 113 | 76 | 1 | 12 |
| Maingtin Sawbwa | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 50 | 61 | 515 | 767 | 565 | 828 | 518 | 669 | 47 | 159 |
| Total, Government | 54 | 62 | 86 | 205 | 140 | 267 | 114 | 220 | 26 | 47 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 104 | 123 | 601 | 972 | 705 | 1,095 | 632 | 889 | 73 | 206 |

DIX IX.

Courts in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 22).

PERSONS AND CASES.

| Reversed. | | PROCEEDINGS QUASHED. | | REFUSED. | | FURTHER ENQUIRY, ETC., ORDERED. | | PENDING. | | Remarks. |
|-----------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Per-sons. | Cases. | Per-sons. | Cases. | Per-sons. | Cases. | Per-sons. | Cases. | Per-sons. | Cases. | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | |
| 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | |
| 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | |

R = Revisions.

DIX X.

in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 23).

| SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR. | | | | | | | | | | SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|--|
| Value. | Suits re landed prop-erty. | Suits for money trans-action. | Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000. | Es-parte. | Admitted and compro-mised. | Struck off the file. | Other-wise dispos-ed of. | Value. | Average duration. | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | |
| Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | M. D. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,598 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 892 | 6'18 | |
| 2,42,509 | 3 | 97 | 11 | 20 | 69 | 14 | 8 | ... | 8 | 21 | 15 | 57 | 50,099 | 1'22 | |
| 14,179 | ... | 46 | ... | 21 | 21 | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 6 | 14 | 21 | 10,600 | 2'24 | |
| 2,250 | 2 | 32 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | 47 | 2,389 | 6'6 | |
| 2,60,536 | 6 | 186 | 13 | 78 | 100 | 17 | 10 | ... | 12 | 28 | 42 | 138 | 63,980 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 37,757 | ... | 111 | 3 | 34 | 62 | 9 | 9 | ... | 12 | 29 | 12 | 49 | 30,919 | 2'10 | |
| 22,425 | 1 | 88 | 9 | 36 | 50 | 10 | 2 | ... | 8 | 3 | 7 | 66 | 15,524 | 1'21 | |
| 1,179 | ... | 9 | 1 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1,381 | 1'6 | |
| 1,156 | ... | 14 | ... | 11 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 8 | 894 | 1'16 | |
| 1,506 | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 1,374 | 1'5 | |
| 44,307 | 22 | 238 | 15 | 197 | 57 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 110 | 37 | 73 | 23,891 | 1'26 | |
| 1,184 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,174 | 2'9 | |
| 7,303 | ... | 94 | 5 | 78 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 46 | 19 | 15 | 3,864 | 2'8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3,540 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 274 | 2'20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5,265 | ... | 54 | 2 | 47 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 13 | 2 | 34 | 3,012 | 1'4 | |
| 3,052 | ... | 87 | ... | 87 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 17 | 26 | 30 | 2,589 | 2'14 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1,28,674 | 25 | 705 | 37 | 498 | 215 | 31 | 21 | 2 | 50 | 222 | 105 | 292 | 84,926 | ... | |
| 2,60,536 | 6 | 186 | 13 | 78 | 100 | 17 | 10 | ... | 12 | 28 | 42 | 138 | 63,980 | ... | |
| 3,89,210 | 31 | 891 | 50 | 576 | 315 | 48 | 31 | 2 | 62 | 250 | 147 | 430 | 1,48,006 | ... | |

Civil Work.—Results of application for execution of

| Tribunal. | OPENING BALANCE. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER. | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Courts of Government Officers.</i> | | | | | | |
| Superintendent, Northern Shan States | ... | ... | Rs. | ... | ... | Rs. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu | 12 | 18 | 6,560 | 26 | 36 | 25,708 |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Lashio | 6 | 6 | 2,252 | 6 | 22 | 12,687 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Mông Mit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kodaung | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 20 | 24 | 8,812 | 32 | 58 | 38,485 |
| <i>Courts of Shan Chiefs.</i> | | | | | | |
| Hsipaw Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Civil Amat and Additional Judge, Hsipaw | 27 | 32 | 12,644 | 76 | 88 | 27,641 |
| Myoók, Nawngkhio | 8 | 2 | 526 | 40 | 45 | 9,641 |
| Myosa, Mông Long | 1 | 2 | 1,265 | 7 | 8 | 2,352 |
| Myosa, Mông Tung | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 36 |
| South Hsenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Hsenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,250 |
| Tawngpeng Sawbwa | 7 | 8 | 4,081 | 59 | 15 | 1,423 |
| Indian Headman, Namtu | ... | 1 | 401 | ... | 2 | 1,417 |
| Mông Mit Sawbwa | ... | 6 | 466 | ... | 18 | 1,650 |
| Amal, Mông Mit | ... | 12 | 1,925 | ... | 18 | 798 |
| Government Courts | 20 | 24 | 8,812 | 32 | 58 | 38,485 |
| Chiefs' Courts | 43 | 63 | 17,408 | 182 | 224 | 46,208 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 63 | 87 | 26,220 | 214 | 282 | 84,693 |

Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil

| Tribunal. | OPENING BALANCE. | | FILED DURING | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF DURING | | CLOSING BALANCE. | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Superintendent, N.S.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals | 1 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 22 | 10 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Revisions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 22 | 10 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hsipaw Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| Civil Judge, Hsipaw | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Myoók, Nawngkhio | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Myosa, Mông Long | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Myosa, Mông Tung | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tawngpeng Sawbwa | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Kyemông, Tawngpeng | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| South Hsenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mông Mit Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 13 | 31 | 13 | 31 | 13 | 31 | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2 | 2 | 16 | 41 | 18 | 41 | 16 | 41 | 2 | 2 |

DIX XI.

decrees during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 23).

| TOTAL: | | | DISPOSED OF | | | CLOSING BALANCE. | | | NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF 1920-21. | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Below six months. | Below twelve months. | Above twelve months. |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| ... | ... | Rs. | ... | ... | Rs. | ... | ... | Rs. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | 54 | 32,358 | 20 | 25 | 8,271 | 18 | 29 | 24,087 | 12 | 6 | 11 |
| 12 | 28 | 14,939 | 6 | 16 | 7,503 | 6 | 12 | 7,376 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | 82 | 47,297 | 28 | 41 | 15,834 | 24 | 41 | 31,463 | 20 | 7 | 14 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 103 | 120 | 40,318 | 71 | 99 | 27,530 | 32 | 30 | 12,788 | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| 48 | 47 | 10,618 | 46 | 31 | 5,580 | 2 | 16 | 4,588 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | 10 | 3,618 | 6 | 10 | 3,618 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 36 | ... | 1 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 29 | 1,250 | ... | 29 | 869 | ... | 7 | 38 | 7 | ... | ... |
| 66 | 23 | 2,504 | 46 | 17 | 1,529 | 20 | 6 | 975 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| ... | 3 | 1,818 | ... | 2 | 1,216 | ... | 1 | 592 | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | 24 | 2,116 | ... | 22 | 1,929 | ... | 2 | 187 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| ... | 30 | 1,823 | ... | 7 | 542 | ... | 23 | 1,281 | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| 52 | 82 | 47,297 | 28 | 41 | 15,834 | 24 | 41 | 31,463 | 20 | 7 | 14 |
| 225 | 237 | 64,101 | 169 | 202 | 42,859 | 56 | 85 | 20,792 | 45 | 24 | 16 |
| 277 | 369 | 1,11,398 | 197 | 243 | 58,693 | 80 | 126 | 52,255 | 65 | 31 | 30 |

DIX XII.

suits during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 23).

| VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING | | HOW DISPOSED OF | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases remanded for retrial. | | Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. | | Average duration. | |
| Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Rs. 8,526 | Rs. 4,338 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 2 | M.D. 0 27 | M.D. 0 22 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8,526 | 4,338 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 2 | 0 27 | 0 22 |
| 3,437 | 630 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 9 13 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 140 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 25 | ... |
| 3,577 | 630 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 4,860 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 25 |
| 203 | 71 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 10 | 1 7 |
| 162 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 11 | ... |
| 100 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 18 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 841 | 242 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 | 0 11 |
| 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 663 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 17 | 0 15 |

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 25).

| Stations. | Number of prisons. | Number of prisoners | | | | Daily average. | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | | Past year. | Present year. |
| | | | | Past year. | Present year. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Hsipaw | One jail | 52 | 116 | 139 | 168 | 35 | 33 |
| Mōng Yai (South Hsenwi State). | Four lock-ups | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | One lock-up | ... | 35 | 29 | 35 | 4 | 2 |
| Namhsan (Tawngpeng State). | One lock-up | 2 | 41 | 72 | 43 | 4 | 3 |
| Hsenwi (North Hsenwi State). | One lock-up | 18 | 137 | 129 | 155 | 16 | 13 |
| Mōng Mit | Two lock-ups | 2 | 68 | ... | 70 | ... | ... |
| Kodaung | One lock-up | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | ... |
| | Total | 74 | 434 | 369 | 508 | 59 | 51 |

| Stations. | Number of prisons. | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of Jail and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Hsipaw | One jail | 39 | Rs. 7,165 | Days. 22 | Two persons died during the year. |
| Mōng Yai (South Hsenwi State). | Four lock-ups | ... | ... | ... | |
| | One lock-up | 1 | 436 | 22 | |
| Namhsan (Tawngpeng State). | One lock-up | 2 | 164 | 8 | One person died during the year. |
| Hsenwi (North Hsenwi State). | One lock-up | 9 | 2,362 | 30 | |
| Mōng Mit | Two lock-ups | 13 | ... | 7 | |
| Kodaung | One lock-up | ... | 65 | 7 | |
| | Total | 64 | 10,192 | ... | |

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains.

| Name of State. | Article. | During March (past year). | During March (present year). | Remarks. |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Hsipaw | Rice | Rs. 8 0 0 | Rs. 7 8 0 | Per local basket. |
| Tawngpeng | Do. | 7 4 0 | 6 6 3 | Per 9-gallon basket. |
| | | 13 0 0 | 12 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| North Hsenwi | Do. | 11 1 3 | 10 3 8 | Per 9-gallon basket. |
| | | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| South Hsenwi | Do. | 8 8 3 | 6 13 0 | Per 9-gallon basket. |
| | | 8 0 0 | 7 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| Manglun | Do. | 8 0 0 | 6 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| Mōng Mit | Do. | 5 0 0 | 4 8 0 | Per local basket. |
| | | 5 8 0 | 5 0 0 | Per 9-gallon basket. |

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 33).

Annual Expenditure from State Funds.

| State | Roads. | Miscellaneous. | Semi-personal. | Total. | Amount of remission of tribute granted. | Remarks. |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Hsipaw ... | 1,12,918 | 1,41,018 | 6,013 | 2,59,949 | 45,000 | |
| Tawngpeng ... | 96,361 | 3,85,383 | 3,341 | 4,85,085 | 15,000 | |
| North Hsenwi ... | 1,15,454 | 1,45,780 | ... | 2,61,234 | 12,500 | |
| South Hsenwi ... | 66,854 | 7,237 | 9,212 | 83,303 | 10,000 | |
| Möng Mit ... | 7,782 | 30,831 | 250 | 38,863 | 10,000 | |
| Total ... | 3,99,369 | 7,10,249 | 18,816 | 11,28,434 | 92,500 | |

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21.

| Name of State. | Country spirit. | | Opium. | | Foreign spirit. | | Total. | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Civil Station, Lashio. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 200 | 1 | 200 | Fees credited to Government. |
| Hsipaw ... | 16 | 15,000 | 16 | 49,296 | 1 | 100 | 33 | 64,396 | Rs. 100 for foreign spirit license for Railway refreshment room was credited to Government. |
| Tawngpeng | 10 | 31,050 | 10 | 23,874 | ... | ... | 20 | 54,924 | |
| South Hsenwi | 24 | 5,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 5,000 | |
| North Hsenwi | 28 | 10,050 | 1 | 12,760 | 1 | 20,550 | 30 | 43,360 | |
| Möng Mit | *2 | 980 | 1 | 800 | ... | ... | 3 | 1,780 | * Including 1 toddy license for Rs. 100. |
| Total ... | 80 | 68,080 | 28 | 86,730 | 3 | 20,850 | 111 | 1,69,660 | |

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 37).

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

| States. | Opening cash balance. | Thakameda. | Irrigated paddy land. | Tea. | Excise. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Haipaw | 1,31,468 | 2,45,599 | 1,42,108 | 43,578 | 64,296 |
| Tawngpeng | 1,55,084 | 1,45,155 | 6,028 | 1,44,569 | 54,928 |
| North Hsenwi | 2,40,368 | 2,09,588 | 21,985 | ..... | 30,600 |
| South Hsenwi | 79,988 | 1,07,858 | 11,399 | ..... | 5,000 |
| Monglun | 4,956 | 39,516 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mong Mit | 87,944 | 57,694 | 17,578 | 2,884 | 28,389 |
| Total Receipts, Northern Shan States | 6,89,057 | 7,90,888 | 1,89,078 | 1,46,326 | 1,83,208 |

| States. | License-fee. | Law and Justice. | Advances recovered. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Haipaw | 1,87,233 | 29,938 | 19,470 | 39,185 | 8,48,941 |
| Tawngpeng | 37,417 | 5,807 | 5,368 | 30,751 | 8,89,046 |
| North Hsenwi | 93,857 | 10,827 | 798 | 1,40,184 | 7,41,816 |
| South Hsenwi | 19,663 | 1,210 | 25,604 | 5,114 | 2,58,287 |
| Monglun | 223 | ..... | ..... | 800 | 87,494 |
| Mong Mit | 7,755 | 4,810 | 4,668 | 66,849 | 2,80,099 |
| Total Receipts, Northern Shan States | 2,98,247 | 52,887 | 55,898 | 2,87,058 | 27,49,138 |

EXPENDITURE.

| States. | Tribute. | General Administration. | Sawbwa's allowance. | Public Works. | Medical. | Education. |
|---|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Haipaw | 90,000 | 2,01,762 | 72,000 | 1,57,759 | 23,648 | 40,589 |
| Tawngpeng | 80,000 | 75,560 | 51,000 | 2,81,979 | 7,428 | 15,827 |
| North Hsenwi | 25,000 | 1,32,055 | 10,828 | 8,16,081 | 5,607 | 32,050 |
| South Hsenwi | 20,000 | 49,070 | 44,314 | 57,130 | 245 | 8,168 |
| Monglun | 500 | 15,299 | 14,900 | ..... | ..... | 994 |
| Mong Mit | 20,000 | 60,447 | 18,000 | 38,613 | 2,468 | 5,448 |
| Total Expenditure, Northern Shan States | 1,85,500 | 7,37,198 | 2,10,240 | 2,01,508 | 33,388 | 92,366 |

| States. | Penalons. | Advances recoverable. | Miscellaneous. | Closing balance. | Total. |
|---|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Haipaw | 10,385 | 20,962 | 12,255 | 2,14,842 | 8,42,941 |
| Tawngpeng | 2,040 | 5,870 | 2,048 | 1,63,600 | 8,89,046 |
| North Hsenwi | 17,953 | 3,481 | 86,068 | 1,73,398 | 7,41,816 |
| South Hsenwi | 2,040 | 16,155 | 2,416 | 68,813 | 2,58,287 |
| Monglun | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,201 | 87,494 |
| Mong Mit | 2,280 | 5,790 | 75,935 | 50,238 | 2,80,099 |
| Total Expenditure, Northern Shan States | 34,648 | 49,368 | 1,81,623 | 6,66,774 | 27,49,138 |

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Northern Shan States during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 38).

| Name of Hospital or Dispensary. | NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED. | | RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS. | | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. | Remarks. |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|
| | Out-door. | In-door. | Discharged. | Abandoned & relieved. | Died. | Remaining under treatment. | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Civil Hospital, Lashio | 6,508 | 545 | 448 | 46 | 37 | 24 | Rs. 7,240 | 60 | In-door 19 Out-door 41 | |
| Civil Hospital, Haipaw | 8,717 | 809 | 616 | 18 | 68 | 28 | 6,289 | 89 | In-door 28 Out-door 57 | |
| Civil Hospital, Nawogkhe | 2,735 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2,153 | 17 | In-door 1 Out-door 15 | |
| Civil Dispensary, Kyaukma | 4,685 | 19 | 12 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 4,380 | 84 | In-door 1 Out-door 24 | |
| Civil Dispensary, Namhean | 5,745 | 37 | 18 | 3 | 9 | ..... | 4,099 | 17 | In-door 1 Out-door 16 | |
| Civil Dispensary, Kutkal | 4,328 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275 | 19 | In-door 1 Out-door 18 | |
| Civil Dispensary, Tangyan | 2,079 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 668 | 18 | In-door 1 Out-door 16 | |
| Jail Hospital, Haipaw | 801 | 28 | 19 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 550 | 9 | In-door 1 Out-door 8 | |
| Family Lines Hospital, Lashio | 264 | 50 | 40 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1 | In-door 1 Out-door 4 | |
| Railway Dispensary, Haipaw | 2,682 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,184 | 7 | In-door 1 Out-door 6 | |
| Military Police Hospital, Lashio | 4,809 | 740 | 642 | 68 | 19 | 26 | 5,420 | 25 | In-door 1 Out-door 16 | |
| Namtu European Hospital | ..... | 63 | 59 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | In-door 1 Out-door 44 | |
| Namtu Asiatic Hospital and Dispensaries | 40,976 | 1,753 | 1,072 | 427 | 185 | 68 | 1,42,448 | 288 | In-door 1 Out-door 315 | |
| Total | 68,144 | 2,950 | 2,338 | 569 | 306 | 141 | 1,75,408 | 541 | | |

REPORT ON THE SHAN STATES OF THE SAGAING DIVISION FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921. 99

REPORT ON THE SHAN STATES OF THE SAGAING DIVISION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

From H. N. TUCK, Esq., Commissioner, Sagaing Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.—No. 5312-6P.-5, dated the 23rd July 1921.

I have the honour to forward the Report of the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin District, on the Shan States of Thaungdut and Kanti for the year ended the 30th June 1921.

REPORT ON THE SHAN STATES OF THE SAGAING DIVISION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

1. *Thaungdut*.—The population of this State is 6,705.
2. *Thathameda* is the only form of revenue and the collection amounted to Rs. 10,604.
3. The number of criminal cases decreased from 16 to 8. The punishment inflicted ranging from 1 month to 3 years.
The expenditure on Law and Justice amounted to Rs. 389.
4. A sum of Rs. 325 was spent on irrigation works.
5. Education still continues to be encouraged, a sum of Rs. 470 being spent on aided schools as well as *phongyi kyaungs*.
6. Relations with Manipur are satisfactory and trade between the two States is increasing.
7. An outbreak of Rinderpest occurred in the State and caused the death of a number of buffaloes.
8. The health of the inhabitants was good and no epidemics of any kind occurred.
9. It is to be regretted that the *Sawbwa's* chief wife (Nanthuza) died of consumption a few months ago.

1. *Kanti*.—The population has increased to a certain extent.
2. *Thathameda* is the only form of revenue and the collection amounted to Rs. 2,236.
3. One criminal case occurred during the year and the expenditure for conducting the same amounted to Rs. 80.
4. The State was free from epidemics of any kind.
5. There are no aided schools, education being confined to the *phongyi kyaungs*.
6. The usual trade went on, the bartering of Indian corn leaves, bees-wax, honey, mats, canes and spears for brass, iron, salt, beads and blankets.
7. Relations with the unadministered tribes have been very satisfactory, and this is no doubt due to the establishment of the Military Police Post in Kanti during the open season.
8. Mr. Ram Prasad of the Survey of India and a party of Military Police left Kanti during the open season and surveyed a portion of the unadministered country inhabited by Haimye and Hteingan Nagas. The party were away for about six months and Mr. Ram Prasad was successful in maintaining friendly relations with the tribes with whom he came in contact.
The *Sawbwa* of Kanti supplied means of transport as well as interpreters and was also to a considerable extent responsible for the good relations which Mr. Ram Prasad maintained with the tribesmen.

H. RUNDLE,

Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin District.

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YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1933.

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RESOLUTION
ON THE
REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHAN AND
KARENNI STATES

For the year ending the 30th June 1922.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Political Department,—
No. 429B92, dated the 15th November 1922.

READ—

Reports on the Administration of the Shan and Karenni States for the year ending the 30th
June 1922.

RESOLUTION.—The most noteworthy event of the year 1921-22 in the Shan States was the attack from across the Chinese Frontier on the village of Muse in the State of North Hsenwi in March 1922, which led to an engagement of some importance and a lesson, it is hoped, that may secure the peace of the border for some time to come. The prime-mover of the raid was a dismissed minor official of the State of Tawngpeng, known as the "Tawngma Kyemong," who after the loss of his official position took to counterfeit coining in North Hsenwi and subsequently found residence on the China side of the border more to his taste. His probable motive in engineering this raid was to set himself up as a ruler in the Northern Shan States and to be revenged on those responsible for his downfall and exile. No rising in Burma is ever complete without a *mintha* (prince) as a leader. The *mintha* selected on this occasion was Maung Ne Dun, third son of Saw Yan Baing, a grandson of King Mindon. Saw Yan Baing took part in five conspiracies against the British Government between the annexation and 1891, when his followers were finally dispersed and he himself fled to China. He has since lived at Mongti in Western Yunnan, and is believed to have frequently been mixed up in dacoities on the border and finally to have been the most prominent of several *minthas* concerned in the raid on the Bhamo District in 1919-20. Whether he actually took any share, however, in arranging the raid on Muse is uncertain. As early as January 1922 reports of preparations for a raid by his adherents were received; but Maung Ne Dun himself asserted, after his capture, that he joined the Tawngma Kyemong in defiance of parental advice and indeed that his father was ignorant of his share in the enterprise.

2. Military leadership of the expedition was supplied by four Chinamen, one of whom had previous experience as a military officer in China. The rank and file, to the number of from 150 to 250, consisted largely of Atsi Kachins (Kachin-Burma hybrids largely represented on the Chinese side of the frontier) from the village of Loilik, the name of which came into prominence also in connection with the 1919-20 raid. These Atsi Kachins are a particularly restless tribe, whose services for an undertaking of this

kind could easily be bought. Amongst them were also some Yawyins Shan-Chinese and Chinese.

3. The raiders reached Muse on the 19th March, and after an unsuccessful attempt to capture the local *myohting*, burnt several houses and proceeded to fortify themselves in a monastery a mile and a half further south, which afforded a strong position. In accordance with an arrangement made beforehand, in consequence of the frequent rumours of impending attack, a message was sent to Dr. Harper of the American Baptist Mission at Namhkam, some 20 miles south-west of Muse, who forwarded it without delay to Bhamo. Meanwhile the *Myohting* of Selan, who was joined later by the *Myosa* of Namhkam, took prompt steps with about 100 Shans to close the bridge over the river Nampaw, some two miles south of the position taken up by the raiders. Here they were joined the next morning by 25 military police from the Panghkam post with Dr. Harper, under whose guidance all precautions were taken to prevent the raiders crossing the river. The crossing was not seriously attempted until the morning of the 23rd March, by which time Major R. Tilly, M.C., Battalion Commandant, from Lashio, had arrived with 25 mounted military police from Kutkai, and Captain J. McK. Anderson, M.C., Assistant Commandant, with 17 mounted military police from Bhamo. The raiders' attack on the river was driven back with the loss of 21 of their number by this combined force; and subsequently the military police were further reinforced by the arrival of Captain A. C. E. Gaiger, Assistant Commandant, with 43 mounted rifles from Lashio and Mr. P. M. R. Leonard, Assistant Superintendent, Sinlumkaba, with a small escort and a welcome supply of ammunition. At 3 p.m. the same day a well-planned attack was made on the raiders' position, which was carried after a sharp fight. The survivors of the raiders fled into Chinese territory, their known casualties in the two fights being 88 dead, including the Tawngma Kyemong and one of the Chinese military leaders, and three prisoners, including the *mintha*, Maung Ne Dun. The military police losses were three sepoy killed and Captain Anderson and six sepoy wounded. First aid was rendered to all the wounded by Dr. Harper, who thereafter travelled night and day with Captain Anderson to Bhamo and finally brought him to hospital at Maymyo. Dr. Harper's services throughout the raid were invaluable. But for his presence on the Nampaw in the early stages it is probable that the raiders would have got across with little effective resistance from the Shan levies; and later his influence with the Shans enabled him to supply reliable information to Major Tilly, to whom he was of great assistance before and during the attack. The incident reflects great credit also on Major Tilly for his skilful dispositions in the attack, on the other officers and the men of the military police, who joined eagerly in the fighting after tiring forced marches, and on Mr. Leonard. The prompt action of the Shan officials to seize the river crossing also deserves mention.

4. In view of rumours of further impending attack, a temporary military police post was kept at Muse until the breaking of the rains, but no disturbance occurred. In September 1921 a raid by twenty-six Chinese dacoits on the village of Longhtan in Kokang was successful in the matter

of loot, but one of the dacoits was killed and four captured by the villagers. Elsewhere on the Shan States' frontier peace was unbroken throughout the year. The usual frontier meeting with Chinese officials was held at Nawngma in February 1922, but was not very satisfactory so far as cases on the Shan States' list were concerned, as the Chinese failed to settle any of importance. Additional rules to regulate procedure and jurisdiction at these frontier meetings were agreed upon during the year. A meeting arranged for the settlement of a boundary dispute beyond the Kunlon ferry proved ineffective, as the Chinese representatives could not be brought to consider a decision based on the records of the Boundary Commission.

5. An outstanding incident of the year was the Shan camp at Mandalay in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to which a number of the Chiefs from the Northern and Southern States were invited and had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. The visit to Mandalay and the experiences connected therewith, which for many of the Chiefs and their retainers were entirely novel, created a profound impression. The *Sawbwa* of Manglün was bringing with him several feudatory *Myosas* and some Was from his borders, but he fell ill and the party returned. This was unfortunate as the display at Mandalay would have an excellent effect on these people from the border.

6. Two Chiefs died during the year, Maung Kya Ywet, *Ngwegunhmu* of the Southern Shan State of Mawson, and Hkun Nyun, *Myosa* of the Karenni State of Nammèkon, neither of whom left an heir. The vacancy in the latter case was met by the amalgamation of Nammèkon with the adjoining State of Bawlakè, and a similar arrangement to meet the former case was sanctioned but not within the period covered by this report. The internal administration of the States presented no unusual or striking features, nor did any other administrative change of importance take place. The orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State on the scheme for the Federation of the Shan States, under which they will form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma proper though under the same executive Government, were not received until after the end of the year under review.

7. The harvest of the year 1921-22 was generally very fair, but excessive late rains did considerable damage to the rice crop in parts, particularly in the State of South Hsenwi, where also for want of winter rain the opium crop proved an almost complete failure. There is a strong tendency to abandon poppy cultivation for upland paddy cultivation, owing to several successive years of failure of the former crop and a fall in the price of opium due to its renewed cultivation in China. The reports indicate continued progress in the development of other agricultural products. The cultivation of tea, already well established in the Northern States, is making headway also in the Southern States. A European firm is about to undertake the cultivation of long-staple cotton on a large scale in the Hsumhsai Sub-State. The cultivation of potatoes, oranges and ginger continues to expand. A hopeful experiment in sericulture is reported from the State of Laihka. It is hoped that the Federation, under which all important public works will be under the central authority, will bring about more rapid improvement of

the communications so necessary to agricultural development. The survey of lands with a view to more systematic and equitable assessment to land revenue is proceeding or contemplated in several of the Northern States; but assessment in the Southern States appears to make very slow progress.

8. The lead-mining operations of the Burma Corporation, Limited, continued to expand, the total extraction of ore amounting to 156,698 tons, against 142,190 tons in the previous year. The production of refined lead was 36,536 tons and of refined silver 3,916,336 ounces. The work of this Company at Bawdwin and Namtu represents practically all the mineral development in the Northern States; but in the Southern States there was some activity in the extraction of lead ore and coal. The prospects of the mines of the Coal Fields of Burma, Limited, at Loi-an in the State of Thamakan are reported to be promising.

9. There was little change in the apathy of the Shans generally towards education, though the majority of the Chiefs displayed a marked interest in this subject. In the Southern States the number of registered schools fell from 86 to 84, ten schools being disregistered on account of inefficiency or lack of pupils and eight new ones being registered. In the Northern States there were 63 and in Karenni 44 registered schools. It is satisfactory to note that in both the Northern and the Southern States the education of girls receives attention as well as that of boys. The most important educational work continued to be done by the American Baptist and Roman Catholic Missions. The devoted and enthusiastic work of Dr. Harper of the American Baptist Mission at Namhkam calls for particular praise. The school for the Sons of Shan Chiefs at Taunggyi suffered a loss in the departure of Mr. F. R. Lee, its Headmaster for many years, who went on long leave preparatory to retirement in January 1922.

10. The finances of the Karenni States show some ground for anxiety. The closing of the Mawchi mines early in 1921 resulted in the reduction of the income of the State of Bawlakè by more than half in the year under review; and, in both that and other States the Chiefs show a great reluctance to impose a land tax or to raise the very low rate of *thathameda*, with a view to meeting necessary increases of expenditure. Owing to wasteful methods of forest exploitation in the past, the revenue from that source shows a steady decline, and it will be some years before the more provident policy now being introduced can be expected to produce a substantial effect. Unfortunately the Karenni States have elected to remain outside the Shan States Federation. Had their decision been otherwise, more might have been done by the Local Government to set their finances on a sound basis than is possible under existing conditions.

11. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Superintendents and their Assistants for their good work during the year, as well as to many others whose valuable services are mentioned in the reports.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

C. F. GRANT,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN SHAN STATES

For the Year ended the 30th June 1922.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Personal information regarding the Chiefs, and statistics regarding their States are given in the following tables:—

| Serial No. | Name of State. | Name of Chief. | Rank. | Title. | Age. | Race. | Heir recognised by Government. |
|------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------|----------|--------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Hsa Mōng Hkam. | Maung Po ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | A.T.M. | 68 | Danu. | |
| 2 | Kyawkku ... | Maung Thaing ... | <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> | ... | 73 | Do. ... | Maung Po Han. |
| 3 | Kyōng .. | Maung Po Tin ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 49 | Do. | |
| 4 | Loi Ai ... | Ma Saw Shin ... | Administratrix in charge of State. | ... | 41 | Shan .. | Maung Saw Maung, age 16. |
| 5 | Loimaw ... | Board of Officials | ... | ... | ... | Taungthu | Maung Kyi, age 14. |
| 6 | Maw ... | Vacant. * | | | | | |
| 7 | Mawnang ... | Hkun Hti | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 35 | Shan. | |
| 8 | Mawsōn ... | Maung Kya Ywet. † | <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> | A.T.M. | 71 | Danu. | |
| 9 | Namtōk ... | Hkun Mawng ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 56 | Shan. | |
| 10 | Pangmi ... | Maung Nyun | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 51 | Danu. | |
| 11 | Pangtara ... | Maung Sun Nyo | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 32 | Do. | |
| 12 | Pwela ... | Saw San Mya ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 29 | Shan. | |
| 13 | Yengan ... | Maung Thu Daw | <i>Ngwegunhmu</i> | A.T.M. | 44 | Danu. | |
| 14 | Loi Long ... | Hkun Hkam Chok | <i>Myosa</i> ... | K.S.M. | 48 | Karen. | |
| | YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| 15 | Yawnghwe ... | Sir Sao Mawng .. | <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | K.C.I.E., K.S.M. | 74 | Shan. | |

* The Chief died in May 1921, and the matter of appointing his successor has not yet been disposed of.
 † Died in November 1921.

| Serial No. (1) | Name of State. (2) | Name of Chief. (3) | Rank. (4) | Title. (5) | Age. (6) | Race. (7) | Heir recognised by Government. (8) |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| CENTRAL SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Hopong ... | Hkun Law ... | <i>Myosa</i> | ... | 95 | Taungthu. | |
| 17 | Namhkök ... | Hkun Pwang ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 94 | Shan. | |
| 18 | Nawng Wawn | Hkun Htun Uk | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 40 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 19 | Wanyin ... | Sao Waik ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 97 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 20 | Hsahtung ... | Hkun Hseng .. | <i>Do.</i> | ... T.D.M. | 43 | Taungthu | Hkun Kyi. |
| 21 | Mông Pai ... | Hkun Pingnya ... | <i>Sawbwa</i> | ... | 41 | Shan. | |
| 22 | Sakoi ... | Hkun Nyun ... | <i>Myosa</i> | ... | 41 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 23 | Samka ... | Hkun Kyi ... | <i>Sawbwa</i> | ... | 29 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 24 | Lawksawk ... | Hkun Hsok ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... K.S.M. | 59 | <i>Do.</i> | Hkun Hsa. |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Mông Pawn ... | Hkun Hti ... | <i>Sawbwa</i> | ... K.S.M. | 73 | Shan | Sao Sam Nyun. |
| 26 | Mông Sit .. | Hkun Pwang ... | <i>Myosa</i> | ... <i>Do.</i> | 61 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 27 | Laihka ... | Maung Hla Gyi | Administrator in charge of State. | | 50 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 28 | Mông Klong ... | Hkun Mung ... | <i>Myosa</i> | ... K.S.M. | 49 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 29 | Mông Nawng | Hkun Long ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 46 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 30 | Kehai Mansam | Hkun Long ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 41 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 31 | Mông Hsu ... | Hkun Htun ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 49 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 32 | Keng Lun ... | Hkun Mawng ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 78 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Mông Nai ... | Hkun Kyaw Sam | <i>Sawbwa</i> | ... K.S.M. | 61 | Shan | Sao Kyaw Ho. |
| 34 | Mawkmai ... | Hkun Hkawng ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 38 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| 35 | Mông Pan ... | Hkun Ong ... | <i>Do.</i> | ... | 35 | <i>Do.</i> | |
| KĒNĒTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Kĕngtūng .. | Sao Kawn Kiao Intaleng. | <i>Sawbwa</i> | ... C.I.E., K.S.M. | 48 | Hkun ... | Sao Kawng Tai. |

| Serial No. | Name of State. | Area in square miles. | Population (Census 1921). | Gross revenue (average for five years). | Tribute to Government. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 1 | Hsa Mong Hkam | 203 | 14,667 | 31,427 | 5,500 |
| 2 | Kyawkku | 76 | 4,768 | 4,304 | 1,000 |
| 3 | Kyong | 21 | 2,524 | 3,647 | 600 |
| 4 | Loi Ai | 156 | 7,492 | 8,517 | 2,000 |
| 5 | Loimaw | 48 | 4,665 | 6,615 | 1,300 |
| 6 | Maw | 741 | 7,406 | 11,141 | 3,000 |
| 7 | Mawnang | 39 | 4,275 | 6,093 | 1,100 |
| 8 | Mawsán | 43 | 4,061 | 4,800 | 1,000 |
| 9 | Namtók | 14 | 830 | 1,465 | 300 |
| 10 | Pangmi | 30 | 3,001 | 4,090 | 1,000 |
| 11 | Pangtara | 86 | 15,879 | 20,603 | 5,000 |
| 12 | Pwela | 102 | 9,330 | 11,695 | 2,500 |
| 13 | Yengán | 359 | 9,152 | 10,798 | 2,750 |
| 14 | Loi Long | 1,084 | 37,597 | 38,202 | 8,000 |
| | Total | 3,095 | 125,347 | 1,57,395 | 35,050 |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 15 | Yawnghwe | 1,302 | 105,512 | 3,36,810 | 75,000 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 16 | Hopong | 212 | 11,870 | 20,648 | 5,000 |
| 17 | Namhkok | 108 | 7,139 | 11,308 | 2,500 |
| 18 | Nawngawn | 28 | 4,037 | 7,177 | 1,500 |
| 19 | Wanyin | 219 | 11,530 | 23,775 | 6,000 |
| 20 | Hsahtung | 471 | 10,183 | 22,357 | 5,500 |
| 21 | Mong Pai | 730 | 20,096 | 15,806 | 3,000 |
| 22 | Sakoi | 82 | 1,996 | 3,225 | 750 |
| 23 | Samka | 314 | 14,140 | 25,373 | 6,000 |
| 24 | Lawksawk | 2,362 | 28,010 | 44,580 | 11,000 |
| | Total | 4,526 | 109,910 | 1,74,939 | 41,250 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 25 | Mông Pawn | 366 | 15,903 | 19,876 | 4,000 |
| 26 | Mông Sit | 357 | 6,727 | 13,549 | 2,500 |
| 27 | Lai Hka | 1,560 | 32,832 | 75,715 | 9,500 |
| 28 | Mông Kung | 1,593 | 34,712 | 89,695 | 14,500 |
| 29 | Mông Nawng | 1,646 | 42,371 | 60,535 | 10,500 |
| 30 | Kehsi Mansam | 497 | 18,038 | 34,354 | 5,000 |
| 31 | Mông Hsu | 470 | 18,902 | 25,075 | 4,000 |
| 32 | Kenglung | 54 | 4,510 | 8,150 | 1,200 |
| | Total | 6,543 | 173,995 | 3,26,949 | 51,200 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 33 | Mông Nai | 3,100 | 55,647 | 93,223 | 16,500 |
| 34 | Mawkmai | 2,200 | 35,326 | 79,884 | 17,000 |
| 35 | Mông Pan | 2,988 | 21,728 | 25,491 | 5,000 |
| | Total | 8,288 | 112,701 | 1,98,598 | 38,500 |
| KĒNGTŪNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 36 | KĒngtŭng | 12,400 | 208,755 | 193,924 | 20,000 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 36,154 | 836,220 | 13,88,615 | 2,61,000 |

2. *Domestic Events.*—Maung Kya Ywet, *Ngwegunhmu* of Mawsön, died at the age of 70 on the 4th November 1921, leaving no heir to the State. The Chief of Pangtara lost his eldest son aged 10. On the other hand, a son was born to him by Ma Sein Nü, his second wife, daughter of the Loilong *Myosa*. Maung Thet Tun, the eldest son of the Yengan *Ngwegunhmu*, married Ma E Thin, daughter of the Kyawkku Chief, by his second wife. The Mõng Pai *Sawbwa* lost his chief wife Sao Mya O in November 1921. She was a half-sister of the Samka *Sawbwa*. In May the *Sawbwa* married her sister Sao Mya Chit.

Nang Pwang, daughter of the Mõng Pawn *Sawbwa*, was given in marriage to the *Myosa* of Wanyin on the 28th February 1922. The Mõng Kung *Myosa* has improved greatly in health through the regular taking of a good tonic prescribed by the Civil Surgeon, Taunggyi. He failed, however, to get his ailment attended to in Rangoon, though special arrangements were made for a simple operation. A son was born to Hkun Ong, *Sawbwa* of Mõng Pan, by his chief wife Nang Yon, in February 1921. The Mawkmai *Sawbwa's* chief wife Nang Hawm died on the morning of the 6th October 1921.

The Kengtung *Sawbwa's* two eldest sons (Sao Kawng Tai and Sao Hpom Lu) returned from England during the year. The former proceeded at once to Hsipaw where he married Sao Kya Nyun, a daughter of the *Sawbwa* of Hsipaw. The Mahadevi's mother, a sister of the ex-*Myosa* of Mõng Hsing in French Indo-China, has been staying with the *Sawbwa* for some months past. The ex-*Myosa* of Mõng Hsing also wished to leave French Indo-China and settle in Kengtung, but the French authorities objected to the proposal. The Superintendent and Political Officer of the Southern Shan States declined to submit the matter to the Local Government as there was reason to suppose that the ex-*Myosa* would interfere in transfrontier affairs.

3. *Officers in charge.*—Mr. G. P. Andrew was Superintendent of the Southern Shan States up to the 24th April 1922 when he went on leave, making over charge to Mr. W. R. Head, who officiated until relieved by Mr. W. F. Grahame on the 8th June 1922.

Messrs. Gahan, Head, Grose, Kingsley, and Zaiman, I.C.S., held charge of the Western, Yawnghwe, Central, North-Eastern and Karenni charges respectively throughout the year. Mr. F. V. Clerk relieved Mr. J. Shaw of the charge of the South-Eastern Subdivision on the 26th April 1922. In Kengtung Mr. H. Rundle succeeded Mr. W. H. Payton, I.C.S., on the 10th February 1922. Mr. C. E. Browne retired from his post of Adviser to the Yawnghwe *Sawbwa* on the 31st January to the regret not only of the *Sawbwa* but of the whole population of the State. However, he still visits the State and confers with the *Sawbwa* from time to time, so that his ripe experience is not altogether lost to Yawnghwe.

4. *Internal Affairs.*—The *Ngwegunhmu* of Mawsön having died leaving no heir it has been proposed that the State be united with an adjoining one. The matter is still under consideration. Unfortunately for the State the Chief drew his full pay for the year ending 30th June 1922 before he died on the 4th November 1921.

The matter of a successor to the late *Myosa* of Maw has not yet been settled. The State is being administered by his brother-in-law Hkun Naing.

The Pwela and Mawnang *Myosas* continued to administer their States well. The Thamakan *Myosa* is getting old and feeble and has been in poor health during the year. He has more criminal cases to try than any other Chief. Consequently he left a good deal to his officials, with the result that over Rs. 5,000 of his revenue was outstanding at the end of the year. His brother-in-law Hkun Yong who is a second class Magistrate has not been making use of his powers, but is now going to do so and afford welcome relief to the *Myosa*.

The *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe in his anxiety to ensure a right royal welcome to the Prince of Wales took down at great expense some 750 odd retainers including boatmen and women from the Inlè Lake. Unfortunately, he fell very ill during the visit to Mandalay.

Hkun Pwang has been confirmed as *Myosa* of Namhkok as a result of twelve months' blameless life. Relations between Hsa-htung and Wanyin have not improved and the blame is Hsa-htung's. A disputed boundary there was

demarcated and the Hsa-htung *Myosa* after a final effort to re-open all boundaries of his State has accepted the Hsa-htung-Karenni boundary against which he has protested for the last thirteen years.

The *Myosa* of Mōng Kūng and the Thugaungpyu Myowun of Laihka have continued to administer their States in an exemplary manner, and the *Myosas* of Mōng Hsu and Kehsi States did very well. There was decided improvement also in the government of Kenglun State during the year under review. In the administration of Mōng Nawng and Mōng Sit, there is still a great deal of room for improvement and unless these Chiefs put aside completely their old methods of regime, progress must necessarily be retarded. The pleasing features of their administration this year are that illegal gaming has not been countenanced and both towns were found neat and sanitary during the visits of the Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern.

We failed however to elicit the co-operation of the Mōng Pawn *Sawbwa*, who was apparently hurt at not being invited to the durbar held at Mandalay, and indeed went out of his way to make trouble in a few adjoining States.

An outstanding incident of the year was the Shan Camp in Mandalay in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The following Chiefs from the Southern Shan States were invited to take their part in the celebrations and had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness:—

The *Sawbwas* of Kēngtūng, Yawngghwe, Mōng Nai Kantarawadi, and Lawksawk, and the *Myosa* of Mōng Kūng.

At the end of February several senior Directors of the Burma Railways Board visited Yawngghwe on inspection in connection with the proposal to extend the railway to Tayaw. They went as far as Maingthauk (Fort Stedman) to study the country. Their conclusion was that the extension (of about 7 miles) would cost about Rs. 15,00,000. Whether the extension is to be made or not has not yet been definitely stated.

5. *Frontier Affairs.*—The usual courtesies were exchanged with the officials in French and Siamese territory across the frontier. In China, Si Cha Yu remained at Chenlawt in charge of the sub-district of Chen Pien, and Kaw Shu Shin, the Song Pan Hta Ren of Kenghung, in charge of the rest of the XII Pannas. There are stated to be ten Chinese soldiers or policemen stationed at Chenlawt, but these are likely to be augmented at any moment.

Things in Yünnan and on the border were somewhat disquieting during the year, and there were at times pitched battles between the forces of Government and bandits led by the noted leader Wu Hsan Shao Ye *alias* Wu Hsueh Hsien in which both sides lost heavily. It was rumoured time and again that Wu Hsan Shao Ye's followers were deserting him, and that the leader had been surrounded in a forest where he was slowly being starved into surrendering, but all these rumours proved to be false, for within the past few months Wu Hsan Shao Ye at the head of his force marched on Yünnanfu, where he decisively defeated the Government forces, killing Ku Pen Cheng the Governor, and restored to power *ex-*Marshall Tang Chi Yao who fled from the capital early last year. It is now sincerely hoped by the people that Wu Hsan Shao Ye will lead an honest life, and it is possible that he will do so for so long as Tang Chi Yao remains Marshall; but with so many factions and so much political confusion in China, it is impossible to say what new leaders (bandits or otherwise) may spring up.

The noted Sao Hken Hkwang, who was very active last year on the border, is leading a strictly quiet life which is probably due to his being addicted to opium. He is said to be in bad health. His gang are said to have split up and they may possibly have gone further afield.

In spite of the disturbance across the border, the inhabitants of Kēngtūng spent a peaceful and happy year. This may have been due to the field firing carried out at Mōng Yawng, Mōng Yang and Mōng Yu, by the Military Police, aided by the transfrontier villagers who must have spoken of what they heard and saw the Lewis guns do. They had never seen or heard a Lewis gun before, and were much impressed with the rapidity of their fire and the demolition of the targets. Exaggeration also plays a very useful part in the affairs of the frontier, and a Lewis gun or two with a small escort is generally magnified into a dozen

or more with thousands of men. Credit must also be given to the local Shan levies who are stationed at Mōng Yawng, Mōng Yang and Mōng Ma, and patrol the border. These men are armed with M.H. rifles lent by Government, and backed at short notice by a stiffening of the *Sawbwa's* Police at Kengtūng, are always ready to take the offensive or act on the defensive within their own territory, a thing which neither they nor any other villager was capable of doing before, for their muzzle-loading guns were no match for the modern weapons which a good number of Chinese bandits possess.

Towards the close of the year the death of a border woman occurred which led to a transfrontier claim. Some villagers of Shin-noi in the XII Pannas had been in the habit of visiting one of our villages (Kaw-mon-pyan) at night and stealing paddy. They were on this occasion seen and fired on, and the next morning the dead body of a woman was found not far from the spot. The Shin-noi people claimed compensation for the woman's death, but on the advice of the Assistant Superintendent the *Sawbwa* refused to entertain their complaint and told them to put the matter through the Song Pan Hta Ren.

Mr. W. A. R. Wood, His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Chiengmai, proceeded on leave during the year and was relieved by Mr. H. J. Fitzmaurice.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

6. The scheme for introducing assessment at the rate of $\frac{1}{10}$ th share on the gross produce of land of all kinds in all the States, west of the Salween, cannot be said to have been met favourably by the Chiefs, but the matter is being taken in hand by degrees and no attempt is being made to force the pace. Land revenue in the shape of a fixed share of the produce, usually $\frac{1}{10}$, has been levied for years past in Yawnghwe and Lawksawk, and in some of the Myelat States close to the railway where the prices of produce are better. Elsewhere paddy land alone has been assessed. The recent effort to get accurate assessment-rolls was not successful but the rolls will improve in time. During the year, in some States where *ya* land had not been assessed before, the Chiefs introduced the assessment hesitatingly this year.

Applications were received from seven Europeans for land for agricultural and commercial purposes during the year. One of these was for 50 acres and the others for about 100 acres each. For the farmers the season has been rather unfortunate so far.

Of applications for land by Europeans for other than agricultural purposes, one was for the construction of a lac refinery, and another for the formation of a piggery, both near Heho. The lac refinery is doing well. Local labour was at first tried, but proved a failure. This factory can dispose of 40,000 viss monthly, but the present average is only 18,000 viss. Owing to the quantity of lac ultimately available, there is reason to expect that this experiment will be a success. The piggery at Heho is a venture of the Shan States Tea and Produce Company. It is in its infancy and once the difficulty of feeding and purchasing stock has been surmounted, success should follow, as it is believed that bacon and pork can be sold in large quantities to Singapore, and perhaps also to Burma.

The shrubs on the Burma Camphor Estate are all healthy and the manager has chiefly devoted himself to manuring and clearing. It is hoped that the Estate has a bright future, but unremitting labour is essential.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

7. *Legislation.*—During the year the Indian Mines Act, 1901, and the Burma Highway Act, 1907, were extended to the Shan States, and the Indian Post Offices Act, 1898, was further extended.

Draft rules regarding stray cattle, framed to prevent cattle theft, have been circulated to certain Chiefs for opinion and have been favourably received. It was found necessary to urge some of the Chiefs to enforce the rules governing the sale and slaughter of cattle, introduced in 1915-16, and the rules for the registration of fire-arms, introduced in 1912-13. These are a valuable check on crime in general as well as on cattle theft in particular.

8. *Military Police*.—The strength of the Battalion has been reduced from 10 to 8¹/₃ Companies (Infantry 854 and Mounted Infantry 93=947). The revised distribution of force at Headquarters and various outposts has been fixed as follows:—

| | | <i>Infantry.</i> | <i>Mounted Infantry.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---------------------------|-----|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Taunggyi Headquarters | ... | 388 | 50 | 438 |
| (b) Loilem post | ... | 71 | 4 | 75 |
| (c) Loikaw post | ... | 71 | 4 | 75 |
| (d) Loimwe post | ... | 284 | 35 | 319 |
| (e) Bampton post | ... | 25 | ... | 25 |
| (f) Hebo post | ... | 15 | ... | 15 |
| Total | ... | 854 | 93 | 947 |

Nammawngun post has been abolished, and Kalaw post will be handed over to the Civil Police as soon as the latter are able to take over. Pending Kalaw being taken over by the Civil Police 40 additional men have been temporarily sanctioned for the Battalion.

Discipline has been good. Judicial punishments were 4 and discharges for desertion numbered 18 as against 2 and 62 respectively in the previous year.

Training.—Great improvement has been achieved, the following figures being given as an example:—

| Year. | Total number of men fired. | Number of marksmen. | Number of 1st class shots. | Number of 2nd class shots. | Number of 3rd class shots. |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1920-21 | 430 | 9 | 124 | 217 | 87 |
| 1921-22 | 456 | 18 | 142 | 240 | 56 |

Consecutive training in other subjects has been prevented by lack of men at Headquarters owing to the continued retention of large drafts sent to Lower Burma. In September 58 were continually absent in this way and over 100 were away from the Southern Shan States from 9th February 1922 until 15th May 1922.

Furlough and Privilege leave was restricted to the following extent:—

(a) On furlough 50 against 85 sanctioned.

(b) On privilege leave 4 against 56 sanctioned.

The reason of this was the retention of Southern Shan States Battalion drafts by Rangoon Battalion. Drafts attached to the Rangoon Battalion having returned in the month of May, furlough and privilege leave were opened to the full extent from 1st June 1922.

Health.—Very good, except for constantly changing garrison at Bampton who increase hospital returns at all other posts by their transfers from Bampton on account of fever. The Post Commandar and men are anxiously awaiting orders to abandon that post.

Training for after civilian life.—Men have benefited greatly from their work on various crops concerning which special report has been made already. This should fit them to be useful citizens after retirement.

Relations with inhabitants of the country have been excellent.

Sports.—Though they reached the semi-finals in both, the Battalion Football and Hockey Teams did not do as well in the Inter-Battalion Tournaments as their form in practice matches against the Chief's School and Taunggyi Town promised. Polo started again after a lapse of eight years, was taken up keenly by the Mounted Infantry, under the very able guidance of Major Raymond, and

their keenness resulted in their success in their first two Tournaments, *viz.*, the Fane Junior and the Inter Battalion Handicap Tournament.

Specially good worker.—The Battalion Commandant states that one officer has stood out from amongst many other good workers. He is Jemadar-Adjutant Kishan Singh to whom the Battalion owes much of its success at musketry and most of its efficiency at drill generally.

9. *Government Civil Police.*—There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Government Police force during the year. But an increase of three Head Constables and 23 Constables has been asked for to do the duties now performed by the 40 or 50 Military Police stationed at Kalaw, when these duties are taken over by Civil Police as directed by Government.

There is a certain amount of risk attached to this change. The Shan or Burman Constable has not the experience the Military Policeman has in the handling of arms and a carbine with ammunition may be a dangerous weapon if carelessly handled. Another matter of importance is that the Civil Policeman cannot be trusted to do sentry go. He invariably falls asleep. To minimise these risks the Assistant Superintendent of Police has asked that Indians with long service and experience be drafted from other districts to make up the number.

There have been many resignations among the constables during the year owing to the impossibility of keeping a family or even themselves on Rs. 17 a month. The average woman cooly in the Shan States gets more than that. Peons, clerks and higher grades of Police got a Shan allowance. Only the miserable constable got none. Financial Department Circular No. 22 of 1922 which appeared recently in the Gazette sanctioning a local allowance for all Government officials in the Shan States will do much to better the lot of the lower ranks of the Police up here and will no doubt help in obtaining a better stamp of recruit in the future.

All the Police buildings are of a temporary nature, and though repairs are carried out yearly as far as funds will allow, it is most desirable that proper buildings of the standard type be built as soon as possible.

Conduct has been satisfactory and health fair. One major and 13 minor punishments were given, while five officers and five men were rewarded during the year. As there is no training depôt, Constables and Head Constables are very ignorant on matters of law. Instruction classes are held during the rains when drill is impossible but the results leave much to be desired.

Mr. M. W. Franklin was in charge of the district up till the 7th February 1922, when he was relieved by Mr. A. M. MacColl, M.M.

Appendices
V & VI.

10. The number of offences reported to the Government Police rose from 211 to 267. The increase is due to so-called cattle thefts, which turn out to be merely cases of animals gone astray in the recovery of which the owners (at Taunggyi and Kalaw) obtain the aid of the Police by reporting them as stolen. Several cases too that were reported at Taunggyi were found to belong to Yawnghwe State and were transferred to the State Police. There was a slight increase in ordinary theft. Violent crimes rose from 3 to 4, but of these 4 two were found to be State cases and the other two were "mistaken."

The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 5,243 to Rs. 4,506 and of the amount recovered from Rs. 2,822 to Rs. 1,429. The number of accused arrested and sent up for trial rose from 84 and 83 to 115 and 111 respectively. But unfortunately the percentage of convictions fell considerably. The assistance of the Government Police was sought by Yawnghwe State in two dacoities and two cattle thefts, and Inspector Maung Pyu was deputed for the work. Maung Pyu also arrested two other thieves with the stolen property whom he made over to Yawnghwe State, and two absconders. Two unlicensed guns also were seized by the Government Police and sent to Yawnghwe State.

11. *State and Village Police.*—The number of cases reported fell from 937 to 897. But the number of accused arrested rose from 1,002 to 1,229, and the percentage of convictions rose also, showing a decided improvement in detection. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 1,13,223 to Rs. 1,09,903, but the value recovered rose from Rs. 32,984 to Rs. 47,293 which reflects credit on the State Police.

The quality of the force still leaves much to be desired, and punishments for delinquencies of various sorts are not infrequent. The following extract from the annual report of the Yawngwe Upper Court Magistrate would apply to many other States :—

“ Under present conditions of high prices it is very difficult to get decent men to enlist in the Police force. The posts are always under strength and the Policemen, who enlist, are the dregs of society. In awarding punishments for neglect of duty or misbehaviour consideration has to be made of their meagre pay, as when once a policeman resigns it is difficult to fill up his place—as the quality of the men deteriorates, so the work suffers. Unless the pay of the force is increased the quality of men will remain the same, and it is impossible to expect better results in the detection of crime.”

On the other hand *Ahmudans* have done really good work in the South-Eastern Subdivision and in Laihka, Mōng Kūng, and Kehsi States of the North-Eastern. If the pay of the force is improved everywhere and a trained supervising staff for all the States is employed, excellent results should be obtained throughout.

12. *Criminal Justice*.—There was a gratifying fall in the number of true cases from 1,244 to 1,172. The satisfactory increase in the percentage of convictions has already been noted. Every case of any importance was read by the Assistant Superintendent concerned and steps were taken to correct the finding and sentence if necessary, either by reference to the Chiefs, who in some cases modified the orders, or by reference to the Superintendent on revision. Mr. Grose rightly remarks “ on the whole a real effort is made to elicit the truth, and rough justice is done, though the sentences are sometimes capricious.”

Appendices
VII & VIII.

13. *Violent Crime*.—As compared with 48 last year there were only 35 violent crimes, 19 being murders, 5 dacoities, and 11 robberies. Some of these crimes were of a sensational nature—

Late on the night of the 25th July 1921, Maung Khaing of Nwadama village, Thandaung Circle, noticed some one lurking near his house, whereupon he and another villager gave chase, but the man escaped leaving a naked *dah* near the house. The weapon was recognised as one belonging to Nga Myaing of the same village. Early next morning, Maung Khaing proceeded to the house of the Yazawut Htein to report the matter, but as the latter had not yet risen, he waited in the guest chamber, talking to the Luyi's wife. While there, Nga Myaing entered and slashed at Maung Khaing with a *dah*, cutting the latter across the face, causing almost instantaneous death. The accused then fled and, although chased by the villagers, was not captured.

A young Taungthu in Hō-pōng murdered with a *dah* an old man and his wife and wounded two girls for no better reason than a nebulous grievance. He was shot.

In Mōng Kūng, two Circle *Ahmudans* shot down in self-defence a mad man who ran amok. Accused acquitted.

In Mōng Navng, a mad man chased women in a field with a mamootie and was shot down by a man in defence. Accused acquitted.

In Mōng Pan, one Sa Htaw after a violent quarrel cut down and killed his wife. A Mūhso named Set Kwan, having quarrelled with his wife, struck her with his fist and killed her.

In Mōng Lap (Kēngtūng) a Shan shot a fellow villager dead because he suspected him of cohabiting with his wife. Accused then absconded and has so far evaded arrest.

In a case known as the Wan-bo case, one Ai Kam Tang murdered Ngwa Kan Si Na and then stole some of his property. The accused was traced and, on resisting arrest, was killed.

The dacoities and robberies were of an unusually mild type: Kunchi *pōngyi kyaung* in Loimaw State was dacoited by five people. The *pōngyi* in the *kyaung* was tied with ropes and property valued at Rs. 21 was taken by the dacoits. Nga Kok was arrested and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The other four accused have not been arrested.

In Loilong State Nga Kyi robbed Nandiya of Rs. 70 while the latter was returning home from Tiyun bazaar. Accused was arrested and convicted by the *Myosa* and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

On the night of the 13th September 1921, five armed men entered the house of Nga Ngon of Ponlaw, Nahi, and after intimidating the inmates decamped with property valued at Rs. 280. Two accused were arrested later, but released for want of evidence and the case classed as undetected.

A dacoity was committed at the house of Ma Ohn, of Naungpyit, on the night of the 24th January last, by ten armed men, who took away an iron safe containing property valued at Rs. 7,111. Had the villagers not been so tardy in their pursuit, probably due to fear, the property should have been recovered the same night. As it is, the case is still under enquiry. With the aid of the Government Police, there are hopes of the matter coming to light, for some of the stolen property has been recovered. The offer of Rs. 1,000 reward is doubtless acting as a stimulus in the matter.

Appendix
VII.

14. *Cattle theft*.—Cattle theft declined considerably from 257 to 188 cases. This improvement is ascribed in the Myelat, where it was most marked, to the prohibition to export cattle to Burma, and even more to the capture and conviction of a gang of cattle thieves including a Headman in Pwela. The offence seems to be pretty well spread over all the States except those of the South-Eastern Subdivision. Except in the Central Subdivision, there was a decided improvement in detection and this was particularly good in the Myelat and in Kēngtūng. In the latter State it is said that if a thief caught in the act is able to pay compensation the owner is at liberty to compound the offence, and probably does so rather than be put to the inconvenience of going to Court. This line of action is not likely to reduce cattle theft. On the other hand a thief who stole cattle in Sakoi State after drawing his *dah* on a child herd, was followed up and shot resisting arrest. This was more the kind of action reported from Kēngtūng in previous years, and probably explains why cattle theft there is not more prevalent.

15. *Ordinary Theft and other Crimes*.—Here too there is a pleasing decrease in the number of true theft cases from 343 to 313. Detection in this class of case is poor and is said to be due to lack of zeal on the part of the State Police and to lack of co-operation between Chiefs when offenders cross over from one State to another.

One, fortunately unusual, form of theft,—grave rifling—appears to be in vogue in Mōng Pai where even the Mahadevi's corpse was disinterred by vagabonds for the sake of her jewelled buttons. Padaungs are buried with their ornaments. Though the relatives watch several nights it is by no means uncommon for the grave to be rifled on the first night it is left unguarded. Special measures have been taken to cope with this form of crime, but undoubtedly there are several small gangs at work.

Of "other crimes" some large seizures of opium in Laihka (90 viss in one case and 67 in another), and in Kehsi, are noteworthy, and the convictions should have a good effect in reducing opium smuggling which is said to be so rife in these parts. In the Central Subdivision an adulterer caught in the act was beaten by the injured husband and subsequently died, probably of a ruptured spleen.

Appendix
IX.

16. *Appeals and Revisions*.—The Superintendent heard 42 appeals; the orders were confirmed in 23 cases, modified in 6, and reversed in 3. He took 89 cases on revision; the orders were confirmed in 63, modified in 13, and reversed in 3.

Three criminal appeals were disposed of by Assistant Superintendents. In one only were the orders modified.

The number of appeals taken by Chiefs fell from 37 to 28. Of these the orders were confirmed in 10, modified in 8, and reversed in 7.

Appendices
X, XI &
XII.

17. *Civil Justice*.—Civil suits taken up in the Government Courts numbered 220 with a value of Rs. 61,334 as against 251 in the preceding year with a value of Rs. 57,229. Thirty-nine are pending at the end of the year.

Litigation in the States is still on the increase as 657 suits were instituted in the Chiefs' Courts during the year as against 598 last year. Twenty-two remain pending at the close of the year. Yawnghwe with 386 and the Myelat with

107 cases are again responsible for more than half the litigation in the States Courts.

Eighty-two appeals were filed in the Government Courts during the year and 27 in the Chiefs' Courts or five more than last year in the former and 5 less in the latter. More than half the decisions were confirmed in both Government and Chiefs' Courts.

18. *Extradition*.—Only one case arose during the year. The Song Pan Hta Ren applied for the extradition of one Lin Haw Nin who was accused of the theft of 1,300 dollars, and escaped later with seven others from the jail at Kenghung. The accused was arrested in Kengtūng and, on the offence being proved, was handed over to the Chinese authorities on the border.

19. *Prisons*.—The diet at the Yawngwe Jail was found to be very unsatisfactory by the Assistant Superintendent at his last inspection. The strictures that he wrote had the effect of causing the contractor to be warned that if the quality of food supplied does not improve, she will be removed and the contract given to some one else. Six Yawngwe prisoners died: one of consumption, three of fever, one of plague and one of leprosy.

As a result of last year's attack of beri-beri at the Kengtūng Jail one prisoner died in the jail and two others in the civil hospital.

Prisoners are usually employed on the town roads or on 'Sawbwas' grounds. Discipline is not yet irksome, and escapes are still easy and not infrequent. The Warders responsible are punished but lightly as a rule. Until better discipline is enforced, imprisonment in the jails and lock-ups of the Shan States will continue to be a comparative farce.

The following are a few of this year's escapes. A man, who had been arrested for cattle-theft, escaped from Thamakan lock-up and came to the Assistant Superintendent, Western, while he was in Lonpo and said he had been two months in the lock-up and as he was tired of waiting he escaped.

Two convicts while undergoing medical treatment in the Yawngwe Hospital walked out one day and returned to their homes, during the absence of the *Ahmudans* on duty. They were recaptured and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each, while the four *Ahmudans*, who were supposed to be on duty at the hospital, were fined Rs. 10 each for neglect of duty. A woman under-trial prisoner in the same manner walked out of the Yawngwe Myoma Guard. The *Ahmudans* responsible were fined Rs. 5 each for negligence.

Ten prisoners escaped from Kengtūng Jail during the year, and of this number a Warden deliberately released five and then deserted, accompanying the men across the border into China. One of the convicts was subsequently recaptured and sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment.

In another case a Kengtūng Warden through slackness allowed a couple of convicts of an out gang to escape, and as this was his second offence, he was promptly tried and sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

Other escapes in Kengtūng were due to prisoners falling ill, being taken to the Civil Hospital where they were kept as in-patients, and decamping when the Warden fell asleep. As a result of these escapes which showed that discipline was bad, the *Sawbwa* fined Hpaya Hkan Sūng and the Assistant Jailor Rs. 30 each, which along with the imprisonment awarded to one of the Warders, has helped to bring about better order.

But in some cases *Ahmudans* did their duty well. A Chinaman prisoner who escaped from the Kehsi lock-up was chased by an *Ahmudan*. He turned and wounded the *Ahmudan* with a *dah*, but the latter persisted and stabbed the Chinaman in self-defence, causing his death.

The proposed Central Jail at Taunggyi will make imprisonment more deterrent, but the Chiefs will miss their convict labour.

20. *Passports*.—The Mōng Pai *Sawbwa* issued 3 passports to Siam, the Mōng Pawn *Sawbwa* 3, the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* 4, the Mawkmai *Sawbwa* 8, the Mōng Pan *Sawbwa* 65, the Assistant Superintendent, Kengtūng, 10, the Kengtūng *Sawbwa* 337, the Hawnglūk Circle official 138, and the Mōng Yawng Circle official 25. The Kengtūng total of 510 is an 11 per cent. increase on last year and may indicate a revival of trade.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

21. *Weather and Crops.*—Although the total rainfall was up to normal, and in some areas decidedly in excess of normal, the distribution was unequal and the fall untimely.

In the Myelat and Yawnghwe the rainfall was most capricious. After breaking too early to be of any use there was a long drought later which retarded early crops. On the other hand the heavy late rains came when not wanted and did considerable damage. In Maw State alone it is reported that 10,000 baskets of paddy were destroyed by heavy rain in November. Owing to the scanty rainfall of the first half of 1922 the potato crop is below the average, but counterbalancing high prices have helped the cultivator. More rice than ever was imported from Burma. There was a slight decrease in the outturn of coffee owing to trees having been killed by unusually heavy frost.

In the Central Subdivision, the early rains were too light and serious floods in November did much damage to paddy and adversely affected the price of oranges by making the roads impassable. Yet on the whole the paddy crop was slightly better than last year and the price fell slightly in all the Tampak Valley States. Nevertheless rice had to be imported from Burma. Oranges fruited well but ripened all together so that the Lawksawk price fell from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15. The total exports are given at 225,345 viss, but this is probably an underestimate. Other crops did fairly well. A few gardens planted with gram in Samka gave good results. Cultivation of this pulse could be profitably extended.

In the North-Eastern and South-Eastern Subdivisions and Kēngtūng, that is, the entire eastern portion of the Southern Shan States the rainfall was far above that of the previous year. Heavy floods occurred in some places, but little damage was done to crops, and (except sesamum of which there is little) all *ya* crops were excellent, as well as oranges, in Mōng Hsu and Mōng Kūng. The tea industry is making satisfactory progress and Mōng Nawng tea now commands as high a price as the Tawngpeng (Northern Shan States) variety. Hking Loi Sang who is 72 years of age and is still a resident of Kon Niu village, started the first tea garden (of 4 Tungs) in the Nalao Circle some twenty years ago. He was then considered by the local people to be insane; but through his diligence and exertion this promising industry has spread to almost all the Circles north and south-west of the capital. Indeed tea is now being grown in five other neighbouring States.

A mulberry garden has been started at Nam Kyin Wan in the Nawng Leng Circle of Laihka State, and as soon as the plants mature the Assistant Superintendent hopes to start sericulture. Kawi, the man in charge, has been sent to Lashio for two cartloads of cuttings, and implements for weaving. If this experiment succeeds, and it becomes possible to extend sericulture considerably in the Shan States, the result will be of very great value to silk weavers in Burma, who are now groaning under the exorbitant prices charged for raw silk by Chinese traders, and may lead to the establishment of a flourishing silk industry in the Shan States.

22. *Cattle Mortality.*—There was but little cattle disease except in Kēngtūng where rinderpest carried off 700 buffaloes, bulls and cows. Surra was prevalent as usual in Kēngtūng Town owing to the utter carelessness of owners who allow their animals to graze along the edges of stagnant marshes. Thirteen ponies were attacked, and put out of pain as there were no hopes of their recovery. In the Mōng Pu Awn Circle of Kēngtūng a dog suddenly went mad and bit buffaloes, cows and ponies, causing the death of 22 such animals. There was a good deal of foot-and-mouth disease everywhere, but next to no mortality from it, and agriculture was scarcely affected by it. A few cases of anthrax here and there were reported.

With a few bad exceptions the veterinary staff did well. Several of them were sent back (with their consent) for a short "refresher" course at Insein which brought their knowledge up to date,

23. *Wages and Labour.*—The high price of paddy and high cost of living generally has kept up wages not only near the railway line but all over the States. The rate for men ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 a day even in Kēngtūng, and averages nearer the latter than the former figure. The wages earned by women are high too. Cultivators can seldom afford to hire labour now, yet there seems to be no surplus supply of it. There was no influx of Maingtha and Chinese coolies into the North-Eastern Subdivision this year, possibly owing to the unsettled conditions in China. For opening new roads in Laikha, Mōng Nawng and Mōng Kūng, Maingthas were brought from the Northern Shan States and paid by contract. They can rarely be hired by the day.

Cart hire and the hire of plough animals remain high too.

The price of mules in Kēngtūng rose to Rs. 100 for the type of animal that a Chinaman would use and Rs. 250 for the class of animal that would suit the Military Police. Mule hire from Kēngtūng to Hsipaw is Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per 100 viss in the open season and double that in the rains.

24. *The Yawngghwe State Farm.*—Good work continues to be done at this farm, and if the Shans have not yet fully learned its value, it is thoroughly appreciated by Europeans. The Battalion Officers have learnt a good deal from it, and have greatly improved the output of the Battalion crops in and near Taunggyi as a consequence. Some of the European farmers in the Heho plain have benefitted also. Maung Tha Zan who is in charge of this Farm is well spoken of by all with whom he comes in contact.

25. *Forests.*—Mr. J. D. Clifford held charge of the division throughout the year. No relief being sent to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Burnside in April last year, Mr. Clifford was left single-handed and progress was much hampered.

The demarcation and survey of the Kalaw proposed Reserve was completed during the year, the latter work being carried out by the Survey of India. Pending the settlement of the general question of reservation in the Hsamōng-hkam State, the matter of the Taungghla proposed Reserve remains undecided.

Revenue on teak timber extracted by lessees aggregated Rs. 1,47,284 as compared with Rs. 1,35,008 in the previous year. This increase is due to a larger outturn of teak by Messrs. the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Messrs. T. D. Findlay and Son. The *Sawbwa* of Mōng Nai owing to difficulties with his contractors found it impossible to continue working the forests of his State and was allowed to surrender his agreement.

The apparent total revenue for the year was Rs. 1,82,643 or Rs. 1,686 less than the previous year, and Rs. 77,847 more than the average of five preceding years. The Divisional Forest Officer states that the decrease is fictitious as various sums were credited to other Divisions, instead of to the Division of origin, and other adjustments of accounts are required to show the true income. The surplus of income over expenditure for the year after making the necessary adjustments was Rs. 1,38,596, but Rs. 34,946 of this was paid at to chiefs as their share of royalty.

As was reported last year, the Divisional Forest Officer is carrying out girdlings at about half the rate maintained during the preceding three years in order to obviate a sudden drop in revenue after the present girdling scheme comes to an end. No girdling was done in the Mekong area, because the questions of the disposal of the timber and the quantity available still remained undecided.

The total number of forest offences, including eight cases in which the accused were let off with a warning, is 100 (for twelve months) against 63 last year (for nine months). None of these cases were taken into Court, but all except the eight in which the accused were let off with a warning, and one in which the accused had absconded, were compounded for a total sum of Rs. 1,079.

One breach of agreement on the part of teak lessees resulted in the infliction of a fine of Rs. 20, and a fine of Rs. 166 was also inflicted on the purchase contractors for timber other than teak in the Magwe Reserve for breaches of contract agreement.

26. *Mines and Minerals.*—During the years there was considerable mining activity almost all in the Myelat.

Under Mining Leases.—Mr. Lim Chin Tsong won 15,000 viss of lead ore from his mine in Mawson, but did very little work at his galena mine in the Kyauktat Circle of Yawnghwe. Maung Kya Ywet, late Chief of Mawsön, did no work at his mine at Siset.

Under Prospecting Licenses.—Mr. Lim Chin Tsong won 25,000 viss of lead ore from his area in Pakin (Mawsön). In Yengan State, Saw Lein Lee won 3,684 viss of lead ore which was said to be very poor. Mr. Petley extracted 30 tons of coal from his area in Minpalaung, Yengan State. Maung Myaing won 1,000 viss of antimony from his area in Pindaya State. Maung Myaing also won 200 viss of lead ore from his area in the same State. Ma Ngwe Nyun won 13,613 viss of lead ore and Maung Shwe Yin 300 viss of lead ore from their areas in Mawsön State. The Coal Fields of Burma, Limited, extracted 300 tons of coal and slack from their area in Loi-an, Thamakan State.

The prospects of the coal mines at Loi-an seem to be bright. Mr. Goodchild, a highly qualified expert, who was brought out at considerable expense from England, says in one of the paragraphs of his report: "I think it will be clear that there are good speculative prospects of the field yielding something of the order of hundreds of millions of tons of good working coal." Mr. Goodchild has returned to England to raise the money to push the working of the mine.

The Kēngtūng *Sawbwa*, who has been interested for sometime in oil in his State, applied during the year for licenses to prospect in the Mōng Kok and Mōng Sin Circles.

At the beginning of the year twenty applications for prospecting licenses were pending and 19 more were received during the year. Of these 39, 8 have been rejected, 18 withdrawn, 8 granted and 5 await the issue of licenses.

27. *Trade and Manufactures.*—For the year of report the total registered trade of the Southern Shan States shows an aggregate of Rs. 2,54,97,043 or an increase of Rs. 3,19,319 over the figures of last year. The increase is due to the evergrowing export of potatoes and stick lac. Rice imported into the Southern Shan States was 5,553 tons as against 5,066 tons last year. The cultivation of potatoes is now ousting to a marked extent that of upland paddy and onions.

Raw silk, like other commodities, has risen in price, and this curtailed the silk-weaving industry in the Inlè District. Trade with the Chinese caravans is on the increase and good business was done over the purchase of cloth goods, kamauks and Chinese carpets.

All the indigenous industries, such as pottery, lacquerware, *dah*-string, ironware, and last but not least, silverware, did well at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Rangoon. Two of the silversmiths obtained prizes, one for niello work and the other for silver work.

The opium trade with China is said to be dead to all intents and purposes. The Assistant Superintendent, Kēngtūng, reports that exchange has varied considerably during the year. Four to five years ago the rupee was the equivalent of the Siamese dollar, but the exchange now is entirely against the former, the rate being Rs. 150 to 100 Siamese dollars. Rs. 165 to Rs. 170 also changes for 100 French piastres, which are equivalent to 135 Siamese dollars. Consequently at these rates many traders find it profitable to collect piastres which they take into Siam and exchange for goods.

He draws attention also to the probability that the proximity of Bangkok is responsible for some of the decrease in trade from Rangoon. He says "this port is connected by rail to Chiengmai, which is 7 to 8 days' journey from our border, and from thence to Kēngtūng is a 6 days' journey. Bangkok is therefore a 16 days' journey compared to the 24 days to Taunggyi. Hitherto, as well as at present, Japanese and Chinese cloth, silks, matches, cigarettes and other articles of small value are brought from Bangkok to Kēngtūng and are then sent on to Hsipaw and Lashio, where in spite of these towns being on the railway, matches and cigarettes can be sold cheaper than similar articles landed and sent up from Rangoon. If all this can be done at present when mules and bullocks are employed as means of transport, it stands to reason that things will be cheaper directly the road is opened to cart traffic."

The manufacture of roof and floor tiles at Panglong has not proved a success owing to the apathy of the Shan Sayas. Mr. Kingsley is doing his best to have this work re-started and, in order to push it, is arranging with the *Mycun* of Laihka to send out some 4 prisoners for about 4 to 6 months to help in cutting up firewood, in preparing the clay, and in other preliminary tasks.

An advance of Rs. 6,000 has been made by Laihka State to one Mohammad Din, an *ex*-Overseer of the Public Works Department, who has undertaken to erect an engine for the purpose of smelting iron ore, which abounds in Nawng Leng. The method adopted by the local blacksmiths, being laborious, is tending rather to reduce the trade in *daks* and agricultural implements supplied to practically all States east of the Nam Pawn.

28. *Public Works (Government).*—Mr. V. B. Webber, Executive Engineer, was in charge of the Government Public Works Division all the year up to the 19th June when he was relieved by Major H. J. D. Tayler, Assistant Executive Engineer. In Mr. Webber's departure, the Southern Shan States have lost a sympathetic, capable and painstaking engineer.

Besides other minor works the following imperial buildings were completed during the year. The combined Post and Telegraph Office at Kengtung, and the extension of the Taunggyi Post Office to provide additional accommodation for the office and enlarge the cramped quarters of the Postmistress.

Provincial buildings included a witness shed for the Court of the Assistant Superintendent, Kalaw, alterations and additions costing Rs. 5,954 to the Taunggyi Hospital, additions and alterations costing Rs. 1,056 during the year (the work is still in progress) to the quarters of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Loimwe, to provide a store-room and cook-house, and other minor works.

A site for a Central Jail was selected to the south of the Military Police Lines at Taunggyi. A preliminary estimate for Rs. 14,67,832 has been prepared in consultation with the Inspector-General of Prisons, and submitted for administrative approval.

Provincial Communications.—Rs. 826 was spent during the year on approach roads for the permanent bridge over the Nam Teng at Ta Hsai on the Taunggyi-Takaw road. The 100-foot steel truss girder span ordered from England has not yet arrived and the bridge cannot be completed. It is, however, expected during 1922. The bridge of 3 fifty-foot span steel truss girders over the Nam Pawn at Mông Pawn was completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,946. A big bridge (No. 3/72) on the Thazi-Taunggyi road near Thamakan was washed away by a very high flood during the year. A temporary bamboo bridge was put up at once and later a wooden bridge was constructed. The 50 foot girder which was washed down stream has been salvaged and an estimate for a permanent 80 feet steel truss girder bridge has been submitted for sanction.

In Kalaw all the roads have been completed with the exception of James Road which is in hand. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,776. The diversion of the Kalaw stream between the Railway Station and Howfield Hotel ground was completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,060. An approach road to the sand quarry at Loi-an which will also serve the Kalaw coalfield is nearing completion. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,591.

The Takaw-Kengtung road was well looked after during the year, and a motor car can now travel with little or no risk to the occupants over most parts of the road. On the 8th mile of this road a 74-foot span timber bridge over the Nam Paw was washed away by the high flood of 3rd August and a single span 100-foot bow string girder bridge is being put in its place. Materials have been collected and the work is in progress.

29. *State Public Works.*—The total amount spent by the States again increased, being Rs. 3,86,157 plus Rs. 1,29,940 tribute remission, or Rs. 5,16,097 in all. Of this, Rs. 22,904 went towards the cost of the States Engineer and his establishment. A contribution of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of current revenue was made from each State, which provided some Rs. 35,000. The unspent balance of this goes to reduce the contributions in the year 1922-23 to 5 per cent. of each State's current revenue. The total expenditure by States includes the amount spent on works executed under the direct supervision of the States

Engineer. Some States still spend a much smaller portion of their revenue on public works than others do. The States of the North-Eastern Subdivision spent the largest percentage as a body (averaging 35 per cent.), while Kengtūng spent the smallest (17 per cent.). Almost the entire tribute remission possible was earned.

The 3-year programme of important works requiring the States Engineer's personal supervision has been drawn up, and sanctioned, and work on some items of the programme has been done to the extent noted in Appendix XIX. Mr. Clift has done a very useful year's work which could only be got through by tactful dealing with the Chiefs concerned.

This year the iron bridge over the Bilu *Chaung* was finished. It will allow of cart traffic primarily between Yawnghwe and Loilong, and thence on up through Kalaw, Aungban, Kyong, Pwela, Pindaya to Lawksawk. All the Chiefs through whose States this important road passes spent money on it during the year.

Elsewhere Chiefs efficiently maintained and improved the portions included in their States of trunk roads such as the Loikaw-Taunggyi road, the Loilem-Laihka-Mōng Kūng road with one fork running up to Hsipaw and the other to Kehsi-Mansam, the Mōng Nawng-Mōng Kūng-Kehsi road. They also spent substantial sums on inter-State roads and bridges. But the Mōng Pawn *Sawbwa* was an unfortunate exception. He spent his entire allotment (the minimum) and part of his tribute remission on the bazaar at his capital. One remarkable work is the Mawmai-Wanhat road, of which the entire cost is estimated to be about Rs. 75,000. The Mawmai *Sawbwa* spent a further Rs. 22,353 on this during the year (besides Rs. 11,000 on other roads). Of this work the States Engineer noted last April, "About 8 miles of cart road through rocky hills are completed, and Wanhat plain nearly reached."

The Chiefs spent smaller sums on less important works of the usual kinds, court-houses, bazaars, rest-houses, tanks, school houses, lock-ups, haws. Only about Rs. 14,000 in all was spent on irrigation, of which some Rs. 10,000 was spent by the Yawnghwe *Sawbwa* on improving the Kyimin reservoir and canal, and another Rs. 2,000 was spent by the Lawksawk *Sawbwa* on an irrigation tank at Pangpyet.

Expenditure by private individuals on works of merit, which included bridges, roads, *sayats*, wells, pagodas, *kyauungs*, amounted to over Rs. 33,000 in the North-Eastern and South-Eastern Subdivisions alone.

The Kengtūng *Sawbwa* is constructing a new road from Loimwe to Mōng Yawng (Chinese border) and improving the road from Kengtūng to Ta-Kilek (Siamese border). In order to enable carts to travel from Yanka to Tasio and from Mōng Pyak to Mōng Ko rocks are being dug or blasted out, and in the course of another open season or two it may be possible for a motor car to travel right up to the border, 80 miles from Kengtūng. The *Sawbwa* has also cut two new traces to shorten and give better gradients to the main Takaw-Kengtūng road. With better communication between Takaw and Kengtūng it should be possible in a few years to get carts through from Hsipaw as well as from Taunggyi. The *Sawbwa* is working hard to open out communications in his State for he realises the advantages in the shape of better trade. A substantial sum was devoted to building the new State School and Masters' quarters which were completed during the year, and Rs. 15,000 (including Rs. 10,000 tribute remission) was allotted to the new bazaar.

30. *Post Offices.*—The experimental combined sub-office at Heho was made permanent, and the number of post offices remained at 13 during the year. The "considerable extension" of postal service hoped for as a result of the visit of the Postmaster-General to the Southern Shan States last year dwindled to a promise to open a branch post office at Samka from the 1st July 1922.

According to the postal department figures money orders to the value of Rs. 14,71,617 were issued, and money orders to the value of Rs. 5,00,710 were received and paid out; Rs. 96,549 were deposited and Rs. 1,16,518 withdrawn from the Savings Bank. These figures are all less than those of last year, except the amount withdrawn from the savings bank which is nearly 30 per cent. more than last year. Tightness of money is indicated, and is probably due partly to depression of trade, but still more to the high cost of living.

During the year under report there was only one case of abstraction. This was of Rs. 6,000 from two Yawnghwe registered letters Nos. 164 and 165 containing the separate halves of notes to the value of Rs. 12,000 and a hundi for Rs. 800, sent by Abdul Aziz, Manager of Abu Baker Jiva Bhoj & Co., Fort Stedman, by registered post on the 15th May 1922. The addressee on taking delivery of the registered letters discovered that Rs. 6,000 had been abstracted. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Meiktila, says that his enquiries show that the abstraction did not take place at Yawnghwe, and considers that the loss was due to the sender for not having insured them and not exercising discretion in this matter.

By the Chiengrai mail 14 letters were sent from Kēngtūng and 40 received at Kēngtūng.

31. *Condition of the People.*—There was not much epidemic disease and from what there was the mortality was light. The cost of living was still very high, specially the cost of food supplies. Trade was still depressed. But the harvest was on the whole very fair, and the fact that *pwès* held all over the States were largely attended by well dressed crowds, and subscriptions for *pwès* and festivals were freely given, show that the people are not badly off and are happy.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

32. The gross revenue received during the year increased from Rs. 14,19,126 to Rs. 15,62,203. This substantial gain was shared by all the main heads, *thathameda* contributing Rs. 18,412, land taxes Rs. 36,562, revenue collected under license Rs. 7,655, and miscellaneous Rs. 80,448. Out of the above gross revenue Rs. 15,44,968 was spent, leaving a satisfactory surplus of nearly Rs. 20,000 by which the closing balance was swelled, in spite of a substantial increase in the expenditure on public works, general administration, and allowance of Chiefs. It is satisfactory to find that the largest increase of expenditure was under the head "general administration," and it may be hoped that the Chiefs have some faint idea of beginning to make an effort to give their officials something approaching a living wage.

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The best administered States are still to be found in the North-Eastern Subdivision, though some of the worst are there too. However even the worst are kept financially solvent by the exertions of the Assistant Superintendents concerned.

Mr. Andrew pursued his enquiry into sources of revenue and methods of improving it, throughout the year. An effort to introduce assessment on land (and trees) was tentatively made. The subject bristles with difficulties, the dangers of choosing the wrong course being equalled by the difficulties of getting the Chiefs to follow the right one when it is thought to have been found. Incipient trouble among the Taungthus in the south-western corner of Laihka, who, apparently under the instigation of the Mōng Pawn *Sawbwa*, strongly objected to paying the new *thanat* tree tax, was temporarily allayed last cold weather by the tactful personality of the Laihka *Myowun* who went out to the spot in person, and by the wise guidance of the Assistant Superintendent. *Festina lente* is certainly the maxim to adopt in this matter.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

33. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—A further rise in the number of patients treated in Government and State Hospitals shows that they are steadily gaining the confidence of the people. Excluding the Kalaw Railway Hospital, which was excluded from the comparative figures in the report last year, out-patients increased from 81,269 to 84,208 and in-patients from 2,797 to 3,003. As

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before the Yawnghwe State Hospital had the largest attendance with 24,344 out-patients, or a daily average of 157, a slight increase over last year. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sheo Prasad is still there and it is to his care and attention that the popularity of the hospital is due. The hospital is being enlarged to meet the increasing call on it. By far the largest number of in-patients is received by the Kēngtūng Hospital. The extension of the Kalaw Government Hospital sanctioned last year has not been carried out. But a nurse has at last been posted to the hospital.

The Thamakan Itinerant Dispensary is a most useful institution and 9,063 patients were treated by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who did further good work by inducing 572 persons to submit to anti-plague inoculation.

The attendance of female patients at Kēngtūng Hospital is gradually increasing, and more women are coming as in-patients. For this good result thanks are due to the Roman Catholic Sisters who, with a Shan female assistant, attend to the needs and comforts of the male and female patients. The present female ward of the Yawnghwe Hospital is often overflowing, and the question of enlarging it is being considered. It is also proposed to attach a Maternity Ward to the hospital now that a Yawnghwe woman has been trained as a midwife at the Dufferin Hospital. The Maternity Home at Taunggyi under the care of the Society for Promoting the Welfare of Infants and Mothers in the Southern Shan States is doing good work and is about to extend its sphere of operations. The Staff has just been increased by the addition of a Yawnghwe woman whose training at the Dufferin Hospital was recently completed. The Kēngtūng *Sawbwa* is thinking of having a Hkūn woman trained as a midwife at the aforesaid Society's Home in Taunggyi. Samka sent two women to the Dufferin Hospital and they are reported to have passed out successfully. It is proposed that in future such training should be done at the Taunggyi Home.

The American Baptist Mission Hospital at Mōngnai, which was in charge of Dr. Bannon throughout the year (Dr. Gibbens having moved to Loilem), took in 4,413 out-patients, and 13 in-patients. At the hospital of the same Mission at Taunggyi 6,958 out-patients and no in-patients were treated. The English Wesleyan Mission Dispensary at Aungban dealt with 1,342 out-patients and 4 in-patients. The Seventh Day Adventists have applied for 10 acres of land at Hsi-hseng (capital of Hsa-htung) for the purpose of establishing a Medical Mission (as well as an Industrial School).

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sheo Prasad has been studying the dreaded disease *mak khao lam*, and has been treating it successfully at the Yawnghwe Hospital. His work should prove of great advantage to the Shan States generally.

34. *Vaccination*.—As vaccination is not compulsory the chief factor determining the number of vaccinations performed is personal influence, the influence of the local authority as well as the influence of the vaccinator. Except in Kēngtūng where there was a slight increase over the figure of the previous year, the number of children vaccinated was no greater than last year, and in some States less. It is only indifference that needs to be overcome; there is no suggestion of opposition. There were very few cases of small-pox, and people do not realize the advantage of vaccination. No case of inoculation is reported.

35. *Sale of quinine*.—The Headquarters Treasury issued 1,798 five-grain packets, and 415 four-grain packets of quinine during the year. They were almost all sold at once, the demand being great in this malarious country. The appointment of a licensed vendor at each bazaar, and an increase in the supply of quinine, would be a good thing.

36. *Sanitation*.—The Chiefs all listen with great courtesy to suggestions made to them for the improvement of sanitation, but the majority of them go little further. Some however have worked cheerfully in raising the sanitary condition of their capitals, which are for the most part well laid out with plenty of air space. Main roads have been widened, by-lanes opened, swamps reclaimed, houses kept well apart, precincts kept tidy, and in some cases animals removed from under houses. The Shan is naturally inclined to be clean, and the ample space over which most Shan towns and villages can and do spread out prevents overcrowding and accumulation of rubbish and lets in plenty of light and air.

The excellent drainage of towns and villages on hill sides or hill tops is a further powerful factor in their favour. To natural advantages artificial improvements are being added gradually and very slowly.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

37. The general policy of getting quality rather than quantity in schools was maintained during the year, and ten schools were disregistered. These included several old inefficient monastic schools, and 3 Mission schools in Kengtūng State which had not sufficient pupils. On the other hand 8 promising new schools, 5 lay and 3 (in Kengtūng) under Mission control were registered. The net result was 84 schools aided by Government instead of 86.

The brunt of the work is still borne by the American Baptist and Roman Catholic Missions. The Seventh Day Adventists intend to open a school at Hsihseng where trades and handicrafts of various kinds are to be taught, and are applying for the required land.

Teachers are still most difficult to get, no doubt because they are so poorly paid. This difficulty should however diminish in time for the elementary training class at Yawnghwe has done well during the year. Of the 13 candidates presented by it at the Elementary Teachership examination held in March last 11 came out with flying colours. Another batch of 15 students of various races are now undergoing training. Of these 12 receive stipends from Government and 3 from States.

Chiefs in general have taken a marked interest in education and made good provision for it besides trying their best to secure large attendance of pupils. Building in particular has made some progress during the year. It is the apathy of the people that is the obstacle. One happy feature is that the Chiefs value education for their own sons, and see that they get it, and another is that the education of girls all over the States is being pushed as much as that of boys.

Three youths have been sent to the Insein Engineering School at the expense of Laihka State, one to learn Civil Engineering, and 2 to learn Mechanical Engineering. Hkun Kyi also, eldest son of the Hsahtung *Myosa*, has gone to the Insein Engineering School. Two brothers of the Samka *Sawbwa* have taken up work in the Forest Department here, and a third has entered the Postal Department. Another brother Saw Ong has lately gone to the Agricultural College, Mandalay. This should afford useful material for the technical staff of the future Federation. The entry of cadets of Chiefly families on professional careers is a most hopeful sign.

38. *School for Sons of Shan Chiefs.*—At the close of last school year 12 boys left the school, and in May when the new school year opened 17 new boys were admitted, so that when the year closed there were 88 boys on the rolls. It is satisfactory that the new boys are so young.

A high percentage of the boys passed last year's annual promotion test. Games also are well organised; the boys learn to play in a sportsmanlike manner with many of the niceties practised in English schools. I have been struck with the good tone of the school and the gentlemanly bearing of the boys that I have met.

The health has been good. *Sawbwas* have told me that they have been much pleased with the recent boarding arrangements.

Though sanction has been given funds have not yet been provided for the new school buildings or the gymnasium or the electric light installation.

Mr. F. R. Lee went on long leave last January preparatory to retirement, and his successor Mr. E. T. Gage subsequently arrived in May. Of the late Headmaster Mr. Gage writes:—

"Mr. Lee's retirement has been a source of great regret not only to the staff of the school and the pupils, but also to all the old boys and Chiefs of the Shan States. His long connection with the school had made him an institution

almost co-eval with it. In his departure he is accompanied by Mrs. Lee, who was the Boarding Superintendent of this school, in which capacity she endeared herself to all connected with this school."

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

39. *Town Funds.*—The income of Kalaw was Rs. 22,782 and exceeded the income of the previous year (apart from the Government contribution for improvement and extension of the water-supply) by Rs. 1,399. The expenditure was Rs. 22,725. The fund is thus barely solvent. Proposals for a vehicle tax have recently been submitted to Government. If this is sanctioned there will be slight (very slight) scope for improving the town.

Building is still going on apace, and in a very short time every existing site will have been taken up. Extension, probably towards Myindaik, is highly desirable.

The Taunggyi Town Committee also kept carefully within their income, Rs. 25,174, for the year, which is about normal. Proposals for new taxation have just been sanctioned and a slight improvement should result.

Here too the demarcated sites have nearly all been taken up, but there is plenty of room within town limits to demarcate more and the work is being pushed on.

As was reported last year the Loilem Town Fund was favoured with two windfalls. In the absence of these the income of Rs. 2,491 this year was Rs. 2,164 less than that of last year. However the expenditure was kept well within the income and there is a working balance.

The town is well laid out, with plenty of space between the houses, and even a 5-foot path between the sites, on a naturally well drained spot. The entire absence of epidemic disease testifies to the sanitary condition of the town. The inhabitants are encouraged to put up neat bamboo fences and take a pride in keeping their precincts clean at all times. The town presents a neat appearance and fits in well with the natural beauty of its surroundings.

40. *Services of Officers.*—The Assistant Superintendents who were here during the year have all worked hard and well. Two of them arrived late in the year with no previous knowledge of the Shan States, though they have learned frontier work in other parts of Burma. Since they came they have tackled their new duties with vigour. Of Myoök, Maung Kyi Nyo recently transferred from Kengtūng to Taunggyi, Mr. Rundle writes: "My predecessor spoke of his good work and I was sorry to lose him." He has done well since he came back to Taunggyi. The Assistant Superintendent, Yawnghwe, again brings to notice the good work of Maung Ba Shin, the Upper Court Magistrate (and Judge) of Yawnghwe. I have been favourably impressed with what I have seen of him and his work.

W. F. GRAHAME,
Superintendent and Political Officer,
Southern Shan States.

TAUNGGYI, 29th July 1922.

APPENDIX II.

Enactments extended (wholly or partly) to the Southern Shan States or parts thereof during the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 7).

| Year. | Short title. | Authority of extension. | Remarks. |
|-------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1901 | The Indian Mines Act ... | Political Department Notification No. 18, dated the 19th September 1921. | Extended to the Shan States. |
| 1898 | The Indian Post Offices Act .. | Political Department Notification No. 2, dated the 1st February 1922. | Extended to all the Shan States except the Byingyi area of Lailong State (with modifications). |
| 1907 | The Burma Highway Act ... | Political Department Notification No. 3, dated the 3rd February 1922. | Extended to the Shan States. |

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Southern Shan States during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 10).

| Name of State, | Number of offences. | | Number of accused arrested. | | Number of accused sent for trial. | | Number of accused convicted. | | Number of accused acquitted or discharged. | | Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5). | | Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial. | | Remarks. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|----------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Government Civil Police, Taunggyi. | 108 | 180. | 44 | 48 | 44 | 48 | 42 | 44 | 2 | 4 | 98 | 92 | 95 | 93 | |
| Government Civil Police, Kalaw. | 78 | 101 | 20 | 55 | 20 | 55 | 15 | 26 | 5 | 29 | 75 | 47 | 75 | 47 | |
| Government Civil Police, Loloien. | 12 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 2 | ... | 1 | 91 | 89 | 100 | 67 | |
| Government Civil Police, Bampón. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Government Civil Police, Loi Mwe. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kalaw Railway Police | 18 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 44 | 60 | 44 | 60 | |
| Total, Government Police | 311 | 287 | 24 | 115 | 83 | 111 | 71 | 75 | 12 | 26 | 84 | 68 | 85 | 68 | |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hea Mông Hkam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kyawku | 84 | 67 | 128 | 116 | 128 | 116 | 68 | 62 | 26 | 22 | 49 | 45 | 49 | 45 | |
| Kyong | 19 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 12 | 27 | 12 | |
| Loi Ai | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | ... | 2 | 60 | 26 | 60 | 26 | |
| Loimaw | 26 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 16 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Maw | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Mawnong | 7 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 50 | 25 | 50 | 25 | |
| Mawson | 10 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 5 | ... | 4 | 82 | 38 | 62 | 38 | |
| Namtok | 11 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 2 | ... | 3 | 78 | 20 | 78 | 20 | |
| Pangmi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Pangtara | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 40 | 60 | 40 | 60 | |
| Pwbla | 9 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 7 | ... | 4 | 60 | 64 | 60 | 64 | |
| Ye Ngan | 21 | 15 | 46 | 22 | 46 | 22 | 2 | 15 | ... | 2 | 4 | 68 | 4 | 68 | |
| Loi Long | 17 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 11 | ... | 7 | 28 | 61 | 28 | 61 | |
| | 24 | 18 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 20 | 14 | 23 | ... | 2 | 40 | 28 | 40 | 28 | |
| Total | 241 | 180 | 220 | 221 | 220 | 221 | 122 | 151 | 44 | 59 | 28 | 52 | 28 | 52 | |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe | 247 | 247 | 209 | 224 | 211 | 226 | 145 | 195 | 68 | 65 | 47 | 51 | 69 | 65 | |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopong | 15 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 6 | ... | 1 | 61 | 86 | 62 | 86 | |
| Nam Hkók | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Nawng Wawn | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | |
| Wanyin | 28 | 43 | 13 | 29 | 11 | 28 | 11 | 25 | ... | 13 | 85 | 64 | 100 | 65 | |
| Hsatung | 19 | 20 | 30 | 23 | 30 | 23 | 26 | 45 | ... | 4 | 87 | 85 | 87 | 85 | |
| Mong Pal | 28 | 28 | 11 | 22 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 12 | ... | 3 | 55 | 41 | 67 | 60 | |
| Sakoi | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Samka | 17 | 23 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 27 | 4 | 22 | ... | 1 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 81 | |
| Lawkaawk | 7 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 | ... | 2 | 92 | 89 | 100 | 82 | |
| Total | 128 | 138 | 93 | 172 | 83 | 161 | 73 | 124 | 10 | 86 | 78 | 72 | 88 | 77 | |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Pawn | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Mong Sit | 8 | 9 | 3 | 8 | ... | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 78 | ... | 87 | |
| Lai Hka | 26 | 18 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 23 | 22 | ... | 6 | 82 | 78 | 86 | 79 | |
| Mong Kung | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 24 | 27 | 18 | 46 | ... | 21 | 56 | 57 | 75 | 69 | |
| Mong Nawng | 24 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 33 | 30 | 26 | 2 | ... | 4 | 86 | 84 | 91 | 87 | |
| Keshi Mansam | 35 | 35 | 38 | 34 | 37 | 30 | 23 | 51 | ... | 6 | 61 | 80 | 62 | 85 | |
| Mong Hau | 7 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 8 | ... | 4 | 100 | 61 | 100 | 61 | |
| Kenglon | 2 | 16 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 18 | ... | 3 | 100 | 68 | 100 | 76 | |
| Total | 135 | 149 | 165 | 250 | 141 | 228 | 114 | 178 | 13 | 48 | 74 | 71 | 81 | 78 | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Nai | 89 | 25 | 68 | 27 | 68 | 27 | 52 | 25 | ... | 2 | 78 | 93 | 78 | 93 | |
| Mawmai | 19 | 21 | 20 | 48 | 20 | 44 | 10 | 25 | ... | 7 | 50 | 78 | 50 | 80 | |
| Mong Pan | 16 | 19 | 17 | 26 | 14 | 25 | 8 | 24 | ... | 5 | 47 | 96 | 57 | 96 | |
| Total | 74 | 65 | 105 | 100 | 102 | 96 | 71 | 84 | 20 | 13 | 68 | 84 | 70 | 87 | |
| KENGTONG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtong | 12 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 15 | 20 | ... | 3 | 75 | 91 | 75 | 91 | |
| Total, States' Police | 937 | 897 | 1,003 | 1,229 | 877 | 1,094 | 540 | 761 | 145 | 207 | 54 | 62 | 62 | 70 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,148 | 1,164 | 1,086 | 1,344 | 960 | 1,205 | 611 | 826 | 167 | 242 | 56 | 62 | 64 | 69 | |

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Southern Shan States during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 10).

| Name of State. | AMOUNT STOLEN. | | AMOUNT RECOVERED. | | PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN. | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Civil Station, Taunggyi | 3,140 | 1,448 | 2,431 | 794 | 77 | 55 |
| Civil Station, Loilem | 627 | 691 | 226 | 410 | 36 | 59 |
| Civil Station, Loi Mwe | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Civil Station, Bampôn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Civil Station, Kalaw | 1,187 | 1,536 | 133 | 174 | 11 | 11 |
| Railway Police, Kalaw | 289 | 831 | 32 | 51 | 11 | 6 |
| Total, Government Police. | 5,243 | 4,506 | 2,822 | 1,429 | 54 | 32 |
| Western Subdivision— | | | | | | |
| Hsa Mông Hkâm | 5,646 | 2,373 | 1,664 | 181 | 33 | 8 |
| Kyawkku | 552 | 72 | 135 | 6 | 24 | 8 |
| Kyông | 80 | 365 | 60 | ..... | 75 | ..... |
| Loi Ai | 2,157 | 256 | 363 | 106 | 15 | 41 |
| Loimaw | 407 | 523 | 158 | 17 | 34 | 3 |
| Maw | 299 | 170 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 13 |
| Mawnāng | 309 | 93 | 150 | 86 | 49 | 93 |
| Mawsôn | 245 | 286 | 73 | 101 | 30 | 35 |
| Namtôk | 80 | ..... | 80 | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Pangmi | 601 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Pāngtara | 813 | 1,285 | 99 | 299 | 12 | 23 |
| Pwêla | 1,410 | 1,195 | 1,227 | 577 | 87 | 48 |
| Ye Ngan | 615 | 1 | 275 | 1 | 45 | 100 |
| Loi Lông | 3,125 | 622 | 812 | 22 | 26 | 4 |
| Total | 16,699 | 7,243 | 5,322 | 1,420 | 32 | 20 |
| Yawnghwe Subdn.— | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe | 31,607 | 43,275 | 10,370 | 12,575 | 33 | 29 |
| Central Subdivision— | | | | | | |
| Hopông | 2,725 | 1,699 | 171 | 493 | 6 | 29 |
| Nam Hkôk | 8,091 | 1,313 | 950 | 51 | 45 | 4 |
| Nawang Wawn | ..... | 1,599 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wányin | 2,707 | 3,661 | 211 | 120 | 08 | 3 |
| Hsatúng | 1,376 | 1,221 | 545 | 331 | 40 | 27 |
| Mông Pá | 1,540 | 2,440 | 212 | 323 | 14 | 13 |
| Sakô | 801 | 565 | 152 | 65 | 18 | 12 |
| Samkâ | 3,650 | 4,587 | 17 | 1,262 | ..... | 28 |
| Lawksawk | 267 | 359 | 229 | 90 | 86 | 25 |
| Total | 15,157 | 17,447 | 2,487 | 2,735 | 16 | 16 |
| North-Eastern Sub-division— | | | | | | |
| Mông Pawn | 98 | 45 | 98 | 45 | 100 | 100 |
| Mông Sit | 665 | 1,081 | ..... | 80 | ..... | 7 |
| Lai Hka | 4,778 | 2,381 | 3,703 | 867 | 78 | 36 |
| Mông Kūng | 3,489 | 1,747 | 1,837 | 1,458 | 53 | 83 |
| Mông Nawng | 1,130 | 1,179 | 826 | 1,109 | 73 | 94 |
| Kehsi Mānsām | 4,284 | 1,706 | 1,993 | 646 | 30 | 38 |
| Mông Hsu | 950 | 1,341 | 903 | 191 | 95 | 14 |
| Kenglun | 15 | 447 | 15 | 399 | 100 | 87 |
| Total | 15,409 | 9,927 | 8,675 | 4,785 | 56 | 48 |
| South-Eastern Sub-division— | | | | | | |
| Mông Nai | 858 | 318 | 600 | 195 | 70 | 61 |
| Mawkmái | 640 | 22,228 | 250 | 19,866 | 39 | 89 |
| Mông Pan | 1,542 | 2,824 | 194 | 1,761 | 13 | 62 |
| Total | 3,040 | 25,370 | 1,044 | 21,822 | 34 | 87 |
| Kengtūng Subdivision— | | | | | | |
| Kengtūng | 31,311 | 6,641 | 5,086 | 3,956 | 16 | 60 |
| Total, States' Police | 1,13,223 | 1,09,903 | 32,984 | 47,293 | 29 | 43 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,18,466 | 1,14,409 | 35,806 | 48,722 | 30 | 42 |

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases during the year ended the

| Description of offence. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO | | | | | | Total. |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | Total. | | | | | Imprisonment. | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Simple. | Rigorous. | | | Simple. |  | Rigorous. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| COURT OF SESSIONS JUDGE, SOUTHERN SHAN STATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Cattle thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, TAUNGGA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 16 | | 9 | | 3 | | 2 | 18 |
| Other crimes | 2 | 73 | 74 | 88 | 72 | 99 | 46 | | 8 | | 8 | 29 | 1 | 46 |
| Total | 2 | 91 | 98 | 97 | 91 | 120 | 62 | | 12 | | 4 | 39 | 3 | 62 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Cattle thefts | 3 | 9 | 12 | 26 | 12 | 22 | 18 | | 7 | | | 1 | 6 | 18 |
| Other thefts | | 15 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 22 | 19 | 1 | 9 | | | | 9 | 25 |
| Other crimes | 1 | 24 | 25 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 21 | | 8 | | | 2 | 1 | 31 |
| Total | 4 | 40 | 44 | 77 | 42 | 64 | 44 | 1 | 25 | | | 3 | 15 | 44 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 18 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 42 | 29 | 15 | 10 | | | 1 | 8 | 50 |
| Other crimes | 2 | 37 | 39 | 24 | 26 | 78 | 42 | 4 | 15 | | | 28 | | 42 |
| Total | 2 | 55 | 57 | 40 | 54 | 126 | 71 | 19 | 25 | | | 24 | 8 | 71 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Other crimes | | 8 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 12 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Total | | 10 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 3 | | 2 | | | 1 | | 3 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Other crimes | | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 3 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Total | 1 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Other crimes | | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Total | 1 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 5 | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| COURT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, KAMOTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | 5 |
| Other thefts | | 8 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 11 | 9 | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Other crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 12 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 17 | 14 | | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| COURT OF HEADQUARTERS MAGISTRATE, LOI MWE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Other crimes | | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 6 | | | | | 5 | | 6 |
| Total | | 13 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 8 | | | | 1 | 6 | | 13 |

DIX VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Southern Shan States
30th June 1922 (Paragraphs 12 to 15).

| 16 | 17 | 18 | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 31 | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | 29 |
| Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | Under one month. | From 1 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 9 months. | From 9 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | Awaiting trial. | Remarks. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person transferred. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Two persons transferred and four persons placed on security. |
| 89 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Ten persons transferred, and two persons absconded. |
| 41 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | Pending, thirteen persons transferred, two persons absconded and four persons placed on security. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person committed, to session. |
| 9 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Two persons pending. |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | Two persons pending and one person committed. |
| 17 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 98 | ... | 2 | 8 | 1 | ... | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | Six persons pending. |
| 41 | ... | 2 | 19 | 1 | ... | 7 | 6 | 9 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | Six persons pending. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Two persons pending. |
| 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Two persons pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person committed. |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person committed. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Two persons transferred and two persons absconded. |
| 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Two persons transferred and two persons absconded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases during the year ended the 30th June

| Description of offence. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during present year. | Total. | | | | | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | Simple. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Rigorous. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| COURT OF HEADQUARTERS MAGISTRATE, KALAW. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| Other thefts | ... | 48 | 48 | 87 | 47 | 98 | 62 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | 58 | ... | 62 |
| Other crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 57 | 57 | 53 | 56 | 107 | 69 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 59 | 3 | 69 |
| COURT OF HONORARY MAGISTRATE, TAUNGGOVI. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cattle thefts | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other thefts | ... | 14 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 13 |
| Other crimes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 18 |
| Total, Government Courts | ... | 11 | 315 | 326 | 840 | 315(a) | 500 | 990 | 30 | 78 | ... | 8 | 165 | 285 |
| CHIEFS, WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 24 | 34 | 47 | 24 | 46 | 16 | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| Other thefts | ... | 3 | 70 | 78 | 63 | 98 | 68 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 18 | 17 | 58 |
| Other crimes | ... | 0 | 62 | 68 | 87 | 87 | 149 | 81 | ... | 6 | ... | 9 | 72 | 81 |
| Total | ... | 9 | 171 | 180 | 169 | 189 | 291 | 160 | ... | 40 | ... | 5 | 86 | 160 |
| CHIEFS, YAWNGWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 1 | 41 | 42 | 14 | 24 | 68 | 62 | ... | 80 | ... | 5 | 7 | 69 |
| Other thefts | ... | ... | 80 | 80 | 61 | 49 | 125 | 54 | ... | 23 | ... | 5 | 15 | 54 |
| Other crimes | ... | 6 | 208 | 209 | 121 | 158 | 527 | 325 | 4 | 7 | ... | 9 | 312 | 335 |
| Total | ... | 8 | 337 | 345 | 193 | 234 | 726 | 442 | 4 | 79 | ... | 7 | 329 | 441 |
| CHIEFS, CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 1 | 37 | 38 | 14 | 7 | 24 | 22 | ... | 11 | ... | 3 | 3 | 22 |
| Other thefts | ... | 1 | 41 | 42 | 13 | 21 | 26 | 17 | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | 3 | 17 |
| Other crimes | ... | ... | 52 | 52 | 39 | 51 | 123 | 93 | ... | 13 | ... | 1 | 76 | 91 |
| Total | ... | 3 | 138 | 140 | 71 | 86 | 177 | 135 | ... | 36 | ... | 3 | 89 | 139 |
| CHIEFS, NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 3 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 41 | 24 | ... | 24 | ... | 7 | 3 | ... | 34 |
| Other thefts | ... | ... | 57 | 37 | 28 | 39 | 40 | 51 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | 3 | 50 |
| Other crimes | ... | ... | 31 | 31 | 77 | 79 | 135 | 141 | ... | 36 | ... | 6 | 96 | 138 |
| Total | ... | 3 | 151 | 154 | 128 | 136 | 270 | 306 | ... | 74 | ... | 14 | 101 | 309 |
| CHIEFS, SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 3 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 37 | 26 | ... | 11 | ... | 3 | 3 | 26 |
| Other thefts | ... | 2 | 22 | 24 | 15 | 20 | 34 | 25 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 7 | 23 |
| Other crimes | ... | 1 | 28 | 29 | 49 | 29 | 39 | 30 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | 16 | 30 |
| Total | ... | 6 | 66 | 72 | 88 | 66 | 113 | 84 | ... | 25 | ... | 13 | 29 | 81 |
| CHIEFS, KENOTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 1 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 1 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 59 | 47 | ... | 16 | ... | 30 | 11 | 47 |
| Other thefts | ... | ... | 17 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 43 | 23 | ... | 16 | ... | 4 | 9 | 28 |
| Other crimes | ... | ... | 36 | 36 | 39 | 35 | 63 | 43 | ... | 13 | ... | 5 | 23 | 41 |
| Total | ... | 2 | 92 | 94 | 89 | 89 | 169 | 115 | ... | 47 | ... | 29 | 37 | 113 |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts | ... | 80 | 955 | 985 | 737 | (b) 747 | 1,746 | 1,122 | 4 | 301 | ... | 71 | 674 | 1,119 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 41 | 1,370 | 1,311 | 1,077 | (c) 1,063 | 2,316 | 1,423 | 24 | 973 | ... | 79 | 829 | 1,404 |

* Fifty-three persons pending, one hundred and eighty-two persons transferred, nine persons absconded, six persons turned out

† Sixty-seven persons pending, two persons committed, one hundred and ninety-eight persons transferred, thirteen persons absconded

(a) Two cases did not come before the

(b) Two hundred and eleven cases did not

(c) Ninety-eight cases received or transferred

DIX VII.

disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Southern Shan States
1922 (Paragraphs 12 to 15)—concluded.

| Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | Awaiting trial. | Remarks. | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----|-----------------|----------|---|--|---|
| | | | Under one month. | From 1 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | | | | | | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 89 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | One person transferred. Two persons pending. | | |
| 35 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Two persons pending and one person transferred. | | |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 172 | ... | 2 | 28 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | Fourteen persons pending, two persons committed, sixteen persons transferred, four persons absconded and four persons placed on security. | | |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Two persons transferred. Three persons pending, nineteen persons transferred and six persons absconded. | | |
| 17 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | One person pending, eighteen persons transferred and two persons absconded. | | |
| 34 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | Nine persons pending, twenty-three persons transferred and one person absconded. | | |
| 64 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 16 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | Thirteen persons pending, sixty-two persons transferred and nine persons absconded. | | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | One person pending. | | |
| 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 | 22 | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Two persons transferred. | | |
| 21 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | 10 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Seven persons pending and forty-three persons transferred. | | |
| 109 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | Twenty-eight persons pending and sixty-four persons transferred. | | |
| 137 | ... | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 16 | ... | Thirty-six persons pending and one hundred and nine persons transferred. | | |
| 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Two persons transferred. | |
| 27 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Three persons transferred and two persons removed from service. | |
| 26 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Five persons transferred and two persons removed from service. | | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person transferred. | |
| 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person turned out of State. | |
| 42 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Two persons transferred, one person turned out of State and two persons removed from service. | |
| 61 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 22 | 22 | 15 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Three persons transferred, two persons turned out of State and two persons removed from service. | |
| 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | Three persons pending, one person placed on security, two persons turned out of State. | |
| 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Three persons transferred. | |
| 20 | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | Three persons pending, one person placed on security, two persons turned out of State and three persons transferred. | |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 16 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One person pending and two persons turned out of State. |
| 58 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 26 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | One person pending and two persons turned out of State. | |
| 261 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 26 | 84 | 107 | 93 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 539 | 1 | 10 | 40 | 24 | 31 | 101 | 131 | 114 | 34 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | |

of State, four persons removed from service and one person placed on security.

six persons turned out of State, four persons removed from service and five persons placed on security.

Courts.
come before the Court.
from other Courts and have been shown under these Courts.
come before the Court.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and during the year ended the

| Name of Court. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR. | | NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH. | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Remaining at the end of last year. | Brought to trial in 1921-22. | | | | |
| | | | | Arrested by Police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in presence of the Magistrate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Sessions Judge, Southern Shan States ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi ... | 96 | 91 | 7 | 68 | 15 | 80 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Sub-division. | 78 | 60 | 5 | 51 | 2 | 53 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawngwe Sub-division. | 42 | 55 | 6 | 94 | 2 | 18 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Sub-division. | 6 | 20 | ... | 6 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Sub-division. | 15 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Sub-division. | 18 | 10 | 1 | 8 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Sub-division. | 97 | 19 | ... | 8 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Loi Mwe ... | 9 | 18 | ... | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Kalaw | 58 | 57 | ... | 52 | ... | 45 | ... | ... |
| Honorary Magistrate, Taunggyi ... | 10 | 14 | ... | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Total, Government Courts ... | 359 | 315 | 22 | 321 | 24 | 181 | 1 | 1 |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Hsa Mong Hkam ... | 89 | 69 | 5 | 80 | 3 | 83 | ... | ... |
| Kyawku ... | 12 | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Kyong ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Loi Ai ... | 96 | 8 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Loimaw ... | 18 | 10 | 1 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Maw ... | 7 | 11 | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Mawnang ... | 10 | 8 | ... | 5 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Mawson ... | 11 | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Namtok ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Fangmi ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Fangtara ... | 9 | 19 | ... | 4 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Pwala ... | 91 | 14 | 2 | 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ye Ngan ... | 17 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 19 | ... | ... |
| Loi Long ... | 24 | 11 | 18 | 11 | ... | 31 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 241 | 171 | 25 | 163 | 31 | 88 | ... | ... |
| YAWNGWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Yawngwe ... | 590 | 337 | 18 | 355 | 8 | 353 | ... | ... |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Hopong ... | 15 | 10 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Nam Hkok ... | 11 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nawng Wawa ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| Wanyin ... | 19 | 48 | ... | 6 | 21 | 18 | ... | ... |
| Hsahing ... | 23 | 20 | ... | 13 | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| Mong Pal ... | 38 | 28 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Sakoi ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samka ... | 18 | 23 | ... | 12 | 10 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Lawksawk ... | 8 | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 149 | 198 | 4 | 60 | 35 | 97 | ... | 1 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Pavn ... | 6 | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| Mong Sit ... | 8 | 9 | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lai Hka ... | 26 | 23 | ... | 22 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Mong Kang ... | 24 | 25 | ... | 20 | 53 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Mong Nawng ... | 25 | 27 | ... | 24 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Kehal Mansam ... | 41 | 33 | 7 | 33 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Mong Hsu ... | 7 | 12 | ... | 13 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Kenglon ... | 2 | 16 | ... | 16 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 154 | 151 | 7 | 105 | 78 | 25 | ... | ... |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Mong Nai ... | 54 | 28 | 8 | 27 | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Mawkmal ... | 22 | 24 | 2 | 23 | ... | 2 | 12 | ... |
| Mong Pan ... | 26 | 19 | ... | 20 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 102 | 68 | 10 | 80 | ... | 11 | 12 | ... |
| KENTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtong ... | 90 | 92 | 2 | 82 | 28 | 14 | 67 | 15 |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts ... | 1,026 | 956 | 65 | 846 | 169 | 571 | 79 | 16 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,378 | 1,270 | 87 | 1,167 | 198 | 702 | 80 | 17 |

DIX VIII.
dealt with by the various Courts in the Southern Shan States
30th June 1922 (Paragraph 12).

| Total. | | Persons disposed of. | | | | | Persons remaining at end of year. | Remarks. |
|------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Past year. | Present year. | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 5 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 199 | 120 | 22 | 19 | 62 | ... | 15 | 2 | Column 16 includes two persons absconded. |
| 144 | 64 | 7 | 10 | 44 | 1 | ... | 2 | |
| 75 | 120 | 27 | 14 | 71 | ... | 2 | 8 | |
| 8 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| 20 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 25 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | Column 16 includes two persons absconded. |
| 6 | 13 | 5 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 26 | 107 | 11 | 24 | 69 | ... | 1 | 2 | |
| 22 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 639 | 500 | 89 | 88 | 230 | 2 | 25 | 14 | Column 16 includes four persons absconded. |
| 134 | 116 | 2 | 30 | 52 | ... | 22 | 4 | |
| 11 | 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | |
| 5 | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 17 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | |
| 10 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | |
| 2 | 8 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | |
| 16 | 16 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | |
| 17 | 10 | ... | 8 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10 | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 45 | 22 | 2 | ... | 14 | ... | 6 | ... | |
| 12 | 18 | ... | 6 | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 53 | 50 | ... | ... | 53 | ... | 1 | 6 | |
| 245 | 201 | 5 | 49 | 150 | ... | 74 | 12 | |
| 512 | 726 | ... | 137 | 442 | ... | 111 | 36 | |
| 14 | 7 | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| ... | 13 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 | 29 | ... | 13 | 25 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 44 | 53 | ... | 7 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | One person sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| 31 | 22 | 1 | 7 | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 27 | ... | 5 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12 | 11 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 127 | 177 | 1 | 25 | 125 | ... | 5 | ... | One person sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| 8 | 12 | ... | 1 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 8 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22 | 27 | ... | 6 | 20 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 22 | 76 | ... | 20 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22 | 22 | ... | 4 | 22 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 22 | 71 | ... | 11 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | 15 | ... | 4 | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 4 | 16 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 224 | 270 | ... | 61 | 206 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 25 | 29 | ... | 10 | 27 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 46 | 49 | ... | 9 | 38 | ... | 4 | 2 | Column 16 includes three persons died. |
| 21 | 26 | 1 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 152 | 118 | 1 | 19 | 81 | ... | 6 | 3 | Column 16 includes three persons died. |
| 126 | 169 | 12 | 41 | 115 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 1,662 | 1,746 | 19 | 242 | 1,122 | ... | 199 | 53 | One person sent to Lunatic Asylum. |
| 2,101 | 2,246 | 102 | 425 | 1,422 | 2 | 221 | 67 | |

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions during the year

| Tribunals. | Number of applications. | NUMBER OF | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | | APPLICATIONS REJECTED. | | SENTENCES | | | | | |
| | | | | Confirmed. | | Modified. | | Reversed. | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. { A R | 42 89 | 16 10 | 10 10 | 26 81 | 23 63 | 12 40 | 6 13 | 4 3 | 3 3 |
| Total ... | 131 | 26 | 20 | 107 | 86 | 52 | 19 | 7 | 6 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision. | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawngwe Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtūng Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 134 | 28 | 22 | 107 | 86 | 53 | 20 | 7 | 6 |
| Western Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All Chiefs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Yawngwe Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Yawngwe Sawbwa ... | 16 | .. | .. | 18 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Central Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All Chiefs ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| North-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mōng Pawn ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Mōng Nawng ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Keshi Mansam ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| South-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mawkmai ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | 2 |
| Mōng Pan ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 2 |
| Total ... | 4 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Kengtūng Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kengtūng ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts ... | 28 | ... | ... | 18 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 7 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 162 | 28 | 22 | 125 | 96 | 62 | 28 | 10 | 13 |

NOTE.—A=Appeals.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed

| Tribunals. | OPENING BALANCE. | | FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND. | | | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR. | | CLOSING BALANCE. | | SUITS | |
|--|------------------|---------------|---|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value. | Suits re handed property. | Suits for money trans-action. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi | 12 | 4 | 52 | 47 | 64 | 51 | 66 | 45 | 4 | 6 | Rs. 83,280 | 1 | 88 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision. | ... | 3 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 12,848 | 1 | 6 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawnghwe Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 731 | ... | 6 | |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Loi Mwe | ... | ... | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | 889 | ... | 9 | |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Kalaw | 8 | ... | 54 | 43 | 57 | 43 | 57 | 39 | ... | 4 | 4,220 | ... | 43 | |
| Headman, Taunggyi | 16 | 15 | 98 | 85 | 109 | 100 | 94 | 73 | 18 | 27 | 3,907 | ... | 85 | |
| Headman, Lollem | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total, Government Courts | 81 | 28 | 220 | 197 | 251 | 220 | 228 | 181 | 23 | 29 | 61,884 | 2 | 188 | |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hsa Mông Hkâm | 3 | 3 | 49 | 33 | 52 | 31 | 49 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 5,197 | 1 | 25 | |
| Kyawku | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kyong | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Loi Ai | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | ... | 890 | 1 | 2 | |
| Loimaw | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | 150 | ... | 1 | |
| Maw | ... | ... | 1 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 18 | ... | 1 | 2,364 | 6 | 11 | |
| Mawngng | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | 290 | 1 | 1 | |
| Mawsoû | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 126 | ... | 3 | |
| Namtók | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Pangmi | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 87 | ... | 1 | |
| Pangtara | 5 | ... | 9 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 15 | ... | 1 | 1,828 | 4 | 9 | |
| Pwela | ... | ... | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | ... | ... | 1,030 | 1 | 8 | |
| Ye Ngan | ... | 1 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 17 | 1 | ... | 1,474 | 1 | 8 | |
| Loi Long | ... | 1 | 28 | 9 | 28 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2,186 | 4 | 4 | |
| Total | 10 | 7 | 126 | 108 | 186 | 115 | 129 | 107 | 7 | 8 | 15,226 | 19 | 68 | |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe | 15 | 11 | 302 | 279 | 317 | 290 | 306 | 286 | 11 | 4 | 50,337 | 20 | 184 | |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopong | 2 | ... | 8 | 18 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 18 | ... | ... | 3,216 | ... | 18 | |
| Nam Hkók | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nawng Wawn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wanyin | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 610 | ... | 2 | |
| Hsahtong | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 860 | ... | 1 | |
| Mông Pal | 3 | ... | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 18 | ... | ... | 4,243 | ... | 11 | |
| Sakóí | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Samka | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 600 | ... | 2 | |
| Lawkeawk | ... | 2 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2,705 | 1 | 7 | |
| Total | 4 | 3 | 32 | 41 | 36 | 47 | 33 | 45 | 3 | 2 | 13,904 | 1 | 41 | |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mông Pawn | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 833 | ... | 1 | |
| Mông Sit | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 242 | ... | 2 | |
| Lai Hka | ... | 1 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 7,731 | ... | 15 | |
| Mông Kang | ... | ... | 18 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 16 | ... | ... | 1,990 | ... | 16 | |
| Mông Nawng | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 631 | ... | 2 | |
| Kehsi Mansám | ... | ... | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 11 | ... | 2 | 2,149 | ... | 10 | |
| Mông Hau | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kenglar | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 556 | ... | 6 | |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 42 | 55 | 43 | 56 | 42 | 50 | 1 | 6 | 12,856 | ... | 51 | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mông Nai | ... | 2 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 7,977 | ... | 11 | |
| Mawkmal | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | ... | 1 | 2,463 | ... | 7 | |
| Mông Pan | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 1,068 | ... | ... | |
| Total | ... | 2 | 29 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 11,508 | ... | 18 | |
| KENG TUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtung | 1 | 1 | 36 | 24 | 37 | 25 | 36 | 25 | 1 | ... | 25,181 | ... | 11 | |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts | 81 | 25 | 567 | 492 | 598 | 457 | 573 | 435 | 25 | 22 | 1,23,741 | 40 | 323 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 62 | 48 | 787 | 629 | 849 | 677 | 801 | 616 | 48 | 61 | 1,90,075 | 42 | 509 | |

DIX X.

and disposed of during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 17).

| FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR. | | | | | | SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------|
| Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000. | Ex-parte. | Admitted and compromised. | Struck off the file. | Otherwise disposed of. | Value. | Average duration. | |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 0 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 20 | ... | 17 | Rs. 29,888 | Y. M. D. 0 1 34 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | 18,850 | 0 1 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 998 | 0 0 23 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 329 | 0 0 12 | |
| ... | 26 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 21 | ... | 18 | 3,083 | 0 0 22 | |
| ... | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 43 | ... | 17 | 4,277 | 0 0 20 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 0 | 192 | 44 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 28 | 67 | ... | 66 | 56,185 | ... | |
| 0 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 22 | 8,059 | 0 2 16 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 995 | 0 1 22 | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 150 | 0 0 8 | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1,764 | 0 1 12 | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 220 | 0 1 2 | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 105 | 0 0 5 | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 87 | 0 0 4 | |
| ... | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1,257 | 0 0 14 | |
| ... | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1,030 | 0 0 7 | |
| ... | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1,594 | 0 1 16 | |
| ... | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1,794 | 0 0 23 | |
| 21 | 60 | 42 | 4 | 1 | ... | 3 | 12 | 12 | 73 | 19,085 | ... | |
| 225 | 224 | 66 | 11 | 6 | ... | 26 | 105 | 24 | 231 | 52,222 | 0 1 5 | |
| ... | 8 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | ... | 7 | 3,216 | 0 0 21 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1,071 | 0 0 27 | |
| ... | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | 860 | 0 0 8 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4,842 | 0 0 14 | |
| ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 600 | 0 0 22 | |
| ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 1,747 | 0 1 4 | |
| 2 | 14 | 24 | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 | 11 | 2 | 21 | 12,297 | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 2 | |
| 1 | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 122 | 0 0 19 | |
| ... | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 2,620 | 0 0 22 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 804 | 0 0 22 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 20 | 767 | 0 0 12 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 454 | 0 0 12 | |
| 4 | 25 | 25 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | 10 | 2 | 22 | 4,472 | ... | |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 8 | 768 | 0 1 4 | |
| ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2,322 | 0 0 0 | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,022 | 0 0 12 | |
| 2 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | 4,222 | ... | |
| 12 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 12 | 14,557 | 0 1 2 | |
| 220 | 406 | 175 | 23 | 20 | 2 | 23 | 152 | 42 | 406 | 1,02,224 | ... | |
| 270 | 627 | 212 | 40 | 21 | 4 | 61 | 222 | 46 | 466 | 1,52,252 | ... | |

APPEN
CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for

| Tribunal. | OPENING BALANCE. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER. | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi .. | 32 | 7 | 1,304 | 16 | 34 | 29,431 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision .. | .. | 5 | 9,725 | 12 | 8 | 15,430 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawngwe Sub-division. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 35 |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Sub-division. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Sub-division. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 28 |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Loi Mwe ... | 3 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 4 | 177 |
| Headquarters Magistrate, Kalaw ... | 4 | 9 | 2,381 | 34 | 12 | 1,958 |
| Headman, Taunggyi ... | 36 | 15 | 789 | 21 | 26 | 1,788 |
| Headman, Loilem ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, Government Courts ... | 75 | 37 | 14,235 | 87 | 86 | 48,847 |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Hsa Mông Hkam ... | ... | 4 | 1,027 | 9 | 4 | 965 |
| Kyong ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1,029 |
| Loi Ai ... | 1 | 1 | 171 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Mawngang ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Pangtara ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 97 |
| Total ... | 1 | 5 | 1,198 | 12 | 7 | 2,091 |
| YAWNGWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Yawngwe ... | 16 | 16 | 5,821 | 92 | 101 | 28,637 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Hopông ... | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 1,054 |
| Wanyin ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 559 |
| Môngpai ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 374 |
| Samka ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 200 |
| Lawksawk ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6,590 |
| Total ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 11 | 8,777 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Mông Pawn ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Mông Kung ... | ... | 2 | 1,710 | 5 | 1 | 189 |
| Kehsi Mamsam ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 2 | 1,710 | 7 | 1 | 189 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| All Chiefs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| KENGTUNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | |
| Kengtung ... | 1 | 2 | 344 | 6 | 4 | 1,605 |
| Total, Chiefs' Courts ... | 20 | 25 | 9,073 | 125 | 124 | 41,299 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 95 | 62 | 23,308 | 212 | 210 | 90,146 |

DIX XI.

execution of decrees for the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 17).

| TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF | | | CLOSING BALANCE. | | | NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF 30TH JUNE 1922. | | | Remarks. | |
|------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Below six months. | Below twelve months. | | Above twelve months. |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | | |
| 48 | 41 | 30,735 | 41 | 23 | 14,187 | 7 | 18 | 16,548 | 13 | 5 | ... | |
| 12 | 13 | 25,155 | 7 | 11 | 21,143 | 5 | 2 | 4,012 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 28 | ... | 1 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 5 | 213 | 4 | 4 | 177 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 38 | 21 | 4,339 | 29 | 15 | 3,108 | 9 | 6 | 1,231 | 4 | 2 | ... | |
| 57 | 41 | 2,577 | 42 | 25 | 1,469 | 15 | 16 | 1,108 | 10 | 6 | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 162 | 123 | 63,082 | 125 | 80 | 40,147 | 37 | 43 | 22,935 | 30 | 14 | ... | |
| 9 | 8 | 1,992 | 5 | 6 | 1,653 | 4 | 2 | 339 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 1,029 | ... | 1 | 1,029 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 1 | 171 | 1 | 1 | 171 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 2 | 97 | 1 | 2 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 13 | 12 | 3,289 | 8 | 10 | 2,950 | 5 | 2 | 339 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| 108 | 117 | 34,458 | 92 | 87 | 22,590 | 16 | 30 | 11,868 | 18 | 9 | 3 | |
| 8 | 4 | 1,054 | 8 | 3 | 995 | ... | 1 | 59 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 2 | 559 | ... | 1 | 325 | ... | 1 | 234 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 3 | 374 | 2 | 3 | 374 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 200 | ... | 1 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 6,590 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6,590 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 10 | 11 | 8,777 | 10 | 8 | 1,894 | ... | 3 | 6,883 | 2 | 1 | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 3 | 1,899 | 4 | 3 | 1,899 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | 3 | 1,899 | 6 | 3 | 1,899 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 6 | 1,949 | 4 | 6 | 1,949 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 145 | 149 | 50,372 | 120 | 114 | 31,282 | 25 | 35 | 19,090 | 22 | 12 | 4 | |
| 307 | 272 | 1,13,454 | 245 | 194 | 71,429 | 62 | 78 | 42,025 | 52 | 26 | 4 | |

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of Appeals in

| Tribunal. | OPENING BALANCE. | | FILED DURING | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF DURING | | CLOSING BALANCE. | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. { A | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 |
| { R | 2 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| Total ... | 2 | 2 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 24 | 14 | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Taunggyi. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Western Subdivision. | 1 | 1 | 21 | 11 | 22 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Yawnghwe Subdivision. | ... | 2 | 33 | 24 | 33 | 26 | 31 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision. | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, North-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, South-Eastern Subdivision. | ... | ... | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kengtung Subdivision. | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 11 | ... | 1 |
| Total, Government Courts ... | 3 | 5 | 77 | 82 | 80 | 87 | 75 | 79 | 5 | 8 |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hsa Mông Hkam ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe ... | ... | 3 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 29 | 24 | 27 | 3 | 2 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mông Pai ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Samka ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lawksawk ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Chiefs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Chiefs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| KENGTONG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kengtung ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, Chiefs ... | ... | 3 | 32 | 27 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 3 | 2 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 3 | 8 | 109 | 109 | 112 | 117 | 104 | 107 | 8 | 10 |

NOTE.—A=Appeals.

DIX XII.

Civil Suits for the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 17).

| VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING | | HOW DISPOSED OF. | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE DURATION. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases remanded for retrial. | | Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. | | | |
| Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | Y. M. D. | Y. M. D. |
| ... | 4,200 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 6 |
| 7,497 | 10,627 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 0 1 16 | 0 1 4 |
| 7,497 | 14,827 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 126 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 1 25 | ... |
| 4,022 | 1,574 | 6 | 9 | 9 | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 0 2 6 | 0 2 3 |
| 12,643 | 6,158 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | ... | 0 1 28 | 0 4 6 |
| 2,514 | 2,900 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 0 2 25 | 0 1 29 |
| ... | 2,578 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 14 |
| 986 | 7,052 | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 0 21 | 0 0 25 |
| 97 | 10,261 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 1 | 0 0 |
| 27,905 | 45,350 | 29 | 48 | 20 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 3 9 | ... |
| 1,308 | 1,856 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 0 2 17 | 0 2 3 |
| 195 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 21 | ... |
| 197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 25 | ... |
| 80 | 500 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 0 14 | 0 0 16 |
| 472 | 500 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,859 | 2,356 | 13 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 29,764 | 47,706 | 42 | 66 | 24 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... |

R=Revisions.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Southern Shan States during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 19).

| Stations. | Number of prisons. | Number of prisoners. | | | | Daily average. | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of jail and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail. |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | | Past year. | Present year. | | | | |
| | | | | Past year. | Present year. | | | | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Lock-up, Taunggyi ... | 1 | 5 | 46 | 72 | 51 | 1 | 2 | ... | Rs. 305 0 0 | M. D. 0 12 | |
| Lock-up, Loilem ... | 1 | ... | 16 | 33 | 16 | 1 | ... | ... | 69 1 0 | 0 9 | |
| Lock-up, Bampôn ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 0 0 0 | 1 3 | |
| Lock-up, Loi Mwe ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | 34 0 0 | 0 8 | |
| Lock-up, Kalaw ... | 1 | 7 | 195 | 195 | 202 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1,243 0 0 | 0 10 | |
| Total, Government Lock-ups... | 5 | 13 | 268 | 316 | 281 | ... | ... | 8 | 1,651 1 0 | ... | |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jail, Yawnghwe ... | 1 | 35 | 118 | 103 | 153 | 41 | 51 | 63 | 4,422 0 0 | 3 3 | Six deaths. |
| Lock-up, Yawnghwe ... | 5 | 10 | 564 | 389 | 574 | 13 | 20 | 32 | 2,013 0 0 | 1 22 | |
| Total ... | 6 | 45 | 682 | 492 | 727 | ... | ... | 95 | 6,435 0 0 | ... | Six deaths. |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopông ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 14 | 7 | ... | 2 | 2 | 545 0 0 | 0 12 | |
| Nam Hkôk ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 0 | 0 10 | |
| Nawng Wawn ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 0 | 0 1 | |
| Wányin ... | 1 | 2 | 26 | 9 | 28 | 1 | 1 | ... | 673 0 0 | 0 14 | |
| Hsahtŭng ... | 1 | 19 | 15 | 32 | 34 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 1,205 0 0 | 0 17 | |
| Mông Pai ... | 1 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 26 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 916 0 0 | 0 14 | |
| Sakôl ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 0 | 0 16 | |
| Samkâ ... | 1 | ... | 11 | 3 | 11 | ... | 2 | 4 | 494 0 0 | 1 6 | |
| Lawksawk ... | 1 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 815 0 0 | 0 14 | |
| Total ... | 7 | 36 | 90 | 102 | 126 | ... | ... | 18 | 4,707 0 0 | ... | |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mông Pawn ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 196 0 0 | 0 8 | One death. |
| Mông Sit ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 552 0 0 | 1 6 | |
| Lai Hka ... | 1 | 18 | 25 | 59 | 43 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 2,206 1 0 | 0 23 | |
| Mông Kŭng ... | 1 | 14 | 53 | 43 | 67 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 1,639 8 0 | 0 15 | One death. |
| Mông Nawng ... | 1 | 6 | 28 | 27 | 34 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 1,944 0 0 | 0 19 | |
| Kehsi Mănsăm ... | 1 | 15 | 64 | 43 | 79 | 9 | 6 | 22 | 3,089 12 9 | 1 3 | |
| Mông Hsu ... | 1 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 454 0 0 | 0 19 | |
| Kēnglān ... | 1 | ... | 14 | 3 | 14 | ... | 3 | 2 | 564 8 0 | 0 11 | |
| Total ... | 8 | 58 | 207 | 194 | 265 | ... | ... | 67 | 10,646 7 9 | ... | Two deaths. |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mông Nai ... | 1 | 22 | 46 | 108 | 68 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 2,868 0 0 | 0 7 | One death. |
| Mawkmāi ... | 1 | 5 | 48 | 36 | 53 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 1,333 0 0 | 1 17 | One death. |
| Mông Pan ... | 1 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 22 | ... | ... | 8 | 484 0 0 | 1 7 | One death. |
| Mông Tun (Mông Pan) ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kēngkham ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 5 | 28 | 115 | 159 | 143 | ... | ... | 32 | 4,685 0 0 | ... | Two deaths. |
| KĒNGTŨNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jail, Kēngtŭng ... | 1 | 33 | 71 | 81 | 104 | 23 | 19 | 69 | 5,779 0 0 | 0 28 | Three death |
| Total, States' Jails & Lock-ups | 27 | 200 | 1,165 | 1,028 | 1,365 | ... | ... | 281 | 32,252 7 9 | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 32 | 213 | 1,433 | 1,344 | 1,646 | ... | ... | 289 | 33,903 8 9 | ... | |

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food grains during the year ended the 30th June 1922.

| Name of State. | Article. | During March (past year) 1921. | During March (present year) 1922. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Taunggyi Civil Station ... | Rice per 100 baskets. | 542 0 0 | 542 0 0 | Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Hsa Mōng Hkām ... | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| Kyawkku ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Kyōng ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Loi Ai ... | Do. | 215 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Loimaw ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Maw ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 250 0 0 | |
| Mawnāng ... | Do. | 170 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Mawsōn ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 250 0 0 | |
| Namtōk ... | Do. | 170 0 0 | 315 0 0 | |
| Pāngmi ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Pāngtara ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 250 0 0 | |
| Pwèla ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Ye Ngan ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Loi Lōng ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 325 0 0 | |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Yawnghwe ... | White rice paddy per 100 baskets. | 214 0 0 | 240 0 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| | Red rice paddy per 100 baskets. | 200 0 0 | 228 0 0 | |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Hōpōng ... | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 175 0 0 | 175 0 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| Nam Hkōk ... | Do. | 187 0 0 | 131 4 0 | |
| Nawng Wawn ... | Do. | 300 0 0 | 275 0 0 | |
| Wānyin ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Hsahtūng ... | Do. | 225 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Mōng Pai ... | Do. | 187 0 0 | 187 8 0 | |
| Sakōi ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Samkā ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| Lawksawk ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 200 0 0 | |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Mōng Pawn ... | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 300 0 0 | 150 0 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| Mūng Sit ... | Do. | 300 0 0 | 125 0 0 | |
| Lai Hka ... | Do. | 250 0 0 | 125 0 0 | |
| Mōng Kūng ... | Do. | 300 0 0 | 75 0 0 | |
| Mōng Nawng ... | Do. | 300 0 0 | 100 0 0 | |
| Kehsi Mānsām ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 150 0 0 | |
| Mōng Hsu ... | Do. | 150 0 0 | 75 0 0 | |
| Kēnglūn ... | Do. | 200 0 0 | 100 0 0 | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Mōng Nai ... | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 234 6 0 | 76 2 0 | } Per 9-gallon Government basket. |
| Mawmai ... | Do. | 128 0 0 | 75 0 0 | |
| Mōng Pan ... | Do. | 150 0 0 | 56 1 0 | |
| KĒNGTŪNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | |
| Kēngtūng ... | Paddy per 100 baskets. | 90 0 0 | 80 0 0 | Per 9-gallon Government basket. |

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works by Government during the year ended the 30th June 1922
(Paragraph 28).

| Description of work. | GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | Total. |
|---|-------------------|--------|
| | Expended. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Improvements, repairs and maintenance of Thazi-Taunggyi-Takaw cart-road:— | | |
| (a) Thazi to Heho | 45,630 | |
| (b) Heho to Hopong | 40,251 | |
| (c) Hopong to Mông Pawn | 24,359 | |
| (d) Mông Pawn to Takaw | 58,947 | |
| 2. Maintenance of Takaw-Kengtūng mule road | 20,261 | |
| 3. Maintenance of Kengtūng-Loimwe cart-road | 3,154 | |
| 4. Constructing a lattice girder bridge 60 span in the 21st mile of Takaw-Kengtūng mule road. | 1,914 | |
| 5. Survey of approach road to Thamakan Railway Station ... | 7 | |
| 6. Special repairs to Bawyithat road | 4,998 | |
| 7. Stone metalling roads in Kalaw Civil Station and constructing two new roads to Club. | 15,776 | |
| 8. Proposed diversion of Kalaw Stream | 4,060 | |
| 9. Constructing approach road to sand quarry at Loi An from the Thazi-Taunggyi road. | 1,591 | |
| 10. Improvements to roads in Kalaw Civil Station | 325 | |
| 11. Building escape weir of Reservoir, Taunggyi | 85 | |
| 12. Maintenance of Branch to Bawyithat | 1,278 | |
| 13. Maintenance of mule road from Monglap to Loimwe | 467 | |
| 14. Maintenance of bungalows <i>en route</i> to Loikaw | 816 | |
| 15. Maintenance of short cuts in Taunggyi, Kalaw, Loilem and Kengtūng Subdivisions. | 1,781 | |
| 16. Maintenance of roads in Taunggyi, Kalaw and Loilem Notified Areas. | 13,487 | |
| 17. Maintenance of bunds, causeways and tanks in Taunggyi Sub-division. | 557 | |
| 18. Maintenance and repairs of wells to Bampôn and Loimwe ... | 147 | |
| 19. Maintenance of roads in Loilem and Bampôn Civil Stations ... | 440 | |
| 20. Maintenance of road from Kalaw to Reservoir | 499 | |
| 21. Maintenance of approach road to Railway Station, Aungban ... | 565 | |
| 22. Maintenance of water-supply at Loimwe | 102 | |
| 23. Jungle-clearing round Kalaw Civil Station | 1,201 | |
| 24. Constructing a combined post and telegraph office at Kengtūng ... | 1,414 | |
| 25. Providing cook range to cook-house for Post Mistress at Taunggyi Post Office. | 65 | |
| 26. Constructing three cook-houses at Takaw combined Sub-office . | 285 | |
| 27. Providing wire netting for a glass window of the Mail Store Room, Taunggyi Post Office. | 16 | |
| 28. Additions and alterations to Taunggyi Post Office buildings ... | 2,569 | |
| Carried over | 9,46,997 | |

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works by Government during the year ended the 30th June 1928
(Paragraph 28)—concl'd.

| Description of work, | GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | Total. |
|--|-------------------|--------|
| | Expended. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Brought forward ... | 2,46,997 | |
| 29. Constructing a kitchen for the Civil Hospital ward built by the Lai Hka State. | 132 | |
| 30. Survey of proposed extension area for European sites at Kalaw ... | 127 | |
| 31. Constructing a new dispensary for the Civil Hospital at Taunggyi and converting the old dispensary into a female ward. | 5,954 | |
| 32. Renewing plank floor of Public Works Department Clerks' quarters, Taunggyi. | 751 | |
| 33. Providing mat doors to mounted and transport stables of Military Police at Loimwe. | 518 | |
| 34. Providing cooking places in the verandah of the Drabis and Mochis' Barracks, Military Police line, Loimwe. | 348 | |
| 35. Improvements to Civil Hospital buildings, Taunggyi ... | 35 | |
| 36. Proposed witness shed for the Court-house of Assistant Superintendent of Kalaw. | 517 | |
| 37. Constructing a new four-seated Aerobic filter latrine in the Civil Hospital, Taunggyi. | 9 | |
| 38. Providing wooden sleeping platform in the servants' quarters of Assistant Commandant's quarters, Taunggyi. | 120 | |
| 39. Supply of urinals, etc., for latrine attached to the sons of Shan Chiefs' School Taunggyi, Southern Shan States. | 59 | |
| 40. Survey of proposed Jail site, Taunggyi ... | 79 | |
| 41. Providing a fixed stove to Assistant Battalion Commandant's quarters at Taunggyi. | 80 | |
| 42. Providing additional doorway to the quarters of the Assistant Superintendent, Central Subdivision at Taunggyi. | 59 | |
| 43. Providing a door and window to the lamp-room of the quarters of the Assistant Superintendent at Kalaw, Southern Shan States. | 33 | |
| 44. Providing wooden shelves in Military Police dispensary and dressing room and a wooden culvert at the back of the hospital. | 55 | |
| 45. Providing a pucca drain for the hospital and dispensary at Bampôn. | 30 | |
| 46. Providing wooden sleeping platforms in the servants' quarters attached to the quarters of the Civil Surgeon, Taunggyi. | 120 | |
| 47. Providing a glazed window with iron bar to Ration Godown and coffee shop in Military Police line. | 74 | |
| 48. Constructing cook-houses for the servants of the Residency at Taunggyi, Southern Shan States. | 864 | |
| 49. Additions to the quarters of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Loimwe, Southern Shan States. | 1,086 | |
| 50. Providing American wire fence in the compound of the quarters of Assistant Commandant at Taunggyi. | 918 | |
| 51. Providing cook-house and bath-room in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters in the Military Police Hospital at Taunggyi. | 355 | |
| 52. Taunggyi Road to Heho Railway Station ... | 9,746 | |
| 53. Loss of bricks at Loilem, Southern Shan States ... | 455 | |
| 54. Loss of surplus stock in Taunggyi Subdivision sold by auction ... | 306 | |
| 55. Additional water-supply distribution, Kalaw ... | 1,928 | |
| 56. Laying pipe in line on Pagoda Hill at Kalaw ... | 978 | |
| 57. Rolling Polo Ground, Taunggyi ... | 44 | |
| 58. Maintenance of water-supply at Taunggyi and Kalaw ... | 3,052 | |
| 59. Improvements, additions and annual and special repairs to buildings. | 19,883 | |
| 60. Tools and plant ... | 7,916 | |
| Total ... | 3,03,628 | |

Rs. 2,97,367 Government funds.

Rs. 6,261 Contribution works.

APPENDIX XIX-A.

Expenditure during the year from State Funds on works executed under the direct supervision of the States Engineer (Paragraph 24).

| Item, | Cost. | Remarks. |
|--|--------|--|
| | Rs. | |
| 1. Ten-foot masonry bridge with reinforced concrete floor at the entrance into Yawnghwe Town. | 4,588 | Most of the work done in previous year, finished in the year of report. |
| 2. Iron lattice girder bridge on the Bilu Chaung | 31,500 | Begun in previous year, most of the work done in year of report. |
| 3. Treasure-vault, Laihka | 4,308 | Do. |
| 4. Treasure-vault, Mōng Nawng | 4,308 | Half done in previous year and half in the year of report. |
| 5. Culverts on the Wan Hai-Mōng Hsu road ... | 15,600 | Two-thirds done in previous year, finished in year of report. |
| 6. Ninety-foot bridge over Nam Et near Mōng Ping. | 3,500 | Started by <i>Sawbwa</i> in previous year, completed in year of report, according to States Engineer's design. |
| 7. Remetalling miles 95 to 100 on Bawithat-Yawnghwe road (main road from Heho and Taunggyi to Yawnghwe). | 12,038 | Part done in year of report. |
| 8. Widening Bawithat-Yawnghwe road ... | 10,695 | Do. |
| 9. Timber bridge, Heho-Kyauktap road ... | 4,360 | Nearly completed. |
| 10. Metalling roads and building culverts in Heho Town. | 8,182 | About half the stones collected. |
| 11. Masonry culverts between miles 19 and 20, Laihka-Loilem road. | 14,847 | Nearly completed. |
| 12. Treasure-vault, Mōng Kung | 4,308 | In progress. |
| 13. Six culverts on the Laihka-Mōng Kung road | 4,658 | More than half done. |
| 14. Bridge (91 feet) near Nam Mawn in Mōng Nawng. | 4,436 | Almost completed. |
| 15. A number of minor works, costing less than Rs. 2,000 each, in the States West of the Salween. | | |

APPENDIX XIX.

Annual Expenditure from State Funds on Public Works during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 28).

| Name of State. | Roads. | Miscellaneous. | Semi-personal. | Total. | Amount of remission of tribute granted. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Haè Mông Hkâm | 6,271 | 417 | ... | 6,688 | 2,750 |
| Kyawkku | 1,902 | 98 | ... | 2,000 | 500 |
| Kyông | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 | 300 |
| Lôi Ai | 1,180 | 245 | ... | 1,425 | 1,000 |
| Loimaw | 2,532 | ... | ... | 2,532 | 650 |
| Maw | 1,304 | 251 | ... | 1,615 | 1,140 |
| Mawnăng | 3,449 | 212 | ... | 3,661 | 550 |
| Mawsôn | 1,686 | 67 | ... | 1,753 | 500 |
| Namtôk | 550 | ... | ... | 550 | 150 |
| Pangmi | 687 | 135 | ... | 822 | 500 |
| Păngtara | 6,838 | 608 | ... | 7,446 | 2,500 |
| Pwêla | 2,571 | 735 | ... | 3,306 | 1,250 |
| Ye Ngan | 2,310 | 309 | ... | 2,619 | 1,375 |
| Lôi Lông | 6,725 | 35 | ... | 6,760 | 4,000 |
| Total | 40,065 | 3,112 | ... | 43,177 | 17,165 |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Yawnghwe | 36,434 | 39,996 | 3,561 | 79,991 | 37,500 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Hopông | 7,173 | ... | ... | 7,173 | 2,500 |
| Nam Hkôk | 2,260 | 1,226 | ... | 3,486 | 1,250 |
| Nawng Wawn | 1,500 | ... | ... | 1,500 | 750 |
| Wányin | 4,221 | ... | ... | 4,221 | 3,000 |
| Hsahtông | 1,100 | 1,650 | ... | 2,750 | 2,750 |
| Mông Pai | 422 | 78 | 3,000 | 3,500 | 1,500 |
| Sakôl | ... | 300 | ... | 300 | 175 |
| Samkâ | 5,142 | 858 | ... | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| Lawksawk | 7,081 | 208 | ... | 7,289 | 5,500 |
| Total | 28,899 | 4,320 | 3,000 | 36,219 | 20,425 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Mông Pawn | 1,185 | 463 | 352 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Mông Sit | 3,011 | 689 | 300 | 4,000 | 1,250 |
| Lai Hka | 28,578 | 20,079 | 527 | 49,184 | 4,750 |
| Mông Kung | 7,524 | 10,712 | 1,500 | 19,736 | 7,250 |
| Mông Nawng | 24,912 | 4,302 | 1,630 | 30,844 | 5,250 |
| Kehsi Mânsâm | 6,360 | 5,640 | 2,000 | 14,000 | 2,500 |
| Mông Hsu | 7,204 | 2,196 | 1,525 | 10,925 | 2,000 |
| Kênglün | 2,226 | 928 | 500 | 3,654 | 600 |
| Total | 81,000 | 45,009 | 8,334 | 1,34,343 | 25,600 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Mông Nai | 11,537 | 6,367 | 1,543 | 19,447 | 8,250 |
| Mawkmai | 21,725 | 5,155 | 1,100 | 27,980 | 8,500 |
| Mông Pan | 4,651 | 349 | ... | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| Total | 37,913 | 11,871 | 2,643 | 52,427 | 19,250 |
| KÊNGTÔNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| Kêngtông | 23,546 | 14,867 | 1,587 | 40,000 | 10,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,47,857 | 1,19,175 | 19,125 | 3,86,157 | 1,29,940 |

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Southern Shan States during the year ended the 30th June 1928.

| Name of State. | COUNTRY SPIRIT. | | OPIUM. | | FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS. | |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Taunggyi Civil Station ... | 1 | 500 | ... | ... | 1 | 200 |
| Kalaw Civil Station ... | 1 | 500 | ... | ... | 1 | 200 |
| Hsa Mông Hkâm ... | 1 | 1,300 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Yawng hwe ... | (a) 164 | 17,584 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hopong ... | 1 | 600 | 1 | 250 | ... | ... |
| Nam Hkôk ... | 1 | 60 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Nawng Wawn ... | 1 | 150 | 1 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Wanyin ... | 1 | 200 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Hsahtung ... | 1 | 100 | 1 | 150 | ... | ... |
| Samka ... | 1 | 950 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lawksawk ... | 1 | 420 | 1 | 240 | ... | ... |
| Mông Pawn ... | 1 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mông Sit ... | 1 | 240 | 1 | 204 | ... | ... |
| Lai Hka ... | 1 | 4,260 | 1 | 3,720 | ... | ... |
| Mông Kung ... | 1 | 4,500 | 1 | 3,000 | ... | ... |
| Mông Nawng ... | 1 | 4,500 | 1 | 1,655 | ... | ... |
| Kehsi Mânsâm ... | 1 | 5,130 | 1 | 1,500 | ... | ... |
| Mông Hsu ... | 1 | 1,500 | 1 | 600 | ... | ... |
| Kenglün ... | 1 | 568 | 1 | 492 | ... | ... |
| Mông Nai ... | 5 | 1,342 | 5 | 2,734 | ... | ... |
| Mawkmai ... | 1 | 240 | 1 | 2,400 | ... | ... |
| Mông Pan ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1,228 | ... | ... |
| Kengtung ... | (b) 75 | 1,800 | (c) 8 | 1,300 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 263 | 46,492 | 31 | 19,723 | 2 | 400 |

| Name of State. | TARI. | | TOTAL. | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | |
| I | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Taunggyi Civil Station ... | ... | ... | 2 | 700 | |
| Kalaw Civil Station ... | ... | ... | 2 | 700 | |
| Hsa Mông Hkâm ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1,300 | |
| Yawng hwe ... | ... | ... | 164 | 17,584 | |
| Hopong ... | ... | ... | 2 | 850 | |
| Nam Hkôk ... | ... | ... | 2 | 160 | |
| Nawng Wawn ... | ... | ... | 2 | 200 | |
| Wanyin ... | ... | ... | 2 | 300 | |
| Hsahtung ... | ... | ... | 2 | 250 | |
| Samka ... | ... | ... | 1 | 950 | |
| Lawksawk ... | ... | ... | 2 | 660 | |
| Mông Pawn ... | ... | ... | 1 | 48 | |
| Mông Sit ... | ... | ... | 2 | 444 | |
| Lai Hka ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7,980 | |
| Mông Kung ... | ... | ... | 2 | 7,500 | |
| Mông Nawng ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6,155 | |
| Kehsi Mânsâm ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6,630 | |
| Mông Hsu ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2,100 | |
| Kenglün ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,060 | |
| Mông Nai ... | ... | ... | 10 | 4,076 | |
| Mawkmai ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2,640 | |
| Mông Pan ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1,228 | |
| Kengtung ... | ... | ... | 83 | 3,100 | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 296 | 66,615 | |

(a) 137 stills yielding Rs. 2,056 and 27 shops yielding Rs. 15,528.

(b) Persons distilling liquor.

(c) Persons cooking opium.

Gross Revenue of the Southern Shan States

| Name of State. | REVENUE RECEIPTS. | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Opening balance. | Thathameda. | Land taxes. | Revenue collected under license. | Miscellaneous. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| WESTERN SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Hsa Mông Hkâm ... | 1,194 | 17,722 | 6,735 | 7,550 | 1,374 |
| 2. Kyawkku ... | 147 | 3,660 | 1,745 | 154 | ... |
| 3. Kōng ... | 168 | 2,146 | 2,346 | ... | 7 |
| 4. Loi Ai ... | 106 | 5,507 | 1,997 | 1,145 | 82 |
| 5. Loimaw ... | 1,086 | 4,995 | 2,587 | ... | 77 |
| 6. Maw ... | * | 10,067 | 214 | 1,025 | 253 |
| 7. Mawnāng ... | 262 | 3,702 | 4,858 | 300 | 82 |
| 8. Mawsōn ... | 145 | 2,938 | 2,171 | 232 | 919 |
| 9. Namtōk ... | 10 | 1,269 | 342 | 160 | 25 |
| 10. Pangmi ... | ... | 3,342 | 562 | 242 | 18 |
| 11. Pāngtara ... | 1,395 | 13,932 | 3,373 | 4,100 | 436 |
| 12. Pwēla ... | 507 | 7,884 | 5,187 | 1,380 | 283 |
| 13. Ye Ngan ... | 140 | 9,580 | ... | 1,300 | 212 |
| 14. Loi Lōng ... | 308 | 30,051 | ... | 800 | 1,348 |
| Total ... | 5,528 | 1,16,795 | 32,117 | 18,588 | 5,116 |
| YAWNGHWE SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 15. Yawnghwe ... | 11,936 | 1,51,952 | 81,826 | 67,737 | 54,727 |
| CENTRAL SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 16. Hopōng ... | 3,123 | 14,451 | 1,530 | 4,000 | 2,192 |
| 17. Nam Hkōk ... | 1,028 | 8,558 | 932 | 750 | 2,556 |
| 18. Nawng Wawn ... | 89 | 5,747 | 807 | 1,130 | 195 |
| 19. Wānyin ... | 1,676 | 17,576 | 1,500 | 1,980 | 1,457 |
| 20. Hsahtūng ... | 68 | 18,858 | 2,165 | 1,670 | 1,582 |
| 21. Mōng Pai ... | 133 | 14,083 | 2,821 | 800 | 551 |
| 22. Sakōi ... | ... | 3,069 | 667 | 264 | 200 |
| 23. Samkā ... | 1,125 | 16,484 | 7,540 | 5,262 | 535 |
| 24. Lawksawk ... | 408 | 29,650 | 13,702 | 2,786 | 765 |
| Total ... | 7,650 | 1,28,476 | 31,664 | 18,642 | 10,033 |
| NORTH-EASTERN SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | |
| 25. Mōng Pawn ... | 1,493 | 14,727 | 1,186 | 2,300 | 61 |
| 26. Mōng Sit ... | 4,227 | 8,114 | 4,021 | 2,952 | 263 |
| 27. Lai Hka ... | 26,087 | 37,873 | 24,370 | 22,692 | 7,884 |
| 28. Mōng Kūng ... | 20,331 | 49,641 | 24,344 | 19,816 | 1,044 |
| 29. Mōng Nawng ... | 16,466 | 39,953 | 13,921 | 12,260 | 1,995 |
| 30. Kehsi Mānsām ... | 4,592 | 18,328 | 8,145 | 11,516 | 11,118 |
| 31. Mōng Hsu ... | 13,028 | 15,045 | 9,068 | 4,660 | 361 |
| 32. Kēnglūn ... | 645 | 5,104 | 4,992 | 1,240 | 291 |
| Total ... | 86,869 | 1,88,785 | 90,017 | 77,436 | 23,017 |
| SOUTH-EASTERN SUB-DIVISION. | | | | | |
| 33. Mōng Nai ... | 5,232 | 58,266 | 24,452 | 16,831 | 6,817 |
| 34. Mawmai ... | 3,564 | 37,919 | 18,254 | 19,100 | 14,098 |
| 35. Mōng Pan ... | 526 | 18,780 | 5,225 | 3,350 | 643 |
| Total ... | 9,322 | 1,14,965 | 47,931 | 39,281 | 21,558 |
| KĒNGTŪNG SUBDIVISION. | | | | | |
| 36. Kēngtūng ... | 7,960 | 1,45,668 | 16,103 | 9,900 | 70,039 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | * 1,29,265 | 8,46,641 | 2,99,688 | 2,31,384 | 1,84,490 |

* Rs. 923 omitted as it was

DXI XXII.

for the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 32).

| DISBURSEMENTS | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Total. | Government tribute. | Public works. | General Administration. | Allowance of Chiefs. | Closing balance. | Total. |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 34,575 | 5,500 | 6,688 | 14,452 | 7,700 | 235 | 34,575 |
| 5,706 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 989 | 1,400 | 317 | 5,706 |
| 4,667 | 600 | 2,000 | 961 | 1,100 | 6 | 4,667 |
| 8,837 | 2,000 | 1,425 | 3,008 | 1,080 | 1,324 | 8,837 |
| 8,745 | 1,300 | 2,532 | 4,315 | 200 | 398 | 8,745 |
| 11,559 | 3,000 | 1,615 | 3,704 | 2,080 | 1,160 | 11,559 |
| 9,204 | 1,100 | 3,661 | 1,961 | 1,900 | 582 | 9,204 |
| 6,405 | 1,000 | 1,753 | 2,012 | 1,380 | 260 | 6,405 |
| 1,806 | 300 | 550 | 446 | 360 | 150 | 1,806 |
| 4,164 | 1,000 | 822 | 850 | 1,340 | 152 | 4,164 |
| 23,236 | 5,000 | 7,446 | 6,393 | 4,000 | 397 | 23,236 |
| 15,301 | 2,500 | 3,306 | 4,707 | 3,300 | 1,488 | 15,301 |
| 11,232 | 2,750 | 2,619 | 3,344 | 2,400 | 119 | 11,232 |
| 32,507 | 8,000 | 6,760 | 11,622 | 6,000 | 125 | 32,507 |
| 1,77,944 | 35,050 | 43,177 | 58,764 | 34,240 | 6,713 | 1,77,944 |
| 3,68,178 | 75,000 | 79,991 | 1,36,262 | 75,000 | 1,925 | 3,68,178 |
| 25,296 | 5,000 | 7,173 | 6,963 | 3,500 | 2,660 | 25,296 |
| 13,824 | 2,500 | 3,486 | 4,007 | 1,200 | 2,631 | 13,824 |
| 7,968 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 3,305 | 1,300 | 363 | 7,968 |
| 24,189 | 6,000 | 4,221 | 7,475 | 4,640 | 1,853 | 24,189 |
| 24,343 | 5,500 | 2,750 | 8,789 | 4,500 | 2,804 | 24,343 |
| 18,388 | 3,000 | 3,500 | 6,820 | 4,000 | 1,068 | 18,388 |
| 4,200 | 750 | 300 | 2,025 | 900 | 225 | 4,200 |
| 30,946 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 9,897 | 5,500 | 3,549 | 30,946 |
| 47,311 | 11,000 | 7,289 | 18,211 | 10,000 | 811 | 47,311 |
| 1,96,465 | 41,250 | 36,219 | 67,492 | 35,540 | 15,964 | 1,96,465 |
| 19,767 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 5,720 | 6,300 | 1,747 | 19,767 |
| 19,577 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 6,848 | 4,200 | 2,029 | 19,577 |
| 1,18,906 | 9,500 | 49,184 | 24,834 | 10,996 | 24,392 | 1,18,906 |
| 1,15,176 | 14,500 | 19,736 | 25,911 | 30,000 | 25,029 | 1,15,176 |
| 84,595 | 10,500 | 30,844 | 17,676 | 13,500 | 12,075 | 84,595 |
| 53,699 | 5,800 | 14,000 | 13,107 | 8,544 | 13,048 | 53,699 |
| 42,162 | 4,000 | 10,925 | 13,557 | 8,188 | 5,492 | 42,162 |
| 12,272 | 1,200 | 3,654 | 4,332 | 2,860 | 226 | 12,272 |
| 4,66,154 | 51,200 | 1,34,343 | 1,11,985 | 84,588 | 84,038 | 4,66,154 |
| 1,11,598 | 16,500 | 19,447 | 46,303 | 16,200 | 13,148 | 1,11,598 |
| 92,935 | 17,000 | 27,980 | 26,674 | 16,800 | 4,481 | 92,935 |
| 28,524 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 14,138 | 3,600 | 786 | 28,524 |
| 2,33,057 | 38,500 | 52,427 | 87,115 | 36,600 | 18,415 | 2,33,057 |
| 2,49,670 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 1,32,079 | 38,146 | 19,445 | 2,49,670 |
| 16,91,468 | 2,61,000 | 3,86,157 | 5,93,697 | 3,04,114 | 1,46,500 | 16,91,468 |

not procured by the late Chief.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Southern Shan States during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 33).

| Name of Dispensary. | NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED. | | RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS. | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Out-door. | In-door. | Discharged. | Absented or relieved. | Died. | Remaining under treatment. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | | |
| <i>Under Civil Surgeon, Taunggyi.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Taunggyi | Civil Hospital ... | 13,787 | 527 | 476 | 7 | 27 | 17 | 14,137 | In-door 10 |
| | Military Police Hospital | 2,010 | 196 | 183 | 8 | 3 | 2 | ... | Out-door 56 In-door 8 |
| Kalaw | Civil Hospital ... | 8,947 | 420 | 337 | 54 | 19 | 10 | 7,393 | Out-door 8 In-door 11 |
| | Military Police Hospital | 53 | 29 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Out-door 47 ... In-door 5 |
| Loilem | Civil Hospital ... | 4,341 | 118 | 89 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 1,943 | Out-door 80 In-door 8 |
| | Military Police Hospital | 501 | 59 | 58 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Out-door 8 In-door 1 |
| Bampôn | Civil Hospital ... | 1,645 | 23 | 17 | 5 | ... | 1 | 3,484 | Out-door 8 In-door 1 |
| | Military Police Hospital | 171 | 37 | 36 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | In-door 1 Out-door 8 |
| Civil Dispensary, Yawngñwe | ... | 24,344 | 407 | 290 | 80 | 20 | 17 | 10,028 | In-door 17 Out-door 187 |
| Itinerant Civil Dispensary, Myelat | ... | 9,063 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,238 | In-door Nil Out-door 8 |
| Total | ... | 64,862 | 1,816 | 1,515 | 171 | 79 | 51 | 40,222 | ... |
| <i>Under Civil Surgeon, Loi Mwe.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Loi Mwe | Civil Hospital ... | 2,373 | 115 | 98 | 7 | 10 | ... | 2,514 | In-door 4 Out-door 18 |
| | Military Police Hospital | 1,629 | 264 | 244 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 6,772 | In-door 8 Out-door 8 |
| Civil Hospital, Kengtūng | ... | 14,195 | 808 | 697 | 33 | 54 | 24 | 9,116 | In-door 86 Out-door 74 |
| Civil Dispensary, Nammaw-ngūn | ... | 1,149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,957 | In-door Nil Out-door 8 |
| Total | ... | 19,346 | 1,187 | 1,039 | 53 | 68 | 27 | 21,359 | ... |
| Total, Government Hospitals | ... | 84,208 | 3,003 | 2,554 | 224 | 147 | 78 | 61,581 | ... |
| <i>Under District Medical Officer, Mandalay.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalaw Railway Hospital | ... | 8,218 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | In-door Nil Out-door 81 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 92,426 | 3,003 | 2,554 | 224 | 147 | 78 | 61,581 | ... |

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF KARENNI FOR THE
YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1922.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. Particulars concerning the five Karenni States are given below:—

| Serial No. (1) | Name of State. (2) | Name of Chief. (3) | Rank. (4) | Title. (5) | Age. (6) | Race. (7) | Heir recognised by Government. (8) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Kantarawadi... | Hkun Li ... | <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | ... | 31 | Red Karen. | |
| 2 | Bawlakè ... | } Hkun Ngè ... | <i>Myosa</i> ... | ... | 28 | Do. | |
| 3 | Nammèkôn ... | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kyèbogyi ... | Hkun Saw ... | <i>Do.</i> ... | ... | 65 | Do. | |
| 5 | Naungpalè ... | Vacant ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| Serial No. (1) | Name of State. (2) | Approximate area in square miles. (3) | Population. (4) | Gross revenue (average for five years). (5) | <i>Nasar.</i> (6) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | Kantarawadi ... | 3,000 | 36,630 | Rs. 1,55,410 | Rs. 5,000 |
| 2 | Bawlakè ... | 500 | 10,754 | 49,596 | 100 |
| 3 | Kyèbogyi ... | 700 | 14,105 | 16,856 | 100 |
| 4 | Naungpalè ... | 30 | 966 | (included in Bawlakè) | 50 |
| 5 | Nammèkôn ... | 50 | 1,405 | 1,613 | 100 |

2. *Domestic Events.*—Hkun Nyun, *Myosa* of Nammèkôn, died of consumption on the 29th November 1921. Nangpala Mông, step-mother (Medaw) of the Bawlakè *Myosa*, died on the 2nd December 1921. Hkun Li Gyi, uncle of the Kantarawadi *Sawbwa*, died on the 21st April 1922. A daughter was born to the Mahadevi, Kantarawadi, on the 3rd September 1921.

3. Mr. B. A. Zaiman, I.C.S., was Assistant Political Officer throughout the year. He visited all parts of the subdivision during the touring season with the exception of the Brè tracts, and was well received everywhere. The wild tribes of the Padaung tracts including Padaungs and Yinbaws, vied with one another in the cordiality of their welcome. The Mèsè Circle (Trans-Salween) was traversed in March under difficult conditions.

4. *Internal Affairs.*—Following the death of Hkun Nyun, *Myosa* of Nammèkôn, in November 1921, the State was for a time administered by his father Pra To, ex-*Myosa*, pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India. The State has now been amalgamated with Bawlakè and the *Myosa* was installed at a Durbar held at Nammèkôn on the 29th April 1922.

Fires occurred at Loikaw, Hsadau and Peinchit in Kantarawadi and Presawku in Kyèbogyi State. At Loikaw the Shwe-kyauing, built by Sawlawi at the cost of over two lakhs of rupees, was destroyed through the carelessness of a blind *koyin* who was left in temporary charge; a lighted match was carelessly thrown amongst some rubbish in his bed-room which was set on fire. The prompt action of the police and people living in the neighbourhood prevented

the fire from spreading to the neighbouring houses, but nothing could be done to save the *kyauing* from utter destruction. There was fortunately no loss of life. At Hsadow damage was done to the extent of Rs. 2,900 by a fire which occurred whilst all adults were absent in the fields and destroyed 16 houses and 14 granaries. The fire was caused by a child of 6 whilst cooking food. A similar cause resulted in the fire at Peinchit where 8 houses were destroyed and damage done to the extent of Rs. 555; the culprit in this case was an aged, sick woman who neglected to put out the fire after cooking her food. The fire at Presawku was caused by a drunkard who deliberately set a house on fire; 26 houses were destroyed and the damage amounted to Rs. 692.

One man was killed by a tiger whilst returning to his village at dusk near Kosapa, Ywathit Circle. Other accidental deaths were reported from Dawtawku village, Namrèkôn State, where a man cut himself with a scythe whilst cutting lac and died from the resultant loss of blood; and from Bawlakè, where the accidental discharge of a gun which was dropped on the floor killed its owner.

An outbreak of plague occurred in Loikaw during September 1921 and caused 14 cases involving 9 deaths. Adequate precautionary measures prevented any further loss of life but difficulties were encountered in getting the people to submit to inoculation. In all 457 people were inoculated including the Military Police and their families. An outbreak of chicken pox also occurred at Loikaw and Ngwedaung but no deaths were reported.

Mr. G. P. Andrew, Superintendent and Political Officer of the Southern Shan States, visited Loikaw during February 1922 and met all the Chiefs.

5. *Frontier Affairs.*—The Assistant Political Officer visited the Siamese border during his tour east of the Salween and inspected one of the boundary posts. Dacoities and elephant and cattle-stealing, which were formerly rife on the border, have been put down by the energetic action of the Mèsè "Heng." Relations between the border officials continued friendly though no actual meetings took place.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND (DECENNIAL).

6. No land tax is levied in Karenni.

The rules drawn up last year for the working of the Ngwedaung Canal appear to have been fairly successful. No prosecutions were instituted for failure to observe them. The villagers, however, are still disinclined to keep the canal in proper repair and the consequent deterioration is detrimental to the supply of water in the lower reaches, particularly in May and June. No new irrigation works were undertaken during the year and the irrigated area remained the same as last year. The area cultivated fell however to 611 acres. Rs. 915-1-0 were spent on maintenance.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

7. *Legislation (Decennial).*—Rules for the slaughter of cattle in Loikaw were introduced with the approval of the Superintendent.

8. *Government Police.*—The sanctioned strength of the Military Police has been reduced to 50 together with 4 mounted infantry. The post was under the command of a Jemadar until 31st January 1922 when Subadar Tulbir Rai took over charge. One Sub-Inspector of Police and one constable remained to assist the Assistant Political Officer in State cases.

9. *State Police.*—The Kantarawadi police-force remained at a strength of 54 as last year but the cost rose to Rs. 12,899. The Bawlakè police-force was further reduced to 26 and cost Rs. 5,508 as against Rs. 7,128 last year. Kyèbogyi maintained a police-force of 12 as last year at a cost of Rs. 1,184.

Nammòkòn also maintained two unpaid policemen until its amalgamation with Bawlakè when their services were dispensed with. One policeman was tried and convicted for allowing a convict to escape whilst under his charge.

The number of cases reported to the police fell from 178 to 157. One hundred and four persons were arrested, of whom 89 were sent up for trial and 56 convicted. The percentage of convictions in the Courts rose to 63.

The number of cattle stolen fell to 126, of which only 66 were recovered; percentage of recoveries rose slightly from 51 to 52. This type of theft is however still far too frequent. The total value of property stolen fell to Rs. 11,015 as against Rs. 17,285 last year; recoveries amounted to Rs. 5,757 and the percentage of recoveries rose to 52 against 37 last year. This would seem to indicate some improvement in the work of the police.

10. *Criminal Justice*.—The Assistant Political Officer dealt with 17 cases and 19 persons received on transfer from the State Courts. Original cases numbered 14, of which 2 are still pending. The total number of true cases reported to the State Courts was 168 as against 188 last year. Of 112 persons brought to trial, 72 were convicted, 18 discharged and 20 transferred to the Assistant Political Officer. Cattle thefts numbered 63, of which 15 were brought to trial. Arrests numbered 24, of whom 16 were convicted. The case of violent crime reported as pending in the Court of the Chief of Nammòkòn last year was disposed of during the year; the Court imposed a fine of Rs. 300 in accordance with Karenni custom. One murder case was tried by the *Sawbwa* of Kantarawadi and resulted in a conviction; the accused was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. Of 53 other thefts reported 23 cases and 27 persons were brought to Court, of which 4 cases and 5 persons were dealt with by the Assistant Political Officer. Three persons were turned out of Karenni by the Assistant Political Officer under the Frontier Crossing Regulation of whom one was subsequently allowed to return on appeal.

Appendices
VII, VIII &
IX.

11. *Civil Justice*.—The Court of the Nammòkòn *Myosa* has been abolished subsequent to the amalgamation of the State with Bawlakè. Fifty new cases were filed during the year and 11 remained pending from last year. These were disposed of with the exception of 4 pending at the close of the year. Twenty-three cases were disposed of *ex-parte*, 8 were compromised, 5 struck off and 21 decreed. There were no suits for landed property. The money value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 19,594. Six new applications for execution were received during the year; cases including the two pending from last year were disposed of and one case valued at Rs. 84 remained pending at the end of the year.

Appendices
X & XI.

12. *Extradition*.—One application for extradition from Siam was made in March 1922 by the Kantarawadi *Sawbwa*. Two Chinamen, who were wanted for the theft of two ponies near Ywathit, fled to Siam and were arrested there in possession of the stolen animals. Up to the time of writing this report, the accused had not been made over to the Kantarawadi Police.

13. *Prisons*.—Expenditure on jails amounted to Rs. 4,205-14-0, of which Rs. 510 was for prisoners confined in Burma. The Bawlakè *Myosa* has built a new combined jail and lock-up at Bawlakè and prisoners will no longer be sent to Loikaw to serve their sentences as heretofore. Prisoners were mainly employed on road work and in digging drains. Two escaped whilst so employed owing to the negligence of the guard and one from the jail compound. One was recaptured the same day, another was arrested in Hsahtung 16 days later and the third remained at large for seven months; he was eventually shot whilst resisting arrest on his return of his village. Three prisoners died in the Kantarawadi lock-up.

Appendix
XII.

The Assistant Political Officer and Sub-Assistant Surgeon visited the lock-up at intervals. Judging by the well-fed condition of the prisoners, their enforced confinement is by no means a severe trial. The work is light and hours easy; and as elsewhere in the Shan States, a pleasant "camaraderie" appears to exist between the prisoners and the guard.

14. *Passports*.—Five passports were issued by the Assistant Political Officer to persons travelling to Siam, all of whom were Indians.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

15. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall at Loikaw was 48·14 inches as against 46·26 last year and was on the whole fairly well distributed. About three-quarters of the estimated crop of paddy was obtained in Kantarawadi. Supplies from Hsantung State and elsewhere were plentiful and no imports were brought from Burma. The balance of rice imported by the State during the previous year was satisfactorily disposed of.

Maize, sesamum and cotton did well, efforts are being made to improve and extend the cultivation of cotton. *Taungyas* also did well.

Agricultural advisers are retained by the States of Kantarawadi and Bawlakè; they spent the open season in touring the States and giving lectures to cultivators. There are extensive areas suitable for paddy cultivation in Nammèkòn, and near Hsadow and Ywathit in Kantarawadi; but the shortage of population prevents them from being worked. The Karens, Padaungs and Brès prefer to work *taungyas* on the hill-tops and in high valleys.

16. *Wages and Labour.*—The closing of the Mawchi Mines has removed the main demand for labour which has consequently migrated elsewhere; the Gurkhas who were formerly employed at Mawchi appear to have made their way to Heho, where the new lac works of Messrs. Lucas & Co. employ a large number. The timber trade is also declining and there is at present little if any demand for labour of any sort. Coolies hired by Kantarawadi State for road work were paid 10 to 12 annas per diem.

17. *Forests.*—Seven thousand six hundred and thirty-three logs were sold in Kantarawadi State as against 7,027 last year; 10,465 logs remained unsold. Messrs. Foucar worked 1,540 logs and paid Rs. 7,291 in revenue. The Forest Department at Kado salvaged 45 logs which realised Rs. 4·6. The total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 51,236 as against Rs. 52,266 last year. Ten persons were tried for forest offences and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 833. Minor forest produce yielded Rs. 6,538 in revenue. Cost of administration amounted to Rs. 5,142.

In Bawlakè, 5,415 logs were sold as against 1,616 last year; and 3,796 remained unsold at the close of the year. Forest revenue amounted to Rs. 11,623. Minor forest produce realised Rs. 1,130. No forest offences were reported during the year. Cost of administration rose slightly to Rs. 1,410.

In Kyèbògyi 1,630 logs were sold and 3,010 remained unsold; the figures for last year were 3,300 and 4,845. Forest revenue realised Rs. 9,640 and minor forest produce Rs. 2,506. Cost of administration fell to Rs. 730.

The outlook for Karenni forests is not very promising. Unrestricted felling in the past and the low girdling limit have denuded the forests of practically all marketable teak above 4 feet 6 inches in girth. The Chiefs are opposed to a drastic reconstruction of the administration involving the entertainment of an expert from Burma, which was recommended to them early in the year. They are however becoming impressed with the need for a more conservative policy and it is hoped that by gradually raising the girdling limit and restricting fellings, it may be possible to bring about a much needed improvement in the supply and quality of the teak resources. The *Sawbwa* of Kantarawadi closed four forests near the Salween during the year. Teak plantations laid down by Mr. Nepean near Ywathit are doing well and efforts are being made to regenerate the forests where extensive felling has been done in the past.

18. *Mines and Minerals.*—The Mawchi Mines remained closed throughout the year with Mr. A. V. Harrison in charge. Major Ball came out in February to attend to repairs to the workings and remained till the close of the year. Major Ball speaks in a hopeful manner of the possibility of re-opening within a year, but the prospects of early re-opening seem to me to be hazy. No fresh prospecting licenses were issued during the year.

19. *Trade.*—Export from Karenni to Burma increased slightly; 52,899 viss of lac, 35,705 viss of cutch and 5,943 viss of hides were exported during the year and prices rose to Rs. 225, Rs. 85 and Rs. 133 per 100 viss respectively. The large increase in the price obtained for lac is due to the increased demand

through Messrs. Lucas & Co.'s coming into the field. Sale of piece-goods declined further to Rs. 1,77,000, of which one shop accounted for Rs. 77,000. About 3,000 Ngwedaung bags were sold, of which 1,797 were exported to Burma and 223 to Singapore.

20. *Public Works*.—Owing to shortage of funds when required, the programme of public works could not be carried out in Kantarawadi; Rs. 12,916 were spent on roads, including Rs. 2,500 tribute remission. The principal items were Rs. 10,833 on the Loikaw-Tisaka Road and Rs. 1,083 on roads in Loikaw Town.

Expenditure on Public roads in Bawlakè had to be curtailed owing to the failure of revenue from the Mawchi Mines. Rs. 1,619 were spent on a new jail and dāk bungalow. Kyebogyi and Nammèkôn spent Rs. 245 and Rs. 600 respectively on bridges.

21. *Post Offices*.—The Loikaw Post Office issued money orders to the value of Rs. 97,133 and paid Rs. 52,892 against Rs. 1,35,194 and Rs. 43,506 last year. Savings bank deposits amounted to Rs. 2,939 and withdrawals to Rs. 1,887. Sale of stamps increased to Rs. 2,809. Cash certificates were sold to the value of Rs. 39 and Rs. 49 were withdrawn. Telegram charges amounted to Rs. 1,952. The proposed new branch post office at Ywathit has not yet been sanctioned.

22. *General condition of the people*.—Foodstuffs were fairly plentiful throughout the year but high prices and poor trade led to some suffering. Epidemics of plague and chicken pox are mentioned in paragraph 4.

There was a little cattle disease, but it was not serious. The Veterinary Assistants had little to do.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

23. The gross revenue was Rs. 1,86,923 against Rs. 2,01,106 last year. Kantarawadi shows an increase, mainly under the head of "Revenue collected under license," and Kyebogyi and Nammèkôn a slight decrease. The Bawlakè revenue declined to Rs. 24,369 owing to the total stoppage of revenue from the Mawchi Mines. Appendix
XXII.

Kantarawadi receipts amounted to Rs. 1,45,475 against Rs. 1,32,852 last year. *Thathameda* realised Rs. 5,662 less than the budget estimates but Rs. 2,294 more than last year. Remissions appear to be given on the slightest provocation. There was an increase of Rs. 7,765 under "Revenue collected under license," due to improved collections from bazaars, which are now included under this head. Opium increased from Rs. 4,032 to Rs. 8,322. Forest revenue realised Rs. 51,236 which was less than the budget estimate. Interest on reserve amounted to Rs. 11,189. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,17,095 against Rs. 1,32,063 last year. Rs. 77,654 were spent on General Administration, Rs. 12,916 on roads, Rs. 12,899 on police and jail, and Rs. 4,429 on the Mandalay Durbar. There is a balance of Rs. 35,506 at Loikaw and Rs. 9,235 in the Bank of Bengal. Expenditure on public works had to be curtailed owing to the failure of the revenue to come in until late in the year.

The Bawlakè revenue fell from Rs. 52,632 to Rs. 24,369. The failure of revenue from the Mawchi Mines has rendered a policy of severe economy necessary. The closing of the mines has also seriously affected receipts from *thathameda* which are Rs. 3,590 less than the budget estimate and Rs. 1,747 less than last year. Negotiations are in progress with reference to the payment of rent for the mines during the period that they remain closed. Forest revenue realised Rs. 11,623 an increase of Rs. 4,655 on last year. Interest on reserve amounted to Rs. 3,620. On the expenditure side, Rs. 18,657 were spent on general administration and Rs. 1,619 on roads and buildings and there is a balance in hand of Rs. 1,045.

The Kyebogyi revenue amounted to Rs. 15,519 an increase of Rs. 1,479 on last year. The increase is mainly under Forest and Forest Miscellaneous receipts. Expenses of administration amounted to Rs. 9,852 and Rs. 245 were spent on roads. The *Myosa* granted a loan of Rs. 2,400 to a former clerk who has since absconded; the money has not yet been recovered. There is a balance in hand of Rs. 2,580.

Nammèkôn State collected Rs. 1,560 in revenue against Rs. 1,582 last year. Rs. 495 were spent on general administration and Rs 600 on public works. As the State has now been amalgamated with Bawlakè separate accounts will not be shown in future.

The outlook for Karenni finance is not re-assuring. The Forest revenue shows a steady decline year by year, which is likely to subsist for some time until the effect of the present policy begins to be felt. *Thathameda* gives little scope for improvement. The rates are by far the lowest in any of the Shan States, but the Chiefs are averse to raising them. They also show no inclination to introduce a land tax which is collected everywhere else in the Shan States. The failure of the Bawlakè finances is only a temporary phase; the re-opening of the Mawchi Mines, which it is hoped will not be too long delayed, will ensure a steady revenue for some years to come. It is probable that the reserves of Kantarawadi and Bawlakè will have to be drawn on during the coming year to finance the administration.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Appendix
XXIII.

24. The Civil Hospital, Loikaw, treated 7,525 out-door and 161 in-door patients and the Military Police Hospital 694 out-door and 41 in-door patients. Deaths amounted to 12. Mr. A. S. Kiro, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, was in charge throughout the year.

Mrs. Johnson of the American Baptist Mission treated 810 new cases amongst her scholars and converts. One thousand three hundred and eleven persons were vaccinated, of whom 1,094 were successful and 194 were unverified. The work of the State vaccinators is unsatisfactory; a plan of operations has been drawn up for next year which it is hoped will give good results. The epidemic of plague and chicken pox are dealt with in paragraph 4; they were not serious.

Only 78 packets of quinine were sold during the year. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining supplies which are far short of the demand.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

25. The Education Department now controls 44 schools as against 45 last year. Of these 25 belong to the American Baptist Mission and 5 to the Roman Catholic Mission. Three monastic schools have been converted into private lay schools reducing the number of such schools controlled by the Department to 9. The school at Nyaungzin proved unsuccessful owing to the inefficiency of the manager and has now been handed over to the Roman Catholic Mission.

Two lay schools were closed at Kyèbogyi and Naungpale whilst 4 new ones were opened at Naungpale, Hse Hsaw, Srinni Stawda and Papo. The numbers of attendance were 584 boys and 237 girls as against 796 and 244 last year. Four hundred and ten boys and 177 girls passed the annual examinations, an increase of 92 and 46 respectively over the figures of last year. Kantarawadi State spent Rs. 3,311 on education, Bawlakè Rs. 1,363-8-0 and Kyèbogyi Rs. 304-8-0. Salary grants amounted to Rs. 4,288, results grants to Rs. 3,689-3-0 and technical and equipment grants to Rs. 312.

Two teachers from Loikaw and Ywathit have been sent to Yawnghwe for training.

The weaving school at Loikaw has languished owing to the delay in obtaining accessories for the machines from Amarapura. The school is at present housed on the ground floor of a private house; if the venture proves a success a special building will be erected.

The proposed new State school at Loikaw has not yet been built owing to the lack of funds, but it is hoped that funds will be available during the coming year.

Three boys are under training at Pagan in lacquer work.

Both Chiefs and people are extremely apathetic in connection with education, an attempt has been made to stimulate interest by the formation of school committees at Loikaw and Ywathit.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The Kantarawadi *Sawbwa* has attended office regularly throughout the year. He attended the Mandalay Durbar and on his return carried out a tour of some duration through his State. The work of the Bawlakè *Myosa* was satisfactory, but his powers are not overtaxed. Kyèhogyi is still in a primitive state; the *Myosa*, owing to his infirmities, has to rely too much on his clerks and circle officials.

TAUNGGYI, 20th July 1922.

W. F. GRAHAME,
*Superintendent and Political Officer,
Southern Shan States.*

APPENDICES:

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 9).

| State. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED. | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Government Civil Police, Loikaw. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kantarawadi State Police. | 128 | 126 | 92 | 60 | 50 | 45 | 30 | 24 |
| Bawlakè State Police | 26 | 13 | 31 | 13 | 31 | 13 | 16 | 10 |
| Kyèbogyi State Police | 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 5 | ... | 2 |
| Nammèkôn State Police | 21 | 15 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 20 |
| Total ... | 178 | 157 | 134 | 104 | 87 | 89 | 47 | 56 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 178 | 157 | 134 | 104 | 87 | 89 | 47 | 56 |

| State. | NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED. | | PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS (COLUMNS 4 AND 5). | | PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED OR ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL. | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|----------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| I | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Government Civil Police, Loikaw. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kantarawadi State Police. | 3 | 3 | 32 | 40 | 60 | 53 | |
| Bawlakè State Police | 4 | 3 | 51 | 77 | 51 | 77 | |
| Kyèbogyi State Police | ... | 3 | ... | 40 | ... | 40 | |
| Nammèkôn State Police | ... | 2 | 50 | 77 | 50 | 77 | |
| Total ... | 7 | 11 | 35 | 54 | 54 | 63 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 7 | 11 | 35 | 54 | 54 | 63 | |

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Para. 9).

| State. | AMOUNT STOLEN. | | AMOUNT RECOVERED. | | PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN. | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--|---------------|----------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Government Civil Police, Loikaw. | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | ... | ... | |
| Kantarawadi State Police. | 11,944 | 8,410 | 4,847 | 5,210 | 41 | 62 | |
| Bawlakè State Police | 774 | 2,085 | 638 | 877 | 82 | 13 | |
| Kyèbogyi State Police | 1,236 | 295 | 215 | 70 | 17 | 24 | |
| Nammèkôn State Police | 3,331 | 225 | 709 | 200 | 21 | 89 | |
| Total ... | 17,285 | 11,015 | 6,409 | 5,757 | 37 | 52 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 17,285 | 11,015 | 6,409 | 5,757 | 37 | 52 | |

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 10).

| Description of offences. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | | | | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----|--------|---|-----|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------|--------|--|---|
| | Balance from past year. | | Total. | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | | Whipping. | Total. | Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being insane. |
| | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | | | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |  |  |  | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Court of the Assistant Political Officer, Karenni. | Violent crimes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cattle thefts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other thefts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other crimes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3 | 31 | 34 | 19 | 32 | 37 | 20 | ... | 9 | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 13 | ... | |
| Courts of Chiefs, Karenni. | Violent crimes ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| | Cattle thefts ... | 1 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 16 | 4 | ... | |
| | Other thefts ... | ... | 49 | 49 | 31 | 19 | 23 | 14 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 14 | 2 | ... | |
| | Other crimes ... | ... | 56 | 56 | 42 | 47 | 44 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 81 | ... | 89 | 12 | ... | |
| | Total ... | 3 | 168 | 170 | 73 | 81 | 112 | 72 | 1 | 24 | ... | ... | 44 | 2 | 71 | 18 | ... | |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 6 | 199(a) | 204 | 92 | 113(b) | 149 | 92 | 1 | 33 | ... | ... | 47 | 5 | 89 | 31 | ... | |

| Description of offences. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Under one month. | From 1 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | | | | | | | |
| | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| Court of the Assistant Political Officer, Karenni. | Violent crimes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cattle thefts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other thefts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other crimes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Courts of Chiefs, Karenni. | Violent crimes ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Cattle thefts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other thefts ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other crimes ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(a) 17 cases were transferred to the Assistant Political Officer's Court by the Chiefs' Courts and have also been shown under those Courts.
 (b) 37 cases did not come before the Courts.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph).

| Name of Court. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR. | | Remaining at the end of last year. | NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---|------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Brought to trial in 1921-22. | | | | | Total. | |
| | | | | Arrested by Police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in presence of the Magistrate. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Assistant Political Officer, Karenni. | 22 | 31 | 3 | 19 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | 31 | 37 |
| Kantarawadi ... | 136 | 139 | ... | 45 | 4 | 14 | ... | 1 | 58 | 64 |
| Bawlakè ... | 26 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 31 | 14 |
| Kyèbogyi ... | 5 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 7 |
| Nammèkôn ... | 21 | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | 8 | 27 |
| Total ... | 188 | 168 | 2 | 53 | 6 | 50 | ... | 1 | 97 | 112 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 210 | 199 | 5 | 72 | 15 | 56 | ... | 1 | 128 | 149 |

| Name of Court. | PERSONS DISPOSED OF. | | | | | Persons remaining at end of year. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or reffered. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| I | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Assistant Political Officer, Karenni. | ... | 13 | 20 | ... | 2 | 2 | |
| Kantarawadi ... | ... | 9 | 37 | ... | 16 | 2 | |
| Bawlakè ... | ... | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kyèbogyi ... | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nammèkôn ... | ... | 2 | 21 | ... | 4 | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | 18 | 72 | ... | 20 | 2 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 31 | 98 | ... | 22 | 4 | |

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph).

| Tribunals. | Number of applications. | Number of persons and cases. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|---|
| | | Applications rejected. | | Sentences | | | | | | |
| | | | | Confirmed. | | Modified. | | Reversed. | | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| Sessions Judge, Karenni Subdivision. | A | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | R | 11 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Total ... | | 19 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |

| Tribunals. | Number of persons and cases. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Proceedings quashed. | | Refused. | | Further enquiry, etc., ordered. | | Pending. | | Remarks. |
| | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Sessions Judge, Karenni Subdivision. | A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | R | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

NOTE.—A = Appeals. R = Revisions.

APPEN

CIVIL WORK.—*Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and dis*

| Tribunals. | Opening balance. | | Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand. | | Total. | | Disposed of during the year. | | Closing balance. | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Kantarawadi | 8 | 7 | 43 | 35 | 51 | 42 | 44 | 38 | 7 | 4 |
| Bawlakè | ... | 3 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 3 | ... |
| Kyèbogyi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nammèkôn | ... | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... |
| Total | 8 | 11 | 58 | 50 | 66 | 61 | 55 | 57 | 11 | 4 |

APPEN

CIVIL WORK.—*Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees in the Karenni Sub*

| Tribunals. | Opening balance. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | Applications brought to the register. | | | Total. | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Kantarawadi | ... | 2 | 5,371 | 6 | 6 | 1,601 | 6 | 8 | 6,972 |
| Total | ... | 2 | 5,371 | 6 | 6 | 1,601 | 6 | 8 | 6,972 |

APPEN

CIVIL WORK.—*Number and Results of Appeals in Civil*

| Tribunals. | Opening balance. | | Filed during | | Total. | | Disposed of during | | Closing balance. | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. { A | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { R | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |

NOTE.—A = Appeals.

DIX X.

posed of during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 11).

| Suits filed during present year. | | | | | | | | | | Suits disposed of during present year. | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|----------|--|
| Value. | Suits re landed property. | Suits for money transaction. | Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000. | Es-ports. | Admitted and com-promised. | Struck off the file. | Otherwise disposed of. | Value. | Average duration. | Remarks. | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | |
| Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Y. M. D. | | |
| 7,728 | ... | 22 | 13 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 1 | ... | 23 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 10,744 | 0 0 19 | | |
| 5,096 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7,413 | 0 0 11 | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 1,301 | ... | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 5,437 | 0 0 1 | | |
| 14,125 | ... | 31 | 19 | 26 | 17 | 5 | 2 | ... | 23 | 8 | 5 | 21 | 19,594 | ... | | |

DIX XI.

division, Southern Shan States, for the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 11).

| Disposed of. | | | Closing balance. | | | Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of | | | Remarks. |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Below six months. | Below twelve months. | Above twelve months. | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | | |
| 4 | 7 | 6,888 | 2 | 1 | 84 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 7 | 6,888 | 2 | 1 | 84 | 1 | ... | ... | |

DIX XII.

Suits for the year ended the 30th June 1922.

| Value of appeals filed during. | | How-disposed of. | | | | | | | | | | Average duration. | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Past year. | Present year. | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases re-manded for retrials. | | Cases compro-mised and other-wise disposed of. | | Past year. | Present year. |
| | | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | Past year. | Pre-sent year. | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | M. D. | M. D. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9,374 | 6,500 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 0 16 | 0 1 |
| 9,374 | 6,500 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

R m Revisions.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Kavenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph).

| Stations. | Number of prisons. | NUMBER OF PRISONERS | | | | DAILY AVERAGE. | | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of jail and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | | Past year. | Present year. | | | | |
| | | | | Past year. | Present year. | | | | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. |
| Government Lock-up, Loikaw. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. A. P. | M. D. | |
| Kantarawadi | ... | 21 | 40 | 57 | 61 | 21 | 26 | 23 | 3,638 11 0 | 0 17 | |
| Bawlakè | ... | ... | 11 | 31 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 46 11 0 | 0 14 | |
| Kyèbogyi | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 0 | ... | |
| Nammèkôn | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | ... | 5 | 21 | 56 | 99 | 77 | ... | 23 | 3,695 14 0 | .. | |

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains during the year ended the 30th June 1912.

| Name of State. | Articles. | During March (past year). | During March (present year). | Remarks. |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| Loikaw, Kantarawadi | { Paddy per 100 baskets ... Rice per 100 baskets ... | Rs. A. P. 199 14 0 652 1 0 | Rs. A. P. 199 10 0 523 15 0 | Per 100 baskets. Per 100 baskets. |

APPENDIX XIX.

Annual Expenditure from State Funds on Public Works during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph).

| Name of State. | Roads. | Miscellaneous. | Semi-personal. | Total. | Amount of remission of tribute granted. |
|----------------|--------|----------------|----------------|--------|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kantarawadi | 11,980 | 936 | ... | 12,916 | 2,500 |
| Bawlakè | ... | 1,619 | ... | 1,619 | ... |
| Kyèbogyi | 245 | ... | ... | 245 | ... |
| Nammèkôn | 600 | ... | ... | 600 | ... |
| Total | 12,825 | 2,555 | ... | 15,380 | 2,500 |

APPENDIX XXII.

Gross Revenue of the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, for the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph).

| Name of State. | REVENUE RECEIPTS. | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Opening balance. | Thathameda. | Land taxes. | Revenue collected under license. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kantarawadi | 16,361* | 17,738 | ... | 18,303 | 1,09,434 | 1,61,836 |
| Bawlakè ... | 7,077* | 3,595 | ... | 2,600 | 18,174 | 31,446 |
| Kyèbogyi ... | 258 | 3,294 | ... | ... | 12,225 | 15,777 |
| Nammèkôn ... | ... | 1,190 | 40 | 22 | 308 | 1,560 |
| Total ... | 23,696 | 25,817 | 40 | 20,925 | 1,40,141 | 2,10,619 |

| Name of State. | DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Government tribute. | Public Works. | General Administration. | Allowance of Chief. | Closing balance. | Total. |
| I | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Kantarawadi | 2,525 | 12,016 | 77,654 | 24,000 | 44,741 | 1,61,836 |
| Bawlakè ... | 125 | 1,619 | 18,657 | 10,000 | 1,045 | 31,446 |
| Kyèbogyi ... | 100 | 245 | 9,852 | 3,000 | 2,580 | 15,777 |
| Nammèkôn ... | 100 | 600 | 495 | 200 | 165 | 1,560 |
| Total ... | 2,850 | 15,380 | 1,06,658 | 37,200 | 48,531 | 2,10,619 |

* Rs. 16,336 and Rs. 7,076 respectively was shown in last year's statement through error due to omission of Nawngpalè State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Karenni Subdivision, Southern Shan States, during the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 24).

| Name of Dispensary. | NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED. | | RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS. | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Out-door. | In-door. | Discharged. | Absented or relieved. | Died. | Remaining under treatment. | | | |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | | |
| Civil Hospital, Loikaw | 7,525 | 161 | 112 | 27 | 12 | 10 | 2,425 | In-door 8 Out-door 48 | |
| Military Police Hospital, Loikaw. | 694 | 41 | 40 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | In-door 1 Out-door 8 | |
| Total ... | 8,219 | 202 | 152 | 27 | 12 | 11 | 2,425 | ... | |

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTHERN SHAN STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1922.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The following States form the Northern Shan States charge :—

(1) *Hsipaw*.—Area, 4,400 square miles. Population (Census 1921), 131,410. Tribute payable to Government, Rs. 90,000.

Chief.—Sao Hke, aged 50 years, Shan, Buddhist. He is connected with the late *Myosa* of Kehsi Mansam, whose daughter he married. None of his other wives belong to ruling families. Heir, his son Sao On Kya, born 1893.

(2) *Tawngpeng*.—Area, 778 square miles. Population (Census 1921), 41,255. Tribute payable to Government, Rs. 30,000.

Chief.—Hkun Hsang, K.S.M., aged 52 years, Palaung, Buddhist. Heir, his son Hkun Pan Sing, born 1894, and married to a daughter of the Lawksawk *Sawbwa* and has one child, a son, by her.

(3) *North Hsenwi*.—Area, 6,335 square miles. Population (Census 1921), 221,191.

Chief.—None at present. Sao Hom, a minor son of the late *Sawbwa* Hkun Hsang Ton Hong, born in 1902, has been recognised provisionally as heir.

The administration of the State is carried on by a Board of Officials, the chief of whom are the *Amat Chok* Hko Mōng Hseng, and the Criminal Justice *Amat* Hkun Kawn, A.T.M., while the *Akunwun*, Treasurer and Civil Justice *Amat* form the rest of the Board. Hseng U Mōng, T.D.M., pensioned Adviser, who was also on the Board, died during the year.

Nang Sing Hkam, a daughter of the late *Sawbwa* and widow of Sao Som, late *Sawbwa* of Manglün, is married to the *Myosa* of Mōng Hsu in the Southern Shan States. Another daughter, Nang Hkan Hkam, is married to the *Sawbwa* of the Chinese Shan State of Kangai (Mōng Na).

(4) *South Hsenwi*.—Area, 2,281 square miles. Population (Census 1921), 84,141. Tribute payable to Government, Rs. 20,000.

Chief.—Sao Song, aged 34 years, Shan, Buddhist. Is married to Nang Htun Hka, an adopted daughter of the late *Sawbwa* of Lai Hka. Her father was at one time *Sawbwa* of Mawk Mai.

(5) *Manglün*.—Area, approximately, 2,800 square miles. Population (Census 1921), including that of East Manglün, which was estimated, 57,318. Tribute payable to Government, Rs. 500.

Chief.—Sao Hkanan, aged 30 years, mixed Wa and Shan, Buddhist. Is married to a niece of the Mawhpa *Myosa*. A cousin is married to the Mōng Lem *Sawbwa*.

(6) *Mōng Mit*.—Area, 3,561 square miles. Population (Census 1921), 56,498, of which 26,475 are in the Kodaung Hill Tracts. Tribute payable to Government, Rs. 20,000.

Chief.—Kin Maung, K.S.M., aged 39 years, Shan, Buddhist. Heir, his son, Sao Hkum Cho, born in 1911.

2. *Officers-in-charge*.—Mr. E. O. Fowler was in charge of the Northern Shan States till the 7th September 1921, when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Mr. J. E. Baker, Headquarters Assistant, Lashio, who handed over charge to Mr. E. F. Baum, B.A., I.C.S., on the 18th October 1921, after noon. Major H. H. Batten, I.A., received charge of the Northern Shan States from Mr. E. F. Baum, B.A., I.C.S., on the afternoon of the 28th December 1921.

Mr. G. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, held charge of the Hsipaw and Tawngpeng States throughout the year and Mr. S. St. R. Körper, Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan, was also in charge of the South Hsenwi and Manglün States throughout the year. Mr. A. A. Cameron was transferred from Kodaung

to North Hsenwi State as Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, and took charge of the North Hsenwi State from Mr. J. E. Baker on the 4th July 1921, fore noon. Mr. J. E. Baker, Headquarters Assistant, Lashio, remained as such throughout the year except for a short period when he was in charge of the North Hsenwi State in addition to his own duties pending the arrival of Mr. A. A. Cameron.

Maung Gale (8), Assistant Superintendent, Momeik, held charge of the Mõngmit State throughout the year. He also held charge of the Kodaung from the 19th June 1921, after noon, when Mr. A. A. Cameron was transferred to the North Hsenwi State.

Major F. L. Roberts, I.A., held charge of the Namtu Subdivision till 13th November 1921, when he was relieved by Mr. N. St. V. Nepean, who held charge of the subdivision throughout the remaining year.

3. The great event of the year was the visit to Mandalay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January, and his entertainment at the Shan Camp by the *Sawbwas* and their peoples. With the exception of the *Sawbwa* of Manglün, who was unable to travel to Mandalay through illness, all the *Sawbwas* and the senior member of the North Hsenwi Board of Officials had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. The Royal visit, and all their experiences in connection with it, has made a lasting impression on the hundreds of people, including Shans, Kachins, Palaungs, Was and Chinese, who travelled from the Northern Shan States to Mandalay to meet the Prince. Many had never seen a train before, while the number and variety of troops seen at the special Parade are not likely to be forgotten. It is a great pity that the *Sawbwa* of Manglün had had to abandon his journey to Mandalay owing to illness, as he had with him a few of the feudatory *Myosas*, who returned with their Chief, together with a number of Was from the more remote villages. Had these come to Mandalay, the political benefit derived would have been very great. That the Shan Camp was the success, it undoubtedly was, is greatly due to the arrangements made by Mr. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw, and Major Farrington, States Engineer, and State officials who assisted them.

4. Politics in Burma excited no interest in the States. Some Burmans at Kyaukme, in Hsipaw State, formed a Society for political purposes, but since they were warned by the *Sawbwa*, little has been heard of the Society's activities. A *põngyi* at Namhkam in North Hsenwi had little more success with a political Society which he formed there, with the help of some Burman residents. Efforts to induce Shans to join were a failure. Indians, of whom there are many in the States, are too busy making money to engage in politics, while most of them are aware of the existence of the Frontier Crossing Regulation.

5. Two Shan Companies are now included in the composition of the 1/70th Burma Rifles, and requests for assistance in obtaining a good type of Shan recruit were received early in 1922. Owing to the ready co-operation of the Chiefs and the visits of the Divisional and Assistant Recruiting Officers, a good nucleus has been obtained. Several Kachins from North Hsenwi State, as well as from the Kodaung, have also been enrolled. The ultimate success of recruitment of Shans will depend on what the boys already enlisted think of life in the Indian Army. All the Chiefs have generously conceded exemption from *thathamida* and from village duties to the families of men who enlist, while the *Sawbwa* of Momeik will give, in addition, a grant of State land to any man who completes four years' satisfactory service.

INTERNAL AND DOMESTIC EVENTS.

6. *Hsipaw*.—The *Sawbwa* has resided at Sakantha throughout the year, paying occasional visits to Hsipaw in connection with State affairs and festivals. He has continued to enjoy comparatively good health, although naturally he is very susceptible to complaints affecting the chest. Unfortunately, his permanent residence at Sakantha has got no further than the plans stage, from a variety of causes, chief of which has been shortage of Public Works Staff. There is no reason however why considerable progress should not be made during the ensuing year.

Sao On Kya has greatly improved in health after his rest from returning from training at Magwe and has taken over the charge of the Hsumhsai Sub-State, with headquarters at Nawngkio, on the death of the Myoðk, Maung Tun Hla. By Maung Tun Hla's death, the State has lost the services of a very valuable officer. The *Sawbwa* is making generous provision for the widow and her children.

During February, the *Sawbwa's* eldest daughter, Saw Kya Nyun was married to Sao Kawng Tai, *Kyāmcng* of Kēngtūng, with great ceremony and festivities at Sakantha.

A marriage between Sao On Kya and his cousin Sao Hsu Nanda, daughter of the *Sawbwa's* late brother Saw Lu, has been arranged to take place at Hsipaw in November next.

Maung Ba Htò, who married the second daughter of the *Sawbwa*, has returned from training as an Honorary Myoðk in Burma and has been appointed State Treasury Officer in place of Maung San Nyun, Myoðk, who has reverted to Government service.

7. *Tawngpeng*.—The *Sawbwa* enjoyed good health until March, after which the state of his health necessitated his taking leave and visiting Mandalay, where he is still undergoing treatment. He was thus unfortunately unable to carry through some work on the Mongngaw-Namhsan Road, in which he had engaged with great enthusiasm earlier in the year. Owing to the increased cost of living, the *Sawbwa's* allowance was increased from Rs. 4,250 to Rs. 5,000 at the beginning of the year. The *Kyāmcng*, Hkun Pan Sing, performs many of his father's duties for him. He proceeded on a month's leave after the Royal visit to Mandalay and visited his father-in-law, the Lawksawk *Sawbwa*. A second son, who had been born shortly before the Mandalay camp, died during this visit to Lawksawk.

8. *North Hsenwi*.—Sao Hom, selected for the *Sawbwas*hip, is still at the Taunggyi School for sons of Chiefs, but is not doing well there. An attempt was made to interest him in State matters during his holidays at Hsenwi. He has been offered a commission in the 1/70th Burma Rifles, and sanction of the Local Government is being asked for. A few years' service in the Army would probably be of great value to him afterwards when *Sawbwa*, while his appointment to the 1/70th Rifles should greatly assist Shan recruitment.

The place of the late Hseng U Mōng, T.D.M., has not yet been filled on the Board of Officials, which has continued to perform its duties satisfactorily.

9. *South Hsenwi*.—Sao Song, the *Sawbwa*, has again kept good health and has been very active in touring and road-making (he has motor cars), but he has gone too far in permitting collections of money and building materials to be made from the people for charitable projects and festivals at the Capital. Mr. Körper has found that these exactions have caused hardship and considers the person most to blame is an aged *Amatchok* who is spending the last years of his life building monasteries, to get funds for which he issues edicts conveyed to him in dreams by the *Loi Ling Nat*. The *Sawbwa* has promised to do what he can to right matters, failing which, official interference will be necessary.

Of the *Sawbwa's* brothers, Sao O is doing well as Senior Magistrate of Mōngyai and is very reliable. Sao Hsi Ha has behaved well as Treasurer. Sao Ohn, who has an appointment in the State Police at Mōngyai, has also behaved well, but does not take much interest in his work and will probably resign shortly as he finds it irksome to have to visit the scenes of crimes. His resignation will be no great loss to the State. Sao Mawng still resides at Maymyo, and visits Mōngyai periodically. He has given no cause for complaint.

Sao Naw Long, a younger brother of the *Sawbwa*, and Hkun Lu, a nephew, have both been withdrawn from the Taunggyi School, where they were making no progress. The problem of what to do with them is a difficult one.

10. *Manglun*.—Sao Hkanar's illness in December 1921 which prevented him from continuing his journey to Mandalay for the Shan Camp fortunately did not last long. On his recovery, he personally supervised the making of a new road from his Capital at Loi Ton (Pangyang) to Kawn Ye, which is about fourteen miles above the Man Hsum ferry on the Salween. Mr. Körper says that Sao Hkanar takes a great interest in all matters pertaining to his State and that his administration is improving. His *Sanad* is to be presented to him in the Autumn.

11. *Mōng Mit*.—The *Sawbwa*, Maung Kin Maung, enjoys good health and takes an active part in the administration of his State. He has been relieved of a good deal of routine work by the appointment of two additional *Amats* as State Treasury Officer and *Akunwun*, respectively. These officers have been given second class magisterial powers and can try civil cases up to a value of Rs. 500. With effect from 20th September 1921, the Government Sub-Treasury was closed and a State Treasury opened, thus relieving the Assistant Superintendent of Sub-Treasury duties.

At the end of the year, the *Sawbwa* visited Lashio, and attended conferences on matters of general interest to the States. His only son, Sao Hkun Cho, went to the Government English High School at Maymyo in March 1922.

12. *The Chinese Frontier*.—On the Chinese frontier the year has been eventful. In September 1921, twenty-six armed Chinese raided Longtan village in Kokang and took property valued at Rs. 15,000 from a house, the owner of which they led away as a hostage towards the frontier, ten miles away. Before they reached the frontier, the raiders were attacked by successive parties of Kokang villagers and lost one man killed and four taken prisoners. Our villagers had two killed and one wounded. Of the four raiders captured, two escaped. The other two, and our witnesses, were present at the frontier meeting in February 1922, but it was only with great difficulty that the Chinese officials were induced to hear our witnesses. The two prisoners have since been sentenced to death.

A meeting in December was arranged between the Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, and the Deputies of Chefang and Mongmao to settle some twenty frontier cultivation disputes in the Shweli Valley. No result was obtained as the Chefang Deputy failed to attend, while the Mōngmao Deputy had no real intention of settling even the seven cases which he was prepared to discuss out of the sixteen that concerned him.

In January reports were received that the adherents of the Chaunggwa *Mintha*, Saw Yan Baing, whose headquarters are at Mōngti in Yunnan, were renewing preparations to invade or raid North Hsenwi territory. Mr. Cameron was then in the neighbourhood of Muse, looking after the new cart road from Kutkai to Namhkam, and his escort was reinforced.

Frontier Meeting.—This road was open in time to enable officers from the Northern Shan States to travel by motor car to the usual frontier meeting which took place at Nawngma and lasted from the 8th to the 26th February. There were 48 cases on the North Hsenwi list, but the Chinese failed to settle any of importance.

During the meeting, two men were arrested at Muse, as being spies of the *Mintha*, and were brought to Nawngma. One of these men was in possession of a sort of mobilisation order bearing the seal of the absconder from Tawngpeng State known as the "Tawngma Kyemong." This order, together with the two men, was handed over to the Têngyüeh *Tacyin*, who promised that he would take necessary action.

Rumours of threatened attacks at different parts of the Shweli valley frontier continued during the meeting but nothing happened before it broke up.

On the conclusion of the meeting, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, accompanied by His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Têngyüeh, had to meet Chinese representatives in the neighbourhood of boundary pillars 95 and 96, beyond the Kunlon Ferry, to examine on the ground the frontier between these two pillars, as described in the map and memorandum of the Frontier Commission of 1898. Of late years, the Chinese have made claims with regard to this piece of frontier, and the meeting this year was arranged with a view to settling the dispute once and for all. In vain, however, for the Chinese representatives ignored the Boundary Commissioners' map and memorandum and would only consider claims made by the local officials and villagers of Mengting. Negotiations and examination of the ground lasted from March 16th to March 26th, and as the Chinese claims were unsupported by the records of the Boundary Commission, the British delegates left on March 27th, after surveying a line which appeared to be that intended by the Commission, without coming to an agreement with the Chinese.

Action at Kawngmu.—Meanwhile, on the 19th March, the *Mintha's* "Army," consisting of about 150 Chinese Atziz, Yawyins and Shans, chiefly from the States of Chefang and Mongti, had entered Muse at dawn, and after burning eight houses, including that of the Myohting, had marched to the *pôngyi-kyauung* at Kawngmu, close by. This *kyauung* was converted into a fort, for which its position is excellent, and it had evidently been selected for the purpose. The enemy were led by an absconder from Tawngpeng State, known as the Tawngma Kyemong, who issued proclamations and commandeered supplies in Muse and neighbouring villages. With him were a Chinese *ex*-Military Officer (subsequently killed, like the Kyemong) and Ne Dun, a son of the *Mintha* Saw Yan Baing, who was afterwards taken prisoner. Word was sent from Muse to the *Mycsa* of Selan and to Dr. Robert Harper of the American Baptist Mission at Namhkam. The *Mycsa* of Selan immediately closed the bridge over the Nampaw River between Kawngmu and Selan, and Dr. Harper sent the news by helio to Bhamo and Lashio. That night, at midnight, 25 men from the Bhamo Battalion post at Panghkam reached Dr. Harper and he started with them at once for the Nampaw. There he found early on the 20th that the Shans under the *Mycsas* of Selan and Namhkam, the second of whom had reached the Nampaw the night before, had dug themselves in along the river, but were inclined to be nervous because shots fired at some of the enemy, who had demanded a passage on the 19th, had been ineffective. Dr. Harper took charge of the position, encouraging the Shans and restraining the Military Police, who were all for attacking the enemy forthwith, until reinforcements arrived. During this period, he received letters from the enemy, advising him to withdraw and asking him when he would like to be attacked, and could see people passing constantly between the enemy's fort and the Chinese villages close by just over the frontier. At 5 p.m. on the 21st, the first news of help came from Lashio. The weather was very hazy at the time and visual signalling much interfered with. That same night, Major Tilly arrived from Lashio with 17 Mounted Infantry from Kutkai. Next morning, the 22nd, Captain Anderson arrived from Bhamo with 25 Mounted Infantry. At dawn on the 23rd the enemy attacked. Their frontal attack on the bridge was accompanied by heavy firing. As the light was bad and the enemy had good cover behind banks in the paddy fields, Major Tilly took 8 men across the bridge and enfiladed them. The enemy broke and left 17 dead behind them, including the Tawngma Kyemong. Some ran into China, and some back to their fort. A simultaneous attack had been made on a village on Major Tilly's right flank. This was dealt with by Captain Anderson and his men of the Bhamo Battalion. The enemy were driven off here also and left 4 dead, the remaining fleeing to the hills and scattering in all directions, while 1 sepoy was wounded. The pursuit of both parties of the enemy continued till 9 a.m., when Major Tilly began his preparations for assaulting their fort. At 9-30 a.m. Captain Caiger arrived with 43 Mounted Infantry from Lashio, having done the 109 miles in 76 hours. Mr. Leonard, Assistant Superintendent, Sinlunkaba, also arrived that morning, ahead of his escort, which reached the Nampaw at 2 p.m. with a very welcome supply of ammunition. At 3 p.m. the attack on the fort began. It had been found to be strongly held, while its approaches had been obstructed by rifle pits and *panjis*. Simultaneous attacks under covering rifle fire were delivered across the open on the three sides of the fort, where the spur on which it stood descends abruptly to the paddy plain. Mounted Infantry were posted at the neck of the spur on the fourth side. The enemy resisted stubbornly until the Military Police were right up to the wall surrounding the *kyauung*, and Captain Anderson was wounded by a shot at a few yards range from a rifle pit. Once the wall had been carried and the thatched roofs of the buildings set fire to, the survivors among the enemy were quickly driven outside. Some got away among the bamboo clumps and houses, but the Mounted Infantry under Jemadar Khushal Singh of the Lashio Battalion accounted for the majority of these and took two prisoners, who were seen to take refuge in a ravine. Two other prisoners were taken, one of whom died of wounds, but not before he had identified one of the two prisoners taken by the Mounted Infantry as the *Mintha's* son, Ne Dun.

Our casualties were 3 sepoy killed and Captain Anderson and 6 sepoy wounded. Of the enemy, 95 were found dead and 49 more are said to have died after escaping into China. The three surviving prisoners have been sent up for trial under section 121, Indian Penal Code.

This successful action has been a very great set-back to the *Mintha* conspiracy across the frontier and of all the factors which contributed to it—the prompt action of the *Myosa* of Selan, the admirable initiative shown by Dr. Harper, the ready assistance sent from Bhamo District, the mobility and fighting quality of the Military Police and the efficiency of Major Tilly's dispositions—perhaps that mentioned second deserves the place of honour. Rumours of further concentrations by *Mintha's* men across the border persisted, so, as a precautionary measure and to re-assure the inhabitants of the villages round Muse, a temporary post was maintained at that place, under the command of a British Officer, until the weather broke about the 10th May.

Kokang.—The usual Tawnio column, with a strength of three officers and 100 other ranks, including 12 Mounted Infantry and 5 signallers, under command of Subadar Kirtiman Rai, left Lashio for Tawnio (Ma-li-pa) on the 23rd January, and returned to Lashio on the 28th May. Useful work was done in patrolling the Kokang frontier area, where all was found to be quiet.

The Wa States.—There were no disturbances of any kind in Manglun, while the independent Wa States remained quiet. A band of Chinese pony and cattle thieves who established themselves in Lun No territory lifted some ponies and cattle from adjacent villages on both side of the border, but they did not continue this for long and they left at the approach of the rains.

Opium.—The season was a bad one for the cultivation of the poppy, which only succeeded in damp hollows, owing to the shortage of rain in the early months of 1922. In March the price of opium was round about Rs. 40 on the frontier. By the end of June it had risen to Rs. 70 or more. On the Chinese side, cultivation of the poppy proceeds unchecked.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND (DECENNIAL).

13. *Tenure*.—The systems of land tenure prevailing in the Northern Shan States were fully described in the Annual Reports of 1905 and 1912, since when there has been little actual change. On the whole, the system is still communal except in Mōngmit State, which was amalgamated with the Northern Shan States on the 15th November 1920. In all the States, including Mōngmit, the system is all most invariably communal where *taungya* lands are concerned.

In *Hsipaw* in the case of low lands, there is a growing tendency to strengthen the rights of the individual landholder as opposed to the village community. Many cases have occurred in which a landholder has disposed of his land to another. Ostensibly, only the right to work the land has been transferred, but for all intents and purposes the land itself has been so treated. In course of time, the communal system is likely to exist only in name. In fact there is a proposal by the *Sawbwa* on foot, awaiting Federation, that landholders be given a permanent title to their land by the States, for a consideration, on condition that it is not transferred to any one but a native of the State. This would effectively upset the communal idea.

The owners of tea gardens in the Pangnim Circle in the Kodaung Tract claim that they have a right to dispose of their holdings at will, to other natives of the Shan States, on the ground that their gardens were planted and handed down to them by forgotten generations. This claim has never been put to the test. If it were, it would probably be held that the right to work the garden could be transferred and not the land itself. In other circles tea gardens are regarded as State or communal and the holders have no ownership rights. Many of these gardens have been abandoned in past times and reclaimed by newcomers.

When a holding falls vacant, the Circle Official reallots it. He probably does not do it for nothing, but no complaints have been received on this score.

Extensions of these communal gardens are also communal, but private rights are recognised in the case of new gardens cleared and planted by the holder at a distance from existing communal gardens. This fact is appreciated by a growing number of people, who start new gardens so as to have an individual right of tenure and be free of interference by State Officials and of the obligation to make over part of the land they work to newcomers, if so ordered. This movement possesses a dual advantage in that it increases the area under permanent cultivation and means a higher output than would be obtained if the holders were working communal land, where individual attempts at improvement are stifled.

In *Tawngpeng*, the communal system is still adhered to with some modification in the outlying tea-growing tracts where a worker's right in a garden may be transferred to another native of the same tract. This modification goes further in the tracts surrounding Namhsan, where a number of gardens are now occupied by Chinese. So far as can be ascertained, however, no instances of gardens being so alienated have occurred within the last four years. Considering the small area of Tawngpeng State and the large proportion of that area which is devoted solely to the cultivation of tea, it is unlikely that the prevailing communal system will disappear for many years yet.

With regard to the class of land in the Shweli Valley in *North Hsenwi* known as *na-so-pu-so-paw*, mentioned in the Annual Report of 1905 (page 92), it is pointed out that there are similar lands in other parts of the State and that the expression merely indicates that they have been cultivated by one family for several generations. In North Hsenwi, however, the owners of lowland fields, formed since 1243 B.E. (1881 A.D.), occasionally sell or mortgage these fields to a fellow villager. Nevertheless, they would not object to such fields being treated as communal. Palaungs follow Shan customs as to tenure, but Kachins take the Circle as the communal unit. Lowland fields seized by Kachins in earlier days from Shans and Palaungs are still called *na-hpung*, which name implies communal tenure, as opposed to fields since formed, known as *na-kawng* in which private ownership is recognised. The communal fields are disposed of by the Circle Headman, as in Shan Circles, but the owner exercises private rights over the second class of land, subject to the rights of the Circle Headman, and may transfer the land by sale, mortgage, or otherwise, to any other resident of the same Circle.

In *South Hsenwi*, the village remains the communal unit, and any alterations made in the disposition of land by the Circle Headman must be done through the agency of the Village Headman. When land becomes vacant owing to the death of the holder or his leaving the village, preference is given *first* to a new settler and *second* to a man from another village, who has no irrigated paddy land and is willing to live in the village concerned. If neither is available, the Circle Headman allows the Village Headman to divide the vacant fields among the owners of other irrigated paddy fields. Paddy land is now termed *na-htam*, i.e. liable to paddy tax, or *na-lai*, i.e. free of tax. The latter class includes land worked by the *Sawbwa*, his relatives, Mōngyai officials, Circle Headmen, Circle Clerks, Village Headmen and Service and Shrine Service men. The extent of this "Free List" will be of more than local interest, when Federation has started. In some cases, villagers work *taungya* land belonging to another village but only by mutual consent, amongst relatives and friends. When a man brings waste land under irrigated cultivation, his right to such land is governed by the "Twelve Obligations and Twelve Duties" which are incumbent on the whole-tax paying community. On his death, or transfer, such fields are treated as communal property.

In *Mōngmit*, all lands cultivated before 1906, the year in which the present *Sawbwa* was installed are treated as *bo-ba-baing*, and land brought under cultivation since that year is treated as State land. Conditions of tenure resemble those in the adjacent districts of Upper Burma, as part of which the State was administered till November 1920.

14. *Growth of Landlord and Tenant Classes.*—There is no regular landlord or tenant class. There probably would have been such classes in the vicinity of the Railway but for the prohibition of transfer of land to persons not natives of the Shan States. In *Hsipaw*, for a considerable number of years, the *Sawbwa* has let to tenants certain lands which he claims as his private property. Among the people, a man who brings new land under cultivation and irrigates it from other than the communal source is considered to be the owner and generally works it himself. If his heir does not work it, it is recognised that he may let it to a tenant. Land may be let to tenants temporarily while the holder is unable to work it himself. The rent is usually either a share of the gross outturn, fixed in advance, or half the value of the produce, less expenses of cultivation, *i.e.* half the net value of the produce. Sometimes, a fixed rent in cash is paid for gardens. In *Tawngpeng*, the *Sawbwa* lets to tenants a fairly large area of irrigated paddy land which he has brought under cultivation at his own expense. Otherwise, paddy land is only let occasionally on account of sickness or other disability. Rent is either half the net value of the produce, in which case the owner pays the revenue, or a cash payment of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for each basket of seed sown, roughly representing one acre. Tea gardens are frequently let to another member of the community. At present, gardens so let are estimated to number 850 or more. The rent is usually either half net value of the outturn, the tenant paying all expenses, or a cash payment of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 for every 100 viss of wet tea produced.

In *North Hsenwi*, although the communal system of tenure does not permit sale or mortgage, there are many instances of land having been let to tenants year after year, and it is said that this practice is increasing. If the tenant bears the cost of cultivation, the rent is usually 10 baskets of paddy or less (according to the fertility of the soil) per basket of seed grain sown. If the tenant is supplied with plough-cattle, seed, and food, the rent is 20 baskets of paddy or less (according to the fertility of the soil) per basket of seed grain sown, or else half the balance of the crop after the value of the assistance rendered has been deducted. In this latter case, the tenant would seem to be little more than a hired labourer.

In *South Hsenwi*, a lowland cultivator may let his fields to another, in case of illness or temporary absence for trading, for a fixed share of the gross produce.

15. *Changes in Assessment.*—During the decade, the paddy tax in *Hsipaw* has been raised slightly from 8 to 10 baskets of paddy, for each basket of seed grain sown, to 8 to 12 baskets. The tax on tea gardens has not been altered. Orange gardens were assessed for the first time in 1919 at rates varying from 4 anna to 1 annas per tree according to productiveness and locality. Land under ginger and potatoes is about to be assessed at 4 annas per *kwet*, an area of 40 feet by 40 feet. The people have had no difficulty in paying these taxes owing to the high prices obtainable for produce.

In 1921-22, the orange tax produced Rs. 11,409. It is assessed only on trees of eight or more years' growth. The revenue from paddy land has risen in the ten years from Rs. 47,703 to Rs. 80,459, while that from tax has risen in the same period from Rs. 65,267 to Rs. 71,150. There are many new gardens which have not been assessed yet. They will be due for assessment this next year, when they will be surveyed.

In *Tawngpeng*, there has been no alteration in the method of taxing tea-gardens since 1912, except that the rate of *thathameda* has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in all circles where the tea crop is of inferior quality. The export taxes of Rs. 10 per 100 viss of dry tea, Rs. 2 per bullock load of wet tea and Re. 1 per cooly load of either variety remain the same. The revenue from tea has risen from Rs. 1,41,790 in 1911-12 to Rs. 1,66,466 in 1921-22. About Rs. 9,000 should be added to the latter figure to get the real present value of this revenue as there was an abnormal drop in the market price of tea in the past year. During the decade, there has been no change in the paddy tax which is Rs. 10 per basket of seed sown, in the *Môngngaw* Circle, and Rs. 8 in other

circles. Owing to the strictly limited area available for lowland paddy cultivation, there has been no increase in the revenue since 1912. It amounts to Rs. 6,650.

A commencement has been made of a holding survey in tea-producing circles, and it has already been proved that the special *thathameda* tax has been evaded in cases where gardens have been transferred or subdivided. On completion of the survey and connected enquiries, acre rates will be fixed. These will not be high and will not exceed those levied in Hsipaw. Even then, it is estimated that they will produce twice the revenue yielded by the extra *thathameda* of Rs. 10 now payable by each family cultivating tea, regardless of the size of the garden.

In *North Hsenwi* in 1919-20, a paddy tax of one rupee per basket of seed grain sown in lowland fields was introduced. Before that no land revenue was levied in the Home (Sangkye-hpong) Circle, while in the three Northern Shan (Tai-no) Circles in the Shweli Valley near Namhkam, the Circle Headman used to collect a basket of paddy from each lowland, and half a basket from each upland worker, and in all other circles the Circle Headman collected a basket of paddy for each basket of seed grain sown on lowland. These collections are known as *khow-law*. With the introduction of the paddy tax, they have been made illegal. During the decade, there have been no changes in the rates of *thathameda*, either for Shans or Kachins, but proposals to increase the Kachin rate have been sanctioned.

In *South Hsenwi*, the rate of *thathameda* for lowland workers is still Rs. 10, but the rate for upland workers has been raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7. A paddy tax has been introduced at rates of Re. 1 and annas 8 per basket sown in weir-irrigated fields (*na-nam-hpai*) and non-irrigated fields (*na-nam-hpa*) respectively. In East Manglün, *thathameda* has been raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 and in West Manglün from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. Certain Circle Officials still attempt to levy a basket of paddy from each house on the pretext that they do not work lowland fields themselves, but they are made to disgorge or to pay fines, when this is discovered.

In *Möngmit*, except in the Kodaung Hill Tracts, where no land revenue is levied, the tax on paddy, tea and tobacco is assessed at 10 per cent. of the estimated outturn of non-State land, and 15 per cent. in the case of State land. The tax is collected in cash, at fixed conversion rates, which are revised every three years. The present conversion rate for paddy is Rs. 100 per 100 baskets. The State has ten surveyors under training at Lashio, and an increase in land revenue may be looked for when they are available for work in the State. The area under cultivation is slowly extending. The rate of extension should be much more rapid when the State has the better communications it needs so badly.

16. *Extensions of, and Improvements in, Cultivation.*—It is not possible to state accurately the area under cultivation, as no survey has yet been made of cultivable land though a commencement has been made with the tea gardens in Tawngpeng. There has been a considerable expansion of cultivation in the decade, especially in the upland tracts.

In *Hsipaw*, which is the most progressive of the States in respect of agriculture, there has been a considerable increase in the extent of irrigated paddy land, as indicated by the revenue, which is based on the number of seed-baskets sown. A lease of several thousand acres at Kamkaw in the Hsumhsai sub-State for the cultivation of long staple cotton has been applied for by Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co. The final terms of the lease are now being considered and it is hoped that work will begin in 1922-23. In Möngtung sub-State there are also large tracts of old fallow land and it is hoped that the new cart road just completed will enable new settlers to export their produce. A project to irrigate a large tract of paddy land in the Hoko Circle awaits the necessary staff to carry it out. An experimental farm was started in Hsumhsai, but had to be abandoned owing to difficulties connected with the staff. Wheat has been grown successfully by the *Sambwa* at Sakantha, but the people are slow to take it up. It does well in Hsumhsai sub-State, but the cultivators prefer to grow potatoes and ginger, of which very large quantities, especially of potatoes, are exported by the

Railway. Coffee too is proving worth while and there are several large and well cultivated gardens in Hsumhsai sub-State and a surplus for export may be expected in a few years. An European Company, which has lately begun to exploit the agricultural and horticultural resources of the Shan States, has started a small factory at Ponglong for the manufacture of black tea, from leaf purchased locally. The quality is said to be excellent and the fact that immigrant labour is used for plucking the leaves and is paid half the quantity plucked as wages, provides a convenient source of supply. Fruit trees and coffee and tea plantations are being started here and there in old *taungya* land, but there is no indication that shifting cultivation is giving place to permanent cultivation. With a Federal Department of Agriculture, this state of affairs may soon be altered.

In *Tawngpeng*, the high price of tea towards the end of the war induced many people to extend their tea gardens. Since then the price of tea has dropped to its normal level. As an offset to this, there is the possibility of a new market for Shan tea for conversion into black tea. The fall in the price of tea has caused more attention to be paid to cultivation of rice for home consumption and the State has aided cultivators to extend the area of paddy land by terracing and irrigation.

The land available for lowland cultivation of paddy in Tawngpeng State is strictly limited and this fact is taken full advantage of by the tea and rice brokers who make their headquarters at Kyaukme. The price of imported rice is rarely less than Rs. 10 a basket in the open season and rises to Rs. 18 during the rains. This has led to a considerable extension of *taungya* cultivation of rice. Were the tea-growers to co-operate to buy their rice and sell their tea in the open market, they would be very much better off. The same might be said of the potato-growers of the Tawngkhkam tract of Hsumhsai sub-State in Hsipaw. There are a few Co-operative Societies in Hsipaw State in the tracts adjoining the railway line, but these merely provide loans on easy terms for members. There are great possibilities for Farmers' Societies for Co-operative purchase of seed, stock and plant and disposal of produce.

In *North Hsenwi*, all available lowland in the Shan Circles is cultivated, and little is left cultivated in the Kachin Circles, where Kachins are extending permanent cultivation wherever they can manage to make irrigation channels. The demand for vegetables at Namtu has led to permanent gardens of beans, cucumber and mustard in its vicinity, where formerly there was only shifting cultivation. Oranges have been introduced in some Circles and tea in others. Otherwise no new staples have been tried.

In *South Hsenwi*, there has been but slight extension of lowland rice cultivation, but co-operation in the making of weirs and irrigation channels is steadily increasing and the State has given much assistance in providing Chinese labour for such projects as are beyond the villagers' capacity. Owing to the failure of the opium crop for two or three years in succession and the levying of a tax on opium cultivation and the fall in the price of opium due to its re-cultivation in China, there has been a great expansion of upland paddy cultivation. Up to 1919-20, opium was practically the sole crop in the hill portions of the Loi Maw, Mōng Hawm, Mōng Keng and Tangyan Circles, but now there is a steady extension of paddy cultivation by cultivators proper, as well as by traders.

In *Mōngmit*, the area under cultivation is slowly extending and will surely extend more rapidly when there are better facilities for disposal of produce.

17. Agricultural Advances by the Chiefs.—In Hsipaw proper, agricultural Advances have been made to the extent of Rs. 20,760 with good results, while similar advances amounting to Rs. 22,375, Rs. 12,480 and Rs. 17,900 have been made in Hsumhsai, Mōnglung and Mōngtung sub-States respectively.

In Tawngpeng, Rs. 70,000 have been advanced since 1911-12, of which Rs. 10,000 has been allotted for extensions of paddy cultivation within the last two years. Most of the balance has been lent to persons making new tea gardens.

No such advances have been made in North Hsenwi, but in South Hsenwi Rs. 11,066 have been advanced altogether since 1911-12, including Rs. 1,500 in 1921-22. In Mōngmit, Rs. 5,000 have been given out as agricultural advances.

18. *Rates of Hire of Labour and Plough Cattle.*—Throughout Hsipaw State, there has been no change in the rates of hire of plough cattle during the decade. In the remoter tracts, reapers now get Re. 1 for five days' work; for transplanting, men get 4 annas a day with meals, and 8 annas without. Corresponding rates for women are 3 and 4 annas. Payment to tea pluckers is now fixed at half the leaves which they pluck, while a garden labourer gets Re. 1 for five days' work, with meals.

In *Tawngpeng*, the usual rate of hire of a plough buffalo for the season is 10 baskets of paddy per basket sown. Wages for transplanting are half a basket of paddy for one day's work, and for reaping, one basket of paddy for three days' work. Tea pluckers get Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for the season if this money is paid three or four months in advance; if not so paid in advance, wages vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 for the season. Weeding and hoeing are paid for at the same rate as plucking. As an alternative, a worker may keep the result of one day's work in the plucking season if he does three days' work in the garden later on.

In *North Hsenwi*, wages are usually still paid in kind and the rates have changed but little. Cash rates are higher than formerly. For ploughing lowland fields the ordinary rate of hire is 10 baskets of paddy per basket sown. From 4 to 8 annas a day has now to be given with food for planting and reaping, while the rate for garden labour has also been doubled during the decade and is now from eight annas to one rupee a day. *Taungyas* could formerly be weeded and ploughed for from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per plot of 240 square feet, but these rates now are also nearly doubled, while irrigation channels which formerly cost two annas per fathom to repair and eight annas a fathom to make now cost respectively six annas and one rupee, with food.

In *South Hsenwi* and *Manglün*, payment for ploughing is occasionally made in cash but is usually made in kind. The rate varies with area, fertility and other circumstances, from 10 to 20 baskets of paddy. Transplanting and reaping is done by the joint voluntary assistance of every one in the village, the owner of the land providing curry while the workers bring their own rice.

19. *Custom of giving Free Labour for Village and Circle Officials.*—In Hsipaw, free labour in respect of cultivation has been abolished entirely, nor is it recognised in *Tawngpeng*. In *North Hsenwi*, paid State officials get no free labour, nor do village headmen. It is usual for Shans to provide free labour in roofing the Circle headman's house and in planting his fields, but he feeds them while they are so engaged. In the same way a Kachin *Duwa* gives food and beer to his villagers who cut plant and reap his *taungya*, and sometimes roof his house. He must hire labour for his lowland fields, if he has any.

In *South Hsenwi* the *Sawbw*, his relatives, the Headquarters Officials and Circle Headmen are provided with free labour for thatching and cultivation. In connection with the latter, the usual period is one day each for transplanting, reaping and threshing. The three-mile limit (page 82 of 1912 Report) is much exceeded now.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

20. *Legislation (Decennial).*—A list of the law in force in the Northern Shan States, as amended during the last ten years, is given in Appendix II. Many of these have been necessitated by the industrial activities connected with the mine at Bawdwin, leased to the Burma Corporation, Limited. Few of them have had any effect, one way or the other, on the general population. It is feared in some quarters that the application of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, may cause trouble among Kachins.

During the year under report the following enactments have been extended to the Northern Shan States:—

Indian Post Office Act, 1898, Burma Highway Act, 1907, and Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. Rules have also been issued by the Board of Officials in North

Hsenwi State, for the prevention and suppression of cattle disease, with the approval of the Superintendent.

21. *Military Police*.—In January 1922, the sanctioned strength of the Northern Shan States Battalion was reduced from 6½ Companies plus 14 men to six companies. The surplus half-Company and 14 men were transferred to the Rangoon Battalion. In consequence the Hsipaw Outpost is to be abolished so soon as the Civil Police can recruit the extra men require to take over the Outpost; when this has been done and the necessary accommodation has been provided, the strength of the Outpost at Tangyan will be increased from 50 to 75 men. The garrison of the Kutkai Outpost has already been reduced from 100 to 75 men.

The actual strength of the Battalion on the 30th June 1922 was 686, the sanctioned strength being 678.

Möngmit State has a Military Police garrison, stationed at Momeik, of 50 men under a Kachin Jemadar, who is a native of the Kodaung Hill Tracts. This outpost is furnished by the Mönywa Battalion and is inspected by the Assistant Commandant stationed at Mogök.

Major R. Tilly, M.C., I.A., commanded the Northern Shan States Battalion during the year until he went on privilege leave on the 10th April 1922. Captain A. C. E. Caiger, I.A., was transferred to the Shwebo Battalion in October 1921, and retransferred to Lashio, as Assistant Commandant in March 1922. He officiated as Commandant during the absence of Major Tilly from the 10th April to 10th June 1922, and then went on leave. Captain I. L. O'H. Hare, I.A., was posted to the Battalion as Assistant Commandant at the end of July 1921 and remained with the Battalion for the rest of the year, officiating as Commandant, on the departure of Captain Caiger on leave. Naib-Commandant Sarran Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* served with the Battalion until the end of March 1922 when he went on six months' leave.

The discipline of the Battalion has been excellent, and no complaints have been made as to their relations with the people of the country. There were 86 departmental punishments, and nine serious offences, for which punishment was inflicted judicially. The health of the men on the whole has been better than in the previous year, thanks to reduction of malarial cases by regular quinine treatment and the provision of motor transport from Thabeitkyin to Mogök for parties escorting convicts to jail, eliminating six days' March through a malarial district. Two out of three cases of black water fever, probably contracted at the Hsipaw Outpost, were fatal.

Recruits required for the Kachin Company were easily obtained. The guns with which the Battalion was formerly equipped have been returned to the Arsenal, and it now has Lewis Guns and Stokes Mortars. The Stokes Mortars unfortunately were being used at a training class at Mandalay when the Muse operations were in progress. The strength of the Mounted Infantry has been reduced from 100 to 75, and the authorised strength of 75 ponies is complete. Transport consists of 60 mules, and two Ford Vanettes which have recently been supplied for experiments in transport of men and rations to outposts, with a corresponding reduction of the number of bullock carts held on charge and the number of mules hired in the open season.

Major Tilly, Captain Caiger, Jemadar Khushal Singh and 65 Mounted Infantry took part in the operations near Muse described in Chapter I. The 65 Mounted Infantry with 18 Infantry from Kutkai remained at Muse under the command of Captain Hare to garrison the temporary post formed there after the Kawngmu action on the 23rd March. On relief by 25 Infantry from Lashio 28 Mounted Infantry and 18 Infantry returned to Kutkai and Lashio on the 18th April, and the post was finally withdrawn on the 7th May.

Inspections were made by the Inspector-General of Civil-Hospitals and by the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police during the year.

22. *Government Civil Police*.—The sanctioned strength of the force was reduced during the year by 7 mounted men, and is now 254, all ranks. At the close of the year the actual strength of the force was 234, the shortage of 20 including 2 European Sergeants and 18 men. The Hsipaw Police-station is to be

increased by 3 Head Constables and 10 Constables in order that the Military Police Outpost at that place may be withdrawn. Buildings are reported to be in good order. The discipline of the force, especially among the Indians of the Special Force at Namtu, has not been too good. The services of one European Sergeant were dispensed with, while 16 constables were dispensed or removed. The total number of punishments awarded was 39 as compared with 25 in the previous year. Reported cases numbered 579, District Police, and 44, Railway Police. Of these, 28 were classed as false, 76 as mistaken, 298 resulted in convictions, 77 were undetected, 4 were discharged or acquitted and classed as true; in 15, investigation was refused and 103 were pending at the end of the year. Value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 13,770, of which Rs. 3,864 was recovered. Most of such property consists of silver from the mine at Bawdwin or the smelter at Namtu, or of silver and gold ornaments. The latter are quickly melted down, while the former has been difficult to identify. However, it has been established by analysis recently that the Bawdwin silver has a constant and peculiar content of gold, by which it can be identified unless alloyed with other silver, so identification will be rendered more easy in future. Value of cattle stolen was Rs. 3,041 and of cattle recovered Rs. 606. The delay with which losses are reported and the ease with which straying cattle may be lost in the jungle, to be reported as having been stolen, account largely for the lowness of the second figure.

Mr. H. H. Rampling relieved Mr. A. A. Hayes of the charge of the Government Civil Police on the 2nd December 1921 and Mr. H. H. Rampling in turn was relieved by Mr. G. Chettle on the 20th June 1922.

23. *State Police.*—The Hsipaw State Police force has been increased by the appointment of a second guard writer at each of the Hsipaw, Kyaukme and Nawngkhio stations, while two constables at each post were transferred to the mounted branch. Otherwise there were no changes. There were fewer cases reported, but a higher percentage of convictions than last year, while the proportion of value of property recovered has also risen. This proportion still remains low however. This feature is not confined to Hsipaw State. Many thefts in the Northern Shan States are committed by vagabond Chinese, especially on their return to China at the end of the open season, so there is little chance of recovery of property from them. Members of Chinese caravans too are wont to exaggerate the amount of property which they allege to have been stolen from them.

Appendices
V and VI.

There was no change in the strength of the Tawngpeng State Police, which is 34 of all ranks. The total number of offences reported was only 35, so it is not surprising that it was possible to use two first grade constables for checking tea-exports at Lilu and Namhwekon.

North Hsenwi State maintains a force of 58 Shan Police stationed at Hsenwi. They perform regular police duties and are armed with guns. Twenty of these men were detached to watch the frontier for a month after the temporary Military Police Post was withdrawn from Muse early in May. The Assistant Superintendent is training a force of 2 Kachin Sergeants and 19 Kachin Constables at Kutkai. They promise to be very efficient.

The South Hsenwi State Police consist of one Sub-Inspector, one Clerk and 52 Constables. The Sub-Inspector and Clerk do some investigation occasionally while the constables are merely guards over treasure and prisoners. The Police Office is practically only a recording station which registers offences reported or brought to light by the village police, and prepares cases for trial.

There are no regular State Police in Manglun, while in Mongmit Stat there is a small force of irregular Kachin Police in the Kodaung under the direct control of the Assistant Superintendent. This force dealt with nine cases during the year. Of these, only one was a theft case which ended in a conviction.

24. *Village Police. (Decennial.) Hsipaw State.* These now number 243 or one to every 106 households or 541 persons. The increase in their number is due to the expansion of revenue and general duties of the Circle Headmen or Nebaings, who appoint, control and pay them, according to their financial position at the time. These village police are exempt from *thathameda* and village duties and of their various duties, the most important is the pursuit and apprehension of

offenders. In large circles they are distributed among village headmen so as to be more available. The quality of their work is in proportion to what the Nebaing pays them, which is the least they will take. A fixed scale of pay would probably increase their efficiency to a standard that would suffice for all they could be expected to do.

The village police in Tawngpeng have increased since 1912 from 46 to 84 so that they now number one for every 491 of the population. The remarks made about the Hsipaw village police apply equally to these in Tawngpeng.

In North Hsenwi they hold much the same position as that described by Mr. Stirling in 1905. They now number 1,122, approximately five per mille of the population. These men are exempt from *thathameda* and village duties but receive no other remuneration. They are reported to have done well on the whole in arresting offenders. A tendency to shoot too hastily is being put down.

In South Hsenwi, there has been no change in the status of the village police whose numbers have risen from 528 to 589 and their success in arresting offenders is ensured by the co-operation of the community, inspired by the instinct to revenge an injury, particularly one causing pecuniary loss, common to Shan and other frontier peoples. If the Nebaing acts quickly enough, a crime is almost invariably dealt with successfully.

In Manglun, the number of service men has decreased since 1912 from 1,396 to 893. Four cases of theft, including three of cattle theft ended in conviction. There are no village police in Mōngmit, where village headmen are expected to, and do, render all assistance to the police.

25. *Registration of Firearms.*—In Hsipaw the total number of registered firearms is 1,477; in Tawngpeng there are 212. In North Hsenwi, the Assistant Superintendent estimates the number as yet unregistered as over 2,000. There has been no serious attempt made yet to register all firearms though a beginning has been made in Shan Circles. There are 1,300 registered firearms in South Hsenwi, with probably a few more unregistered.

There are no figures available for Manglun.

Appendices
VII, VIII
and IX.

26. *Criminal Justice.*—The total number of offences reported has decreased from 2,113 to 1,993, and the number of cases disposed of from 1,805 to 1,778. Ninety-two accused remained pending. The Superintendent disposed of 49 cases of appeal and 16 of revision. Percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were eighty-five, ten and five respectively. Eight appeals remained pending. The Assistant Superintendent, Namtu, disposed of one appeal, and confirmed the order of the Lower Court. The Hsipaw *Sawbwa* heard twenty-one appeals from his State Courts, whose orders were confirmed in 19 cases and modified in two. He also quashed the proceedings in one case dealt with on revision.

In Hsipaw, a Burman, who stabbed an Indian, escaped, while a bad case of robbery was not detected. There is no organised crime in the State, however. In Tawngpeng, in two cases, unknown Chinese were robbed or murdered in the vicinity of Namtu, but there was no clue as to their assailants.

Violent crimes in North Hsenwi decreased from 25 to 12. In one case, a Kachin, and in another, a Chinaman were found to have acted in self defence. A Shan who believed himself invulnerable invited a young Kachin to fire at him. The latter did so and killed the Shan, and went to jail for two years. In another case, five Chinese coolies returning to China attacked three Panthays from the Wa country camped near by, and killed two of them and wounded the third and escaped with their property into China. Many of the cases are of this type. Cattle thefts decreased from 47 to 38. A careful watch has to be kept along the border and apparently Chinese subjects are not encouraged to assist ours to recover stolen cattle rushed across the frontier.

In South Hsenwi a series of cattle thefts was put an end to by the persistence of the owner who followed up the accused into Manglun. A jailor at Mongyai, who had been imprisoned for nine months for letting an undertrial prisoner escape, as soon as he was released, followed up the absconder and caught him in Tawngpeng. In a case of robbery and in another of murder, the offenders were arrested by the prompt action of the State officials and village

police who cut off the retreat of the offenders. There is the same difficulty, however, as there is elsewhere, in cases where non-resident Chinese are concerned.

There was no violent crime to speak of in Mōngmit State.

A glance at Appendix VII will show the large number of cases dealt with in the Court of the Assistant Superintendent, Namtu, as compared with the other courts in the Northern Shan States. (Since the close of the year under report an Additional Magistrate with 2nd class powers has been posted to Namtu.) The three cases of violent crime sent up for trial, were murders. In one, a Palaung killed his employers, man and wife, under provocation, and was convicted. The murderer of a Chinaman near Panghai was also convicted. Of two Shan-Chinese who killed a Chinaman at Tiger Camp, one was discharged and the other convicted. Most of the cases are ordinary thefts of silver, dynamite and tools, the property of the Burma Corporation, Limited. Now that their silver can be identified by analysis, and the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1922, has been extended to the Namtu industrial area, the number of such thefts should soon decrease.

A case of murder, which attracted a good deal of local attention, occurred within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Superintendent, Lashio. In this case two men were interested in the same woman, and visited her in a hut. As they were coming away, one man stabbed the woman and the other went and reported the fact to the police. The case, which was an unusually difficult one, ended in the acquittal of the accused on appeal to the Court of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The three accused pending in the Court of the Superintendent at the close of the year are the son of the *Mintha* and his two followers captured after the fight at Kawngmu in March, who are being tried under section 121, Indian Penal Code. Every attempt is being made to secure the attendance from China of the witnesses whom they have cited in their defence.

27. *Civil Justice*.—The total number of suits for disposal, including 269 pending at the close of the previous year, was 1,406. Of these, 1,159 were disposed of. Of these, about half arose at Namtu. There is no marked decrease except in the Court of the Civil Judge, North Hsenwi. This may be due to his not having toured this year. A large proportion of suits filed are in connection with petty monetary transactions. Many of these absorb time and energy in their disposal out of all proportion to their value, owing to the absence of proper book-keeping among the petty Indian and other shop-keepers who usually are responsible for them. Appendices
X, XI and
XII.

There were eleven appeals for disposal by the Superintendent, one by the Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw, and forty by the *Sawbwas*. The percentage of decisions confirmed was sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-nine, respectively, while altogether eight appeals were left pending.

28. *Extradition*.—No applications for extradition have been received or made.

29. *Prisons (Decennial)*.—The Hsipaw Jail was referred to in the 1912 Report (page 86). Besides the main building, which is built of wood, with two stories, and is well ventilated, there is a cook-house and dispensary inside the enclosure. It is proposed to build three cells for lunatics who at present have to be confined together with other prisoners. Improvements have also been made recently for accommodation of female prisoners. A perennial stream flows through the enclosure and this ensures the cleanliness of the prisoners and their surroundings. The jail is inspected frequently by the Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw, and by the Civil Surgeon, Lashio. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hsipaw, attends at the dispensary daily. A visit was paid by the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, in April when it was noticed that most of the prisoners seemed to be suffering from pyorrhoea. This was confirmed by the Civil Surgeon. Later in the year, plague appeared in the jail and there was one death. It is thought that infection was introduced by a prisoner employed on extramural labour. The total number of deaths during the year has been nine, as compared with two last year. This is attributed to the increase of prisoners from Namtu, many of whom are derelict Chinese coolies, often incurably diseased. Appendix
XIII.

Two prisoners employed in the garden outside the wall escaped and have not been recaptured. The warders responsible were punished. The cost of the jail was Rs. 8,596 as compared with Rs. 7,165 in the previous year. The increased cost is due to the larger number of prisoners and necessity for replacement of unserviceable clothing and equipment. Earnings fell from Rs. 1,315 to Rs. 564 on account of the lack of skilled labourers among the prisoners.

There were no deaths or escapes at Namhsan where the lock-up arrangements have not been altered. The lock-up at Hsenwi is still maintained for under trial prisoners only. Convicted prisoners are now sent to the jail at Mogök, as Mandalay is too hot for hill people. The Assistant Superintendent takes care that the detention of prisoners under trial is not unduly long. Occasionally a long detention is unavoidable, as in the case of prisoners who have to be produced at the next frontier meeting. A Shan doctor now attends to the health of prisoners, who are removed temporarily to Kutkai (more than 2,000 feet higher than Hsenwi) should their state of health require it. During the year, one prisoner died of lung disease contracted before his arrest.

There has been no change in the arrangements at Mongyai, except that indigenuous convicts are sent to Mogök and not to Mandalay. The high figure for detention under trial is due to delays in securing attendance of witnesses who have gone off on trading or other business to China or Manglun. This is especially the case where cattle thefts are concerned.

Convicts from Môngmit State are sent to Mogök. For natives of the Môngmit valleys, this must be a pleasant change of climate.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

30. *Weather and Crops.*—The early rainfall was good, except in Hsumhsai sub-State and Môngmit, but there was unusually heavy rainfall during the ripening season of the main paddy crop. This saved much of the crop in Môngmit, but spoilt it elsewhere. Upland and *taungya* crops did well on the whole. In Hsumhsai sub-State, the early rains were deficient, restricting the area sown, and the main crop of rice suffered further from the excessive rainfall in the Autumn. The winter rainfall was deficient, so there was a very poor opium crop, while wheat, gram and vegetables were also affected. There was an excellent crop of rice in Manglun, trans-Salween, and a glut of Indian corn. The price of rice was generally lower than last year, except in Môngmit. In the vicinity of the railway, the price per nine-gallon basket in March was just below Rs. 6. In remoter areas, it was nearer Rs. 5. Tawngpeng is the only State which does not produce enough rice for its own consumption. Here also the price of rice dropped from just over Rs. 10 to just over Rs. 7-8-0 per nine-gallon basket.

In Hsipaw, the outturn of tea, oranges and cotton was normal. Ginger, sesamum and coffee did well. The first crop of potatoes in Hsumhsai sub-State failed owing to the deficiency of the early rains, but the second crop succeeded. Tea cultivation is being extended to the high lands of Hsumhsai sub-State, and is well established in Mongtung sub-State, where people are encouraged to use old *taungya* land for the purpose. In this sub-State, too, coffee, ginger, potatoes and maize are being tried with hopeful results. Attention is being given to the cultivation of lemons, for which there should be a ready market.

Ginger fetched Rs. 125 to Rs. 190 per thousand viss as compared with a best price of Rs. 150 last year. Sesamum, which was plentiful, realised Rs. 950 per 100 baskets. Coffee is retailed at Rs. 2 per viss. The average price of dry tea per 100 viss dropped from Rs. 207 to Rs. 204, and of wet tea from Rs. 64 to Rs. 47. There was a slight decrease also in the price of oranges and a decrease of twenty per cent. in the price of cotton owing to the absence of buyers for Burma mills.

In North Hsenwi a promising crop of oats at Kutkai was spoilt by three weeks' frost in January. Vegetables grown from English seeds did well. Sesamum now fetches up to Rs. 10 a basket.

In South Hsenwi, maize, cotton, onions and gram did well and are being increasingly cultivated. Two crops of potatoes were raised near Tangyan and soon there will be a surplus for export. Wheat does well in the Loi Maw high lands, but needs sufficient winter rains, which failed this year.

31. *Wages and Labour.*—The Burma Corporation, Limited, employed on an average 117 Europeans and 10,013 Asiatics. Four hundred coolies were specially imported from Younan to work all the year round in the Bawdwin mines, but the experiment has not been a success. There has been a general rise in wages of foreign labour, which is plentiful, but local labour is practically unobtainable owing to its absorption by agriculture. In South Hsenwi, however, villagers provide labour for public works for the State, when this does not clash with agricultural operations. In Hsipaw, the rates for artizan labour are said to have almost doubled of late.

32. *Forests.*—There was no increase in the area of reserved forests. In Môngmit State the proposal to form a company of local timber traders, to work under the purchase contract system or as Government contractors has fallen through. Natives of the State committed very few forest offences. The establishment of a forest village in Nanwe Reserve was sanctioned. Royalty on teak extracted from the division by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, amounted to Rs. 9,03,905. It is pointed out that, if a channel in the Shweli between Myitson and Molo could be cleared by blasting the rocks, a considerable increase of the timber trade could be looked for. Wild elephants are a nuisance in Môngmit State, and four have had to be prescribed.

In Hsipaw State, the Forest Department paid Rs. 1,954 as the *Sawbwa's* share of royalty on teak, extracted by the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, in the Myitngè (Namtu River) drainage area. In the Panghai Reserve, future working will be by clear fellings with concentrated regeneration by the *taungya* method whenever possible. A revised scheme to cover all the forests not under working plans in the Northern Shan States (Môngmit excepted) is being prepared. The Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge considers that however desirable further reservation may be from an absolute point of view, no more forest should be reserved, except specially for the supply of timber and fuel to the Burma Corporation, Limited, until all existing reserves are brought under working.

The Northern Shan States, as represented on the Federal Council, will now have a very much more direct interest in this and cognate proposals.

A feature of forest offences is the very small number committed by Shans and Kachins. The majority of offences reported were committed by alien contractors and employees of the Burma Corporation. Trouble is caused by the enormous number of cattle being illicitly grazed in the Panghai Reserve, and special measures will be necessary to cope with this. Gurkha *gowalas* were the offenders in the only case reported.

Rules have been introduced, with the approval of the *Sawbwa* of Hsipaw, prohibiting the export of lac from the State except by rail with a view to the protection of a lac licensee in Burma, and therefore of the revenue of the Forest Department.

At the instance of the Assistant Superintendent, the Board of Officials, North Hsenwi State, have reserved five or six square miles of forest land near Mongli for teak, and export advice will be asked for in due course.

33. *Mines and Minerals.*—With the exception of an unremunerative attempt to extract crystal under a prospecting license in Môngmit State, actual mining operations were carried out only by the Burma Corporation, Limited. Other holders of prospecting licenses took no action thereunder. The Corporation has been getting iron-ore for some time from Bawhlaing and Naungthakaw near Wetwun, as well as from Pauktaw in the Maymyo Subdivision, and is applying for an area at Namhpat, between Lashio and Se-en for the same purpose. They have ceased to extract iron-ore at Manmak-long and are getting only small

quantities from Kungka. The total amount of iron-ore railed to the smelter during the year was 45,296 tons. The Corporation considers that its future yearly requirements of this essential material will be about 50,000 tons, and that it will be necessary to employ Chinese labour to mine it owing to the non-availability of local labour in the Wetwun area. As well as this iron-ore, 9,778 tons of limestone were railed to the smelter. Both iron and limestone are required for fluxing in the process of separating lead and silver.

The Corporation's application for a mining lease over an area of 16.53 square miles in Hsipaw, North Hsenwi and South Hsenwi States, near Namma, for the extraction of lignite, is being held in abeyance. The Corporation was given a prospecting license over a portion of this area in 1917. A proposal, first made two years ago and revived this year, to dam the gorge of the Namyao river above Mongyang and so convert the upper Namyao valley into a reservoir, for the purpose of ensuring a sufficient flow of water during the hot months at the Mansam Falls hydro-electric power station, was dropped when it was pointed out that the project would involve, *inter alia*, the submersion of all the best land in the Mongyaw Circle, one of the chief paddy-producing and trading centres of North Hsenwi State, and the displacement of three hundred and fifty cultivating households. Apart from this, limestone country would not seem to be very suitable for the making of artificial lakes. The one proposed was to have had a perimeter of two hundred and ten miles!

The following notes on the Corporation's activities during the year are taken from material kindly supplied by Mr. P. E. Marmion, the General Manager at Namtu :—

Development.—Total footage—1,449 liner feet and 670 cubic feet. Development was extended below No. 6 level (653 feet) to No. 7 level (787 feet) and has proved the existence of further vast reserves of high-grade ore. *Ore extraction.*—The total amount of ore extracted was 156,698 tons, as well as 11,363 tons of Bawdwin dump or shipped for treatment at the mill. *Labour.*—The total monthly shifts employed were: Underground 388,486; other departments 193,489. Total 581,985. The resulting output per man-shift employed underground amounts to 403 tons. An expedition was sent to Yunnan in January to get labour, which it was hoped to colonise at Bawdwin, and returned in April with 400 coolies from three separate districts.

General.—Many improvements were made for the housing and care of employees at Bawdwin and Tiger Camp, including cooly lines, clerks' quarters, bungalows, clubs for Europeans and Asiatics, children's garden, footpaths, a bakery, dhobis' quarters, new hospitals and dispensaries and medical officers' quarters; while two railway stations and two 33,000 volt sub-stations were added, and a six-inch water main laid up the Sterme river, providing a permanent supply of water. The underground ventilation of the mine has been much improved by the instalment of new fans. *Railway*—556,448 tons were hauled and an average of 127 passengers carried a day, giving a ton-mileage of 7,379,333 and a passenger mileage of 2,089,301. The capacity of the railway has been increased by electrification of the line for three miles between the mill and the smelter, three electric locomotives being used, and by the addition of two improved steam locomotives, and installation of a telephone train control system and extension of yard terminals. Continuous work was done in improving the permanent way. *Mill*—169,424 tons of ore were treated at the Mill—Smelter 108,364 tons were treated at the smelter, where extensive improvements are being made to modernise the plant and enable it to deal with a tonnage of 700 tons per day from the mine. *Refinery*—During the year, the total production of refined silver and lead was—lead 36,536 tons and silver 3,916,336 ounces. *Engineering*—Work on the new flue, which is to exhaust the sulphur fumes from the sintering machines at the smelter into the atmosphere above the hill at the back of the smelter, is so far advanced that it is hoped that it will be in operation before the next cold season. This will make an enormous difference to the state of the atmosphere in the Namtu Valley. *Mansam Falls Hydro-Electric Plant*—This was in continuous operation throughout the year. A second line has been

put in as a provision against temporary stoppages caused by birds, while two Diesel engines are kept as a stand by at Namtu.

34. *Trade and Manufactures*.—Value of total exports from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased by Rs. 19,949, and the value of such exports made by rail increased by Rs. 11,68,829. The value of total imports from Burma into the States decreased by Rs. 55,56,284, while such imports made by rail decreased by Rs. 52,63,220. This large decrease is partly due to high prices of goods in Burma and partial local failures of the rice crop and almost total failure of the opium crop, combined with a low price for opium. Rice, Rs. 4,62,550, and iron, Rs. 59,36,180, are big items of decrease. The former is due to a better crop than last year and the latter to the fact that the Burma Corporation got more of its supplies of iron within the Northern Shan States. Refined silver exported from Namtu increased by Rs. 63,34,971; other note-worthy increases among exports to Burma from the Northern Shan States are lac, Rs. 10,2,090, wet tea, Rs. 10,09,417, and sheep and goats, Rs. 17,602. In spite of the partial failure of the crop, the export of rice increased by Rs. 370,328. This is partly explained by the higher price and increased export of rice to Mogòk from Môngmit State, as shown by the returns to the Trade Registration Office at Kunwet. The similar office at Nga-O recorded an increase of exports from Môngmit of timber and bamboos owing to a good floating season in the Shweli, and the better prices obtainable in Burma. The Trade Registration Offices at Kunlong and Namhkam were maintained again during the open season. Their records show a further decline in exports and imports of the chief items of legitimate trade across the frontier, *viz.*, hides and cotton. Here again the bad opium crop may have contributed to the decrease in the number of caravans coming over. Imports and exports at Namhkam increased by Rs. 1,76,982 and Rs. 1,66,094 respectively while at Kunlong imports decreased by Rs. 1,48,422, and exports increased by Rs. 45,159.

There is a considerable internal trade in salt from Bhamo; ginger, grown in Hsipaw; cutch, from Kantarawadi; tobacco, from Mawkmai in the Northern Shan States; bamboo hats made at Mongyaw and Hsipaw; Shan paper made at Namhkam and Hsipaw, and other local products. Shan-made shoes are strong and servicable. The home-spinning of cotton cloth is extending steadily and cotton cultivation is extending in consequence. Less Japanese and more British and American goods are to be seen, and German products are beginning to appear again. Chinese shops do a good trade in blue and white cotton homespun and in felt rugs, imported by caravans which take back cotton yarn and kerosene. Every caravan met this year on the Kunlong route was exporting Standard Oil kerosene and not the Burma product.

A saw-miller of Hsipaw, Mr. Lovett, is now turning out good-class furniture at Hsipaw. The Shan States Tea and Produce Company is making an experiment with the manufacture of black tea from the leaf grown in the Ponglong Circle in Hsipaw State. If this Company fails to make headway, it will not be the fault of the Hsipaw State officials. Much of the surplus of the sesamum crop is absorbed by the oilmills at Kyaukme and in Hsipaw.

35. *Public Works—Government*.—On the 1st November 1921, Mr. W. A. Hall, Assistant Executive Engineer, made over charge of the Division to Mr. A. R. Anderson, executive Engineer. The four subdivisions were reduced to two early in the year, when the Kyaukme Subdivision was merged with the Hsipaw Subdivision and the Namtu Subdivision was reduced to a section and placed in charge of an Overseer. The Subordinate establishment numbered fifteen. The appointment of Major G. Farrington, States Engineer (page 78, 1921 Report), was extended to the end of the year, and in July 1921, all States works were handed over to him by the Executive Engineer, with the exception of works in progress at the time, *viz.*, construction of a market at Ehang, the Tawhsang, Pangsang and Hsenwi-Se-U roads, and a few petty works at Hsipaw.

Lack of funds prevented engagement of available Chinese labour to the full extent desirable but much assistance was given by Assistant Superintendents in the provision of labour and carts, for which the Executive Engineer has recorded his grateful thanks.

Expenditure by the Department on Provincial works amounted to Rs. 1,77,445 and on works for the States to Rs. 57,544. Of these sums communications accounted for Rs. 1,08,255 and Rs. 18,513, respectively. Rates for materials are still high but the price of cement has fallen.

Mr. Anderson has supplied material for the following notes :—

Lashio-Kutkai Road.—Most of it now gravelled and in very fair order for motor traffic ; a diversion may be needed at the 19th mile which traverses a bog ; materials collected for a 171 feet, foot-bridge over the Namyao at the 5th mile : the new bridge will be erected so soon as the rains cease and is badly needed as the old one is old and ricketty. *Lashio-Mongyai Road.*—Bad bit between Manpyen and Namaung now gravelled, and road in fair order for motor traffic during the rains. *Mongyai-Tangyan Road*—Now mostly gravelled ; the 200 feet suspension bridge at Mongpat can be completed next working season, as steel work has now arrived from England this, with the Mongpat Hill diversion, which has been surveyed and expected to be cut next working season, will give an easy motor road from Mongyai to Tangyan ; a bridge to replace the ferry at Mankat is a necessity however. *Lashio-Se-en Road.*—Now fit for motor traffic, when recent work on miles one to six from Lashio has settled down ; road is gravelled throughout. *Lashio Town Roads.*—These will get the first benefit from the steam roller recently purchased at a cost of Rs. 8,612. *Mandalay-Lashio road* (section Wetwun to Se-En).—Bad parts dressed ; realignments needed in the reserved forest between Hsipaw and Kyaukme ; bends in Gokteik Gorge need widening ; much gravelling and jungle clearing needed but had to be left undone for want of Budget provision. *Kyaukme-Monglong Road.*—Roofs of inspection bungalows at Loikang, Pangpyet and Kankan now roofed with corrugated iron instead of thatch ; certain sections gravelled ; fit for light motor traffic for half way but road is much too narrow. *Hsipaw-Mongyai Road.*—This is the key road of the Northern Shan States, but its present state is extremely bad, even in the dry weather, except for the first eight miles from Hsipaw which are metalled ; metalling of the ninth mile will be completed during the rains. Whatever sum is granted from the Rice Profits fund will be spent on this road.

Buildings constructed include a dispensary at Lashio and a Court-house at Namtu.

Public Works States.—The construction of four market buildings at Namhkam and of $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles of cart road leading to them remained in charge of the Executive Engineer, Bhamo. By the end of the year, the first and second buildings were nearing completion, while a beginning had been made with the third, and materials collected for the fourth. On the road, seventy feet of bridging was done, with about three-quarters of a mile of embankment and cutting. Total expenditure during the year was Rs. 45,819, borne by North Hsenwi State. Chiefly owing to the remoteness of Namhkam, this project has made very slow progress. Its supervision is about to be taken over by an Engineer, engaged by North Hsenwi State, whose chief responsibility it will be.

With the exceptions noted already, Major Farrington was in charge of all other States' public works. A reference to Appendix XIX will reveal the magnitude of the task with which he was confronted. He was occupied for the first part of the working season in connection with the Shan Camp at Mandalay. His personal establishment consisted of one clerk, one draftsman and two peons. Hsipaw State alone had a budget provision of Rs. 4,15,000 for expenditure on public works. In the Provincial Public Works Department this would be an Executive Engineer's charge with three or four Subdivisional Officers and ten to twelve qualified subordinates and a full office establishment. The actual public works staff of the State consisted of two Shans professionally qualified up to the standard required for Provincial Assistant Engineers (but paid at the rate for Provincial Overseers), three sub-overseers, a clerk and latterly a pay clerk. The State maintains 342 miles of road two large and several small markets, a hospital, jail, two dispensaries, two police lines, a *haw* and several smaller buildings while new work to cost Rs. 2,40,500 was provided for in the Budget. Budget provision included pay for further staff, but this could not be recruited owing to the low

salaries offered. It is not surprising that as a result, much work had to be left untouched.

Considerations of space prevent details being given of work done, but as much as possible was done to improve the roads, such work costing on an average Rs. 300 a mile. No new buildings were undertaken.

In South Hsenwi, work was carried out by village labour directly under the supervision of Mr. Körper, the Assistant Superintendent, and the *Lan Amat*, with the occasional advice of the States Engineer. The main achievement was the opening of a new route to Tangyan, which leaves the Nampaung-Market road at the 46th mile from Lashio and makes a detour through the high country in the vicinity of Loi Maw.

Work in North Hsenwi was supervised by the States Engineer and by Mr. Cameron, Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai, who was ably assisted by Subadar Ba An Gyi, late of the Burma Sappers and Miners. The principal work done was the extension of the Lashio-Kutkai road to Namhkam *via* Nampahka and Muse; extension of the Lashio-Mongyang road to Mongyaw, on an alignment made by the States Engineer; and construction of the Lashio-Namtu road *via* Inailon, at which place a bridge has yet to be built over the Namyao. The Burma Corporation, Limited, carried out the work on the section of this road from Namtu to the Nam-mi, which is the boundary between North Hsenwi and Tawngpeng States, which two States bore the cost of the road. These States also shared the cost of a water-supply for Panghai and Ehang, carried out by the Corporation.

In Tawngpeng State, the chief undertaking was the improvement of the Kyaukme-Namhsan road, at the cost of Tawngpeng State. The States Engineer gave much time to this road, which is really a whole-time task for one Engineer. Much of the actual work was entrusted to the *Sawbwa* of Tawngpeng, who has considerable experience. Unfortunately his state of health prevented him from carrying out what he had undertaken, so although a great deal of money was expended on the road, its last state was not much better than its first. There was heavy rain in April at a critical time, which accentuated the difficulties connected with the red clay soil found along the greater portion of the road. The Kyaukme-Mongngaw section is very important, for Mongngaw is the gateway to the tea-growing country to the north, which grows little paddy for itself. It would have been better to have spent the whole budget allotment, Rs. 80,000 on this section of 32 miles than to have spread it out along the whole length of 76 miles.

In Möngmit State, Rs. 18,323 was spent on original works and Rs. 6,019 on repairs, the expenditure being mostly on the roads and bridges and a new Civil Hospital. Much urgent work cannot be done for lack of funds. Roads are badly needed to develop agriculture. A road connecting Momeik with Kyaukme *via* the Ngadaung and Mongngaw-Kyaukme road is needed for administrative purposes and would do much for the tea-growers of the Ngadaung, as well as the adjoining hill-tracts of Hsipaw and Tawngpeng States. A good road from Momeik to the Irrawaddy at Twinngge would also accelerate the development of the State, which has much to hope for from the Federation. It has had to rely on its own resources, hitherto, for its Public Works.

The States Engineer supervised the building of the new States Anglo-Vernacular School and Asiatic Rest-house at Lashio. Both were nearing completion at the end of the year. The cost of the former is borne by the four States of Hsipaw, North Hsenwi, South Hsenwi and Tawngpeng while the latter has been built at the cost of North Hsenwi State. As it is for the benefit of Asiatic visitors to Lashio Town, however, the Town Fund Committee will be asked to take it over and refund the cost to the State.

It is clear that too much has been attempted with an inadequate staff, with the inevitable result that full value has not been got for the large sums expended. Our roads now represent quantity not quality, and the policy should now be "quality, then quantity."

Major Farrington did his utmost and his health suffered heavily from the strain. Before he left for England, he was good enough to prepare a most useful

note and map of all roads in his charge, which will be of very great value to the Federal Public Works Department.

36. *Post Offices (Decennial).*—In Hsipaw the only new post office opened since 1912 is that opened in the Railway Station at Sakantha. It is proposed to convert this into a Branch Office and the State has undertaken to provide a building. The Postal authorities have done nothing yet to improve the Post Office building at Kyaukme, which is still a mat building, quite out of keeping with the importance of its business. Another inconvenience is that Insurance cannot be effected there and traders have to go to Hsipaw for the purpose. That Kyaukme is still an important trade centre is shown by the value of money orders paid and issued there during the year. The amounts respectively were Rs. 3,28,814 and Rs. 2,77,807. Corresponding figures for Hsipaw are Rs. 94,441 paid and Rs. 4,21,627 issued. The one village postman works along the line, serving adjacent villages—the service is much appreciated.

There is a Sub-Post Office at Namhsan housed in a permanent building provided by the State which guarantees any loss on the working. This office was closed without warning last January but was re-opened on urgent objections being made. There is a daily service, except on Sundays, between Namhsan and Hsipaw—the mails are carried by relays of Gurkhas and reach their destination on the second evening. Barring traders at Namhsan, the general population of Palaungs and Kachins are illiterate.

A State guaranteed experimental office was opened at Namhkam in 1917 in a building belonging to the American Baptist Mission where it is still housed. There is a weekly service *via* Bhamo. Proposals to make the service bi-weekly and for a telegraph office have been made. A State-guaranteed office was opened at Kutkai in 1912—the Sub-Assistant Surgeon acts as Postmaster. Proposals to make this into a regular branch office and to open a guaranteed office at Hsenwi will shortly come into effect. At Namyao, an office has been opened on the guarantee of the Burma Corporation, Limited.

There are no post offices in South Hsenwi or Manglun. There is a combined post and telegraph office at Momeik. Môngmit State provides the building and one of the two runners who convey the mails to and from Mogôk.

37. *General Condition of the States and People.*—Except in South Hsenwi, the people had a year of normal prosperity, with no serious amount of sickness among human beings or live-stock. In South Hsenwi, the partial failure of the main crop, and the almost total failure of the opium crop, coming after a series of years in which the price of all commodities has been high, has caused a distinct shortage of ready money. This has been aggravated by the too numerous official collections for festivals and charitable purposes. Towards the end of the year, even the most well-to-do inhabitants of the State found it desirable to economise, and about two thousand households among the poorer villagers felt the pinch of a shortage of food. Relief was given by employment on public works, and the situation is not really serious.

Plague appeared only at Hsipaw, where again there were fifteen deaths, and at Momeik where there were two or three deaths at the time of the Spring festival which had to be abandoned. Influenza broke out in the neighbourhood of Namhsan in January, just when the *Sawbwa* and other responsible officials were absent at Mandalay, and caused over one hundred deaths. Proper measures were taken as soon as this became known and the epidemic was checked. An occasional case occurred however up till the end of the year. There were twelve deaths also from influenza in Hsipaw, and forty deaths from the same disease in two villages, adjacent to each other, in the Kodaung. In North Hsenwi, there were sporadic cases of small-pox, of which there was a severe outbreak in the Loi Maw Circle of South Hsenwi, in which there were 208 cases and 24 deaths. Under a revised scheme for vaccination, which is awaiting Federation, the staff of vaccinators in these two States will be considerably strengthened and a more systematic method of control will be introduced.

Rinderpest was reported from Hsipaw where twenty-six out of 99 cases were cured. Most of these occurred in Hsumhsai sub-State, and inoculation was done there with good results by the Veterinary Staff of the State. Môngmit

State also lost twenty-four buffaloes from rinderpest. It may be noted that Hsumhsai and Mõngmit both march with Upper Burma.

Foot-and-mouth disease appeared in several parts of the States. It may be spread along roads, newly opened, by bullocks used for cart transport, which is increasing rapidly, especially in Hsipaw. There were 859 cases and 13 deaths in an epidemic of a virulent type in South Hsenwi, which was started by infection by bullock caravans at the Spring festival at Mongyai. There were many cases of a milder type in Hsipaw and North Hsenwi, but no deaths to speak of.

A few ponies were lost owing to glanders in the Home and Mongpat Circles of South Hsenwi, and twenty-two cases of surra were reported in Hsipaw, and twenty-five cases in Mõngmit. This disease may appear at any time during the rains in the lower lying parts of the States.

Manglun had a good year, with a fine harvest and no border troubles of any kind. Tigers and leopards take heavy toll of cattle. A Chinaman (Miao) succeeded in trapping no less than six of these pests, at Panyang.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

38. Total gross revenue increased by Rs. 96,680 to Rs. 21,56,745. *Thatha-meda* rose from Rs. 7,90,888 to Rs. 8,26,721. Receipts from licenses increased by Rs. 977, while receipts the head of "tea" rose from Rs. 1,95,125 to Rs. 2,69,701. Appendix XXII.

Total expenditure on all accounts amounted to Rs. 21,25,851 as compared with Rs. 20,82,348 in the preceding year. Expenditure on public works, mostly roads, decreased by Rs. 6,601 to Rs. 11,21,833, while expenditure on Education rose from Rs. 92,366 to Rs. 1,09,651.

The true revenue, for the year, of each State was—

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Hsipaw ... | 6,93,397 | South Hsenwi ... | 1,46,854 |
| Tawngpeng ... | 4,35,707 | Manglun ... | 34,143 |
| North Hsenwi ... | 4,65,750 | Mõngmit ... | 1,70,152 |

It is on this revenue that contributions to the Federation will be calculated.

The following table supplements the information given in Appendix XIX, as to expenditure on Public Works:—

| | Hsipaw. | Tawngpeng. | North Hsenwi. | South Hsenwi. | Mõngmit. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Expenditure from Revenue ... | 8,66,781 | 1,39,125 | 1,63,109 | 47,508 | 28,139 |
| Expenditure from Reserve Fund ... | 54,739 | 1,93,400 | 2,20,416 | 15,616 | ... |
| Total Expenditure ... | 3,21,520 | 3,25,525 | 3,83,525 | 63,124 | 28,139 |
| Withdrawn from Public Works Reserve to General Balance. | ... | ... | ... | (a) 15,000 | ... |
| Reserve Fund Opening balance ... | 2,65,143 | 1,40,722 | 2,47,753 | 44,917 | ... |
| Contribution from State Fund | 65,000 | 60,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Refunds by Public Works Department (Government). | 49,119 | 1,30,786 | 30,984 | 476 | ... |
| Interest ... | 9,378 | 18,090 | 1,650 | 900 | ... |
| Remission of Tribute ... | 45,000 | 15,000 | 12,500 | 10,000 | (b) 20,000 |
| Total Receipts ... | 4,33,630 | 3,64,598 | 2,92,887 | 56,293 | ... |
| Closing Balance Reserve Fund ... | 3,78,891 | 1,71,198 | 72,471 | 25,677 | 20,000 |

NOTE.—(a) To be re-deposited in Reserve when funds are available. (b) For two years.

Expenditure on General Administration has increased owing, partly, to the all-round increase in salaries of establishments, in conformity with similar increases in Burma. This applies equally to Public Works and Hospitals and Schools, and the process is not yet complete. On the other hand, land revenue is capable of easy expansion, without hardship to individual cultivators, by the introduction of revenue rates based on ascertained areas and actual outturns.

Good progress has been made with the survey of tea gardens in Tawngpeng State, to this end. Better communications and prices and facilities for disposal of produce warrant the raising of the *thathameda* payable by Kachins of Kachin Circles in North Hsenwi State to a rate approximating more nearly to that paid by other races. Namtu and Bawdwin provide an especially profitable market.

This year's miscellaneous expenditure includes the expenses connected with the Camp at Mandalay. Most of the marked increases or decreases in receipts under the heads of *thathameda*, paddytax and tea are accounted for by large recoveries of outstanding revenue either in this or in the preceding year. A real increase of Rs. 10,000 in *thathameda* in Mōngmit State is due to careful checking of Palaung households in the Kodaung by the Assistant Superintendent. It may be noted that the allowance of the *Sawbwa* of Tawngpeng was raised from Rs. 4,250 to Rs. 5,000. There were defalcations by revenue officials in Tawngpeng and South Hsenwi States, but the amounts involved are not very great and a large proportion will be recovered. No difficulty was experienced in collection of revenue except of the opium tax, and of *thathameda* in one or two Circles of South Hsenwi State. This was due to causes, which have been noted elsewhere.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Appendix
XXIII.

39. *Hospitals (Decennial).*—During the year, the health of the population generally has been good. As reported by the Civil Surgeon, the total number of patients treated during the year (including the Military and Civil Police and excluding Namtu) were out-door—92,141 and in-door—4,461. Corresponding figures for last year are 83,144 and 3,850. Expenditure increased from Rs. 1,75,403 to Rs. 1,93,362.

Excluding Namtu, there are now in the Northern Shan States two Civil Hospitals, at Hsipaw and Lashio; and four Military Police Hospitals at Hsipaw, Lashio, Kutkai and Tangyan. There are also five Civil Dispensaries at Namhsan, Kyaukme, Nawngkhio, Kutkai and Tangyan. Of these, the Dispensaries at Nawngkhio and Tangyan might well be converted into travelling dispensaries. There is a small hospital of two beds at the jail at Hsipaw. The hospital at Hsipaw and the dispensary at Kyaukme are the best of their kind in the Northern Shan States, excluding Namtu. A modern out-patients' department has been completed and is now in use at Lashio Civil Hospital. Several minor improvements have been made to the Civil Hospital at Hsipaw. The dispensary at Namhsan is modern and can easily be expanded into a hospital when the necessary Public Works staff is available. Each of the above hospitals and dispensaries is manned by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a compounder, except at Kutkai and Tangyan where the Military Police Medical staff look after the Civil Dispensaries, and at the Military Police Hospital at Hsipaw where there is no compounder.

Dr. H. H. Linsdale has remained as Civil Surgeon at Lashio, throughout the year. His zeal and energy are admirable. Dr. Robert Harper continued his good work at the Mission Hospital at Namkham.

Namtu.—At the Asiatic Hospital, Namtu, 23,241 out-patients and 2,377 in-patients were treated during the year, and 8,310 as out-patients were treated at 32-mile, 8,291 at Bawdwin, 1,839 at Namyao and 1,630 at Tiger Camp. The vast majority of these, of course, are not natives of the Shan States. The total cost was Rs. 1,66,639, of which Rs. 2,500 was contributed by Tawngpeng and North Hsenwi States to the Burma Corporation, Limited, for the services of its Medical Officers. These States however are paying their full share of the cost of the new Asiatic Hospital, near the 32-mile which is almost completed. When the influx of Chinese seasonal labour was at its height in the first six weeks of 1921, eight cases of relapsing fever were discovered and successfully dealt with. There were two cases of small-pox in November and a death from plague in June. There is an isolation camp a few miles out of Namtu on the Corporation's Railway line.

General.—Sickness this year has been confined to localities. Hsipaw had plague and there was one case at Namtu. There was no cholera. Hsipaw, Namhsan and Lashio had influenza. There was small-pox only here and there in North and South Hsenwi, causing 24 deaths. There is need of some central hospital in Burma for incurable cases. Up here, as well as in Burma, much time, energy and money is absorbed by such cases, many of which are furnished by pauper Chinese coolies. Few hospitals can afford to keep a separate ward for such, and the effect on other patients cannot but be injurious.

40. *Sanitation.*—Soakage pits for drainage are now used with success at Lashio at the hospitals and in the Military and Civil Police lines and in private compounds. Attention is being paid to the improvement of conservancy arrangements generally, and to the fittings of meat-stalls in markets. Arrangements for supply of an increased quantity or better quality of water are needed at Lashio, Hsipaw, Kyaukme and Kutkai; a scheme for a piped water-supply is being carried out at Hsenwi.

The sanitation of Namtu and its suburbs I-hang and Panghai is far better than that of most places in Burma. The swiftness and volume of the Namtu River is of great value in this connection. New houses are being put up and pit latrines are being forbidden, as they are a great danger in a closely populated area. The conservancy is no longer carried out by a contractor but done, by arrangement, by the Sanitary Staff of the Corporation. The present staff is reported to be efficient, and Mr. Iyer, the Sanitary Inspector for Panghai, is keen and hard-working.

41. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination was carried out promptly and with successful results in areas where small-pox appeared, in addition to the ordinary programme. During the year there were 17,697 primary operations, of which 15,826 were reported to be successful. Doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of this latter figure, as verification is done by the vaccinators themselves. This will be provided for in a new scheme now being worked out.

Vaccination is best organised at present in Hsipaw State, where there was no small-pox. Difficulties were encountered in Tawngpeng where the Palaungs will not allow their children to be vaccinated, during the course of any epidemic, such as that of influenza which occurred this year. In South Hsenwi, too, Shans are only slowly realising the need for vaccination.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

42. *Education (Decennial).*—There are now 63 registered public schools in the Northern Shan States with an attendance of 2,513 pupils. In 1912, there were 26 such schools with 1,089 pupils. The total expenditure on Education in 1921-22 was Rs. 1,09,651, as compared with Rs. 92,366 in 1920-21 and Rs. 28,074 in 1911-12.

Mr. W. Pan, Deputy Inspector of Schools, was in charge for the greater part of the year. Under his supervision, three new schools (one Danu and two Shan) were brought on to the aided list in Hsipaw State. One State School at Namhkam in North Hsenwi was closed owing to the mismanagement of the *pengyi* in charge, who dabbled in politics, but was replaced by an A.B.M. Primary School, which Dr. Harper reports to have made a promising start. New Palaung schools were opened at Man Awm in North Hsenwi and at Anaukin and Bangauk in Tawngpeng.

At the end of the year, there were altogether 797 girl scholars, and as female teachers are now being turned out at the Elementary Training Class, attached to the Vernacular School at Lashio, education of girls should proceed apace. This Training Class was attended by eleven pupils during the year. Eight of these passed the final examination in February and have found employment, though not all as teachers, unfortunately. Future pupils trained at the cost

of any State will be required to give a bond to serve that State as a school teacher for a term of years, at least. There are 118 teachers in the Northern Shan States.

The Deputy Inspector regrets that, as yet, Hand and Eye training (Slojd work) is not carried out in any school. Perhaps Federation will bring him his desire. There is an excellent weaving school attached to the Mission School at Namhkam. Trained pupils are given a loom at the end of their course, as a gift from North Hsenwi State. Dr. Harper had to close his carpentering class for want of a market for the furniture turned out. The looms mentioned above were made for the greater part by his boys.

Hsipaw was to the fore in educational matters, as it always has been. Hsipaw and Tawngpeng share the cost of a Sub-Inspector. An Anglo-Vernacular School is being started at Hsipaw, which is rather a pity, for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Lashio is intended for the higher education of better class boys from all the States. The four States, Hsipaw, Tawngpeng, North Hsenwi and South Hsenwi, have contributed to the cost of the fine new buildings, on a beautiful site, into which the Lashio School was about to move at the end of the year. This school, of course, will be maintained hereafter from Federal funds, like other recognised schools in the States.

Hsipaw has had several boys trained for service of the State. These include two Engineers trained at Insein, two Police Officers trained at Mandalay, three boys trained in the Co-operative Department, one trained as an Agriculturist at Poona, one similarly trained at Mandalay, nine trained as Surveyors at Lashio, three trained at the Technical School at Insein and six trained as Veterinary Assistants at Taunggyi, an achievement on which the State may be congratulated.

Education is progressing steadily in Tawngpeng which now has 9 schools with 383 pupils, as compared with one school in 1912. Nearly every big village has its school now, and the cry is for more. It has been decided to adopt Shan for the first language in the lower standards, as it is more useful than Burmese, and a Shan reader will shortly be introduced for the purpose. The Palaungs, of course, have no literature of their own. Both in Hsipaw and Tawngpeng, the *Sawbwas* take a keen interest in education and this has much to do with the great progress made in these States.

The American Baptist Mission have nine schools for Shans and Kachins at Namhkam, Muse, Selan, and other places near to the Northern Frontier of North Hsenwi State. Their school at Muse was damaged by transfrontier Kachin ruffians, during the invasion by "the *Mintha's* Army," in March. Dr. Harper looks after the Shans, while the Kachin section is in charge of Mr. Sword who relieved Dr. Hansan, when the latter took leave in 1919. The Mission is doing valuable work. Their best teacher, a Kachin, was secured for the State School at Kutkai, the new buildings for which had scarcely been completed, when they were burnt in March. Arson was suspected. Most of the 17 schools in the State have boarding establishments. This feature has been found indispensable in the case of Kachins, who when at school are entirely dependent for the provision of food on the State. Cleanliness is being fostered by a soap allowance of four annas a month. The smaller schools suffer from the difficulty of getting qualified Shan or Burmese teachers. The Kachin schools, however, are completely staffed by men capable of teaching in Kachin, trained by the American Baptist Mission at Bhamo. The Kachin is really keen on education, while among the Shans only officials show any desire to have their children educated.

This latter fact particularly applies in South Hsenwi, which is almost entirely an agricultural State, and children are wanted at home to help in the fields. It is suggested that only compulsion will lead to any general progress in education. South Hsenwi State spent Rs. 12,310 on education in the year. This includes expenditure connected with the Taunggyi, Insein, Survey, Lashio and Mongyai Schools. There are no schools in Manglun, but three boys are attending the Lashio School.

The number of schools in Mõngmit, *i.e.* eight, did not alter during the year. They are inspected by a Kachin Sub-Inspector from Kutkai. This has not proved to be a satisfactory arrangement, as the scholars at the school in Momeik are practically all Burmans. There is no objection to the arrangement in the case

of the Kachin School at Laiya in the Kodaung. The American Baptist Mission School at Yangu (Kodaung) had to be closed for some months owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable teacher.

There are three schools in the area administered by the Assistant Superintendent, Namtu. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Namtu had an average daily attendance of 35 Burmans and 10 Indians. Total expenditure was Rs. 7,123, of which Rs. 894 was covered by fees. The Government grant was Rs. 2,700, while the States and the Corporation paid Rs. 1,529 each. The States also paid Rs. 471 for books and furniture. This school has been raised to the status of a middle school, but no headmaster had been appointed at the end of the year. It is generally thought that a separate school for Indians, to be housed in the same building, is desirable but this must await Federation. The Indians in the school have special classes under Mr. Jethi.

The Panghai Vernacular School had an average monthly attendance of 45, boys numbering 31 and girls 14. In May, there were 24 Burmans, 27 Shans, 10 Chinese and one Indian. Total cost for the year was Rs. 2,000. Fees are not charged.

There is a monastic school at Tonhonkhan, with 14 pupils, in charge of a *Pongyi*, U-Thumana, and an Assistant Master.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

43. *Lashio Notified Area.*—There was no change in the boundaries of the notified area. The size of this may be found unwieldy as time goes on. Town Fund receipts totalled Rs. 22,269, as compared with Rs. 20,323 in 1920-21. Expenditure dropped from Rs. 28,450 to Rs. 20,748, mainly on account of less need for improvements to roads. The closing balance was Rs. 37,072.

There was a serious fire in March in the quarter where Indian traders reside. The burnt-out area has been re-planned. There were a few cases of mumps. Apart from this and malaria there was no sickness to speak of. Malaria is a problem. Every possible effort has been made to eliminate breeding places of mosquitos. Complete success in this can hardly be looked for till a great reduction has been made in the trees and jungle, within and around the station.

44. *Survey School.*—At the end of the year there were 45 pupils on the rolls of this school, which is maintained by the four States and is in charge of Maung Po Tha, Revenue Surveyor, whose services have been lent by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. Up to the end of the year, thirty-eight pupils had passed a test held by Maung Po Tha, and twenty of these, in continuation of their training, began a holding-survey and enquiry in the tea country in Tawngpeng State in February, under the supervision of Maung Gun Bon, Myoök, on special duty, who has had some experience with an Upper Burma Settlement Party. Three thousand acres had been dealt with by the 30th June.

It is proposed to have the passed pupils subjected to a further independent test before they start survey work by themselves in their own States. Maung Po Tha was the surveyor who accompanied the Superintendent and His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Têngyüeh, to the Kokang Frontier in March, and made a prismatic compass survey of the length of boundary in question.

45. *Services of Officers.*—All Civil Officers had a strenuous open season, which began with preparations for the Camp at Mandalay for the Royal Visit. Each of them seems to be well suited to his particular charge, and has administered it with ability and enthusiasm. It is hoped that Federation will relieve them of such extra work connected with roads and the like, as otherwise they would have to do, and so give them more time for other not less important duties, amongst which checking of revenue rolls, the proposed registration of vital statistics and (in the Frontier States) restriction of opium cultivation are sure to be prominent. Re-organisation of land-revenue systems, fixing and mapping of circle boundaries, and adjustment of cultivation disputes along the Chinese frontier all promise plenty of work, sooner or later.

H. H. BATTEN, *Major, I.A.,*
Superintendent, Northern Shan States.

APPENDIX II.

Enactments extended (wholly or partly) to the Northern Shan States or to parts thereof
(Paragraph 20).

| No. and year. | Short title. | Authority of extension. | Remarks. |
|---------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | BENGAL REGULATION. <i>Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i> | |
| 1885 | The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, | Political Department Notification No. 5, dated the 6th February 1913. | Extends the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, to all the Shan States. |
| 1910 | The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 ... | Political Department Notification No. 17, dated the 28th August 1912. | Extends the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, subject to certain modifications, to all the Shan States |
| 1886 | The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 | Revenue Department Notification No. 37, dated the 9th April 1912. | Extends the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, to the Northern Shan States. |
| 1910 | The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1910. | Political Department Notification No. 13, dated the 30th May 1914. | Extends the Burma Steam boilers and Prime-movers Act 1910, to the North Hsenwi and Tawngpeng States. |
| 1896 | The Excise Act, 1896 ... | Financial Department Notification No. 18, dated the 25th July 1914. | Extends Rules to regulate within notified areas in the Shan States in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 65 of the Act. |
| 1864 | The Foreigners Act, 1864 ... | Political Department Notification No. 29, dated the 15th August 1914. | Extends the said Act in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Burma Laws Act, 1898, as amended by the Burma Laws Act, Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation and Chin Hills Regulation Amendment Regulation, 1910, to all Shan States. |
| 1914 | The Foreigners Ordinance Act, 1914. | Political Department Notification No. 34, dated the 13th October 1914. | Extends Rules in exercise of the powers aforesaid and in pursuance of the provisions of section 7 of the said Act to all Shan States. |
| 1915 | The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914. | Political Department Notification No. 1, dated the 23rd April 1915. | Extends the Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Burma Laws Act, 1898, as amended by the Laws Act, Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, Amended Regulation, 1910, to all Shan States. |
| 1884 | The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 | Political Department Notification No. 22, dated the 31st August 1915. | ..... |
| 1899 | The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 | Political Department Notification No. 27, dated the 24th November 1915. | ... .. |
| XV of 1872. | The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. | Political Department Notification No. 25, dated the 12th June 1914. | ..... |
| XV of 1872. | The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. | Political Department Notification No. 26, dated the 12th June 1916. | The Act as amended up to date is declared to be applicable to members of all hill-tribes in the hill-tracts within the limit of the State of North Hsenwi in the Northern Shan States. |
| 1898 | The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. | Political Department Notification No. 5, dated the 22nd January 1916. | Sections 188 and 189 to be declared applicable to members of a hill-tribe in a hill-tract. |
| 1915 | The Shan States Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915. | Public Works Department Notification No. 118, dated the 22nd October 1915. | In supersession of the Shan States Motor Vehicles Rules published in Public Works Department Notification No. 54, dated the 15th May 1908. |

APPENDIX II—continued.

Enactments extended (wholly or partly) to the Northern Shan States or to parts thereof
(Paragraph 20,—continued.)

| No. and year. | Short title. | Authority of extension. | Remarks. |
|---------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | BENGAL REGULATION— | <i>continued.</i> |
| | <i>Acts of</i> | <i>the Governor-General in</i> | <i>Council—continued.</i> |
| 11 of 1892. | The Marriage Validation Act, 1892. | Political Department Notification No. 39, dated the 20th September 1916. | Extended the Act to all the Shan States. |
| 1899 | The Petroleum Act, 1899 ... | Judicial Department Notification No. 155, dated the 25th November 1916. | Extended the Act to the Northern Shan States and the States of Hsamorghkam and Yawnghwe in the Southern Shan States. |
| 1917 | The Registration Ordinance, 1917. | Political Department Notification No. 5, dated the 15th February 1916. | Extended the Act to all the Shan States. |
| 1917 | The Registration Rules, 1917 ... | Do. | Extended the Rules to all the Shan States. |
| 1917 | The Indian Defence Force Act, 1917. | Army Department Notification No. 461, dated the 16th March 1917. | Extended to the whole of British India and applies to all European British subjects within the territories of Native Prince or Chief. |
| 1861 | The Police Act, 1861 ... | Political Department Notification No. 9, dated the 5th March 1917. | The Act as amended is declared to be applicable to members of a hill-tribe in a hill-tract. |
| 1887 | The Burma Military Police Act, 1887. | Political Department Notification No. 10, dated the 5th March 1917. | The Act as amended is declared to be applicable to members of a hill-tribe in a hill-tract. |
| 1916 | The Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916. | Political Department Notification No. 13, dated the 15th March 1917. | Extended the Act to the Northern and Southern Shan States. |
| 1910 | The Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1910. | Political Department Notification No. 14, dated the 15th March 1917. | Extended the Act to the Northern Shan States except Mang-lun in supersession of Political Department Notification No. 13, dated the 30th May 1914. |
| 1910 | Do. | Judicial Department Notification No. 71, dated the 23rd May 1917. | Directed that the said Act shall not apply to Steam Motor-Vehicles within the Northern Shan States provided that they have boilers of the "Flash" type. |
| 1878 | The Sea Customs Act of 1878 ... | Political Department Notification No. 21, dated the 20th June 1917. | Extended the Act to the Northern and Southern Shan States. |
| ... | The Northern Shan States Explosives Rules. | Judicial Department Notification No. 99, dated the 19th July 1916. | ..... |
| 1917 | Burma Game Rules ... | Revenue (Forest) Department Notification No. 147, dated the 20th September 1917. | Extended the rules to whole of Burma provided they shall not apply to Shans in the Shan States other than Momeik. |
| 1918 | Burma Boiler Rules ... | Judicial Department Notification No. 18, dated the 5th March 1918. | Amendment to the Burma Boiler Rules, 1915. |
| 1904 | Indian Poisons Act ... | Judicial Department Notification No. 35, dated the 29th April 1918. | Extended the Act to Lashio Notified Area, being Municipal Town. |
| 1908 | Northern Shan States Explosives Rules. | Judicial Department Notification No. 49, dated the 20th May 1918. | Amendment cancels Rule 116. |

APPENDIX II—continued.

Enactments extended (wholly or partly) to the Northern Shan States or to parts thereof
(Paragraph 20)—continued.

| No. and year. | Short title. | Authority of extension. | Remarks. |
|---------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | GENERAL REGULATION— | <i>continued.</i> |
| | | <i>Acts of the Governor-General in Council—concluded.</i> | |
| 1918 | Indian Income-tax Act ... | Political Department Notification No. 31, dated the 14th November 1918. | Extended the Act to all the Shan States. |
| 1911 | Indian Electricity Rules ... | Political Department Notification No. 5, dated the 15th February 1919. | Extended the rules to all the Shan States. |
| 1918 | Indian Non-ferrous Metal Industry Act. | Political Department Notification No. 32, dated the 12th July 1919. | Extended the Act to all the Shan States. |
| 1911 | Indian Patent and Designs Act, 1911. | Political Department Notification No. 38, dated the 5th September 1919. | Extended the Act to all the Shan States. |
| 1901 | Indian Mines Act ... | Political Department Notification No. 2, dated the 12th January 1920. | Extended the Act to the Northern Shan States. |
| 1911 | Indian Factories Act ... | General Department Notification No. 142, dated the 12th April 1920. | Extended the Act to the Northern Shan States except Mang-lun State. |
| 1920 | Indian Census Act ... | General Department Notification No. 195, dated the 11th May 1920. | Extended the Act to all the Shan States. |
| 1920 | Super-Tax Act ... | Political Department Notification No. 22, dated the 30th August 1920. | Extended to Shan States. |
| 1920 | Rules under the Super-tax Act ... | Political Department Notification No. 53, dated the 2nd September 1920. | Extended to Shan States. |
| 1861 | Section 34 of Police Act (Act V 1861). | Police Department Notification No. 169, dated the 11th June 1921. | Extended to Lashio Notified Area. |
| 1898 | Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898). | Political Department Notification No. 2, dated the 1st February 1922. | Extended to Shan States. |
| 1922 | Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 ... | Political Department Notification No. 16, dated the 6th April 1922. | Extended to all the Shan States. |
| | | <i>Ordinances of the Governor-General.</i> | |
| 1914 | The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance, 1914. | Ordinance No. 1 of 1914 | Extends to the Shan States. |
| 1914 | Ordinance to provide for the exercise of more effective control over foreigners in British India. | Ordinance No. 3 of 1914 | Do. |
| 1914 | Ordinance to provide for the control of persons entering British India whether by sea or land in order to protect the State from danger of anything prejudicial to its safety, interest or tranquillity. | Ordinance No. 5 of 1914 | Do. |

APPENDIX II—continued.

Enactments extended (wholly or partly) to the Northern Shan States or to parts thereof (Paragraph 20)—concluded.

| No. and year. | Short title. | Authority of extension. | Remarks. |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | BENGAL REGULATION—concluded. | |
| | | <i>Ordinances of the Governor-General—concluded.</i> | |
| 1914 | Ordinance to prohibit financial and other dealings with any State at war with His Majesty and to provide for the punishment of persons contravening any proclamation or order in Council of His Majesty the King-Emperor relating to trade, commercial intercourse or other dealings with His Majesty's enemies. | Ordinance No. 6 of 1914 | Extended to the Shan States. |
| | | <i>Regulations under 33 Vis., Cap. 3.</i> | |
| II of 1889. | The Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889. | Revenue Department Notification No. 77, dated the 27th May 1913. | Rules under section 26 of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, for the disposal of State land in Notified Areas in the Shan States in which the said section is in force. |
| | | <i>Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in Council.</i> | |
| IV of 1902. | The Burma Forest Act, 1902 ... | Revenue (Forests) Department Notification No. 138, dated the 24th August 1912. | Extends Rule 36, sub-rule (2), to Hsipaw and Tawngpeng States. |
| IV of 1902. | The Burma Forest Act, 1902 .. | Revenue (Forest) Department Notification No. 232, dated the 4th December 1913. | Extends Rule 30 to the Tawngpeng and North Hsenwi States. |
| IV of 1902. | Do. ... | Revenue (Forest) Department Notification No. 233, dated the 4th December 1913. | Extends Rule 28 to the areas situated within a radius of one mile of any existing village of the Namtu, Man Loi and Mansam Circles of the Tawngpeng State and the Nawngmawn, Loingun, Manwa, Hpasawn and Mông Tat Circles of the North Hsenwi State. |
| IV of 1902. | Do. ... | Revenue (Forest) Department Notification No. 18, dated the 2nd February 1914. | Extends Rule 27 to (1) the drainage area of the Lashio Waterworks and (2) the area surrounding the Lashio Civil Station, Northern Shan States. |
| 1902 | The Burma Municipal Act, Amendment Act of 1902. | Municipal and Local Department Notification No. 58, dated the 15th June 1914. | Extends the provision of section 162 of the Act to the Notified Area of Lashio, Northern Shan States. |
| 1902 | The Burma Municipal Act, Amendment Act of 1902. | Municipal and Local Department Notification No. 11, dated the 15th January 1917. | Extended the provisions of sections 26, 40, 43 and 182 to 186 of the Act to all Notified Areas. |
| ... | Do. | Municipal and Local Department Notification No. 35, dated the 22nd February 1917. | Extended the provisions of section 73 of the Act to all Notified Areas. |
| ... | Do. | Municipal and Local Department Notification No. 78, dated the 21st May 1917. | Extended the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of section 71 of the Act to all Notified Areas. |
| 1907 | The Burma High Way Act, 1907 | Political Department Notification No. 3, dated the 3rd February 1922. | Extended to Northern and Southern Shan States. |

APPENDIX II—concluded.

Rules made by Chiefs, with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States (sanctioned by Local Government).

| State. | Subject. | Remarks. |
|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Hsipaw | Order regarding the prohibition and possession of <i>ganja</i> issued by the <i>Sawbwa</i> of Hsipaw with the approval of the Superintendent Northern Shan States. | Sanctioned by the Local Government, <i>vide</i> Separate Revenue Department letter No. 444M.—8E.24, dated the 27th September 1915. |
| Tawngpeng | Order regarding the prohibition and possession of <i>ganja</i> issued by the <i>Sawbwa</i> of Tawngpeng with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | Sanctioned by the Local Government, <i>vide</i> Separate Revenue Department letter No. 444M.—8E.24, dated the 27th September 1915. |
| North Hsenwi | State Regulations regarding arms and gambling. | Issued by the Board of Officials, North Hsenwi State, with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. |
| Hsipaw | Rules framed for working Co-operative Societies. | Issued by the Hsipaw <i>Sawbwa</i> , with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. |
| North and South Hsenwi... | State Regulations relating to <i>ganja</i> ... | Issued by the Board of Officials, North Hsenwi State, and the <i>Sawbwa</i> of South Hsenwi State, with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. |
| Hsipaw | Order forbidding the collection of <i>cas-sia fistula</i> bark from branches less than four inches in girth. | Issued by the Hsipaw <i>Sawbwa</i> , with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. |
| Hsipaw, Kyaukme and Nawnghio Towns. | State Regulations relating to sanitation. | Issued by the Hsipaw <i>Sawbwa</i> , with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. |
| Namhsan Town | State Regulations relating to sanitation. | Issued by the Tawngpeng <i>Sawbwa</i> , with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. |
| Hsipaw, Tawngpeng, North Hsenwi and South Hsenwi States. | State Regulation restricting the melting down of current gold and silver coins. | Issued by the Hsipaw <i>Sawbwa</i> , Tawngpeng <i>Sawbwa</i> , Board of Officials of North Hsenwi and <i>Sawbwa</i> of South Hsenwi, with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. |
| Hsipaw State | Order regarding grazing fees for cattle of non-natives of a Shan State. | Issued by the Hsipaw <i>Sawbwa</i> , with the approval of the Superintendent, Northern Shan States. |
| North Hsenwi | Opium Regulations | Within 3 miles of Panghai Village. |
| Do. | Sanitary Regulations | For Panghai Village-tract. |
| Do. | Pawnshop Regulations | For Namtu and Pangha Village-tract. |
| Tawngpeng | Sanitary Rules | For E-Hang Village-tract. |
| Hsipaw | Pawnshop Regulations | Applies to Hsipaw State only. |
| North Hsenwi | Rules for the Prevention and Suppression of Cattle Disease. | For North Hsenwi State. |

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22 (Paragraphs 22 and 23).

| State. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL. | | NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED. | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Government Police ... | 572 | 623 | 433 | 514 | 423 | 459 | 345 | 370 |
| Hsipaw State Police ... | 247 | 217 | 256 | 259 | 230 | 225 | 166 | 185 |
| North Hsenwi State Police ... | 88 | 73 | 128 | 118 | 121 | 112 | 89 | 80 |
| South Hsenwi State Police ... | 43 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 28 | 35 | 15 | 20 |
| Tawngpeng State Police ... | 43 | 35 | 58 | 55 | 52 | 49 | 35 | 35 |
| Manglun State Police ... | 6 | 15 | 10 | 32 | 10 | 32 | 9 | 26 |
| Mong Mit State Police ... | 141 | 113 | 129 | 112 | 120 | 103 | 102 | 75 |
| Total ... | 1,140 | 1,101 | 1,044 | 1,125 | 984 | 1,015 | 761 | 791 |

| State. | NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED. | | PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS (COLUMNS 4 AND 5). | | PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED OR ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL. | | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | |
| I | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Government Police ... | 78 | 89 | 80 | 72 | 82 | 81 | 6 accused pending from last year were dealt with during the year as 4 convicted and 2 discharged. |
| Hsipaw State Police ... | 45 | 35 | 65 | 71 | 72 | 80 | 5 accused pending. |
| North Hsenwi State Police ... | 32 | 28 | 70 | 68 | 74 | 71 | 4 accused pending. |
| South Hsenwi State Police ... | 12 | 15 | 50 | 57 | 54 | 57 | |
| Tawngpeng State Police ... | 16 | 14 | 60 | 64 | 67 | 71 | |
| Manglun State Police ... | ... | ... | 90 | 81 | 90 | 81 | 6 accused pending. |
| Mong Mit State Police ... | 11 | 23 | 79 | 67 | 85 | 73 | 5 accused pending. |
| Total ... | 188 | 204 | 73 | 70 | 77 | 78 | 20 accused pending. |

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22 (Paragraphs 22 and 23).

| State. | AMOUNT STOLEN. | | AMOUNT RECOVERED. | | PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY. | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Government Police ... | Rs. 15,447 | Rs. 13,770 | Rs. 11,202 | Rs. 3,864 | 73 | 28 |
| Hsipaw State Police ... | 23,447 | 26,907 | 9,193 | 11,012 | 39 | 41 |
| North Hsenwi State Police ... | 27,65 | 29,544 | 8,940 | 6,118 | 32 | 21 |
| South Hsenwi State Police ... | 3,456 | 1,666 | 629 | 570 | 18 | 34 |
| Tawngpeng State Police ... | 25 | 2,424 | 485 | 724 | 52 | 30 |
| Manglun State Police ... | 83 | 305 | 83 | 145 | 100 | 48 |
| Mong Mit State Police ... | 7,043 | 4,006 | 5,049 | 1,452 | 72 | 36 |
| Total ... | 78,006 | 78,622 | 35,581 | 23,885 | 46 | 30 |

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed (Para

APPEN

| Description of offences. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | Number of persons apprehended. | Number of persons convicted. | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------|---------|------------|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | Total. | | | | | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | On security. | Death. | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | | Simple. | Rigorous. | Simple. | Rigorous. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| COURT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, NORTHERN SHAN STATES, LASHIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | 4 | | | | | | | 9 | 6 |
| Cattle thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petty crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 6 | | 4 | | | | | | | 9 | 6 |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, LASHIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 9 | 9 | | 6 | 8 | 6 | | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| Other thefts | 1 | 62 | 63 | 16 | 27 | 90 | 24 | 8 | 8 | | | | 16 | | 9 | | 24 |
| Petty crimes | 4 | 204 | 208 | 361 | 167 | 214 | 168 | | 6 | | 2 | 155 | | | | | 169 |
| Total | 5 | 279 | 284 | 320 | 201 | 254 | 193 | 8 | 14 | | 2 | 166 | 16 | 9 | | | 198 |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, HSIAPAW. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Other thefts | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Petty crimes | | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, KUTAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Other thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petty crimes | | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 4 | | | | | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Total | | 8 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | | | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, TANGYAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Petty crimes | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | 3 |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, TAWNOPENG. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petty crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, NAMTU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | 9 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Other thefts | 8 | 240 | 248 | 127 | 105 | 200 | 85 | | 46 | | 12 | 9 | 19 | | | | 85 |
| Petty crimes | 1 | 328 | 329 | 326 | 315 | 339 | 92 | | 25 | | 15 | 51 | | 1 | | | 92 |
| Total | 9 | 582 | 591 | 463 | 426 | 496 | 179 | | 78 | | 27 | 59 | 19 | 1 | | | 179 |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, MONG MIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other thefts | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Petty crimes | | 12 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 9 | | | | 9 | | | | | | 9 |
| Total | 1 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 10 | | 1 | | 9 | | | | | | 10 |
| COURT OF THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, KODANG. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle thefts | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Other thefts | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petty crimes | 6 | 10 | 16 | 29 | 19 | 19 | 9 | | 4 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 9 |
| Total | 6 | 11 | 17 | 30 | 14 | 20 | 10 | | 4 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 10 |
| GRAND TOTAL, GOVERNMENT MAGISTRATES. | 29 | 909 | 932 | 656 | 785 | 919 | 408 | 3 | 101 | | 41 | 222 | 26 | 4 | 2 | | 408 |

DIX VII.

of, and cases awaiting trial in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22.
graph 26).

| 18 | 19 | 20 | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | 22 | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | 21 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons confined, being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | Under one month. | From 1 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | Awaiting trial. | Remarks. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 accused pending. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 accused pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused committed to Sessions and 3 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 6 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 48 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 accused pending and 29 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 66 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 accused pending, 1 accused committed to Sessions and 81 cases did not come before the Court. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 accused pending and 1 accused transferred. |
| 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 accused pending and 1 accused transferred. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 accused transferred. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 accused not yet arrested pending. |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused pending and 1 accused not yet arrested pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 accused transferred, 1 accused pending and also 2 accused not yet arrested pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 accused committed to Sessions and 6 cases did not come before the Court. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused transferred and 2 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 88 | ... | 1 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 accused pending, 90 accused transferred and 81 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 97 | ... | ... | 11 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 accused pending, 186 accused transferred, 6 accused absconded and 10 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 120 | ... | 1 | 27 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 27 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 accused pending, 3 accused committed to Sessions, 277 accused transferred, 5 accused absconded, 99 cases did not come before the Court. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused pending and 8 accused not arrested also pending. |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused pending and 2 accused not yet arrested also pending. |
| 193 | ... | 4 | 23 | 5 | 17 | 35 | 33 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 24 accused pending and 4 accused not yet arrested also pending, 281 accused transferred, 2 accused committed to Sessions, 5 accused absconded and 180 cases did not come before the Court. |

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and (Paragraph

| Description of offences. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES. | | | NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF DURING | | NUMBER OF PERSONS APPREHENDED. | NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED. | NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| | Balance from past year. | Committed during the present year. | | Number of cases disposed of during past year. | Number of cases disposed of during present year. | | | Simple. | Imprisonment. | | Imprisonment and fine. | | Fine only. | Whipping. | On security. | Death. | Total. |
| | | 8 | 9 | | | | | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| COURT OF THE HSIAPAW STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | 1 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 18 | 10 | ... | 6 | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | |
| Other thefts | 2 | 90 | 92 | 68 | 78 | 108 | 71 | 1 | 45 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 3 | ... | 71 | |
| Petty crimes | 7 | 314 | 321 | 314 | 297 | 682 | 412 | 5 | 90 | ... | 19 | 364 | 1 | 3 | ... | 412 | |
| Total | 11 | 423 | 434 | 400 | 388 | 764 | 492 | 6 | 71 | 2 | 31 | 369 | 8 | 6 | ... | 492 | |
| COURT OF THE TAWNGPONG STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 5 | 88 | 84 | 84 | 101 | 76 | ... | 26 | ... | 10 | 10 | 25 | 4 | ... | 76 | |
| Other thefts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Petty crimes | 6 | 171 | 176 | 118 | 173 | 236 | 139 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 127 | ... | ... | ... | 139 | |
| Total | 10 | 268 | 268 | 164 | 265 | 342 | 211 | ... | 39 | ... | 11 | 138 | 25 | 4 | ... | 211 | |
| COURT OF THE NORTH HSENWI STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | 11 | 12 | 21 | 9 | 14 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | |
| Cattle thefts | 2 | 88 | 40 | 46 | 26 | 34 | 63 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | 13 | 10 | ... | ... | 63 | |
| Other thefts | 8 | 29 | 32 | 45 | 31 | 58 | 29 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 18 | 7 | ... | ... | 29 | |
| Petty crimes | 7 | 192 | 199 | 142 | 184 | 231 | 143 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 123 | 4 | ... | ... | 143 | |
| Total | 13 | 270 | 288 | 174 | 260 | 437 | 229 | 2 | 39 | ... | ... | 167 | 21 | ... | ... | 229 | |
| COURT OF THE SOUTH HSENWI STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| Cattle thefts | 1 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 20 | 20 | 13 | 20 | 32 | 23 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | 23 | |
| Total | 1 | 35 | 36 | 33 | 35 | 66 | 46 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | 16 | 1 | ... | ... | 46 | |
| COURT OF THE MANGLON STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Cattle thefts | ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | |
| Other thefts | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | |
| Petty crimes | ... | 11 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | |
| Total | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 39 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 1 | ... | 26 | |
| COURT OF THE MONG MIT STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent crimes | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Cattle thefts | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 12 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | |
| Other thefts | 1 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 31 | 17 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | 10 | 2 | ... | 17 | |
| Petty crimes | 1 | 60 | 61 | 55 | 57 | 139 | 81 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 75 | 2 | ... | 81 | |
| Total | 3 | 83 | 86 | 72 | 82 | 178 | 110 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 5 | 86 | 4 | ... | 110 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, CHIEFS' COURTS | 39 | 1,084 | 1,123 | 949 | 1,043 | 1,814 | 1,114 | 8 | 184 | 2 | 74 | 800 | 39 | 13 | 1 | 1,114 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, GOVERNMENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS. | 23 | 909 | 939 | 856 | 735 | 919 | 408 | 3 | 161 | ... | 41 | 223 | 35 | 4 | 2 | 408 | |
| GRAND TOTAL, NORTHERN SHAN STATES. | 62 | 1,993 | 2,062 | 1,805 | 1,778 | 2,733 | 1,522 | 11 | 345 | 2 | 115 | 1,023 | 74 | 17 | 3 | 1,522 | |

DIX VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22
26)—concluded.

| Number of persons acquitted or discharged. | Number of persons convicted, being insane. | Number of persons died during or before trial. | TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--|---|
| | | | Under one month. | From 1 to 3 months. | From 3 to 6 months. | From 6 to 12 months. | From 1 to 2 years. | From 2 to 3 years. | From 3 to 5 years. | Above 5 years. | Transportation. | Capital punishment. | Awaiting trial. | | | |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | |
| 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 accused transferred and 1 case did not come before the Court. | |
| 9 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused transferred and 7 cases did not come before the Court. | |
| 14 | ... | ... | 17 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 accused pending, 11 accused transferred, 1 accused absconded and 13 cases did not come before the Court. | |
| 160 | ... | 5 | 10 | 21 | 6 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 accused pending, 40 accused transferred, 8 accused absconded, 1 accused committed to Sessions and 16 cases did not come before the Court. | |
| 176 | ... | 6 | 28 | 38 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 accused pending, 63 accused transferred, 9 accused absconded, 1 accused committed to Sessions and 87 cases did not come before the Court. | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | ... | ... | 15 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 accused transferred and 3 accused absconded. | |
| 98 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 accused pending, 2 accused referred to and one accused transferred. | |
| 108 | ... | ... | 17 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 accused pending, 15 accused transferred, 8 accused absconded and 2 accused referred to. | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 accused pending, 1 accused transferred and 2 cases did not come before the Court. | |
| 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 13 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 accused pending. | |
| 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused pending and 1 accused transferred. | |
| 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 accused pending and 9 cases did not come before the Court. | |
| 179 | ... | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 26 accused pending, 2 accused transferred and 5 cases did not come before the Court. | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 case did not come before the Court. | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 21 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 case did not come before the Court. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 accused pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 accused pending. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 accused committed to Sessions. |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 accused pending and 3 accused transferred. |
| 41 | ... | 1 | 8 | 9 | ... | 2 | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 accused pending, 3 accused transferred and 1 accused committed to Sessions. |
| 625 | ... | 8 | 30 | 50 | 26 | 49 | 46 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 accused pending, 83 accused transferred, 12 accused absconded, 2 accused committed to Sessions, 2 accused referred to and 43 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 193 | ... | 4 | 38 | 5 | 17 | 35 | 33 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 accused pending and 4 accused not yet arrested also pending; 231 accused transferred, 5 accused absconded, 4 accused committed to Sessions and 190 cases did not come before the Court. |
| 718 | ... | 13 | 88 | 55 | 43 | 84 | 79 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 accused pending and 4 accused not yet arrested pending; 264 accused transferred, 17 accused absconded, 6 accused committed to Sessions, 2 accused referred to and 223 cases did not come before the Court. |

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various

| Name of Court. | NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE | | Remaining at the end of last year. | NUMBER OF PERSONS | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Brought to trial in 1920-21. | | | | |
| | | | | Arrested by police. | Upon warrant. | On summons. | Voluntary. | Arrested in presence of the Magistrate. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Government Magistrates.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent, Northern Shan States, Lashio (Sessions Judge) | 4 | 7 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Lashio | 504 | 279 | 5 | 43 | ... | 205 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | 10 | 8 | ... | 2 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai | 1 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tanyan. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tawngpeng. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu | 524 | 582 | 10 | 325 | 65 | 179 | ... | 17 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Mông Mit. | 22 | 12 | 1 | 11 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kod-aung. | 28 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,098 | 909 | 24 | 410 | 76 | 391 | ... | 18 |
| <i>Chiefs' Courts.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Hsipaw <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chief Minister, Hsipaw ... | 27 | 19 | ... | 14 | 9 | 6 | ... | 2 |
| Judicial Minister and Additional Magistrate, Hsipaw. | 183 | 218 | 7 | 237 | 20 | 147 | ... | 2 |
| State Magistrate, Hsipaw ... | 50 | 40 | 1 | 17 | ... | 36 | ... | ... |
| <i>Myosa</i> , Nawngkhio ... | 88 | 77 | 6 | 76 | 5 | 38 | ... | 3 |
| <i>Myosa</i> , Mông Lông ... | 59 | 45 | 8 | 27 | 1 | 49 | ... | 1 |
| <i>Myosa</i> , Mông Tüng ... | 19 | 24 | ... | 35 | 6 | 10 | ... | 1 |
| North Hsenwi <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | 287 | 162 | 5 | 70 | 39 | 196 | ... | ... |
| Myohting Panghai ... | | | 5 | 14 | ... | 108 | ... | ... |
| South Hsenwi <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | 10 | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Senior Magistrate, Mông Yai ... | 8 | 15 | 1 | 17 | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| Junior Magistrate, Mông Yai ... | 19 | 9 | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Tawngpeng <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| <i>Kyemông</i> , Tawngpeng ... | 18 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Myawundauk</i> , Tawngpeng ... | 32 | 30 | ... | 40 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... |
| Additional Judge, Tawngpeng ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian Headman, Namtu ... | 111 | 221 | 12 | 129 | 28 | 103 | ... | ... |
| Manglün <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | 16 | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| Mông Mit <i>Sawbwa</i> ... | 53 | 45 | 7 | 39 | 1 | 17 | ... | ... |
| Chief <i>Amat</i> , Mông Mit ... | 21 | 26 | 1 | 32 | ... | 47 | ... | ... |
| Treasury <i>Amat</i> , Mông Mit ... | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| Revenue <i>Amat</i> , Mông Mit ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 1,015 | 1,084 | 54 | 798 | 111 | 842 | ... | 9 |
| Grand, Total Government Magistrates Courts. | 1,098 | 909 | 24 | 410 | 76 | 391 | ... | 18 |
| Grand Total, Chief's Courts ... | 1,015 | 1,084 | 54 | 798 | 111 | 842 | ... | 9 |
| Grand Total, Northern Shan States. | 2,113 | 1,993 | 78 | 1,208 | 187 | 1,233 | ... | 27 |

DIX' VIII.

Courts in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 26).

| DEALT WITH | | PERSONS DISPOSED OF | | | | | Persons remaining at end of year. | Remarks. |
|------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Total. | | Discharged without trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Committed or referred. | Died, escaped or transferred. | | |
| Past year. | Present year. | | | | | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 8 | 10 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | 3 | |
| 333 | 253 | ... | 56 | 193 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| 12 | 12 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 6 | |
| 4 | 11 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | |
| 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 639 | 596 | 88 | 32 | 179 | 3 | 283 | 11 | |
| 31 | 14 | 4 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 46 | 20 | ... | 9 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 1,078 | 919 | 92 | 101 | 403 | 4 | 290 | 24 | |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 36 | 31 | 8 | 6 | 10 | ... | 7 | ... | |
| 306 | 413 | 75 | 21 | 279 | ... | 28 | 10 | |
| 141 | 54 | ... | 20 | 29 | ... | 4 | 1 | |
| 122 | 128 | 11 | 17 | 71 | 1 | 25 | 3 | |
| 182 | 86 | ... | 14 | 59 | ... | 11 | 2 | |
| 20 | 51 | 1 | 3 | 45 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 450 | 310 | 94 | 39 | 157 | ... | 3 | 17 | |
| 10 | 137 | ... | 46 | 72 | ... | ... | 9 | |
| 11 | 21 | ... | 12 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | 33 | ... | 6 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12 | 12 | ... | 3 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 27 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 37 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 55 | 2 | 7 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 166 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 24 | 272 | 28 | 58 | 163 | 2 | 18 | 3 | |
| 90 | 38 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| 36 | 64 | 8 | 2 | 48 | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| ... | 80 | 1 | 11 | 53 | ... | ... | 15 | |
| ... | 23 | 5 | 13 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 6 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 1,689 | 1,814 | 236 | 289 | 1,114 | 4 | 103 | 68 | |
| 1,078 | 919 | 92 | 101 | 403 | 4 | 290 | 24 | |
| 1,689 | 1,814 | 236 | 289 | 1,114 | 4 | 103 | 68 | |
| 2,767 | 2,733 | 328 | 390 | 1,522 | 8 | 393 | 92 | |

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22(Paragraph 26).

| Tribunals. | Number of applications. | NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------------------|--------|-----------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | APPLICATIONS REJECTED | | SENTENCES | | | | | | PROCEEDINGS QUASHED. | | REFUSED. | | FURTHER EN-QUIRY, ETC., ORDERED. | | PENDING. | | |
| | | Persons. | Cases. | Confirmed. | | Modified.. | | Reversed. | | Per-sons. | Cases. | Per-sons. | Cases. | Per-sons. | Cases. | Per-sons. | Cases. | |
| | | | | Persons. | Cases. | Persons. | Cases. | Per-sons. | Cases. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Superintendent, Northern Shan States | { A R | 57 16 | ... | ... | 46 14 | 41 14 | 8 2 | 5 2 | 5 ... | 3 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 ... | 8 ... |
| Total | ... | 73 | ... | ... | 60 | 55 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tawngpeng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hsipaw Sawbwa | { A R | 21 1 | ... | ... | 20 ... | 19 ... | 6 ... | 2 ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tawngpeng Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Haenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Haenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mông Mit Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 23 | ... | ... | 21 | 20 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 96 | ... | ... | 81 | 75 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8 |

NOTE.—A = Appeals. R = Revisions.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of

| Tribunals. | OPENING BALANCE. | | FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER, OR ON REMAND. | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR. | | CLOSING BALANCE. | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| <i>Courts of Government Officers.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superintendent, Northern Shan States. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Lashio | 9 | 10 | 46 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 45 | 44 | 10 | 11 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai ... | 65 | 79 | 13 | 17 | 78 | 89 | 13 | 9 | 71 | 87 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu | 8 | 18 | 111 | 124 | 119 | 142 | 101 | 127 | 18 | 15 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Mông Mit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kodaung | 36 | 10 | 35 | 37 | 71 | 47 | 61 | 35 | 10 | 12 |
| Total | 62 | 110 | 205 | 223 | 267 | 333 | 220 | 208 | 47 | 125 |
| <i>Courts of Shan Chiefs.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hsipaw Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chief Minister, Hsipaw | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Judicial Minister, Hsipaw, and Additional Township Judge, Hsipaw. | 28 | 40 | 114 | 108 | 142 | 148 | 102 | 122 | 40 | 26 |
| Myosa, Nawngkhio | 7 | 21 | 98 | 86 | 105 | 107 | 84 | 102 | 21 | 5 |
| Myosa, Mông Long | 1 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 11 | 20 | 7 | 20 | 4 | ... |
| Myosa, Mông Tung | ... | 3 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 2 |
| Civil Judge, North Hsenwi | 4 | 11 | 126 | 97 | 130 | 108 | 119 | 97 | 11 | 11 |
| Myohting, Panghai | 7 | 42 | 149 | 233 | 156 | 275 | 114 | 230 | 42 | 45 |
| South Hsenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Tawngpeng Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Kyemông, Tawngpeng | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Myowundauk, Tawngpeng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Additional Judge, Tawngpeng | 6 | 9 | 56 | 75 | 62 | 84 | 53 | 79 | 9 | 5 |
| Indian Headman, Namtu | 1 | 12 | 87 | 183 | 88 | 195 | 76 | 190 | 12 | 5 |
| Maunglin Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mông Mit Sawbwa | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Chief Amat, Mông Mit | 6 | 16 | 99 | 23 | 105 | 39 | 89 | 35 | 16 | 4 |
| Treasury Amat, Mông Mit | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | 31 | ... | 3 |
| Revenue Amat, Mông Mit | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | 16 | ... | 10 |
| Total | 61 | 159 | 767 | 914 | 828 | 1,073 | 669 | 951 | 159 | 122 |
| Grand Total, Government Magistrates' Courts. | 62 | 110 | 205 | 223 | 267 | 333 | 220 | 208 | 47 | 125 |
| Grand Total, Chief's Courts | 61 | 159 | 767 | 914 | 828 | 1,073 | 669 | 951 | 159 | 122 |
| Grand Total, Northern Shan States. | 123 | 269 | 972 | 1,137 | 1,095 | 1,406 | 889 | 1,159 | 206 | 247 |

* The figures for the past year were

DIX X.

in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 27).

| SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR. | | | | | | | | | | SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Value. | Suits re landed property. | Suits for money transaction. | Suits for other rights. | Number of suits under Rs. 100. | Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500. | Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000. | Number of suits above Rs. 5,000. | Es-parte. | Admitted and compromised. | Struck off the file. | Otherwise disposed of. | Value. | Average duration. |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | M. D |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18,188 | ... | 45 | ... | 18 | 19 | 4 | 4 | ... | 5 | 14 | ... | 25 | 13,799 | 2'6 |
| 9,791 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 130 | 1'19 |
| 49,734 | ... | 114 | 10 | 19 | 82 | 23 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 49 | 6 | 56 | 47,847 | 1'39 |
| 2,700 | ... | 35 | 9 | 31 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 1,189 | 2'19 |
| 73,343 | 7 | 197 | 19 | 80 | 111 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 67 | 12 | 107 | 63,195 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22,158 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5,068 | 0'20 |
| 44,031 | 8 | 99 | 7 | 16 | 73 | 8 | 11 | ... | 20 | 32 | 6 | 63 | 37,559 | 10'2 |
| 23,773 | ... | 74 | 12 | 38 | 36 | 8 | 4 | ... | 13 | 9 | 8 | 72 | 30,817 | 2'13 |
| 1,884 | ... | 16 | ... | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 2,351 | 1'3 |
| 2,040 | ... | 15 | ... | 9 | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 13 | 1,560 | 1'13 |
| 22,955 | ... | 89 | 4 | 46 | 36 | 11 | 4 | ... | 6 | 5 | 21 | 65 | 9,025 | 1'24 |
| 9,596 | 227 | 2 | 233 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 29 | ... | 196 | 7,932 | 0'16 |
| 2,447 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 2,447 | 0'14 |
| 1,758 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 561 | 0'10 |
| 2,040 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1,654 | 2'23 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7,490 | ... | 75 | ... | 53 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | 1 | 64 | 5,648 | 1'1 |
| 7,961 | ... | 183 | ... | 183 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 55 | 28 | 100 | 8,254 | 1'3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 540 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 540 | 0'9 |
| 4,052 | 1 | 22 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 2,540 | 2'11 |
| 3,177 | ... | 32 | 2 | 22 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 19 | 1 | 10 | 2,446 | 0'17 |
| 3,337 | ... | 24 | 2 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1,757 | 1'10 |
| 1,59,239 | 12 | 872 | 30 | 614 | 205 | 38 | 26 | 1 | 65 | 194 | 70 | 622 | 1,20,153 | ... |
| 73,343 | 7 | 197 | 19 | 80 | 111 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 67 | 12 | 107 | 63,195 | ... |
| 1,59,239 | 12 | 872 | 30 | 614 | 205 | 38 | 26 | 1 | 65 | 194 | 70 | 622 | 1,20,153 | ... |
| 2,32,582 | 19 | 1069 | 49 | 724 | 316 | 55 | 40 | 2 | 87 | 261 | 82 | 729 | 1,23,348 | ... |

Incorrectly shown in last year's return.

Civil Work.—Results of application for execution of

| Tribunal. | OPENING BALANCE. | | Value of opening balance for present year. | APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER. | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Courts of Government Officers.</i> | | | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Superintendent, Northern Shan States ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Lashio ... | 6 | 12 | 7,376 | 22 | 21 | 12,393 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu ... | 18 | 29 | 24,087 | 36 | 48 | 16,405 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Mông Mit ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kodaung ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 24 | 41 | 31,463 | 58 | 69 | 28,798 |
| <i>Courts of Shan Chiefs.</i> | | | | | | |
| Hsipaw, Sawbwa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chief Minister, Hsipaw ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Judicial Minister and Additional Judge, Hsipaw ... | 32 | 30 | 12,788 | 88 | 75 | 20,358 |
| Myosa, Nawngkhio ... | 2 | 16 | 4,588 | 45 | 55 | 16,452 |
| Myosa, Mông Long ... | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | 15 | 1,923 |
| Myosa, Mông Tung ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 1,467 |
| North Hsenwi Sawbwa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Myohting, Panghai ... | ... | 7 | 381 | 29 | 31 | 1,384 |
| South Hsenwi Sawbwa ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tawngpeng Sawbwa ... | 8 | 6 | 975 | 15 | 23 | 4,164 |
| Indian Headman, Namtu ... | 12 | 23 | 1,281 | 18 | 58 | 3,210 |
| Mông Mit Sawbwa ... | 1 | 1 | 592 | 2 | 1 | 592 |
| Chief Amat, Mông Mit ... | 6 | 2 | 187 | 18 | 6 | 620 |
| Treasury Amat, Mông Mit ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 2,256 |
| Revenue Amat, Mông Mit ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 778 |
| Total ... | 63 | 85 | 20,792 | 224 | 299 | 53,204 |
| Grand Total, Government Magistrates' Courts ... | 24 | 41 | 31,463 | 58 | 69 | 28,798 |
| Grand Total, Chiefs' Courts ... | 63 | 85 | 20,792 | 224 | 299 | 53,204 |
| Grand Total, Northern Shan States ... | 87 | 126 | 52,255 | 282 | 368 | 82,002 |

DIX XI.

decrees during the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 27).

| TOTAL. | | | DISPOSED OF | | | CLOSING BALANCE. | | | NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF 1921-22. | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Value for present year. | Below six months. | Below twelve months. | Above twelve months. |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | Rs. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | 33 | 19,769 | 16 | 27 | 17,762 | 13 | 6 | 2,007 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | 77 | 40,492 | 25 | 24 | 8,661 | 29 | 53 | 31,831 | 24 | 8 | 21 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 82 | 110 | 60,261 | 41 | 51 | 26,423 | 41 | 59 | 33,838 | 28 | 10 | 21 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 120 | 105 | 33,146 | 90 | 93 | 25,942 | 30 | 12 | 7,204 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| 47 | 71 | 21,040 | 31 | 44 | 11,636 | 16 | 27 | 9,404 | 19 | 7 | 1 |
| 10 | 15 | 1,923 | 10 | 14 | 1,823 | ... | 1 | 100 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1 | 8 | 1,467 | 1 | 6 | 1,165 | ... | 2 | 302 | 2 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 38 | 1,765 | 22 | 22 | 879 | 7 | 16 | 886 | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | 29 | 5,139 | 17 | 24 | 4,577 | 6 | 5 | 562 | 2 | 3 | ... |
| 30 | 81 | 4,491 | 7 | 20 | 1,761 | 23 | 59 | 2,730 | 32 | 11 | 16 |
| 3 | 2 | 1,184 | 2 | 2 | 1,184 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | 8 | 807 | 22 | 7 | 664 | 2 | 1 | 143 | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | 24 | 2,256 | ... | 22 | 1,892 | ... | 2 | 364 | 2 | ... | ... |
| ... | 3 | 778 | ... | 3 | 778 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 237 | 384 | 73,996 | 202 | 259 | 52,301 | 85 | 125 | 21,695 | 65 | 36 | 24 |
| 82 | 110 | 60,261 | 41 | 51 | 26,423 | 41 | 59 | 33,838 | 28 | 10 | 21 |
| 287 | 384 | 73,996 | 202 | 259 | 52,301 | 85 | 125 | 21,695 | 65 | 36 | 24 |
| 369 | 494 | 1,34,257 | 243 | 310 | 78,724 | 126 | 184 | 55,533 | 93 | 46 | 45 |

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil suits during the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 27).

| Tribunal. | OPENING BALANCE. | | FILED DURING | | TOTAL. | | DISPOSED OF DURING | | CLOSING BALANCE. | | VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING | | HOW DISPOSED OF | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Decisions confirmed. | | Decisions reversed. | | Decisions amended. | | Cases remanded for retrial. | | Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of. | | Average duration. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. | Present year. | Past year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| Superintendent, N.S.S.— | | | | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4,338 | 8,437 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | M. D. | M. D. |
| Revisions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4,338 | 8,437 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 0 22 | 1 7 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 630 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 3 4 |
| Assistant Superintendent, Kutkai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tangyan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent, Namtu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 630 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hsipaw Sawbwa | ... | ... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ... | ... | 4,860 | 7,355 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 25 | 2 26 |
| Chief Minister, Hsipaw | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Judicial Minister, Hsipaw | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 71 | 402 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 7 | 1 24 |
| Myosa, Nawngkhio | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 262 | ... | 4 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 12 |
| Myosa, Mông Lông | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Myosa, Mông Tung | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tawngpeng, Sawbwa | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 | ... | 3 | 242 | 2,134 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 11 | 1 01 |
| Tawngpeng, Tawngpeng | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Hsenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 735 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Hsenwi Sawbwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mông Mit Sawbwa | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | ... | 1 | 663 | 338 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 15 | 0 21 |
| Total | ... | ... | 31 | 40 | 31 | 40 | 31 | 35 | ... | 5 | 5,836 | 11,216 | 16 | 24 | 2 | 9 | 12 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2 | 2 | 41 | 50 | 43 | 52 | 41 | 44 | 2 | 8 | 10,804 | 19,663 | 22 | 30 | 4 | 11 | 12 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 29).

| Stations. | Number of prisons. | Number of prisoners | | | | Daily average. | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Remaining from last year. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | | Past year. | Present year. |
| | | | | Past year. | Present year. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Hsipaw | { One jail ... Four lock-ups ... } | 39 | 153 | 168 | 192 | 33 | 43 |
| Hsenwi (North Hsenwi State). | One lock-up ... | 9 | 113 | 155 | 121 | 13 | 10 |
| Mông Yai (South Hsenwi State). | One lock-up ... | 1 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 2 | 4 |
| Namhsan (Tawngpeng State). | One lock-up ... | 2 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 3 | 3 |
| Mông Mit | Two lock-ups ... | 13 | 53 | 79 | 76 | ... | ... |
| Kodaung | One lock-up ... | ... | 7 | 37 | 7 | ... | ... |
| | Total | 64 | 413 | 568 | 477 | 51 | 69 |

| Stations. | Number of prisons. | Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year. | Total cost of jail and prisoners. | Average period of accused under trial. | Remarks showing mortality. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Hsipaw | { One jail ... Four lock-ups ... } | 43 | Rs. 8,596 | M. D. 0 26 | Nine prisoners died during the year. One prisoner died during the year. |
| Hsenwi (North Hsenwi State). | One lock-up ... | 3 | 1,427 | 1 9 | |
| Mông Yai (South Hsenwi State). | One lock-up ... | ... | 840 | 2 16 | |
| Namhsan (Tawngpeng State). | One lock-up ... | 1 | 143 | 0 7 | |
| Mông Mit | Two lock-ups ... | 4 | 349 | 0 13 | |
| Kodaung | One lock-up ... | ... | 12 | 0 2 | |
| | Total | 51 | 11,367 | ... | Ten prisoners died during the year. |

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains.

| Name of State. | Article. | During March (past year). | During March (present year). | Remarks. |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Hsipaw | Rice | Rs. 7 8 0 | Rs. 7 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| | | 6 6 3 | 5 15 5 | Per 9-gallon basket. |
| North Hsenwi | Do. | 8 0 0 | 6 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| South Hsenwi | Do. | 6 13 0 | 5 1 9 | Per 9-gallon basket. |
| Tawngpeng | Do. | 7 0 0 | 5 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| | | 12 0 0 | 9 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| Manglün | Do. | 10 3 8 | 7 10 0 | Per 9-gallon basket. |
| | | 6 0 0 | 4 0 0 | Per local basket. |
| Mông Mit | Do. | 4 8 0 | 5 8 0 | Per local basket. |
| | | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | Per 9-gallon basket. |

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1921-22 (Paragraphs 35-38).

Annual Expenditure from State Funds.

| State. | Roads. | Miscellaneous. | Semi-personal. | Total. | Amount of remission of tribute granted. | Remarks. |
|------------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|---|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Hsipaw ... | 25,602 | 2,95,918 | ... | 3,21,520 | 45,000 | |
| Tawngpeng ... | 1,89,655 | 1,30,884 | 4,986 | 3,25,525 | 15,000 | |
| North Hsenwi ... | 2,82,041 | 91,484 | ... | 3,83,525 | 12,500 | |
| South Hsenwi ... | 39,515 | 13,609 | 10,000 | 63,124 | 10,000 | |
| Möng Mit ... | 10,470 | 17,419 | 250 | 28,139 | 20,000* | |
| Total ... | 5,57,283 | 5,49,314 | 15,236 | 11,21,833 | 1,02,500 | |

* For two years 1920-21 and 1921-22 received in 1922-23.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22.

| Name of State. | Country spirit. | | Opium. | | Foreign spirit. | | Total. | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|---|
| | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | Number of shops. | Revenue. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Civil Station, Lashlo. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 400 | 1 | 400 | Fees credited to Government. As the old licensee surrendered his license Rs. 200 forfeited to Government. |
| Hsipaw ... | 16 | 15,000 | 16 | 55,264 | 1 | 100 | 33 | 70,364 | Rs. 100 for foreign spirit license for Railway refreshment room at Hsipaw was credited to Government. |
| Tawngpeng | 10 | 29,825 | 10 | 24,566 | ... | ... | 20 | 54,391 | |
| North Hsenwi | 28 | 10,500 | 1 | 13,920 | 1 | 19,575 | 30 | 43,995 | |
| South Hsenwi | 24 | 5,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 5,000 | |
| Möng Mit | 2* | 2,297* | 1 | 800 | ... | ... | 3 | 3,097 | * Includes one toddy license for Rs. 20. |
| Total ... | 80 | 62,622 | 28 | 94,550 | 3 | 20,075 | 112 | 1,77,247 | |

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 38).

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

| States. | Opening cash balance. | Thathameda. | Irrigated paddy land. | Tea. | Excise. |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Haipaw | 2,14,342 | 2,49,106 | 80,459 | 1,00,225 | 70,264 |
| Tawngpeng | 1,63,800 | 1,59,809 | 6,870 | 1,96,446 | 54,591 |
| North Hsenwi | 1,78,998 | 2,78,654 | 91,331 | ..... | 44,150 |
| South Hsenwi | 68,812 | 1,00,991 | 10,858 | ..... | 5,000 |
| Manglun | 7,801 | 33,944 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mong Mit | 80,322 | 88,723 | 62,491 | 3,000 | 39,826 |
| Total | 6,66,774 | 8,26,721 | 1,81,407 | 9,09,701 | 9,07,401 |

| States. | License-fees. | Law and Justice. | Advances recovered. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Haipaw | 1,49,583 | 28,116 | 19,248 | 55,873 | 2,52,820 |
| Tawngpeng | 28,788 | 6,584 | 3,460 | 19,607 | 5,3,847 |
| North Hsenwi | 97,644 | 12,150 | 14,504 | 1,03,479 | 6,99,478 |
| South Hsenwi | 11,109 | 370 | 11,167 | 34,434 | 2,33,399 |
| Manglun | 400 | 799 | ..... | ..... | 41,814 |
| Mong Mit | 8,842 | 8,440 | 7,998 | 65,927 | 2,94,816 |
| Total | 2,97,224 | 51,769 | 49,308 | 1,78,020 | 23,28,619 |

EXPENDITURE.

| States. | Tribute. | General Administration. | Sawbwa's allowance. | Public Works. | Medical. | Education. |
|--------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Haipaw | 90,000 | 9,09,888 | 78,000 | 2,96,781 | 24,664 | 44,578 |
| Tawngpeng | 80,000 | 90,480 | 60,000 | 1,89,185 | 4,508 | 21,211 |
| North Hsenwi | 95,000 | 1,47,872 | 12,831 | 1,68,109 | 5,508 | 85,822 |
| South Hsenwi | 30,000 | 46,900 | 44,704 | 47,808 | 804 | 12,810 |
| Manglun | 600 | 13,606 | 14,300 | ..... | ..... | 831 |
| Mong Mit | 20,000 | 80,863 | 21,000 | 28,189 | 2,688 | 5,620 |
| Total | 1,85,600 | 5,68,118 | 2,94,485 | 6,37,662 | 37,667 | 1,09,651 |

| States. | Pensions. | Advances recoverable. | Miscellaneous. | Closing balance. | Total. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Haipaw | 8,873 | 97,148 | 89,317 | 1,34,880 | 9,69,806 |
| Tawngpeng | 2,849 | 14,050 | 84,348 | 2,14,231 | 6,03,347 |
| North Hsenwi | 16,547 | 90,100 | 48,706 | 2,97,910 | 6,92,478 |
| South Hsenwi | 2,160 | 5,100 | 14,788 | 56,884 | 2,32,329 |
| Manglun | ..... | ..... | 500 | 12,307 | 41,844 |
| Mong Mit | 3,020 | 6,108 | 76,728 | 70,106 | 2,94,216 |
| Total | 23,949 | 72,601 | 2,57,874 | 6,97,668 | 28,28,619 |

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Northern Shan States during the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 39).

| Name of Hospital or Dispensary. | NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED. | | RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS. | | | | Expenditure. | Daily average. | Remarks. |
|---|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| | Out-door. | In-door. | Discharged. | Absented or relieved. | Died. | Remaining under treatment. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Civil Hospital, Lashio | 5,488 | 463 | 380 | 40 | 80 | 23 | Rs. 8,828 | 81 | In-door 16 Out-door 85 |
| Civil Hospital, Haipaw | 8,325 | 659 | 557 | 10 | 68 | 24 | 11,205 | 78 | In-door 23 Out-door 58 |
| Civil Dispensary, Kyaukmè | 5,321 | 22 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4,455 | 16 | In-door 1 Out-door 15 |
| Civil Dispensary, Nawngkio | 2,505 | 26 | 16 | 7 | 8 | ..... | 3,617 | 22 | In-door 1 Out-door 59 |
| Civil Dispensary, Namhsan | 5,597 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 8 | ..... | 5,769 | 16 | In-door 1 Out-door 15 |
| Civil Dispensary, Kutkat | 5,026 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 197 | 14 | In-door Out-door 14 |
| Civil Dispensary, Tangyan | 1,571 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 574 | 12 | In-door Out-door 12 |
| Jail Hospital, Haipaw | 1,049 | 58 | 46 | ..... | 9 | 9 | 808 | 7 | In-door 19 Out-door 3 |
| Family Lines Hospital, Lashio | 437 | 65 | 61 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 270 | 4 | In-door 4 Out-door 2 |
| Railway Dispensary, Haipaw | 2,629 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,280 | 11 | In-door Out-door 3 |
| Military Police Hospitals, Northern Shan States | 3,987 | 577 | 494 | 34 | 6 | 18 | 4,670 | 27 | In-door 11 Out-door 14 |
| Namtu European Hospital | ..... | 36 | 35 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | In-door 73 Out-door 62 |
| Namtu Asiatic Hospital and Dispensaries | 45,317 | 3,377 | 1,987 | 185 | 200 | 65 | 1,48,861 | 174 | In-door 113 Out-door 113 |
| Civil Hospital, Mong Mit | 5,009 | 153 | 144 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 842 | 33 | In-door 4 Out-door 28 |
| Total | 92,141 | 4,461 | 3,778 | 226 | 383 | 125 | 1,83,668 | 475 | |

REPORT ON THE SHAN STATES OF THE SAGAING DIVISION
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1922.

1. *Thaungdut*.—The population of the State is 6,933.
 2. *Thathameda* is the only form of revenue, collected twice a year at the rate of Rs. 5 per household ; the total collection for this year being Rs. 10,796.
 3. Thirteen criminal cases were tried in which 8 accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the State Jail, and 5 accused were fined. The expenditure on Law and Justice amounted to Rs. 354.
 4. A sum of Rs. 2,300 was spent on various improvements and Rs. 325 on irrigation works.
 5. Education is mostly confined to *pôngyi kyaungs*, there being only two small aided schools. Only Rs. 125 was expended on education.
 6. Trade between this State and Manipur is flourishing. Manipuris bring down mostly cotton quilts and blankets, taking back buffaloes, ponies, dried fish, etc.
 7. The health of the inhabitants was good, and no epidemics occurred.
 8. Crops partially failed in places owing to flooding of low-lying fields but in spite of this the price of rice and paddy is as low in the State as in the adjoining townships of the Upper Chindwin District.
 9. The settlement of the Thaungdut Forest Reserve was carried out in March 1922. In time the State should benefit very considerably through revenue derived from the Reserve.
1. *Kanti*.—There are only 399 houses in this small State, with a population of 2,149.
 2. The total revenue collected was only Rs. 2,554, consequently nothing was spent on works of public utility. The villagers maintain their inter-village paths and small bridges at their own expense.
 3. One criminal case was disposed of, on which no expenditure was incurred.
 4. The usual trade was carried on with the Nagas from unadministered territory, who come down from the hills in large numbers and barter quantities of maize leaves, wax, cane mats, etc., for salt, blankets, brass wire, iron, etc.
 5. There were no epidemics of any description.
 6. There was no cattle disease. But the crops were not as good as in the previous year, resulting in an increase in the price of paddy from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets, which is very high for this remote area.
 7. Relations between the Shans of the State and the unadministered Naga tribes between the Chindwin and the Naga Hills, Assam, were, on the whole friendly, and the Nagas of most villages came down to trade as usual. But a party of the Survey of India under Mr. Ram Prasad, who had managed to maintain friendly relations with the tribes further north during survey operations in the previous season, which left Kanti in November with an escort of 50 Military Police, and reached a village 8 days' march west of Kanti, had to return almost immediately owing to the threatening attitude of the Ponyo Naga tribe. Mr. Ram Prasad had strict orders to return should the Nagas show signs of hostility, and it was fortunate that he was not even further from his base at Kanti and had not actually entered the territory of these hostile Nagas. As it was he had very considerable difficulty during the return journey, having to rely solely on local Nagas for transport, who were not only difficult to obtain in spite of promises of assistance made by their Chiefs the previous year, but who also pilfered a considerable quantity of rations.
- Having completed the journey back to the Nanzalein river safely the party experienced further misfortune, one of the boats capsizing after striking a snag. One survey peon was drowned, and a considerable quantity of private kit lost, together with 2 rifles, 5 bayonets, and some ammunition, of which one rifle, 2 bayonets, and some of the ammunition has since been recovered.
- Although the *Sawbwa* of Kanti rendered assistance in supplying interpreters and some of the transport for the Survey Party, there is no doubt that he took advantage of the presence of a large party of Military Police in this unadministered

territory to interfere in quarrels between unadministered Nagas on behalf of those living in close proximity to the State, the result being threats of attacks on Naga villages close to the State by the more remote Nagas probably emboldened by the return of the Survey Party, and it was rumoured, threats of attacks on Shan villages within the State. As no Shan villages have been molested and the raiding season is now over, these rumours were probably false.

The *Sawbwa* has been warned for his disobedience of the orders of Government.

The unadministered Nagas have, as usual, continued raiding one another for the purpose of obtaining heads.

The last raid reported being that on Tsathoo village, two marches from Kanti, by Nagas of Wailong Saungkaw who took the heads of two boys and six women.

This is said to be the result of a long standing feud.

8. The Military Police Post of 25 rifles at Kanti was withdrawn slightly earlier than usual owing to a most unfortunate fracas which occurred in April, in which some Gurkhas from the Post injured four Shans, and one Naga who subsequently died of his injuries.

This took place at a *pwè* at night, and it was found impossible to obtain evidence against the actual culprits, but those responsible have been suitably dealt with departmentally.

Owing to this incident the question of withdrawing this remote Post to Tamanthi Post, lower down the Chindwin river, where the same number of men could be kept in readiness to send up to Kanti should trouble be imminent on that border, is under consideration.

W. STREET,

Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin District.

[The maximum limit of the body of the Report is 8 pages.]

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RESOLUTION
ON THE
REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIN HILLS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Political Department No. 11R.-11,
dated the 4th September 1920.

READ—

Letter No. 5319-6P.-5, dated the 23rd July 1921, from H. N. TUCK, Esq., Commissioner, Sagaing Division, forwarding a Report on the Chin Hills for the year 1920-21 by Major L. E. L. BURNE, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills District, and a Report on the Somra Tract, and on the Chin Hills Frontier of the Upper Chindwin District for the year 1920-21 by Mr. H. RUNDLE, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin District.

Letter No. 13P.-2, dated the 28th July 1921, from Mr. C. S. PENNELL, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Magwe Division, forwarding a Report on the Pakòkku Hill Tracts for the year 1920-21 by Mr. B. FISCHER, Superintendent, Pakòkku Hill Tracts.

Letter No. 3763-P.T.-1, dated the 19th July 1921, from Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. ORMISTON, I.A., Commissioner, Arakan Division, forwarding a Report on the Hill District of Arakan for the year 1920-21, by Mr. W. S. THOM, Deputy Commissioner, Hill District of Arakan.

RESOLUTION.—Since the Reports which are reviewed in this Resolution were written, the orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been received, sanctioning the extension over the hitherto unadministered area which lies between the Hill District of Arakan, the Chin Hills and the Lushai Hills of a system of political control, under which Government officers of the adjoining districts will in future be able to tour in this area to collect tribute, and to settle disputes. It may confidently be hoped that this area will now cease to be what it has been for so many years—an Alsatia for offenders against the law, and a jumping-off ground for raids on peaceful villages in administered territory. During the past year substantial progress has been made towards restoring the state of peace and security which prevailed before the Haka rising of 1917-18, and the efforts of the officers concerned should be certain of permanent success, now that they no longer have on their flank, a forbidden territory where the writ of authority did not run.

2. The task of obtaining the submission of the Lawhtu and Maram rebels was performed with great skill and tact and remarkable rapidity by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chin Hills District, Major L. E. L. Burne, C.B.E. (it may here be noted that the Chin Hills were raised during the year to the status of a district). As a preliminary step, at Major Burne's suggestion, a number of Chins, who had been deported to the Shan States for their share in the Haka rebellion, were

brought back to the Chin Hills, and some of them were temporarily released and employed in opening negotiations with the rebel clans who were still "out." On the 5th January Major Burne left Haka with an escort of 50 rifles under Major St. J. A. Browne, Battalion Commandant, and was met as he advanced by these released deportees, who reported a general disposition to submit. On the 10th January at Aihurr the rebel chiefs began to come in and to send in the unlicensed guns, which they had been ordered to collect. On the 13th January Tannling of Tangaw, the most prominent of the rebels tendered his submission. By the 16th Major Burne had reached Naring in the heart of the rebel country, and by the 21st the submission of the clans was practically complete, and Major Burne was arranging with the more important chiefs of unadministered territory for the payment of tribute and the surrender of guns. February and March were spent in taking proceedings against the rebel villages under section 14 of the Chin Hills Regulation for their share in the rebellion and various raids committed by them on friendly villages during the last four years. Heavy fines were inflicted, but the wind was tempered to the shorn lamb, and Major Burne wrote of the Lawhtus that there had been no whining, that they admitted the injury they had done to life and property and were ready to pay to the utmost of their ability. April was spent in touring other tracts where many cases were heard and settled, and Major Burne is to be congratulated on a most satisfactory four months' tour. The Military Police garrison has been withdrawn from Lotaw, and conditions are now so peaceful that the Commissioner has been able to propose a considerable reduction in the force of Military Police hitherto employed in the Chin Hills District.

3. The submission of the rebels was no doubt stimulated by the fact that they were weary of the hunted life which they had been leading for the last three years, in addition to which they were scourged with influenza which took a heavy toll. The Local Government has no desire to deal hardly with these misguided people, whose experiences during the last three years should have taught them the error of their ways. Fines, however, will have to be exacted, within reasonable limits, as compensation must be paid to those friendly villages which suffered severely at their hands. Altogether 35 deportees who had been under detention in the Shan States were ordered to be released unconditionally during the year. Only six men now remain in detention, and these have been transferred from the Shan States to Tiddim (in the Chin Hills).

4. Generally the year was not a very happy one for the Chins. Crops were bad and influenza universal, and these causes contributed to a certain migration into the Lushai Hills. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to note that the grievances of the men who served in the Labour Corps in France have been satisfactorily settled, and that there is now a small wave of enthusiasm amongst the Chins of the Southern Hills for military service. The Government of India have recently announced their willingness to expand the existing Company of Chins into a full Battalion, to be known as the 470th Chin Rifles, and His Honour hopes that the Chins will make the most of this opportunity.

5. From the Pakokku Hill tracts the Superintendent (Mr. B. Fischer) made a tour in the latter part of January in the adjoining unadministered territory. His

reception was not at first particularly friendly, but the first steps having been taken, the inhabitants will soon get to learn that their isolation is to be a thing of the past. In February and March much of Mr. Fischer's time was taken up with the census, in which he took a particular interest, in spite of the handicap of helpers mostly illiterate. In these tracts also influenza was epidemic, but in a mild form. Crops were good, and the general level of contentment seems high. Among the Chinboks military service has in four years become an accepted institution, and recruiting needs no stimulus from without. Education is making steady progress. The school at Mindat is doing particularly well, but there has been regrettable delay over the construction of two badly needed dormitories, a delay for which Mr. Fischer was in no way responsible.

6. Conditions in the Somra Tract remained peaceful, and proposals are now under consideration for reducing considerably the number of Military Police stationed there, and for incorporating the tract in the Homalín Subdivision. The Assistant Superintendent (Mr. H. Rundle) toured all over the tract, and did good work in composing disputes of long-standing, collecting tribute and withdrawing unlicensed guns. The eight Kukis who were deported after the Kuki rebellion are still detained at Taunggyi. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it may soon be found possible to order their release. The Commissioner remarks that he is unable to say that the Tangkhul Nagas have yet been brought under effective administration. This will no doubt be a lengthy process. Effective administration generally involves a considerable expenditure of money, and little return is to be expected from this rugged and sparsely populated tract. For the present the chief *desideratum*, and one which seems in a fair way to be accomplished, is that the Tangkhul Nagas and the Kukis shall live at peace among themselves and with their neighbours.

7. The Deputy Commissioner of the Hill District of Arakan (Mr. W. S. Thom) made an adventurous trip into the unadministered territory lying to the north of that district in January, February and March, visiting some 60 trans-frontier villages. Mr. Thom held a durbar at Kwi Deem, a large village on the Peng stream, where among other matters discussed was a raid committed on the village of Laungdan in administered territory by the unadministered village of Twiship. A fine of seven *mythun* was inflicted on the village of Twiship, which fine was duly paid. From Kwi Deem Mr. Thom proceeded to a camp on the Lau stream, a tributary of the Peng, whence he crossed over to the valley of the Lemro and visited a waterfall of some 500 feet at the source of that stream. Of this waterfall Mr. Thom, in his interesting report on his expedition, extracts from which are published as an annexure to his annual report, writes:—

"According to them (the Chins) the spirits of the dead, residing there in an immense colony have made great efforts to escape from the grotto of the falls, but always without success, being whirled back by some unseen power. They say that the souls of all those beings who enter this mysterious place arrive there bringing with them the animals or birds he or she have been accustomed to eat as food during his or her life time and that these spirits with their animal spirit attendants are eternally wandering restlessly about hither and thither along the precipitous crags, caverns and slopes of the fall, seeking a means of escape which never presents itself."

The return journey from the Lemro to the Peng stream was accomplished by a different route which enabled Mr. Thom to visit Twiship. Of the country in these

parts Mr. Thom writes :—

" I can understand now why the Twiship Chief defied me before. So difficult were he approaches to his village, that he and his people never dreamt for a moment that any official far less a white one, would undertake to visit his village either from the east *via* the Lemro river or from the west *via* the Peng stream. All these people imagine that we officials are incapable of getting over the awful country which had to be traversed before their villages are reached on the tops of inaccessible hills."

The people in the area visited by Mr. Thom are of many different tribes, speaking different dialects, but the main strains are Chin and Kami. Mr. Thom's Report is full of interesting information on their manners and customs. He describes the Kamis and the more civilised Chins as only too ready to be administered, as the majority of them are "weary of the eternal nightmare of raids and murders that go on here from one year's end to another." Men and women captured in such raids are confined in movable stocks, which are sufficiently light to enable them to move about the village, but preclude all chance of escape. A number of such captives were released by Mr. Thom. The people are for the most part exceptionally hardy. They are also greatly addicted to strong drink, and some of them at any rate seem to have elevated thieving to a fine art. Generally speaking their civilisation is of a low grade, and the process of raising it is likely to be a long and troublesome one.

8. Apart from this tour, the year was uneventful. There were no raids on administered villages, and a serious quarrel which occurred last year between two unadministered villages is in process of being satisfactorily composed. Crops were very poor, and the people had to be liberally assisted with agricultural loans. The health of the district was fair; it is satisfactory to see that the value of quinine is beginning to be realised. Education does not seem to make much progress. In a district like North Arakan little progress can be expected if the district has to rely solely on a very small District Cess Fund. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to consider proposals for a special grant from Provincial revenues. His Honour has no doubt that the Education Department will also be willing to consider proposals for a simplification of the prescribed curriculum on the lines suggested by Mr. Thom, so as to make it better adapted to the special local conditions.

9. The officers engaged on the administration of these remote areas have as usual shown themselves fully equal to their responsibilities, and the Lieutenant-Governor is particularly glad to be able to note that although much new ground was traversed, which has hitherto been unvisited by any British official, no hostile incident of any importance has been reported. In addition to the officers already mentioned by name, His Honour wishes to thank the Commissioner of the Sagaing Division (Mr. H. N. Tuck) for much valuable advice in connection with the administration of the Chin Hills District.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

F. LEWISOHN,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIN HILLS

FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

From H. N. TUCK, Esq., Commissioner, Sagaing Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma,—No. 5312—6P-5, dated the 23rd July 1921.

I have the honour to forward reports on the Chin Hills District and on the Upper Chindwin frontier which includes the Somra-Tract.

1.—*Chin Hills.*

The state of affairs when Major Burne took charge of the District in November last was that the Lawhtus and Marams although quiescent still refused submission, and we had established a post at Lotaw to protect the plains and keep the tribes in check, and also for use as a base for such operations against them this open season as might prove necessary. The details of the work done by the columns, two of which started from Haka and one from Lotaw, have been reported from time to time and the officers concerned have received the congratulations of the Local Government on the results obtained.

Major Burne has very modestly refrained from enlarging on the very arduous work he did in the unsundered tracts and the entire success with which he brought the tribesmen to heel. I take the opportunity of placing on record my high appreciation of the tact and patience with which Major Burne and the officers assisting him dealt with the situation.

As the results of the season's work it has been possible to withdraw the Lotaw post and replace it by a small village police-force and proposals are about to be submitted for a considerable reduction in the Military Police garrisons of the permanent posts.

2. Except in the south normal conditions prevailed throughout the District. It must be sometime before the Haka Subdivision will recover from the effects of the rebellion, but I think it is likely that with peace and an average rainfall which may perhaps be expected after the last three lean years, those who migrated will return to their old cultivations. There has unfortunately been a considerable mortality due to influenza which is reflected in the returns of the recent census.

3. Action has been taken to mitigate the burden of requisitioned labour and supplies, and the rates of payment have been brought nearer to market conditions. The claims of the men of the Labour Corps, which were naturally very difficult to verify, were accepted and this generous treatment of the northern Chins, who did so well in France, is likely to have beneficial results in the future when recruiting for the army is undertaken.

4. To the cultivator the year was a poor one; the third bad year in succession. This year the early rains have been satisfactory. I was sorry to have had to agree to abandon the small amount of wheat cultivation near Falam. But this has not of late been a business proposition and it was unfair to induce the Chins to put their land under a crop which was unprofitable. The growing of

cane for sugar has also not attracted the Chins, who regard it as too troublesome a crop.

5. The main mule tracks are in first class order except for a few bridges and most of the inter-village roads are reported to be in good condition. In the programme of new roads the proposed road to connect Haka with Fort Lungleh is the most important, but is not in my opinion urgent.

The question of the upkeep of the mule tracks and their classification has been under revision during the year and, although the maintenance work is done very cheaply by the villages in the vicinity of the roads, the total cost when all work is paid-labour is considerable. I think with the return of normal conditions and in the interests of economy it may be possible to eliminate some of the mule tracks and only keep paths fit for cooly transport open. This of course means that officers on tour will have to lead their ponies where they can now ride and use cooly transport, but it does not seem worth while keeping up mule tracks which are only used occasionally in the open season.

6. The Chin Hills Battalion is a fine body of men not the least efficient being the three platoons of Chins in which Major St. J. A. Browne has taken special interest.

There are indications that a desire for service in the Army is growing. An outbreak of rinderpest in the Upper Chindwin spread to the hills and although it did not last long caused considerable loss amongst the pack bullocks used for rationing the posts and this work is only now being completed.

7. I have not yet received the report of the conference which was held in Falam in June to discuss educational questions. A good deal of useful pioneer work has been done by the American Baptist Mission and the Government Schools have met with fair success.

The construction of the hostel buildings at Haka which are to be used by scholarship-holders from the families of the Southern Chiefs has been delayed but will shortly be ready. The boys will attend the American Baptist Mission School.

The technical school at Falam did not impress me as a particularly useful institution when I visited it last year, and I asked the Inspector of Schools to look into the matter. I am glad to see that this question is receiving attention.

8. I support the Deputy Commissioner in his commendation of his Assistants and the Chiefs mentioned.

II.—Upper Chindwin Frontier, Somra-Tract, Thaungdut and Kanti States.

Nothing abnormal happened in these tracts during the year and the opening up of Somra by roads was continued under the energetic supervision of Mr. Rundle, the Assistant Superintendent.

The Kukis in the Somra-Tract have been found amenable to discipline but the Tanghul Nagas are very shy and stubborn and I am unable to say that they have yet been brought under effective administration.

2. These tracts are controlled by a post of 50 men at Layshi in the hills and the posts of Tamanthi and Homalin on the Chindwin. A small post is pushed out to Kanti in the open season.

The sanctioned strength of Tamanthi is 100 rifles and of Homalin 75, which is reduced to 50 during the rains. At present on account of the delay in building barracks at Tamanthi it has been necessary to bring in 75 men from Tamanthi to Homalin. A small post of village police has been sanctioned at Paisat in the centre of the Somra Tract.

3. It has recently been decided that the Somra Tract shall be placed under the Subdivisional Officer at Homalin and shall not form a separate charge. This necessitates a general review of communications and garrisons and as soon as Mr. Street returns from leave I intend to have a conference of the local officers and submit fresh proposals.

4. I wish to bring to the notice of Government the good work done on this frontier by Mr. W. Street and Mr. Rundle during the year.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIN HILLS DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

CHAPTER I.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

1. Relations with Burma and with the adjoining districts of the Lushai Hills and Manipur have been satisfactory.

Chins of the Southern Hills, living in the proximity of the Lushai Hills border, are migrating to that district in considerable numbers. This is probably due to several causes among which must be included petty oppression by the Chiefs, the higher taxation prevailing in this district, and the poor crops obtained during the past three years. On the other hand there does not appear to be any very noticeable increase in the migrations to Burma, and Chins who migrated during the rebellion period are returning in small numbers. In some ways this is a pity, but no doubt the call of the hills is too strong.

2. Border meetings with officers from the Manipur and Lushai Hills, which had been interrupted by the rebellion, were again revived and a large number of pending cases were decided. The Deputy Commissioner himself was not able to attend any of these meetings owing to other and important work on the southern border.

3. Preliminary enquiries were held in connection with the raids carried out by the Lawhtus in August 1919 on the unadministered villages of Tarpon and Ngalerng. Property taken in the raid was given up, but there was no opportunity of returning same to the raided villages. This will have to be done next open season, and will necessitate a visit to unadministered territory.

4. The raid committed by the Shurgnens and Lunsuipis in May 1919 on the village of Siata in the Lushai Hills has been settled. Fines have been inflicted, which, when collected, will be paid to Siata village as compensation. The leaders in the raid have also been sentenced to terms of deportation within the district.

5. The feud between the unadministered villages of Sabaung and Vaki is still not settled. It would seem that the Vaki Chief is willing to pay compensation, but considers that the demands of the Sabaungs, who are the more powerful, are excessive. It should be possible to settle this case next open season in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

6. The Deputy Commissioner made a short tour into unadministered territory, visiting the more important of the Yotun and Lawhtu groups of villages. The tour was uneventful except for the behaviour of the Rezua Chief who met me in a state bordering on delirium-tremens, and continued in that condition most of the time I was in his village. He eventually recovered himself, and I do not think will do it again. He is not an easy man to deal with, and is feared and disliked by the smaller villages.

7. The son of the headman of Longklangklang (Unadministered territory) confessed to having been concerned with Ra Dum and Ra Boi of Sakta in the murder of the three Lungring villagers on the Lungno-Lotaw road in December 1919. He was allowed to return to his village pending receipt of instructions as to how he was to be dealt with, and on his giving an undertaking that he would come in when sent for. He kept his promise, and was tried under the Regulation and sentenced to a term of deportation.

CHAPTER II.

TOURS OF OFFICERS.

8. In the Haka Subdivision, the early stages of the open season were taken up in preparing for operations against the Lawhtus and Marams who still continued to remain in a state of rebellion. These tribes submitted, however, on the arrival of the operating columns on the borders of their tracts. The rebellion thus came to an end and, with normal conditions prevailing again, the subdivision was thoroughly toured for the first time since the latter part of 1917.

9. The Deputy Commissioner was obliged to spend most of the touring season on the southern border dealing with the Lawhtus and Marams, and enquiring into the many raids committed by the former during the course of the rebellion. Towards the end of the touring season he was able to make an extended tour through the Yotun and Shentung tracts, and to the Daidin border.

10. The Assistant Superintendents toured extensively in their respective charges, and carried out the usual open season work. This was very much required in the Haka Subdivision, where many villages had not been visited since the outbreak of rebellion in 1917.

CHAPTER III.

CONDUCT, ATTITUDE AND CONDITION OF THE TRIBES.

11. The general conduct of the tribes in the northern and central hills has been good, and there is little to comment upon.

12. The insubordination on the part of the *ex*-labourers of the northern hills, which was reported in last year's Administration Report, is now subsiding, and, given a little time, will cease altogether. Their grievances in regard to arrears of pay alleged to be due to them have also received sympathetic treatment, and a sum of Rs. 15,065 is being paid out to them in final settlement.

13. In the southern hills, the Lawhtus and Marams remained in a state of rebellion up to the beginning of January, and then submitted. Their tardy submission was principally due to fear of the consequences likely to result on account of their past misconduct. Once having submitted, however, the general feeling of relief was considerable, and the people seemed really glad to be able to return to the normal conditions prevailing in the past.

14. The remaining tribes of the southern hills have given very little trouble. The people of the Bwel and Ktlang-Ktlang tracts have been brought into touch with Government again, and their former attitude of aloofness is quickly disappearing.

15. It is impossible to say that the general condition of the Chins has improved during the past year. Crops were again poor, and both influenza and rinderpest caused a lot of hardship. In parts of the southern hills the people are also only just beginning to recover from the effects of three years of rebellion and unrest. Even in normal times the question of improving the standard of living of the Chins is a very difficult one. The average Chin is not progressive, and does not appreciate any departure from his old-time customs and beliefs. He has no desire for new experiments, even if they are for his good, because they are so much more trouble and labour to him. They have been tried often in the past and have failed. The Chins need an outlet, but there is none in these hills. Army service appears to be the solution, and if it is offered to them, it is to be hoped they will accept it. It would be a great opportunity for them and the resulting advantages to these hills would be great.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIDS, FEUDS AND VIOLENT CRIMES.

16. No raids were committed by the tribes of this district, and there have been no inter-tribal or inter-village feuds. The Lawhtus, under the leadership of Chief Tong Ling, of Tagnaw, organised a raiding party to settle accounts with one of the Sabaung group of villages, but the raid came to nothing. The party actually set off, but were hurriedly recalled when it became known that the punitive columns, which were operating against this tribe, had left Haka.

17. Raids committed within the district during the period of rebellion were fully enquired into, and suitable punishment has been meted out to those who surrendered themselves. The Lawhtus were the principal offenders, and their bill for compensation alone is somewhere in the region of Rs. 20,000. The remaining raids were carried out by Ra Dum of Sakta and his gang of marauders,

but with two or three exceptions these raids were of a petty nature and more in the form of blackmail. Ra Dum himself and the majority of his gang are still hiding in unadministered territory. They are reported to be living quietly and to have no intention of causing further trouble to Government, provided they are left alone. This is a question, however, which will have to be decided before next open season.

18. In June of this year a Gurkha sepoy of the Military Police attacked his wife in a fit of anger, inflicting a severe wound on the face. He then attempted to take his own life by cutting his throat, but was unsuccessful at the moment. Both husband and wife were taken to hospital where the man died a few days later of septic pneumonia caused by his wounds. His wife is recovering.

19. There were no cases of violent crime amongst the Chins.

CHAPTER V.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

20. Crime as usual was very light, the number of cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code being 14 as against 8 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

21. The number of cases reported during the year was 216 as against 46 in the previous year. More settled conditions in the Haka Subdivision account for this increase, added to the fact that the people of the southern hills will not accept the decisions given by their Chiefs in the disposal of these cases, which they bring up to the Political Officers for revision. This subdivision was responsible for over 180 of the 216 cases reported.

CHAPTER VII.

CROPS AND CULTIVATION.

22. The staple crops grown by the Chins were again poor except in a few scattered areas. The late rains were responsible for this, and re-sowing met with little success. In some villages of the Haka Subdivision, the people were subsisting on roots and plantain stalks, and had not tasted grain for months. This sounds very distressing, but perhaps it does not do to take a too exaggerated view of the situation. The diet is certainly not very appetising from our point of view, but it possibly does not disagree with the Chin, and is what he has been used to on occasions in the past. In parts of the Falam Subdivision, the people were assisted with Agricultural advances which helped them to tide over the bad season.

23. The crop prospects for this season are very much brighter with one or two small exceptions. In the Haka Subdivision the sowings on the Hanta side are not very promising, and it is possible that the people of this area will experience another poor year.

24. A proposal to establish an Agricultural School in these hills was lately put forward, but is not likely to come to anything. The experiment would be expensive and its success very doubtful. The average Chin has no desire to expend more labour on his fields than he does at present, and he firmly believes that his methods, which have stood the test of generations, are the best suited to the conditions of these hills. He has no admiration for the man who turns the ground well over when mere scratching of the surface gives him all he needs. To his mind it is so much wasted labour.

25. The cultivation of wheat, which has been carried on for over ten years, has proved a failure and is to be stopped. The Chins have never taken to it, even although it put money in their pockets, and it may be described as being a "forced labour" crop. The grain is of no use to the Chins except for making "Zu," and it is probable that their own grains produce as good a brand.

26. The demand for jaggery did not come up to expectation, so that only 1,000 viss was cultivated.

CHAPTER VIII.

DISARMAMENT.

27. Approximately 120 unlicensed guns were recovered from the Lawhtus and Marams on their submission. These guns were badly needed in the Haka subdivision as the number of licensed guns available for distribution was very small. This is due to the fact that a considerable number of licensed guns were destroyed at the beginning of the rebellion. Even now there are not sufficient guns for distribution on the revised scale of one gun to 30 houses.

28. No unlicensed guns were confiscated in either the Tiddim or Falam Subdivision. The licensed guns however in some villages of both these subdivisions are in excess of the sanctioned scale, and there is to be a redistribution shortly.

CHAPTER IX.

REVENUE.

29. The total tribute collections amounted to Rs. 57,334 as against Rs. 43,098 in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that the tribute of the Tiddim Subdivision was remitted last year in recognition of its loyalty during the period of rebellion. If the tribute of this subdivision for the year under report be added to the total tribute collected last year, it will be seen that the difference between the two years' figures is only Rs. 800 odd.

30. Rs. 1,030 was realized by the collection of *thathameda* tax and Rs. 450 by the sale of two liquor licenses.

31. Agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 9,555 were disbursed in the Falam and Tiddim Subdivisions.

CHAPTER X.

ACTION UNDER THE CHIN HILLS REGULATION.

32. Cases under the Regulation amounted to 117 as against 42 in the previous year. The increase is due to action being taken under Section 14 of the Regulation to recover the fine of Rs. 10,000 inflicted on villages in the Haka Subdivision for an act of rebellion in 1917-18.

CHAPTER XI.

FOREST AND MINERALS.

33. Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, extracted 2,252 logs of teak from the forests on the lower slopes of the eastern ranges.

34. Lac was as usual collected by the Chins and sold to the Burmans in the plains. Other forest produce extracted included *ingyin* logs, bamboos, wax honey and straw-fibre.

35. A few licenses to extract teak logs for house-building purposes were issued to the Chins.

36. One application to prospect for minerals was received, but subsequently withdrawn.

37. In the Tiddim Subdivision there were 4 prosecutions under the Forest Act for cutting *taungyas* in the Natmyaung reserve.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

38. The maintenance of the roads have remained under the supervision of the Political Department. Inter-village communications in the Falam and Tiddim Subdivisions are good, and mule transport is possible almost anywhere. In some tracts of the Haka Subdivision, however, the village roads are very poor, and little attention has been paid to them during the period of rebellion.

39. Some of the bridges on the Tyao River road are in a very bad state of repair, and require immediate attention. This is the main road of communication with the Lushai Hills, so it is desirable that this road be kept permanently open.

40. The section of road between No. 4 and Fort White has become very worn and a new diversion is needed. This will increase the distance, but improve the present gradient which is very steep.

41. It is also proposed, provided funds are available, to extend the Haka-Ktlang-Ktlang Road to the Lushai Hills border so as to link up the Haka and Lunglen Subdivisions. The new extension would be about 40 miles in length, but the work could be spread over several years.

42. A sum of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned for the construction of a wire-rope bridge across the Manipur River at Paisat Village in the Tiddim Subdivision, and Chief Pow Ko Man of Mwelbem has purchased cable and materials for bridging the Natanlui between Mwelbem and Saiyan Villages.

43. The question of improving the water-supply in both Falam and Tiddim Stations is under consideration. The present supply becomes very low in the dry weather months, and is not sufficient for all requirements.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL.

44. Influenza again made its appearance in these hills and was responsible for a large number of deaths. The Lawhtus suffered severely, and this is possibly due to the miserable conditions under which they had been living for the past three years. Hardly a village in the southern hills escaped, and the epidemic appeared to be more severe the further south it spread.

45. Spasmodic outbreaks of dysentery were more or less general throughout the hills, and there were a few cases of small-pox in both the Falam and Tiddim Subdivisions. Malaria also appears to be increasing, and is presumably contracted in the plains.

46. The hospitals and dispensaries have done good work during the year, and are greatly appreciated by the Chins.

47. The construction of an in-patient ward for the Civil Hospital at Falam has been put in hand, and work on the new hospital which has been sanctioned at Tiddim, will shortly be commenced. The permanent dispensary at Tunzan is to be abolished, and will be replaced by a travelling dispensary with headquarters at Tiddim.

48. Rinderpest showed itself in the month of March and spread to several villages in the Falam and Tiddim Subdivisions. Immediate steps were taken to confine the disease to the areas affected, and the services of a Veterinary Assistant were asked for and have been sanctioned. It is estimated that the Chins have lost some 600 head of cattle, but the outbreak has now fortunately subsided.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY AND CIVIL POLICE.

49. The Battalion has been commanded throughout the year by Major St. J. A. Browne, I.A., and this officer was also in charge of the Military side of

the operations contemplated against the Lawhtus and Maram tribes. There was naturally great disappointment amongst all ranks when these tribes submitted. The men had been well trained, were keen, and would have rendered an excellent account of themselves.

50. The present actual strength of the Battalion is 15 Platoons, or one Platoon under sanctioned strength. This is due to the fact that effect has not yet been given to the proposal to enlist one Platoon of Chinbòks from the Pakòkku Hill Tracts.

51. A proposal to reduce the strength of the garrison of these hills is under consideration and, if accepted, will mean a considerable financial saving.

52. The battalion was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police in September-October 1920.

53. The new Post at Lotaw, which was established last year, has now been abandoned and taken over by the local Village Police.

54. Rinderpest has been responsible for a large number of deaths amongst the contract bullocks, so that the completion of the rationing of the Battalion is being very much delayed.

55. A small force of Village Police was sanctioned during the year, and no difficulty was experienced in getting the men. The conduct and discipline of this force has been good, and it has carried out its duties satisfactorily.

56. There appears to be a small wave of enthusiasm amongst the Chins of southern hills for Military service. Applications for service in the Military Police are numerous, and the Battalion Commandant has a long waiting list. Many of the applicants have definitely expressed their readiness to serve in Burma in spite of the old superstition of the plains.

CHAPTER XV.

TRADE.

57. The usual petty trade with the plains of Burma was carried on and no doubt fluctuates from year to year. Owing to the shortage of food grain, consequent on a series of bad crop years, the Chins were forced to purchase large quantities of rice from the valleys.

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATION.

58. The Falam and Tiddim Government Vernacular Schools have been well attended throughout the year. The annual examination of the pupils attending these schools was held by the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Mawlaik, and the result was most satisfactory.

59. The new school at Lenacot was opened on the 1st May and should prove a great success. When inspected by the Assistant Superintendent, Tiddim, on the 18th May there were 58 pupils present, of whom 16 were the sons of headmen.

60. A school for the sons of Chiefs has also been established at Haka. The buildings are not quite ready for occupation owing to delay in getting the corrugated iron. The Superintendent, American Baptist Mission, has, however, arranged to house the boys in the Mission compound until such time as the buildings are ready.

61. An Educational Conference, which was attended by the Assistant Superintendents and the Superintendent, American Baptist Mission, was held in Falam at the beginning of June. The opinion of the majority was that the present system of education was not the best suited to the needs of the people of these hills, and that Chin should replace Burmese as the medium of instruction. Burmese would not be abolished altogether, except in the village schools, but would be taken as a second language. It is also proposed to extend the village

school system as being the best means of dispensing education to the masses. A full report on the conclusions arrived at by the conference is being prepared.

62. The Technical School at Falani continues to impart instruction in carpentry and masonry, and the question of extending the subjects to be taught is receiving attention.

CHAPTER XVII.

GENERAL.

63. The charge of the Chin Hills was held by Mr. W. R. Head, Burma Civil Service, up to the 20th November 1920, when he was relieved by Major L. E. L. Burne, I.A.

64. Mr. L. B. Naylor returned from leave at the end of November 1920 and relieved Mr. S. B. Smart of the charge of the Tiddim Subdivision. The latter officer was transferred to Falam as Treasury Officer and Headquarters Assistant in place of Maung Ka, who proceeded on leave.

65. The Chin Hills charge became a district with effect from 20th November 1920.

66. The Census Operations were successfully carried out, the returns showing a decrease of 9,488 persons as against the figures of 1911. Influenza and migrations would seem to be responsible for the decrease.

67. In conclusion, I desire to bring to the notice of Government the services rendered by the Assistant Superintendents during the year.

68. The Chiefs of the Falam, Kamhow, Yahow, Lomban and Yokwa tribes have done good work, and have been of great assistance to the Administration.

L. E. L. BURNE, *Major, I.A.,*
Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills.

APPENDIX I.—ANNUAL CRIMINAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2 (IMPERIAL).
Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of the offence in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Chin Hills, for the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 20).

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| 1 Description of offence. | 2 No. of head of crime. | 3 Number of cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 Pending at the end of the year. | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|---|-----|------|-----|---|-----|------|-----|--|-----|------|-----|---|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 4 Offences reported in and pending from previous year. | | | | 5 Offences reported during the year. | | | | 6 Complaints dismissed under section 308, C.P.C. | | | | 7 Cases declared false or mistaken. | | | | 8 Cases found to be true of offences reported in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Previous year. | | | | 1920-21. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | | |
| I.—Offences under the Penal Code. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. 26.—Section 309, Attempt at suicide. | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33.—Sections 323, 324, 327, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336 and 337. Hurt. | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. 44.—Sections 379 to 382. Theft of cattle. | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45.—Sections 379 to 382. Theft, ordinary. | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 56.—Sections 408 and 409. Criminal misappropriation of property. | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 58.—Sections 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property. | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burma Act No. IV of 1908 95.—Forests | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Act No. V of 1898 130.—Chin Hills Regulations. | 130 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 | ... | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 | ... | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 5 | 16 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 5 | 16 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | 135 | | | | | | | | | | | | 135 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX I.

| 1 Description of offence. | 2 No. of head of crime. | 3 Number of cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 Number of persons. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 Remarks. |
|---|----------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| | | 5 Brought to trial during the year. | | | | 6 Under trial during the year. | | | | 7 Acquitted or discharged. | | | | 8 Convicted. | | | | 9 Died, escaped or transferred. | | | | 10 Remaining under trial at the close of the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Offences under the Penal Code. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. 26.—Section 309, Attempt at suicide. | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 33.—Sections 323, 324, 327, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336 and 337. Hurt. | 33 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. 44.—Sections 379 to 382. Theft of cattle. | 44 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 45.—Sections 379 to 382. Theft, ordinary. | 45 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 56.—Sections 408 and 409. Criminal misappropriation of property. | 56 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 58.—Sections 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property. | 58 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burma Act No. IV of 1908 95.—Forests | 95 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Act No. V of 1898 130.—Chin Hills Regulations. | 130 | 102 | ... | 12 | 8 | 150 | ... | 12 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 158 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX II.—ANNUAL CRIMINAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 6 (IMPERIAL).

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills, for the year 1920-21.

| Tribunals. | Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including those pending from previous year. | Number of persons | | | | | | | | | | | Number of cases | | | | Aggregate number of days during which cases entered in column 16 lasted. | Average number of days during which each case entered in column 16 lasted. | Remarks. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|--|--|----------|
| | | Died, escaped or transferred. | Appeals or applications rejected (section 421, C.P.C.). | Sentence or order confirmed (section 423, C.P.C.). | Sentence enhanced. | Sentence reduced or otherwise altered. | Sentence reversed. | Proceedings quashed. | New trial or further enquiry ordered. | Referred for revision to the High Court. | Total disposed of. | Remaining at the end of the year. | Preferred during the year including those pending from previous year. | Disposed of during the year. | Remaining at the close of the year. | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | |
| Appeals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief Magistrates of Districts of Session | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| From Subordinate Magistrates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Revision | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District Magistrates of Districts of Session | 81 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 81 | ... | 13 | 13 | ... | 228 | 17.97 | | |
| Of order of Subordinate Magistrates | 19 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | 121 | 11.0 | | |
| Total | 50 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 50 | ... | 24 | 24 | ... | 347 | 14.46 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

APPENDIX III.—Annual Judicial Statement of Civil Cases in the Chin Hills District during the year 1920-21 (Paragraph 21).

| Courts. | Cases reported during the year. | Cases disposed of during the year. | Cases transferred. | Cases pending at the close of the year. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills | 57 | 52 | ... | 8 | Three cases pending from last year. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Falam | 1 | 13 | ... | 9 | Fourteen cases pending from last year. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Haka | 199 | 126 | ... | 51 | Forty-eight cases pending from last year. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tiddim | 29 | 31 | 1 | 18 | Twenty-one cases pending from last year. |
| Total | 216 | 222 | 1 | 79 | |

APPENDIX IV.—*Schedule of guns withdrawn and stamped during the year 1920-21*
(Paragraph 27).

| Subdivisions. | Unlicensed guns. | | Stamped guns. | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| | Number withdrawn up to 30th June 1920. | Number withdrawn in 1920-21. | Number of stamped guns up to 30th June 1920. | Number withdrawn in 1920-21. | Number of guns issued from Governr stock in 1920 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Falam Subdivision ... | 3,895 | ... | 514 | ... | 7 |
| Haka Subdivision ... | 4,050 | 120 | 73 | ... | 237 |
| Tiddim Subdivision ... | 4,178 | ... | 639 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total withdrawn 12,243 | | Total stamped 1,470 | | |

APPENDIX V.—*Tribute for the year ended the 30th June 1921* (Paragraph 29).

| Serial No. | Tribes. | Outstanding at the commencement of the year. | Assessment in 1920-21. | Total demand. | Remissions. | Collections. | Outstanding on 30th June 1921. |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Falam ... | ... | 6,318 | 6,318 | ... | 6,318 | ... |
| 2 | Falam Yahows ... | ... | 8,832 | 8,832 | ... | 8,832 | ... |
| 3 | Falam Laizao ... | ... | 3,777 | 3,777 | ... | 3,777 | ... |
| 4 | Falam Kwangli ... | ... | 3,540 | 3,540 | ... | 3,540 | ... |
| 5 | Falam Lomban ... | ... | 3,024 | 3,024 | ... | 3,024 | ... |
| 6 | Hakas ... | ... | 6,967 | 6,967 | ... | 6,967 | ... |
| 7 | Haka Yokwas ... | ... | 1,332 | 1,332 | ... | 1,332 | ... |
| 8 | Haka Klang-Klangs. ... | ... | 2,352 | 2,352 | ... | 2,352 | ... |
| 9 | Haka Independent villages ... | ... | 6,132 | 6,132 | ... | 6,132 | ... |
| 10 | Tiddim Siyins ... | ... | 1,854 | 1,854 | ... | 1,854 | ... |
| 11 | Tiddim Soktas ... | ... | 3,696 | 3,696 | ... | 3,696 | ... |
| 12 | Tiddim Kamhows ... | ... | 9,510 | 9,510 | ... | 9,510 | ... |
| | Total for 1920-21 ... | ... | 57,334 | 57,334 | ... | 57,334 | ... |
| | Total for 1919-20 ... | ... | 43,098 | 43,098 | ... | 43,098 | ... |

REPORT ON THE SOMRA TRACT AND CHIN HILLS FRONTIER,
UPPER CHINDWIN DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE
30TH JUNE 1921.

The area of the tract remains the same as it did last year.

Mr. H. Rundle, Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the tract up to the 19th April 1921, when, on being ordered to take over charge of the Upper Chindwin District from Mr. Street, he handed over the current duties of the Office of Assistant Superintendent, to Mr. Mitchell, Subdivisional Officer, Homalin.

2. *Tours.*—The Assistant Superintendent toured incessantly through the Tract, visiting villages near the main roads during the rains and the more distant villages in the open season. More time was spent in the Tangkhul Naga Villages and the Assistant Superintendent got to know these people a great deal better than he did last year.

In September 1920, the Assistant Superintendent met the Subdivisional Officer, Ukhrul, Manipur State, where all outstanding differences between the inhabitants of their respective areas were gone into and settled.

3. *Conduct, attitude and condition of the Tribes.*—It was considered inadvisable to release any of the Kuki Chiefs detained in Taunggyi. The Kukis are a well behaved and disciplined lot, but the Tangkhul Naga is deceitful. Law and order are things unknown to him; for generations his hand has been against everyone including his fellow villager, and everyone's hand has been against him, so it is not surprising that he distrusts all. Touring amongst them, and at the same time being kind but firm in all our dealings, will soon make them realise that they must conform to law and order.

The usual trade, the bartering of cane mats, Indian corn leaves, bees wax and honey in exchange for salt, iron and cotton blankets, went on between the Kukis and Tangkhul Nagas with the Shans in the plains.

4. *Criminal Justice.*—A case of murder occurred during the year in which a boy was killed by an insane person, who died shortly after committing the deed. As the villagers did not report the matter, they were fined under the provisions of the Chin Hills Regulation. Apart from this, 12 other cases under the same Regulation were taken up during the year on account of the tribesmen failing to comply with orders.

The number of cases under this head shows a substantial reduction as compared with last year. A Tangkhul Naga who had been warned on several occasions, was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for wrongfully confining another. This had a salutary effect on others who were inclined to follow in his footsteps. The other cases under the Indian Penal Code were against Shans only.

5. *Civil Justice.*—Tangkhul Naga cases of very long standing were gone into and settled by the Assistant Superintendent, and it is hoped now that property, which was considered irrecoverable, has been restored, the Tangkhuls will settle down and live peaceably together.

Both Kukis and Tangkhul Nagas were very keen on having their disputes settled by the Assistant Superintendent. Some of the latter, however, though most prompt in appearing as plaintiffs take the first opportunity to decamp when cited as defendants.

6. *Revenue.*—Tribute collected amounted to Rs. 5,235, an increase of Rs. 996 over last year, brought about by a thorough enumeration of the houses. No difficulty whatsoever was experienced in collecting the tribute.

7. *Disarmament.*—Twenty-eight unlicensed guns were withdrawn during the year with little or no difficulty. Twenty-eight licensed guns were also issued, but although this number is the same as the number of guns withdrawn, it must not be taken to mean that villagers were induced to give up their unlicensed guns on the understanding that they would be stamped and returned. As a matter of fact a good number of these guns were issued to Headmen who had no guns in their villages.

The number of licensed guns in the Tract now amounts to 46 and this will be added to, directly some of the Tangkhul Nagas improve in their behaviour.

8. *Public Works and Communications.*—Approximately 10 miles of new road was opened out on account of new diversions and improvements being made in the existing Tamanthi-Layshi Road.

Other roads (Layshi-Fort Keary) in the Tangkhul Naga part of the Tract were also widened so as to allow of mule or pony transport being used as well as to show the Tangkhuls that we were not thinking of abandoning the Hills as some of them seem to imagine. A new Rest-house with Sepoy lines was built at Kuki (a Tangkhul Naga village) and in addition to this three other Camps were built at suitable spots on the Tamanthi-Layshi Road. The existing bungalaws in the Tract were also repaired and rethatched.

Three suspension bridges, broad enough to take mule or pony transport, were built during the year. It was hoped to build a few more bridges as well as to continue improving the road to Layshi, but owing to an epidemic of chicken-pox and measles in the Tract, work on these had to be abandoned.

A Public Works Department sub-overseer was placed at the disposal of the Assistant Superintendent and this subordinate supervised the erection of the Military Police barracks and other buildings in Tamanthi as well as the cutting of the new diversions.

9. *Public Health and Medical.*—An epidemic of measles as well as chicken-pox occurred in the Tract and there were a good number of deaths.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Paisat, before the withdrawal of the post, performed a most difficult operation in removing single-handed a tumour from a woman's neck. The Hospital at Layshi is well patronized by the Kukis as well as by the Para Nagas.

10. *Military Police.*—The garrison at Paisat and Fort Keary as well as the Reserve at Maungkan were withdrawn during the year, and Captain Molesworth transferred to Myitkyina, while Captain Dudley was posted to Mawlaik.

The Post at Tamanthi was to be increased to 100 rifles, but owing to the slow rate of progress on the new buildings being erected and to the monsoon having broken, the garrison had to be reduced to 25 rifles as the old buildings could not be repaired.

It is hoped to have the new barrack ready by the end of July or middle of August at latest.

11. *General.*—There was a rumour of an intended raid by Makwares of the Unadministered Tract on Layshi village. There was, however, no cause for alarm as the Makwares would not attack a village which is within a quarter of a mile of Layshi Post.

An estimated census of the Tract was taken by the Assistant Superintendent who counted the houses in each village, tribe by tribe, took the Census of certain villages, worked out the average per house, and then multiplied these by the number of houses in each Tribe or Clan. The Tribesmen were curious and were under the impression that their tribute was to be increased, but although the Kukis took things calmly, the Tangkhul Nagas were as usual suspicious.

CHIN HILLS FRONTIER.

The Chins from the Falam, Tiddim and Haka Subdivisions as well as men from the Lushai Hills still continue to migrate into the Kabaw and Kale valleys. There has been an increase of 102 households consisting of 232 members during the year. These men are on the whole well behaved and industrious, and directly they get acclimatised, as they should do, will prove useful in developing the valley, not only in the way of cultivation, but in helping the Bombay Burma Corporation as well as the Forest Department in felling trees throughout the year.

H. RUNDLE.

Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.

APPENDIX I.—Annual Criminal Judicial Statement No. 2 (Imperial).

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of offences in the Somra Tract, Fort-Keary, for the year ended 30th June 1921.

| Description of offences. | Number of head of crime. | Number of cases. | | | Number of persons. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|---|
| | | Offences reported during the year. | Balance returned as true. | Brought to trial during the year. | Under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Remaining under trial at the close of the year. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Offences under the Indian Penal Code. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Offences effecting the human body. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chapter XVI, Section 325, Indian Penal Code. | 32 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Section 420 Indian Penal Code. | 59 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The accused has absconded and not traced yet. |
| Total ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Offences under Special and Local Laws. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Police Act X of 1861 | 92 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Chin Hills Regulation. | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 263 | 6 | 257 | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 264 | 6 | 258 | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 16 | 15 | 15 | 266 | 6 | 260 | ... | One case pending. |

APPENDIX II.—Criminal Judicial Statement of Civil Cases in Somra Tract, Fort-Keary, for the year ended 1920-21.

| Court. | Cases reported during the year. | Cases disposed of during the year. | Cases transferred | Cases pending at the end of the year. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Assistant Superintendent, Somra. | 75 | 68 | ... | 11 | |

APPENDIX III.—Tribute for the year ending the 30th June 1921.

| Number. | Tribute. | Outstanding at the commencement of the year. | Assessment, 1920-21. | Total demand. | Remissions | Collections | Outstandings on 30th June 1921. |
|---------|-----------------|--|----------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Somra Tract ... | ... | 5,475 | 5,235 | ... | 5,235 | ... |

APPENDIX IV.—Schedule of guns withdrawn and stamped during the year 1920-21.

| Subdivision. | Unlicensed guns. | | Stamped guns. | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|----------|
| | Number withdrawn up to 30th June 1920. | Number withdrawn in 1920-21. | Number of stamped guns up to 30th June 1920. | Number withdrawn in 1920-21. | Number of guns issued from Government stock in 1920-21. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Assistant Superintendent, Somra. | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 28 | |

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAKOKKU HILL
TRACTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

From C. S. PENNELL, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Magwe Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma,—No. 13P.-2, dated the 28th July 1921.

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the Pakokku Hill Tracts for the year which ended on the 30th June 1921, written by the Superintendent, Mr. B. Fischer, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The principal features of the year have been described in the Report.

2. The Superintendent is to be congratulated on the successful result of the census operations over which he personally took great pains.

3. Recruits for the Army are got without much difficulty, although they still come from a few valleys only. The material may not be so good as can be got in the Chin Hills proper, but the Chinbok seems likely to make a respectable sepoy. He is settling down to life in the Army and will probably like it still better if his wife can be induced to stay in Maymyo.

The first batch of time-expired soldiers is expected back in the Hills this year for employment in the Military Police. It is fortunate that an Assistant Commandant has now become available for duty at Kanpetlet, as he will be able to supervise the preliminary arrangements.

4. The mission into the unadministered tract was surely one of the cheapest expeditions of the sort ever undertaken. A preliminary estimate for the mission amounted to about Rs. 20,000. That included all the paraphernalia usually considered inseparable from such an expedition. In the end the Superintendent was accompanied only by his ordinary escort with coolies and by no other British Officer, and the expedition fed on the country, the whole amount expended being something like Rs. 1,000. This arrangement was economical, but it necessitated the visiting of large villages, which was attended with considerable risk and led to a few exciting moments. If supplies had not been obtained, the mission would have had to retire and that would have stamped it as a failure and would have induced a belief among the Chins that the Superintendent was afraid to advance. The country is inhabited by an unfriendly, suspicious and blood-thirsty population. A fully equipped expedition to such an area would be far from being a picnic. A mission such as Mr. Fischer's was still less so. The successful conclusion of the matter is a tribute to the position which he has gained in the Hills through long residence, sympathetic and straight dealing and firmness. I doubt whether the result could have been attained in the circumstances by any other officer. The ice has now been broken. The feasibility of the scheme has been demonstrated. Regularity is of its essence. I hope that these missions will continue to take place every year and that all will end as successfully as the first one. For reasons which have repeatedly been stated, the disappearance of the administrative boundary is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

5. There were no cases of extraordinary interest or importance during the year.

I understand that it is proposed to enlarge some time soon Hari Man, one of the Hrungtha murderers referred to in the Report of 1917. The release of such a prisoner is a different matter from the release of an ordinary criminal. If leniency is to be shewn in dealing with miscreants of his kind, it seems to me *prima facie* that the slate should be wiped clean and that every one connected with the affair should be pardoned. If this is not done, the feud will go on. It is not, I believe, at present proposed to release Hari Shrung, the other murderer of Amlau Nine still in prison, and there are others connected with the affair who are still at large. I have sent for the proceedings and will, if necessary, make a separate representation regarding this matter.

6. The crops were good.

It seems doubtful whether owing to lack of sunshine the experiments now being conducted at Kanpetlet with hill species of rice will succeed. The Gurkha sepoys, who are carrying them out, are not enthusiastic. Paddy is grown in the Hill Tracts, but in valleys remote from Kanpetlet.

7. There has been a good deal of influenza in the villages.

The trouble about getting Sub-Assistant Surgeons to stay at Mindat remains. There have been three in the last year. My predecessor suggested a special allowance, but I agree with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals that no allowance likely to be sanctioned by Government will succeed in making the appointment popular. Colonel Entrican's suggestion of a travelling dispensary is more likely to be successful.

8. Education and enlightenment are spreading.

A dormitory for the school at Mindat is urgently wanted, but no money is forthcoming.

The English Wesleyan Mission have shown an inclination to start work in the Hills. An educational and medical mission up there would solve many difficulties. I propose to discuss the question with the local Head of the Mission when I next go to Pakökku.

9. The Superintendent says "some of the buildings in the Hill Tracts require early attention." That is to put the matter mildly. For six or seven years the Hills have not had enough money for public works. A new Post Office is wanted. A conference held this month calculated that about a lakh was required for the military police buildings alone. This estimate can probably be cut down. But Mr. Keith pointed out last year that improvements suggested by Mr. Fraser in 1914, for example, those in respect of the hospitals at Kanpetlet and Mindat, still remained to be carried out. Mr. Keith proposed to finance some at least of the projects from his allotment for minor works, but this allotment has in the present year been reduced to less than a half of that allowed last year and is already exhausted. Funds are needed for a new water-supply scheme at Kanpetlet. The present system leaves the water liable to contamination at all times and is most unsuitable in an inaccessible place like Kanpetlet. The water-supply at Mindat also requires attention, as was reported by Mr. Keith last year.

10. The last Divisional Forest Officer, Minbu, Mr. Mercer Adam, proposed a scheme for forest villages in the Pakökku Hill Tracts, to which reference is made in the Report. I do not know what has been done in the matter, but the greatest care will have to be exercised if it is decided to give effect to the suggestion.

11. The Superintendent anticipates no trouble in connection with the sanctioned increase of tribute.

The Hills are quiet, and for this Government owes a great deal to the present Superintendent, who has kept them so, practically uninterruptedly, for the last eight years. His personal influence is remarkable. I desire to bring his meritorious services specially to the notice of Government.

12. I intend, if I can find time, personally to visit the Pakökku Hill Tracts next open season to hold a Durbar and make the acquaintance of prominent persons on both sides of the border.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAKOKKU HILL TRACTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

1. *Chief events of the year.*—On a clear, still morning in January, a party consisting of myself as Superintendent, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Burman trader, and an escort of a Native Officer and 50 rifles, and some 80 carriers, set out from Mindat to make a visit to unadministered territory. This mission, which was part of a general plan, was not so much to exercise control over the country, as to accustom the people to the idea that we propose to do so in the following years, and that the embargo and the recognition of a line between administered and unadministered territory are to be things of the past. Our instructions were to avoid all hostilities. That afternoon the party pitched its camp on the borders of unadministered territory. It was a clear afternoon; and from a neighbouring peak a fine view of the land was obtained—ranges of hill and valley everywhere covered with forest, with glistening streams winding among them. Sending messengers ahead to tell the people that we were friendly, we marched to the unadministered village, Bong, the next day. The path was execrable: endless grasping and holding on to tufts of stubble to keep one's footing; continual grazing of an ankle or knee. The Chin showed how good a fellow he is at heart; the coolies helped one another over difficult places, and took turns in carrying the heaviest loads. The village headman and the elders of Bong greeted us according to custom. And as the affection of a Chin is seated mainly in his digestive organs, we provided a feast for the people. Seated around the camp fires in the evening, the Chins discussed the topics of the day, among which our persons and personalities were on the *tapis*. Headmen and elders of surrounding villages were invited to our camp; and we made the most of our opportunities to cultivate the good graces of these chiefs. The people were not averse to receiving medical aid from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon; and they were eager to trade when the Burman dealer spread out his wares for inspection. We spent ten days in the Chinbök unadministered area; visiting the large villages of Prung, Ro, Lonkai and Hkrun—journeys which were not without their difficulties nor their charm. Great care had to be taken in making friends with petty chiefs. The exercise of kindness to one chief was sufficient to make us suspected by another chief, as he thought we were friends of the other, and therefore enemies to him. Several villages are divided into hostile factions. The Chinböks are an important tribe in the Southern Chin group. They number a little over 9,000 persons. The Chinböks in administered territory have taken kindly to the advantages offered them as soldiers; and it is hoped that in time the trans-border Chinbök villages will show the same readiness to accept service in the Indian Army. Census duties prevented a long tour through other Chin areas. It must necessarily be a labour of months before our knowledge of the unadministered territory is complete. We did our best to establish a cordial understanding with the Chinbök tribesmen and we possess the confidence of these people.

To suit the conditions of a widely scattered and illiterate Chin population, the census in the administered portion of the Hill Tracts was non-synchronous, with the standard form of schedule. Each village was treated as a separate block, and each *Chaungbök's* jurisdiction as a circle, the procedure being that of a normal census with the omission of the final enumeration. Any strict mode of census-taking being entirely out of the question in unadministered territory, the population in that area was estimated. The growth of the population is shown by the following figures:—

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|---------|-----|------|-----|---------|
| 1911 | ... | 26,251. | ... | 1921 | ... | 28,799. |
|------|-----|---------|-----|------|-----|---------|

The Divisional Recruiting Officer, Burma District, visited the Hill Tracts in April. Military service is already exerting a great influence in educating and civilizing these Chins.

Influenza spread through the Hill Tracts in May and June. In certain sections of the hills, the epidemic involved entire villages. As far as can be ascertained, the majority of cases were mild.

(a) *Guns.*—The total number of licensed guns is 135.

(b) *Rainfall and crops.*—The rainfall during the year was 90·16 inches as against 108·73 inches last year. The staple crops grown by the Chins were good. Experiments are being made with paddy from the hill tracts of Sikkim and seed of the hill rices of Ceylon; where I understand the crop grows well at considerable elevations. It will go a long way towards improving our present wasteful form of *taungya* cultivation if rice can be grown largely in these hills. Ordinary strains grow well at Kanpetlet, but fail to fill.

An experiment in the cultivation of tea is being made in the neighbourhood of Kanpetlet. Tea is found wild in these hills. Lack of communications is the chief drawback to an active development.

Mulberries grown in the Mindat School garden have not been a success; but small plantations in Chin villages are coming on well.

2. *The Chin Hills Regulation: (a) Chiefs and Headmen.*—The administration of the Hill Tracts is carried on to a large extent through *Chaungôks*. A *Chaungôk* is elected by the villagers of each valley, and he sees to their general well-being. In most ways the Chins are still ruled according to old custom, but appeal can always be made from the decision of the *Chaungôks* direct to the Superintendent. The people are happy; and they have no desire to deprive the *Chaungôks* of their authority.

(b) *Action against individuals.*—There were three prosecutions under the regulation for petty acts of disobedience.

3. *Judicial: (a) Criminal.*—Exclusive of causes in which action was taken under the Chin Hills Regulation, eight criminal cases were taken cognizance of during the year. The use of violence is the only crime prevalent among the Chins.

(b) *Civil.*—Thirteen civil suits were disposed of during the year. There are no cases pending.

4. *Tribute.*—The amount of tribute collected was Rs. 3,787 as against Rs. 3,648 last year. The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the rate of tribute to be levied on all Chins in the Pakôkku Hill Tracts, except the Chins in the 18 villages enumerated in Political Department Notification No. 18, dated the 24th June 1908, shall be fixed at Rs. 2 per house per annum, with effect from 1st April 1922 for a period of two years and at Rs. 3 per house per annum at the end of that period.

5. *Forest and minerals.*—The settlement of the proposed Kyetmauktaung reserve was carried out during the year.

The accepted policy restricts the reservation of forests in the Pakôkku Hill Tracts to a belt along the eastern boundary, supposed to contain all the valuable teak forests, and limits other protection to the notification of hill tops, under Rule 19, Burma Forest Manual. Large areas of very valuable teak forests, which also produce catch and large quantities of lac, have been reserved. But, at the same time, the latest report of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Minbu, shows the existence of further valuable forests in the Môn valley. So far, reservation has resulted in driving away the local population. A scheme for forest villages is now under consideration, which, it is hoped, will preserve and improve valuable forests, protect important catchment areas for irrigation, and settle the Chins in peace and prosperity.

A license was issued for the Wun-u-bin steatite quarry.

6. *Roads and buildings.*—Government roads have been well maintained. A proposal of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Minbu, to construct a mule road from Apaw to Chindwe could not be carried out this year for want of funds. It has now been decided to make a two-foot track between Apaw and Chindwe. Apaw will be connected by cart road to Salin. As far as we know, a mule track from Chindwe to Northern Arakan will present no insuperable difficulties. The commercial interests of such a road are necessarily indefinite; but the connection would be important in political advantages.

Some of the buildings in the Hill Tracts require early attention.

7. *Trans-border affairs.*—We are on good terms with the unadministered people. The annual visits of officers to trans-border villages will do much

towards accelerating the spread of civilization through the unadministered enclave.

8. *Police.*—The strength of the force remained unchanged. Men from the Chinbok Company of the Kachin-Chin Battalion are not yet available for enrolment in the Military Police.

9. *General.*—There is plenty of work to be done among us yet ; but, looking back, one sees the progress that has been made in the civilizing of the Chins. The figures showing the results of one year's teaching in our two schools do not explain everything. During the year thirty-five pupils of the Mindat Vernacular School appeared for the Lower Primary Standard examination and thirty-two passed. Twenty pupils of the Kanpetlet Aided School were presented for the Infant Standard examination and fifteen passed. These examinations are conducted in Burmese ; and the Chin boys come to school knowing not a word of Burmese. There would be no difficulty, if examination results were our only object, in passing a score or more Chin lads through the Upper Primary Standard. The War was the turning point in our history. It was necessary when sending away recruits to have a sprinkling of lads who could speak Burmese, and we utilized the boys in the elder classes of the school. The experiment has proved a success. Something quickening has passed to these lads that could not have been taught them in their little mountain school. Four years ago, the Chinboks knew very little of the world outside their native hills. At present, a company of Chinboks have justified their retention in the Army. Not long ago, it was necessary for officers here to take the lead in recruiting. To-day, the Chinboks much prefer that their Superintendent should be an interested spectator, as they want to show what they can do themselves. A new spirit of helpfulness is springing up. A party of Chinbok soldiers, on a visit to their homes this year, not only obtained all the recruits required for their company, but they have taken away sixteen little boys to be educated at the Maymyo Government School.

It was intended to be a surprise to their Superintendent—a very agreeable surprise. I am told that the soldiers of the Chin Company at Maymyo will support these boys out of their own funds.

The hospitals at Kanpetlet and Mindat continue to do good work. The post of Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Mindat is not popular ; and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, is thinking of combining a travelling dispensary with the medical charge of the Mindat Hospital : thus benefiting both the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the people amongst whom he tours.

One thousand four hundred persons were vaccinated during the year.

Office.—The staff have worked well under Maung Shwe Thaung, Myoök.

Major E. C. Kenny, I.A., held charge of the Hill Tracts up till the 15th November 1920, when he was relieved by me.

B. FISCHER,

Superintendent, Pakökku Hill Tracts.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL CRIMINAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 2. (IMPERIAL).

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of offence in the Pakókku Hill Tracts, Kanpetlet, for the year ended the 30th June 1921 [Paragraph 3 (a)].

| Description of offences. | Number of head of crime. | Number of cases. | | | Number of persons. | | | Remarks. | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------|---|
| | | Offences reported during the year. | Balance returned as true. | Brought to trial during the year. | Under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | | Remaining under trial at the close of the year. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Section 380, Indian Penal Code ... | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| Section 304, Indian Penal Code ... | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Sections 323 and 324, Indian Penal Code. | 33 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | |
| Sections 379 and 380, Indian Penal Code. | 44-45 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 9 | ... | |
| <i>Offences under Special and Local Laws.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Chin Hills Regulation ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 43 | ... | 43 | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 43 | ... | 43 | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 11 | 11 | 11 | 53 | 1 | 52 | ... | |

APPENDIX II.

Annual Judicial Statement of Civil Cases in the Pakókku Hill Tracts, Kanpetlet, for the year ended the 30th June 1921 [Paragraph 3 (b)].

| Court. | Cases reported during the year. | | Cases disposed of during the year. | | Cases pending at the end of the year. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Both parties Chins. | One or both parties other than Chins. | Both parties Chins. | One or both parties other than Chins. | Both parties Chins. | One or both parties other than Chins. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Superintendent, Pakókku Hill Tracts. | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | (2) two appeal cases included. |
| Total cases ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| Previous year's cases ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |

APPENDIX III.

Schedule of Chin Tribute Collections for the year ended the 30th June 1921 (Paragraph 4).

| No. | Valley. | Outstandings at the commencement of the year. | Assessment, 1920-21. | Total demand. | Remissions. | Collections. | Outstandings on the 30th June 1921. |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Món Chaung ... | ... | 612 | 612 | ... | 612 | No outstanding. |
| 2 | Salin Chaung ... | ... | 422 | 422 | ... | 422 | |
| 3 | Paukadu-Pyedaw Chaung | ... | 242 | 242 | ... | 242 | |
| 4 | Kyauksit Chaung ... | ... | 310 | 310 | ... | 310 | |
| 5 | Chi Chaung ... | ... | 741 | 741 | ... | 741 | |
| 6 | Maung Chaung ... | ... | 503 | 503 | ... | 503 | |
| 7 | Yaw Chaung ... | ... | 436 | 436 | ... | 436 | |
| 8 | Hnaw Chaung ... | ... | 172 | 172 | ... | 172 | |
| 9 | East Maw Chaung ... | ... | 163 | 163 | ... | 163 | |
| 10 | West Maw Chaung ... | ... | 126 | 126 | ... | 126 | |
| 11 | Okpo village ... | ... | 60 | 60 | ... | 60 | |
| | Total tribute for the current year. | ... | 3,787 | 3,787 | ... | 3,787 | |
| | Total tribute for the | ... | 2,648 | 2,648 | ... | 2,648 | |

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HILL DISTRICT OF ARAKAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

From Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. ORMISTON, I.A., Commissioner, Arakan Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma,—No. 3763—P.T.—1, dated the 19th July 1921.

I have the honour to forward the Report on the Administration of the Hill District of Arakan for the year 1920-21. I visited Paletwa, the headquarters, in July 1920.

2. In accordance with orders received since the submission of last year's report, the report is framed on the lines of the Chin Hills Report, a paragraph being devoted to the subject of each chapter of the letter. It is regretted that no remarks have been made under 7 of the seventeen paragraphs.

3. *Paragraphs 1 and 2.*—The outstanding feature of the year was the Deputy Commissioner's tour in unadministered territory. A full report of this has been submitted separately. Mr. Thom and his companion Mr. Bloomfield, the Geologist, were the first Europeans who had ever visited the country as far as is known. The report is of considerable interest and I venture to recommend that it be printed as an Appendix to the Annual Blue Book on the Chin Hills. If a further tour in this area takes place next cold season, I hope it will be possible to arrange that an officer of the Hydro-Electric Survey should accompany it to examine the Great Falls of the Upper Lemro.

4. *Paragraph 3.*—It was undoubtedly a bad year for the hill-men. Agricultural advances were given to mitigate their distress. Of these a large amount is still outstanding.

5. *Paragraph 4.*—There were no raids or feuds. Besides the violent crime mentioned in the report, the only other that need be mentioned was the murder on the 1st July 1920 of a Police Constable by a Head Constable of Police. The latter suspected his wife of misconduct with a Sub-Inspector of Police and made an attack on him in which he murdered the constable who interfered and wounded two others.

6. *Paragraph 5.*—Criminal Justice is administered under the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. Cases are few. Regular trials numbered 22 both in 1919 and 1920.

7. *Paragraph 6.*—Civil Justice is administered under the Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation (VIII of) 1874. There was a marked fall in cases, chiefly regular suits, which fell from 130 in 1919 to 87 in 1920.

8. *Paragraph 9.*—(1) The levy of *thathameda* was authorised by Revenue Department Notification No. 2 of 4th January 1918, in place of the Tribute and *Taungya* tax then in force. Before the new tax was actually imposed, the question of introducing in its place capitation tax and a land tax proportional to the area cultivated was raised and it has since been under discussion. Meanwhile the old taxes are still imposed and the *thathameda* tax is in abeyance. Inquiries as to outturn and prices of crops are to be made during the present rains and it is hoped that the result will be available for the imposition of revised taxation next agricultural year.

(2) Of late years the collection of revenue has been a matter of difficulty and this difficulty was felt before the war. It increased during the war period and four or five deficient tobacco crops have made matters still worse. I have collected the figures since 1904-05. For that and the two succeeding years, with a total demand of something over Rs. 12,000 for Tribute and *Taungya* tax, there were no outstandings. In 1907-08 and 1909-10 there were outstandings amounting to 6 per cent., and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively, while in 1908-09, 1910-11 and 1911-12

there were no outstandings. For subsequent years the figures are as follows :—

| Year. | Tribute. | | Taungya Tax. | | Total Revenue. | | | Percentage of Out-standing to Demand. |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Current Demand. | Outstandings. | Current Demand. | Outstandings. | Current Demand. | Remission. | Outstandings. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1912-13 ... | 5,186 | ... | 8,172 | 1,037 | 13,658 | 2 | 1,057 | 7.7 |
| 1913-14 ... | 5,089 | ... | 8,605 | 439 | 13,694 | 16 | 439 | 3.2 |
| 1914-15 ... | 5,103 | 135 | 8,407 | 5,113 | 13,510 | 17 | 5,248 | 38.8 |
| 1915-16 ... | 4,961 | 71 | 8,118 | 2,225 | 13,079 | 34 | 2,296 | 17.6 |
| 1916-17 ... | 4,968 | ... | 8,139 | 1,456 | 13,107 | 53 | 1,456 | 11.1 |
| 1917-18 ... | 5,193 | 167 | 8,080 | 4,260 | 13,273 | 7 | 4,427 | 33.4 |
| 1918-19 ... | 5,084 | 1,010 | 7,703 | 6,130 | 12,787 | 10 | 7,140 | 55.8 |
| 1919-20 ... | 5,081 | 971 | 7,845 | 5,684 | 12,926 | 128 | 6,655 | 51.5 |
| 1920-21 ... | 4,982 | 2,954 | 7,951 | 10,001 | 12,933 | 156 | 12,955 | 100.2 |

A study of these figures suggests that remissions should have been given on a much more liberal scale, especially during the past four years of deficient crop. The total sums in question are, relatively speaking, trifling, but it is bad for the morale of the people to be living in a constant state of indebtedness. I am directing that an inquiry be made on the subject of remission during the present rains at the same time as the settlement inquiry.

Paragraph 10.—No alteration has been made in the Regulations peculiar to the district. The whole district has been constituted a township and a Township Officer appointed. The Township Officer has been appointed Collector of Income-Tax in place of the Deputy Commissioner who has been appointed Commissioner of Income-Tax. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to submit proposals for the extension of the Lower Burma Town and Village Lands Act, at least to Paletwa, with a view to giving secure land tenure and thereby encouraging the building of more and better houses.

10. Paragraph 11.—The Arakan Forest Division, which formerly embraced the whole Civil Division, has been split into two. The District now is in the Northern Arakan Forest Division and will be in a position to receive greater attention from the Divisional Forest Officer, who, however, is pessimistic about its sylvan possibilities. The district is not known to possess mineral wealth and the Geologist who accompanied the Deputy Commissioner on his tour in unadministered territory is understood to have discovered none. It is possible that 'white coal' from the Great Falls of the Upper Lemro may be worth exploiting when communications are improved.

11. Paragraph 12.—Communications are still very rudimentary, there being practically none except along the valleys, and those are discouraging except to mountaineers. The greatest need of the district is motor roads connecting it with the other Chin Hill areas, so as to allow them all to be brought under a single administration. The cost of such a project, however, the sparse population and the absence of material wealth will relegate these roads to a distant future. In the meantime any improvement to the communications will be to the good.

12. Paragraph 13.—Quarters for the Assistant Surgeon and a mortuary for the hospital at Paletwa are needed. Proposals for these are under consideration.

13. Paragraph 16.—The population is backward and makes little demand for education while funds for pressing it on the people are scanty. It is probable that as far as funds permit the education of promising hill boys to become teachers among their own people would be the best line of advance in the next few years.

14. Paragraph 17.—Mr. Thom is to be commended for the peace of his section of the border. The work of Maung U Gyaw, Township Officer, Paletwa, as disclosed at my inspections, was satisfactory. The pay of the District Establishment has been improved on the lines of the late general revision of pay. The census was taken without incident and showed a population of 20,913 against 22,234 in 1911. I suspect the decrease is due to more careful enumeration.

15. I attach a copy of General Department letter No. 1485—2P.-15, 1920, of 24th February 1921, from the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, regarding the Hill Tracts of his district, with a copy of his speech at the Annual Durbar. If

communications permitted, it would be desirable to bring this area within the Hill District of Arakan.

16. There is nothing of importance to report about the Kyaukpyu Hill Tracts.

General Department letter No. 1485—: P. 15-20, dated the 24th February 1921, from J. B. MARSHALL, Esq., C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, to the Commissioner, Arakan Division, Akyab.

I have the honour to report that I left Ponthawa on 20th February 1921, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, Subdivisional Officer, Minbya, and Township Officer, Minbya, and arrived at Pyinwa that day. The Annual Chin Durbar was held there next day, i.e., 21st February 1921. A copy of the address delivered to the Chins at the Durbar is attached.

2. Chin headman, Nga Saw, died of suspected cholera at Mingulan, a village between Ponthawa and Pyinwa, about ten days before the Durbar. There were no other cases and it is doubtful if the disease was really cholera. The news spread rapidly through the hills and probably rumours regarding the extent to which the disease prevailed were exaggerated. Reassuring messages were sent out as soon as it was known that the disease was not spreading, but these either did not reach the most distant villages, or were not believed, as neither the headman nor the *taungmins* from the Upper Thanchaung Tract appeared at the Durbar. The other headman and *taungmins* appeared and everything passed off well as usual. The absentees have been summoned to come and take the oath of allegiance at Minbya at the end of March.

3. The Chins have had a good year and their *taungya* crops have again been successful. There were reports of a desire on the part of some *taungmins* of Upper Thanchaung to make a complaint against their headman, but as neither headman nor *taungmins* appeared, no such complaints were received. The people seemed contented and happy. The death of Nga Saw is a great loss and he will be much missed.

4. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Minbya, also accompanied us and treated a number of Chins mostly for ringworm and other skin diseases.

Taungmins and Chins of the Akyab District.

I am glad to meet you here at this Annual Durbar. I am glad also that you have had another prosperous season. There has been no sickness in your hills and you have done well with your *taungya* crops and your trade in bamboos. You will have enough food from your crops and need not worry about the price of rice in the plains in the coming year, as you will not need to buy any. Your conduct has also been very good. The only men, who misbehaved and stole cattle from the plains, were promptly surrendered by you for punishment and you have shown yourselves willing and anxious to see that offences are not committed.

2. The recent death of Headman, Nga Saw, is a great loss to us all. He has for many years been the most influential and best known Chin in this District. He has always been your friend and has arbitrated with justice in your disputes. I hope that his son will prove a worthy successor to his father.

3. I ask you to refrain from quarrelling among yourselves. There is no need for friction in the freedom of your hills. You must not imitate the petty squabbles of the plains, where the people are more crowded together and are tied to their land and villages. You must obey your headman and *taungmins* and respect their authority, according to your custom.

4. The census has been successfully completed by Myoök, Maung Tha Tun Pru. I am glad to hear that you have rendered him every possible assistance. I understand that the census shows that you are increasing in numbers and prosperity and I hope the increase will continue.

5. I now on behalf of Government present each headman with a *gaungbaung* and each ten-house *gaung* with a *dah* as a sign of the good will which Government bears towards you. I hope that the feast provided will meet with your approval.

6. I also require you to take the usual oath of allegiance to Government.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HILL DISTRICT OF
ARAKAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1921.

1. *External Relations.*—There were no raids committed on administered villages by transfrontier people during the year under review. With reference to paragraph C and sub-paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of pages 24 and 25 of the Chin Hills Report for the year 1920, I would say that the Saboung Boki affair is now in a fair way of being settled. A report was received from the Northern Frontier that Chief, Ngauk Laing of Boki, had gone to visit Mansai, Chief of the transfrontier village of Lower Saboung to make over a nine-span gong, two eight-span gongs, a necklace of twelve "Madi" beads, equivalent in value to one slave, and a piece of land for *taungya* cultivation situated on the Mi Stream as compensation for the murder of his brother, *vis.* Teik Hraw, who was Chief of Upper Saboung. It will be remembered that Teik Hraw was murdered by a mad man at Boki Village in April 1920, when he was on a visit to Boki to attend a funeral.

2. *Tours of Officers.*—The column which left Paletwa under my command for the transborder *vid* Sami and Peng River about the beginning of January this year was composed of 61 rifles. The objects of the expedition were successfully attained without any serious opposition on the part of the transfrontier people, the Chief of Twiship being fined seven *mythun*, six of which were handed over to the Laungdaung people as compensation, the seventh being killed and eaten by the people who attended the durbar held by me at the La U Chaung camp on the 22nd January 1921. The two Laungdaung captive children, who had been carried off, were also handed over to me uninjured. My report as to the results of my tour, together with my recommendations, were submitted to Government through the Commissioner of Arakan, *vide* this office Political Department letter No. 150—2P.-9, dated Paletwa, 30th April 1921. My column during the course of its two months' tour visited all the most truculent portions of the unadministered territory lying some 50 to 60 miles to the North of Pengwa on the watershed between the Peng and the Lemro rivers. Among the places visited was the large Chin village of Badupwi with 1,000 houses, probably the largest Chin village in the whole of the unadministered area. The tour was not altogether a picnic or a pleasurable excursion as some might suppose, nor were we by any means always travelling in the clouds in a cool atmosphere; the contrary was generally the case. No greater elevation than 6,000 feet was ever reached and that height only once for an hour or two. There were three casualties altogether from sickness during the course of the tour. A Gurkha sepoy of the Pyawbwè Reserve Battalion succumbed to malaria, dysentery and complications. A second half-bred Kami-Gurkha sepoy of the Paletwa Battalion, Ku Che by name, died of typhoid, malaria and complications. An Arakanese office peon named Yet The Aurg also, poor man went west. The latter had been ill for some days before our return to headquarters and had been losing flesh steadily. We did what we could for him, but it was no use. One or two other men subsequently on the return of the column to headquarters went down seriously ill, but succeeded in pulling through. The death of Ku Che was a great loss to the Battalion, as this man, besides being the best flautist and violinist in the Paletwa band, was the centre forward and the main-stay of our "Soccer" team. With regard to the waylaying and stopping of my mails and the looting of two bags of salt which the coolies were carrying and some rations belonging to the Military Police of my escort by the transfrontier villagers of Twidaing, to which reference is made in paragraphs 281 to 284, 302, 352 to 355 of my report submitted to Government, I would say that the Twidaing people, becoming alarmed at my message, *vis.* the bamboo full of sessamum seed and the arrow which I sent them from Kwideem before going out to Pengwa as a mark of my displeasure, subsequently sent for my interpreter Kin We and informed him that they were prepared to pay Government five *mythun* as compensation for their arbitrary action in this matter. I wired to the Commissioner of Arakan, *vide* my telegram No. 24 of the 9th June 1921, informing him of this and suggesting that the offer of the Twidaing people be accepted next open season at some convenient date. A reply was

subsequently received, informing me that my proposal had been accepted. It may be possible to recover this fine before the end of the year.

3. *Conduct, attitude and condition of the Tribes.*—The villagers of this district have been very badly off ever since the war. They were not well off before, but they are much worse off now. There were numerous applications for agricultural loans during 1920. The people, to all intents and purposes, were starving and had to be assisted with loans to the extent of Rs. 15,000. These loans were not issued lightly, but from dire necessity. No portion of the amount sanctioned as agricultural loans for 1921-22, *viz.* Rs. 10,000 has been issued to cultivators as yet, but I am not prepared to relinquish any portion of it, as the people may be hard put to it for food during the rains before their *taungya* paddy is reaped in September and October 1921. Of the sum of Rs. 15,214 outstanding at the end of the year, *viz.* 30th June 1920, a sum of Rs. 3,397 has been collected up to date, and it is confidently expected that further sums are likely to be realized before the half-year ending the 30th September 1921. The violent crime mentioned in the next paragraph will show the condition of the people at the time and that large numbers of them were starving owing to bad crops and high prices of rice.

RAIDS, FEUDS AND VIOLENT CRIMES.

4. With regard to the Twiship raid on (Laungdan) referred to in paragraph 1 of last year's report, an expedition into the transfrontier was sanctioned, *vide* Political Department Endorsement No. 214T.—2C.-4, dated Maymyo, the 7th October 1920, with the object of punishing Chief Lung Rup of Twiship village, who raided the administered village of Laungdan in February 1919 and carried off two children as captives, after murdering a woman. With reference to paragraph 3 (c), page 25 of last year's report, I was informed whilst at Sami, preparatory to entering the unadministered area to punish Chief Lung Rup of Twiship for raiding an administered village, that eight captives belonging to the transfrontier village of Praing Thaug situated near our eastern boundary about 15 miles to the east of Sami, who had been kidnapped and carried off into captivity by villagers of Te Deem, a transfrontier village of 35 houses, situated about two days' journey to the east of Praing Thaug, were surrendered on the 20th December 1920, on hearing that we were on our way to punish Chief Lung Rup of Twiship. These eight captives, after being interrogated by me at Sami on the 5th January, were informed that they were free and could return to their respective homes. Four Kami and four Chin captives, *viz.* Ah Long, Tan Klang, Shaung Pan, Mai Dom, Tan Hop, Nga Hleing, Tang Muil and Nang Peu, who had been kidnapped at different times between two and four years ago from the transfrontier villages of Tan Yaing, Shaung Pan, Mai Dom, Tan Hop, Nga Hleing, Tang Muil and Nang Peu by the transfrontier villagers of Twidaing, To Leul, Nalaing, Penang and who had been kept prisoners in stocks for most of the period, were (with the exception of Nga Hleing kidnapped by the Penang villagers and handed over subsequently to me at the transfrontier village of Twidaing on the 2nd February) surrendered to their relatives by their captors on hearing of the approach of my column. Four of these captives were released in my presence at the Twidaing camp when I arrived there. These captives had been confined in moveable stocks, which were only light enough to enable them to move about the village, but precluded any possibility of escape. Of the four captives produced before me, Tan Klang and Nga Laing were unable to walk properly, owing to the length of their confinement and the weight of the stocks. A murder was committed by seven Mros residing on the Mi Stream in order to find the wherewithal to live. They dragged a Chittagonian boatman out of his boat and held him down under water until he was dead and then looted his boat of all the rice that it contained. The motive for this murder was to get rice not money.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

5. *Nil.*

CIVIL JUSTICE.

6. *Nil.*

CROPS AND CULTIVATION.

7. The tobacco crops for the last four or five years have been more or less a failure owing to there having been an insufficient rise in the river to deposit alluvial silt by which only are good tobacco crops grown. The rivers during the beginning of July show signs of having risen higher than at any time during the past five years. If these rises continue, there is every reason to suppose that good tobacco crops will be harvested during February and March of 1922, when all outstanding revenue, or a very good percentage of the same, is likely to be collected.

DISARMAMENT.

8. *Nil.*

REVENUE.

9. *Nil.*

REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THE DISTRICT.

10. *Nil.*

FORESTS AND MINERALS.

11. *Nil.*

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

12. The work of converting the Sami-Paletwa-Pichaung footpath, a distance of 30 miles, into a bridle path at a cost of Rs. 3,000, at Rs. 100 per mile, was completed during the year 1920-21. The cost of repairing the Sami District bungalow was Rs. 227-4-0. The Michauung District bungalow was also repaired at a cost of Rs. 124-12-0, whilst the Sami dry goods bazaar was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 212. The above works were completed during the year 1920-21. A Sub-overseer is stationed at Paletwa, who is supervising the work of the storm drainage, as Paletwa town is being rapidly eroded north, south, east and west by the rush of rain water. It may be possible to stave off further destruction of the breaches and encroachments now in existence by turfing, stone facing and bunding the worst places at once. This is now being undertaken by the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

13. There is only one hospital (Civil and Military combined) at the headquarters of the district. A whole-time Itinerant Dispensary was sanctioned during the year under report. In the middle of January 1921, an outbreak of cholera occurred amongst six villages situated along the Kaladan River to the north of Paletwa. The outbreak was a virulent one and occurring very suddenly threatened to spread. Fortunately, it was taken in hand and nipped in the bud by the energetic measures adopted by the Medical Officer, Paletwa, Maung Tha U. There were 38 attacks and 18 deaths. During the year under report, the Civil Hospital treated 5,308 outdoor patients and 185 indoor patients, as compared

with 4,542 outdoor patients and 149 indoor patients in the previous year. During the year 1920, 64 cases of other infective diseases such as mumps and influenza were treated, as against four in the year 1919. Influenza in a mild form and mumps almost in an epidemic form were prevalent in Paletwa during the middle part of the year, but none of the cases ended fatally. The diseases which are most prevalent, apart from malaria, are diseases of the skin and there is a great field for a skin specialist here. The principal cause is impure water when the small streams stagnate into pools and there is no rapid flow. There was no outbreak of small-pox during the year under report. Vaccination work is undertaken by two vaccinators throughout the year and the people seem willing enough to subject themselves to being vaccinated. Malaria plays sad havoc all over the district. Quinine is sold in all the bazaars throughout the district and the people are beginning to realize the good results to be derived by its consumption at the right time. Unfortunately they do not consume it in quantities sufficiently large to subdue the complaint. The people of this district are in too backward and primitive a condition as yet to attempt sanitation on even a semblance of up-to-date lines. The only thing that can be done at present, so far as the prevention of malaria is concerned, is to see that undergrowth and jungle is cleared in the vicinity of their villages. The pigs act everywhere as scavengers and as the majority of the villages are situated on high banks, there is little or no standing water in their villages for mosquitoes to breed in. It does not do to harass the people too much, however, over such subjects, as the struggle for existence amongst them, as it is, is quite intense enough for them to be worried by such things until they have begun to realise the benefits to be derived therefrom. Jungle is cleared annually round Paletwa itself, whilst the water-supply is also good. When I first came to Paletwa in 1906, the only well in the place had been built by private enterprise; since then five wells were constructed, one for the hospital, one for the Deputy Commissioner, one for the bazaar, one for the Civil Police and one for the Military Police. Two more are now under construction, *viz.* one for the Civil Police and one for the Military Police. The health of the population has improved in consequence considerably all round, especially where bowel complaints are concerned.

MILITARY AND CIVIL POLICE.

14. The health of the Military Police has, on the whole, been good. One sepoy died from malaria at the Hospital.

TRADE.

15. *Nil.*

EDUCATION.

16. A Vernacular Primary School at Paletwa (headquarters of the district) was established in the year 1905. The Headmaster of the school is a Kami, named Maung Shwe San, who has passed the Vernacular 7th Standard. In the year 1914, this school was raised from a Vernacular Primary School to a Vernacular Middle School. The number of the attendance once rose to 73, but it has decreased gradually since to 58, *viz.* 52 boys and 6 girls. The decrease was due to the fact that the parents of the scholars are poor and unable to supply their children with clothes and pay at the same time the cost of their food and books. Hill people are rather unwilling to send their children to school as they require their services in their cultivations and for other household duties, whilst they say that a little education subsequently unfits them for any manual work and that they come back from school discontented and useless. A plan which might possibly increase the attendance at the school would be to provide board and lodging gratis for a certain number of pupils from distant villages and they would then be more likely to send in their children to be educated. I represented this matter

at the last half-yearly school board meeting which was held at Akyab on the 14th May this year and applied for funds for a hostel. The District Cess Fund of this district being too small, we were unable to provide funds to meet the expenditure. The school passes last year were 78 per cent. In the year 1918, an aided vernacular primary school was opened at Daletme, from funds allotted from the District Cess Funds. Daletme is the largest Chaungtha village in the district, having 65 houses and is situated on the Kaladan River 33 miles to the North of Paletwa. The attendance at this school rose to 23, but it is now as low as 17, *i.e.* 15 boys and 2 girls. The teacher of this school, who is a mere lad of about 23, is not qualified and only draws a salary of Rs. 15. He apparently also possesses no influence either over the people or his pupils. I pointed out at the last District School Board meeting at Akyab that the pay of the Daletme teacher must be increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 before any good results could be expected as it would then be possible to get a qualified teacher. The school passes last year at this school were 63 per cent. Greater efforts are now being made through the headmen to induce the hill tribes such as Kamis, Chins, Mros, Kaungtsos and other tribes to send in their children to be educated and our headmen have been asked to set an example by sending in their own children to be educated. The simple villagers of these parts consider that too many subjects are taught. In these elementary schools in a backward district like this it seems to me that the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic are all that should be taught at first and not the full curriculum as laid down by the Education Code. What the people here really want is that their children may be able to read and write their mother-tongue fluently within two or three years. They now find that although their children have in the majority of cases attended school for two or more years, they can hardly read or write. This, I presume, is due to the multiplicity of the subjects taught by the school authorities in accordance with the Education Code for which this place is as yet it seems to me hardly ripe.

GENERAL.

17. I held charge of this district throughout the year assisted by Messrs. E. H. Thirkell-White and F. McElligott, Assistant Superintendents of Police. The latter took over charge of the office of the Headquarters Assistant on the 3rd December 1920. On the 1st December 1920, Maung U Gyaw, Myoðk, performing the duties of the Headquarters Assistant, was appointed as Headquarters Assistant and Township Officer, Paletwa. Mr. H. Foster, Circle Inspector of Police, also held charge of his duties throughout the year and has always been ready to assist in all matters connected with the transfrontier. All officers, Sub-Inspectors and clerks of the Deputy Commissioner's and Police Offices have, on the whole, carried out their duties satisfactorily. Maung Tun U, my tour clerk and Sub-Inspectors of Police, Maung Maung and Tha Zan Hla, Subadar Partiman Gurung, Jemadars Jasbahadur Limbu of Pyawbwè and Baira Bahadur were mentioned for the services rendered by them in connection with the expedition undertaken by me into the transfrontier during the months of January, February and March 1921 when Chief Lung Rup, of the unadministered village of Twiship was punished and fined 7 *mythun* and when a number of transborder villages, not shown on the map, were also visited and mapped out. Paid Headmen Nga Tin of Pengwa and Lauk Lan of Sami Ashe, who also accompanied me on this expedition, did useful work. Paid Headman Ah Tsa of Daletme also did well during the year by keeping me in touch with transfrontier affairs.

From W. S. THOM, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Hill District of Arakan, to the Commissioner, Arakan Division,—No. 150—2P-9, dated Paletwa, the 30th April 1921.

With reference to Political Department endorsement No. 214T.—2C-4, dated Maymyo, the 7th October 1920, sanctioning an expedition from the Hill District of Arakan into the unadministered territory with a view to punishing the unadministered village of Twiship, Chief Lung Rup, for raiding the administered village of Laungdan in February 1919, I have the honour to submit a report as to my movements and the action taken by me during the course of my tour through the unadministered territory. I must apologize for submitting such a lengthy and detailed report in more or less narrative form, but I thought it might be more useful as a record to my successor in that shape than in any other.

2. I left Paletwa on the 2nd January *en-route* for Kaladan Outpost and Sami down the Kaladan river in the Government launch "Progress" which the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, had very kindly placed at my disposal.

3. The party was composed of myself, Mr. Bloomfield, Mining Geologist, Namtu Mines, Bawdwin, my tour clerk Maung Tun U, the Medical Officer Maung Nga Me, compounder Maung Kyaw Zan U, a local Surveyor named Maung San Tun U, with three chainmen and ward attendant Ka Lu.

4. It should be stated that, as an English-speaking surveyor from the Survey of India could not apparently be spared to accompany me, the present Arakanese Surveyor who had been told off to go with the expedition, and who is unacquainted with English worked with only a plane-table and a compass. Under the circumstances the survey and map of the country covered is not quite as accurate or beyond criticism as it might otherwise have been. All villages shown in the map in red ink are transfrontier villages, those in black administered.

5. My escort of 61 rifles composed half of Gurkhas of the Pyawbwè Reserve Battalion and the other half of Gurkhas from the Paletwa Battalion in command of two Jamedars, *viz.*, Jasbahadur Limbu of Pyawbwè who was the senior officer, and Bairup Bahadur Gurung of Paletwa together with Sub-Inspector Maung Maung had already preceded us to Sami on the 24th and 27th days of December 1920 in two parties.

6. One proceeded direct marching overland to Sami in two days whilst the other went down the Kaladan river to Kaladan Outpost in one day and then up the Mi stream from that place in dug-outs in two days, taking ammunition and rations as it was cheaper to send them by that route in dug-outs than overland with coolies. It should also be stated that Sub-Inspector of Police Maung Tha Zan Hla had gone on ahead to Sami about a month before to arrange for coolies and construct a camp.

7. Kaladan Outpost was reached the same day, *viz.*, the 2nd January, and the whole party embarked and proceeded up the Mi stream on the following morning at 7-30 a.m. in small dug-outs which had been collected and brought together at Kaladan under the supervision of Sub-Inspector Maung Maung of Paletwa.

8. A halt was made for night at a camp on the Mi *Chaung* where there is a district bungalow and where Paid Chief Laing Lan, who is in charge of the Michaung tract, resides.

9. Sami was reached on the afternoon of the following day at 5-30 p.m. without incident. Here as before we found an excellent camp ready for us to occupy.

10. I was fortunately able also to engage at Sami some time ago the services of an excellent Chin interpreter named Kin Wè acquainted with Arakanese who, besides being a pure blooded Chin himself, is a man possessed of plenty of pluck and nerve with also a thorough knowledge of the Chins residing in the country we were about to visit. Indeed had it not been for the invaluable services rendered by this man Kin Wè it is extremely doubtful whether it would have been possible to accomplish half that was done.

11. Whilst at Sami I learned that the Twiship people and those to whom the Laungdan captives had been sold had already begun to make a move to comply with my demands so far as the return of the captives and the payment of compensation were concerned, by surrendering unconditionally one of the Laungdan captives taken by them, *viz.*, Dun Kwe, a boy of about 7 years of age.

12. Dun Kwe was handed over to one of our Paid Chiefs or Headmen Ah E by name at Sami on the 25th December 1920 by a Kaungtso villager named Man Aung of Man Aung, a transfrontier village. Man Aung it seems bought the captive Dun Kwe from a transfrontier Chin named Ko Mo of Ba Lan, a village situated on the Peng stream, for Rs. 200.

13. Ko Mo again had purchased the lad from a Chin named Kraung Daung, the price being unknown. The latter had bought the child from the Twiship people. Of the other two remaining captives, Tuk Kè, a young man of about 25 years of age, was returned to his relatives at Laungdan by the raiders because he had been ailing for some time and was not expected to recover.

14. The last captive in the possession of the Twiship people, *viz.*, the little girl Ma-Laing-Ma-Twe aged about 2 years, had, I learned at Sami, been sold to a distant village situated on the Lemro river.

15. I was also informed whilst at Sami that 8 captives belonging to the transfrontier village of Praing Thaung situated on our eastern boundary about 15 miles to the east of Sami who had been kidnapped and carried off into captivity by villagers of Te Deem, a transfrontier village of 35 houses situated about 2 days' journey to the east of Praing Thaung, were surrendered on the 20th of December 1920 on hearing that we were on our way to punish Twiship.

16. These 8 captives after being interrogated by me at Sami on the 5th January were informed that they were free and could return to their respective homes. Their names are—

- (1) Taung Hat, female, aged 30.
- (2) Ah Pe, female, aged 9.
- (3) An Kan, female, aged 2.
- (4) Twe Ku, female, aged 8.
- (5) We Aing, female, aged 7.
- (6) Twe Dan, male, aged 13.
- (7) Sa Law, male, aged 13.
- (8) Wè Ka, male, aged 8.

17. The names of all villages passed *en-route* in the transfrontier from beginning to end of the tour will be found on the map accompanying this report noted down in as correct positions as could possibly be ascertained. It will be seen that the majority of them are not shown at all on the Survey of India map.

18. A statement will also be found attached giving as correctly as possible the names of each village, passed *en-route*, population, tribe, guns, etc.

19. I did not intend at first to give a description of my journey between Sami and Kwi Deem as it is rather dry and uninteresting reading on the whole and occupies too much space but as it might subsequently be of some use to my successor, I have recorded it.

20. The column left Sami on the 8th January for the unadministered village of Praing Thaung, 10 houses, which was reached at about 3 p.m.

21. The Praing Thaung villagers are a mixed tribe of Kamis and Mros.

22. The first part of the road from Sami to Praing Thaung for about two miles proceeded eastwards up the Sami stream. It then branched off south-eastwards up a small stream known as the Ba Môn *Chaung* along which it proceeded for a distance of about a mile to a point where the Ba Môn meets a small tributary without a name. The track at this point continued up a steep ridge between the two above-mentioned streams eastwards for two miles till Let È, an administered village of five houses visible on the left, was passed. The elevation here was 1,500 feet.

23. From Let È, whose people are a tribe or clan known as the "Kayathein" who speak a kind of mixed Mro and Kami dialect, the tract proceeded eastwards along a succession of ridges till our breakfast camp known as Lu Kan was reached about 11 a.m. Lu Kan is the site of a deserted village and is also sometimes called San-Tan-Taung.

24. From our breakfast camp the route proceeded northwards down a ridge till the Wet Mi stream, flowing east to west, was struck. We pitched camp here for the night. Praing Thaung was passed on a hill about two miles to the south-east of our Wet Mi camp. The highest point reached between our breakfast camp Lu Kan or San-Tan-Taung and the Wet Mi camp was 1,900 feet above sea level.

25. The unadministered village of Pauk Ton with 10 houses whose people are known as Kayathein was visible on a hill close by above our camp. The distance covered to-day by the column would be about ten miles.

26. On the 9th January the column proceeded due eastwards along a ridge for about a mile, then due north another mile when it struck the Wet Mi stream again at 9-20 a.m. The height here was 500 feet. We proceeded eastwards from thence for a matter of about 2 miles till the Ru stream running north and south was reached at 10-30 a.m.

27. After breakfasting on the banks of the river we proceeded northwards along the river bed for a distance of about 1½ to 2 miles till the unadministered village of Saing Tan of the Raingorza tribe was reached. Here the column camped for the night. The distance covered to-day was about 7 miles.

28. On Monday, the 10th January, the column continued its march and proceeded up the Ru for a distance of a little over 5 miles till the unadministered village of Ton-Na with 10 houses was reached. The people here also belong to the tribe known as Raingorza.

29. The Raingorza people really speak an uncouth dialect of Kami as do the Kayathein people although there is no doubt that Kamis residing on the Kaladan and Mi streams can only make themselves understood with the greatest difficulty when conversing with these people. The dress of these tribes is similar in nearly every respect to that of the Kamis residing on the Mi and Kaladan rivers in the vicinity of Paletwa and Sami.

30. There is no doubt that there has been a gradual admixture of races in these parts as these people have been rubbing shoulders with one another for generations back and it is evident also that the tribes who call themselves Kamis, Kayathein, Kaungtus, Raingorza, Mros, Kaungtsos and Chins have been intermarrying to some extent for years past thus

bringing about the confusion in language. It is a good field for a learned ethnologist which I regret to say I am not.

31. The Chins alone inhabiting the enclave between the Peng and Lemro rivers and to the east and south-east of these rivers are a more exclusive and warlike race and distinct from the others and have not therefore intermarried so much as the rest.

32. The same remarks apply perhaps to the Shandus or Lakkers as they are called by Lushai Hills authorities as they rarely marry outside their own tribes.

33. Nearly every unadministered village in these parts seem to lay claim to belonging to a distinct clan or tribe of their own. They are a very clannish people if one can use the term. The names Kayathin, Raingorza and Kaungtu really refer to clans not tribes. These three clans are really Kamis.

Some of the villages who refer to themselves as belonging to a distinct tribe or clan have in some cases only 8 or 10 houses.

Kamis won't serve under Chiefs unless they belong to the same clan as themselves.

34. The barometer at Ton-Na gave the height above sea level as 800 feet.

35. The track after leaving out breakfast camp at Ton-Na on the Ru proceeded eastwards up a small water-course called the Le-Pon *Chaung* for a distance of about 2½ miles. It then skirted a steep hill side till a height of 1,500 feet had been registered. From this spot down to our camp on the Paik *Chaung*, a small stream flowing from east to west, was a gradual descent along the side of a steep hill. The unadministered Raingorza village of Tan-Taung, 23 houses, was situated on the heights above our camp some 250 yards or so away.

36. The elevation of our camp on the Paik stream was 800 feet. The total distance covered to-day was about 11 or 12 miles.

37. On the 11th January the column left the Paik *Chaung* camp for the unadministered village of Kwi Deem which was reached at about 2 p.m. The track on leaving the Paik *Chaung* camp proceeded eastwards first for about a mile and a half up the Paik stream and then went north for two miles along the bed of the same stream after which it struck off abruptly eastwards up a very steep ascent for a distance of about 5 miles when it began to descend into the valley of the Peng.

38. The highest point reached before the descent began was 2,000 feet. The first village passed *en-route* during the descent was the unadministered Chin village of Htan-La of 10 houses. This village was formerly known as Ah Kike. The present Chief's name is Nôn. This village lay right in our track and was distant about 1½ miles from the Kwi Deem camp and was the first Chin village met with since our departure from Sami.

39. Nearly all the women and children in this village appeared to be suffering from some form of sore eyes. Their eyes were red, watery and inflamed, whilst flies were very much "en evidence." This complaint the Medical Officer informs me is very contagious. It is common enough however in some parts of Burma during the hot weather just before the rains and is attributed by the Burmese to small eye flies. It yields to treatment by bathing with a warm weak solution of boracic acid.

40. The sufferers were invited to come down to our Kwi Deem camp where they would be treated, but this they did not do although other people from the adjacent village of Lai-Kon and Kwi Deem who were suffering from the same complaint, attended and were treated by the Medical Officer.

41. The second village passed half a mile before arriving at the Kwi Deem camp was the administered Chin village of Lai-Kon, referred to above, of 10 houses situated on the right bank of the Peng.

42. The friendly transfrontier Chin village of Kwi Deem 35 houses was situated on the heights above the Peng river on the left bank of the Peng to the east about a mile and a half away. I received a warm welcome on my arrival at this camp from Chief Kwi Deem and his people and Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa who fired off a "feu de joie" with their muskets. A ballet of dancers performing in my honour were also present.

43. The elevation at this camp according to the barometer was 350 feet.

44. I should have said that the people at all the villages we passed expressed a strong desire to be taken over by us on as early a date as possible in order that the raids and murders, which are being continually perpetrated by the Chins principally, be put a stop to for ever. The people live in a perpetual state of fear.

45. There is hardly a village which has not some feud on with its neighbour or some distant village, and the Kamis residing on the Peng are in continual dread of being attacked especially by their hereditary enemies, the Chins. No one dreams of going outside his village any distance or into his cultivation or to the river to fish after sunset as his life would not be worth a moment's purchase.

46. As Lung Rup, the Twiship Chief, had not shown any signs of coming down to pay his respects to me I had a palaver round my camp fire on the night of the 11th January with administered and a few trusted transfrontier Chiefs and their people as to the action to be taken against Twiship.

47. It should be stated here that there are four villages of Twiship the paramount Chief of which is Lung Rup. Each of these villages is about half a day's journey from

one another. The four Twiship villages taken together consist of only about 75 houses with perhaps eight or ten guns. The village of which Lung Rup is the Chief and which was responsible for the raid on Laungdan is situated about two days' journey to the east of the Kwi Deem camp, a peak of over 6,000 feet having to be negotiated *en-route*. The other three lesser Twiship Chiefs are Wa Om, Ra Tum and Pa Rwi.

48. After holding a conference and discussing the matter thoroughly with Chief Kwi Deem and my Chin interpreter Kin Wè and others, including Paid Chiefs Lauk Lan and Ah E of Sami, Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa, the transfrontier Chief Kwi Deem of Kwi Deem, and Sub-Inspectors Maung Maung and Tha Zan Hla, and my Tour Clerk Maung Tun U, I decided finally to send the interpreter Kin Wè who was a reliable man and a great linguist to Twiship to inform Chief Lung Rup that I had arrived and desired to meet him with as little delay as possible and that if he did not visit me at once I would have to be under the painful necessity of going to Twiship, a visit which might not be to the liking of the Chief.

49. It should be stated here that Kin Wè belonged to the same tribe of Chins as the Twiship people, *viz.*, the Kyu tribe. In fact all the Chins residing in the enclave between the Peng and the Lemro are what is known as Kyu Chins speaking the same language and with the same customs as Kin Wè and as the latter said he had nothing to fear, my mind was more or less at ease on the point as to whether he might be seized and held captive or be murdered.

50. I was not particularly desirous just then to visit Twiship as I wanted to proceed first up the Peng river *viz.* the Balaung and Kadi streams and then cut across over the hills eastwards to the Lemro river visiting *en-route* the villages of Ni Du, Twi Daing, Na Laing, Penang and Badupwi.

51. On the 12th January accordingly to my envoys, *viz.*, Kin Wè and Chief Kwi Deem together with a Chin Chief named Ya Si of Ya Si, a transfrontier village situated about half a day's journey to the west of our camp on the Peng, left for Twiship *viz.* Kwi Deem village.

52. The same night at about 8.45 p.m. several shots fired at intervals of five or six minutes each from the heights opposite along the track leading down to the Peng river from Kwi Deem village heralded the approach of some Chins who could be seen at intervals carrying bamboo torches as they appeared and re-appeared through the gaps in the jungle.

53. This turned out to be Kin Wè the interpreter and a lesser transfrontier Chin Chief named Yauk Yum of Om Swè (marked Um Sai on Survey of India map) 200 houses with an Om Swè villager named Ban Lai together with the last remaining Laungdan Chin child captive Laing Tat also sometimes referred to as Ma-Laing-Ma-Twe, who was being carried in a blanket by a wild-eyed dishevelled looking Chin, a veritable wild man of the woods, wearing a beard and whiskers named Pa Like.

54. The party were brought up before me at my camp fire where they were interrogated. Yauk Yum, one of the Om Swè Chiefs, a middle-sized well-built handsome looking man with a pleasant face and smile showing an uncommonly fine and white set of teeth for a Chin, then handed me an arrow which he said had been given him by Lung Rup to give to me with the message that he, Lung Rup, had asked to be excused from visiting me, now that all the captives had been surrendered and that he hoped that it would not be necessary for me to come to Twiship either.

55. At this juncture Kin Wè, the interpreter, informed me privately that although Lung Rup and his people did not say so pointedly, they were really afraid to come down to interview me at my camp in case I should put some of them to death or imprison them, as a reprisal for the raid committed by them on Laungdan.

56. The reading of the message in shape of the arrow sent to me by Lung Rup could in Chin parlance be construed in two ways as meaning, *viz.* one, that I was not to come to Twiship in case an epidemic should break out whilst we were there or after our departure, or in the second case that we might be met with a shower of arrows should we go there.

57. I should mention here the circumstances under which the captive Laungdan child Laing Tat *alias* Ma-Laing-Ma-Twe came to be handed over to me by Yauk Yum, the Om Swè Chief.

58. It appears that some months ago Chief Lung Rup handed over the child to the Om Swè Chief for sale for two *mythun* for the following reasons.

59. Lung Rup, it seems, had been owing the Om Swè people two *mythun* for some time which he had failed to pay up. The Om Swè villagers accordingly kidnapped Lung Rup's son in settlement of the debt. Lung Rup then redeemed his son by handing over the captive Laing Tat *alias* Ma-Laing-Ma-Twe instead of the two *mythun* to Om Swè who in turn sold Laing Tat to a distant village for two *mythun*.

60. Subsequently Lung Rup on hearing that Government intended taking action to recover the captive advised Om Swè to recover Laing Tat and hand him over to me at the Kwi Deem camp and that he Lung Rup would make good the two *mythun* owing to Om Swè. This was accordingly done.

61. I discussed the matter well on into the night with those present under the light of a storm king petrol lantern the dazzling rays from which astonished all those who had never

seen such a lamp before and finally decided to send Chief Lung Rup on the following day, viz., 13th January 1921, a yard or two of red turban cloth together with a *dah* by the interpreter Kin Wè and Chief Ya Si.

62. This piece of red cloth and the *dah* was not so much a present as a warning to Chief Lung Rup, as it could be read by him if he desired to read the message as it ought to be read, as meaning that he could have peace if he wore the turban whilst the *dah* signified war if he refused my overtures to come and see me at my Kwi Deem camp.

63. Twiship was to be informed by Kin Wè and Ya Si personally when handed the cloth and *dah* that he must come and see me in person to discuss matters connected with the raid as the question of the payment of compensation for the Láungdan raid had still to be decided and that if he forced me to come to Twiship I might be harder on him than if he came to see me at my camp on the Peng.

64. On the 14th January my interpreter Kin Wè returned to my camp with the information that he had seen the Twiship Chief and people and that they were holding a conference as to the advisability of coming to see me.

65. Finally to cut a long story short, on the afternoon of the 16th January at about 3 p.m. Chief Lung Rup turned up at my camp with a small following.

66. Having heard by runners the day before that he was on his way to my camp I arranged to hold a big durbar the same afternoon, a large number of Chiefs and people being present in camp, there being a suitable camping ground for a large assemblage on the bed of the river.

67. The durbar came off with as much pomp and ceremony as could possibly be arranged by me in these wild parts, with the material at my disposal.

68. A big circular *mandat* had been erected for the occasion 100 yards or so from my camp the approach to which was lined with an ornamented bamboo trellis work fence. The Military Police of my escort were lined up on either side of the approach leading from my camp to the *mandat*, whilst a cordon of sepoy with fixed bayonets surrounded the *pandal* outside.

69. The durbar shed within was encircled by ten or twelve administered and unadministered Chiefs who fired off a "feu de joie" with their weapons as I approached the building, the Military Police presenting arms at the same time.

70. My elephant an animal which had never been seen by the majority of those present in its wild, far less in its tame state, put up its trunk by word of command from the mahout and saluted as I went past into the *pandal* dressed in Khaki uniform with a long silver-mounted ivory handled Burmese *dah* and dagger of smiliar workmanship slung round my waist in true oriental fashion. A few of the long tail feathers of the peacock pheasant, "daungmin," also nodded from my topee.

71. This get up it is true would no doubt appear somewhat unseemly in more civilized parts and I am aware the uniform with the feathers and the *dah* and dagger was hardly "de rigueur," but I prefer to go my own way about things of this sort as experience has taught me apart from any personal influence I may possess over these people, that an occasional masquerade of this kind is a very good thing and is absolutely necessary if success is to be achieved in one's dealings with these ignorant savages.

72. There is no need to deceive them or tell them any untruths, but it is necessary to impress them as much as possible.

73. The assemblage to the number of about 300 people seemed considerably impressed by all they saw at this camp. Then again the stir created here travelled as can be imagined and was bruited abroad whilst it certainly facilitated my further peaceful penetration of those more dangerous parts of the country covered by me subsequently and which have not so far as I am aware, been visited hitherto by any white man or official.

74. It does not seem to me advisable to take any risks by rushing about and stampeding the people. Such action is liable to create a panic and cause incidents to occur which could have been avoided.

75. It is better to move slowly along halting several days at places if necessary and give the people time to get accustomed to our presence in their midst and to understand that we are not here to harm them or to hunt for recruits for the labour corps. This is a suspicion which is still hanging about I am afraid and smouldering in the heads of these people especially the Chins for news amongst them travels fast and far they having heard of ugly happenings in other parts of the hills not so very long ago and not so very far either from their present habitations.

76. They are a reticent, superstitious, suspicious and easily frightened people, who if taken the wrong way could quickly be driven into committing acts that would never have been committed had they been treated the right way in the first instance.

77. A large naked culluloid flesh coloured doll with the pink cheeks and blue eyes which I had brought out with me standing about 14 inches high and which I knew would be sure to astonish the people, took them by storm when I produced it at the Kwi Deem camp and left it seated on a box in front of my hut. Crowds of both men, women and children, open bewilderment expressed on their faces, pressed round my camp day after day to see the naked dumb baby with blue eyes, and wonder.

78. The reason for this is because these people of the hills and streams have no representations of the human race, no carved images of wood, metal or stone like other races although they recognize an effigy of a human being when they see one.

79. Then again I had two powerful hand magnetic batteries going all the time. This, with a magnet attracting pins and needles, a large magnifying or burning glass, a humming top and a petrol cigar lighter not to speak of fireworks such as rockets, Chinese crackers and squibs, created awe and considerable astonishment, especially when they attempted unsuccessfully to pick rupees with one hand out of a basin of water into which one of the brass handles of the battery attached to the connecting wire had been inserted, whilst the other was held in the hand.

80. All these things were produced at the Kwi Deem camp on the Peng river during the period of my stay there, *viz.* from the 12th to the 17th January, and created a considerable impression.

81. There were tribesmen present from far and near of several races of pure blood and others of mixed descent. For instance there were Kamis and Mros talking a different dialect to those Kamis and Mros residing on the Mi and Kaladan rivers. There were clans of Kamis residing on the Peng and La U *Chaung* streams known as Raingorza, Kaungtus, Kayathein, Kelat and others whose manners, customs and dress appeared more or less similar but who spoke Kami with a different accent to that spoken on the Palet, Mi, Pi and Kaladan rivers near Paletwa.

82. All these people are Animists and burn their dead only burying them when they meet with a violent or unnatural death. The Chins are more war-like and stand in a class by themselves well apart from all the other tribes such as the Mros, Kamis, Kaungtsos and Shandus or Lakkers, and are feared by all the other tribes although they do not appear physically as well built or stronger than the races referred to above.

83. The Chins dress differently and seem if anything of shorter stature and are also perhaps a shade darker skinned than the other races.

84. The country along the right bank of the Peng river and inland some way westwards is occupied principally by Kamis, Mros and tribes akin thereto with a sprinkling of one or two Chin villages whilst the Chins who are the real marauders and troublesome people of the country, occupy the country on the left bank between the Lemro and the Peng northwards and north eastwards and also along a belt of country extending along the slopes and high ridges on and near the Yomahs running southwards and parallel with and to the east of the Lemro river.

85. The Chin villagers who might give trouble are to be found in the extreme northern corner at the foot of the Yomahs between the Peng, Balaung and Lemro streams in roughly latitude 21°33 and longitude 93°25. I refer principally to Ni Du Twidaing, Nalaing, Penang and Badupwi also Klampan, Hultu, We Tu and Yoe.

86. The tribe known as the Kaungtsos live principally along the Mi stream above Sami and along the foot hills to the north and east of the Kyaukpandaung plateau. The total population of the Kaungtsos would probably be between one to two thousand. They seldom commit raids but are not averse to buying captives when offered them for sale.

87. All these tribes smoke bamboo pipes cleverly fashioned from bamboo roots with a long thin bamboo stem and the woman folk of some of them like the Shandu or Lakker woman of Laki, Bôki, and Saboungs, collect for their lords and masters the nicotine water that filters through into a receptacle set apart for the purpose at the bottom of these pipes.

88. It is only the women who smoke these small nicotine collecting hubble-bubble like looking pipes. One may often see a man hurrying off to his spouse or a female friend, seize her nicotine receptacle and pour off the contents into a small gourd carried by him for the purpose in his haversack and to which he may be seen applying his lips frequently throughout the day.

89. This nicotine juice is evidently a powerful stimulant or astringent, but it is a disgusting liquid nevertheless as the water so sipped contains a goodly percentage of the saliva from the mouths of the women whilst they and their garments like those of the Lakkers have a horrible odour of stale nicotine.

90. I have never seen any of the women folk sipping this unsavoury mixture and there can be no doubt that the stuff is only brewed for the men.

91. I am sorry to have to admit that with the exception of several of the Chiefs present at the durbar who had a more or less picturesque appearance and the women who were more gaily dressed, that the majority of this motley assemblage of tribesmen were about as disreputable, savage, and unwashed looking a crowd as one could possibly meet anywhere. Dress and smartness of appearance did not appear to enter into their daily routine or order of things.

92. To return to matters connected with the durbar. The following transfrontier Chiefs attended, *viz.* (1) Kwi Deem of Kwi Deem, 30 houses; (2) Yauk Yum Kyu Chn, Chief of Om Swè, 200 houses; (3) Hom Tun, Chief of Ma Lum Pwi, 40 houses; (4) Ton Khaung, Chief of Kwi Hun, 20 houses; (5) Twi Aung, Chief of Baung Hun, 20 houses; (6) Hlok Daung, Chief of Lower Ma Lum Pwi, 20 houses; (7) Yo Man Chin, Chief of Lower Twiship, 10 houses; (8) Tan Wan Chin, Chief of Upper Twiship, 20 houses; (9) Lung Rup, paramount Chin Chief of Twiship, 30 houses; (10) Daing Yauung, Chief of

Raingorza Kamis, 19 houses; (11) Tet Dum, a lesser Chief of San Ta Kyu, 35 houses; (12) Kaung Dok, a lesser Chin Chief of San Ta Kyu, 15 houses; (13) Ya Si Chin, Chief of San Ta Kyu, 23 houses; (14) Lin Owi Kami, Chief of Lin Twi, 48 houses.

93. The durbar was opened by my informing those present in a speech which was translated that it was a good thing for all hill people of different races and languages who resided more or less together in the hills to come together occasionally at functions of this sort and endeavour after exchanging views over a friendly pot of "khaung," *i.e.* rice beer, and an exchange of pipes to bury the hatchet as much as possible.

94. It was pointed out that Government disapproved of raids and murders and the kidnapping of people and conversion of these into slaves, and that I had come up here to punish a Chief who had raided an administered village and murdered a woman and that transfrontier people must not imagine that Government whose arm was long and powerful could not reach over any part of the unadministered territory and seize and punish any Chief however powerful he might be, who had done wrong by violating Government territory.

95. This was quite a mistaken idea and any one who tried to defy Government would soon find out that that was the case. It was also pointed out that Government although a strong and powerful Government could also be kind and just and generous and its good will would now be shown by my making a few small presents to those transfrontier Chiefs who had taken the trouble to come and visit me at this durbar.

96. Presents of packets of salt, brass basins, common iron wood cutting *daks*, red turkèy turban cloth, boxes of matches, reels of thread, needles and beads, all of which are much prized by these people were then distributed to the seven principal transfrontier Chiefs present.

97. After this I went into the Twiship matter in the hearing of all those who were present. Chief Lung Rup on being asked as to his reasons for committing the raid on the administered village of Laungdan said that the raid was committed because Tuk Nan, Hwe Kwi, Rwi Chaing and two other Laungdan villagers names unknown had accompanied the transfrontier villagers of Mi Du, Ma Du and Ton Na on a raid against the transfrontier village of Pan Dwi, the villagers of whom are related to and friendly with Twiship, when five Pan Dwi villagers, *vis.* Ke Tat, Ko Taung, Yon Ha, Klum Hai, Pom Neung had been killed, whilst a sixth Shom-ma who was wounded on the foot was captured but subsequently released.

98. The Pan Dwi villagers had asked Twiship to attack Laungdan (or London) for being concerned in the raid on them, not being strong enough to do so themselves. Lung Rup, Chief of Twiship, said he was unable to prove that the Laungdan people mentioned by him were concerned in the raid except that a shield belonging to a villager of Laungdan named Yum and which had been left behind by the raiders was found in Pan Dwi village after the raid.

99. The Laungdan Chief Yum and Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa were interrogated by me on this subject but all denied any knowledge of the raid or of being concerned in it. Yum said that his shield was borrowed by the Laungdan villagers before the raid was committed for use at the dance and funeral rites performed on behalf of his, Yum's deceased brother, at deceased's cultivation hut, and that the shield was not returned to him, being left there.

100. Some time after this, the Mi Du villagers asked Yum to accompany them and the villagers of Ma Du and Ton Na in a raid against Pan Dwi. This, Yum refused to do, as he said he resided in an administered village which paid revenue to Government.

101. The Mi Du villagers then departed taking away Yum's shield without his knowledge or sanction from the hut of his deceased brother where it had been left, and used it in the raid, it being subsequently left behind in Pan Dwi village by the raiders after their departure from that village.

102. The shield on being found and identified subsequently as Yum's, naturally caused the Pan Dwi villagers to assume that he had been concerned in the raid with others of the same village. These shields are generally either of thick buffalo or *myihun* hide and are used to ward off arrows and knife and spear thrusts.

103. Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa in whose jurisdiction Laungdan village is situated, on being interrogated by me stated that no complaint had been made to him by any one, far less by Lung Rup or Pan Dwi, that some of the Laungdan villagers had been concerned in the raid on Pan Dwi, and that he did not believe that they were concerned and that the statement had only been made in the hope that they, the Twiship people, might get off with a light punishment. He says that had a complaint been made he would have taken action and also reported the matter to me.

104. This is the first I had heard of the allegations that the Laungdan villagers had assisted in the raid on Pan Dwi and that Twiship had taken up Pan Dwi's quarrel and raided Laungdan.

105. I informed Chief Lung Rup that if it could be proved that Laungdan had assisted in the raid against Pan Dwi they would most certainly be punished, but that he Lung Rup had no right to take the law into his own hands by raiding an administered village on

behalf of another unadministered village without first applying for redress to Paid Chief Nag Tin or myself.

106. It is quite probable on the other hand that the Laungdan people did assist in the raid without Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa being aware of the fact. The Twiship people might under the circumstances also have doubted whether it would have been any use reporting the matter to Paid Chief Nga Tin. They could not moreover very well on the other hand either have come to see me at Paletwa as that place was too far off.

107. My last visit also to Pengwa on the Lemro river and that neighbourhood only occurred shortly before the raid on Pan Dwi and the retaliatory raid on Laungdan. Twiship is only about 3 or 4 days' journey from Pengwa and had Chief Lung Rup of Twiship or the Pan Dwi people only thought of reporting the matter to Paid Chief Nga Tin, they could easily have done so.

108. One would have thought also that the Pan Dwi villagers would first have gone to Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa to complain about the raid instead of enlisting Lung Rup's sympathies, or only have gone to him when they get no satisfaction out of Paid Chief Nga Tin after visiting him.

109. Under the circumstances and in view of the fact that some of the Laungdan villagers may very possibly have been concerned in the raid on Pan Dwi, I decided to let off Twiship with a lighter fine than I would otherwise have inflicted. It should be stated that there was no time for me to remain on longer at this camp to collect further evidence or to go more thoroughly into the matter. This would have taken a number of days and delayed my further progress. Many of the principal persons moreover concerned were absent, residing in distant places and a visit also to Twiship at present would not have facilitated matters.

110. Paid Chief Nga Tin was then informed by me in the hearing of the others that the matter as to whether Laungdan village was or was not concerned in the raid had still to be decided and that he must go into the question carefully subsequently and report the result to me, as if unadministered villagers could not raid administered villagers neither could the latter enter the transborder to raid.

111. I then asked Lung Rup how much he was prepared to pay as compensation and he replied two *mythun*. I pointed out that that would be an insufficient number and that he must hand over seven *mythun* and remain in my camp touring round with me till the animals were forthcoming or until such time as I had received reliable information whilst *en-route* to the Lemro that the animals had been made over to some reliable friendly Chief such as for instance Kwi Deem, pending further disposal.

112. Six of the *mythun* he was informed would be handed over to the Laungdan people as compensation, whilst the seventh animal must be brought to my next camp on the La U stream where I would hold my next durbar, as compensation to Government for raiding administered territory.

113. The camp referred to above is where the La U and the Kadi streams meet the Peng, the name Peng being known no more above the junction, see map submitted with this report. This camp is situated about a midday's march to the north-east of the Kwi Deem camp. The La U stream joins the Peng from the west and the Kadi from the north-east.

114. After some consideration Lung Rup agreed to my terms and said that he would do his best to see that the six *mythun* were handed over to Kwi Deem and that the seventh animal was brought down in time for the durbar on the La U stream, but he asked for several days' grace to hand over the six *mythun* as he said he had not sufficient *mythun* of his own and that several days would elapse before he would be able to obtain the requisite number from his villagers. He then despatched two of his villagers to Twiship to see my orders carried out.

115. The Laungdam villagers some of whom were present at the durbar appeared satisfied at the amount of the fine but asked that a few articles such as bead necklaces, a few old blankets and other things of not much value taken in the raid should also be returned by Twiship.

116. I told them they should have informed me of this before I had passed my final orders. However Lung Rup agreed to hand over as much of the stolen property as could be traced. He pointed out that the case occurred about two years ago and that it would be difficult to find out what had become of it all. The durbar opened at 4-30 p.m. and was declared closed at 6-30 p.m.

117. In the evening a pig was killed, and dancing, accompanied by much drinking and music was carried on by men and women inside the *mandat* in a large circle till cock-crow; the spacious *mandat* being lit up without by a circle of bon-fires and within by two "storm king" petrol lamps of mine.

118. Several pots of "khaung," rice beer, and six bottles of rum were also distributed to those present none of whom ever became rowdy or misbehaved themselves in any way. These people of the hills usually so taciturn and silent when by themselves and when following their ordinary pursuits and yet so cruel when inflicting wounds or where the taking of human life is concerned in a raid or feud with each other, do not as a rule act the

swash buckler or bully and misbehave themselves at their own festivals even when under the influence of drink. These remarks apply principally to Kamis and tribes akin thereto not to the Chins proper who are inclined at times to be more rowdy when under the influence of drink.

119. All Chiefs administered and unadministered joined in the dance shoulder to shoulder imbibing freely from the "khaung" pots at intervals. Nearly every one smoked from his or her bamboo pipe, and pipes peculiar in shape to his or her tribe, whilst I distributed a few cigarettes to those men and women who had no pipes.

120. A band composed of about 15 performers stood in the circle amongst the dancers dancing with them, playing on three or four different instruments. There were for instance 5 or 6 hollow bamboo pipes about 2 feet 6 inches in length to one end of which gourds had been attached which had been sealed with a soft kind of black wax.

121. These pipes emitted two sounds, a high and a low note, a kind of droning sound not unlike the sound of bag pipes. Then again there were half a dozen circular solid brass plates about 14 inches in length which were struck at intervals with a stick, a harsh noise being emitted. Two drums 2 feet 6 inches in length with goat skin stretched over the hollow ends, and a couple of large gongs and a pair of brass cymbals, completed the orchestra which kept wonderful time for the slow double shuffle heel and toe step dance performed by the circle of half-naked savages.

122. I forgot to mention that one of my servants "Bijou" by name, of Gurkha and Kami extraction, also performed on the bugle and kept wonderful time to the tune required by the dancers, much to their astonishment and pleasure.

123. Small Chinese squibs and crackers were also distributed by me to the women who let them off at intervals whilst dancing in the circle. All this added to the gaiety and excitement and everything went off very well.

124. Every one seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly, Mr Bloomfield, the Geologist, being an interested and I dare say at times a bored spectator. The noise of talking, shouting and laughter that went on was at times deafening. I remained up myself in the *mandat* till about 2-30 a.m. distributing crackers and cigarettes, not so much because as I informed Mr. Bloomfield I enjoyed this sort of thing particularly, but because I considered it to be my duty to do so and in case any mishap should occur. The people themselves moreover preferred it especially as their women folk were present and were a little nervous of strangers who might perhaps, having taken more than was good for them, have taken liberties.

125. Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa although an old man of 65 and Paid Chief Lauk Lan of Sami, who is a year or two younger, joined the throng of dancers from time to time by executing "pas de seuls" or war dances of their own tribes armed with *da4*, shield, gun or spear, much to the edification of the other transfrontier Chiefs present and their people.

126. It was a strenuous day all round but the results obtained were excellent for the news of all that had been seen and heard that day travelled north, south, east and west when the people dispersed and paved the way for a further peaceful entry into this wild country.

127. I allowed the Twiship Chief Lung Rupt to sit down in the *mandat* and drink with other Chiefs at the "khaung" pots at the express wish of other Chiefs. He is an insignificant looking man of about 50 with, I should think, not much authority with blood shot bleary eyes, of poor physique and weak intellect. He appeared pleased at the concession and has begun to see the error of his ways.

128. The column left Kwi Deem on the 18th January for the next camp on the Peng stream in the vicinity of a village named Ku Lu with 20 houses. The direction followed was generally westwards. This was only about an eight mile march along the bed of the Peng.

129. One sepoy belonging to the Pyawbwe Battalion, No. 3429, Chabilal Chettri had to be carried whilst *en-route* to this camp as he was suffering from pneumonia. This man took ill when we were at Kwi Deem. Although this was the only case that had to be carried, there were four or five other cases of sickness, fever and dysentery amongst the men.

130. Five villages were passed *en-route* between the Kwi Deem and Ku Lu camps, *vis.*, (1) Ya Si a Chin village of 23 houses of the Kyu tribe; (2) Kok Dok also a Chin village of 15 houses of the Kyu tribe; (3) Tet Deem a Kyu Chin village of 35 houses; (4) & (5) two villages of Ban Kat 25 houses of Kyu Chins; (6) Kulu with 20 houses is a Kami village who call themselves Tahonsa. This probably refers to the name of a clan and not to a tribe. These villages are all shown in the map submitted with this report. It will be noticed that they are not found in the latest Survey of India map.

131. The Kamis seem to predominate on the Peng and certainly possess the best physiques and are the handsomest of all the hill-races to be met with in Arakan anywhere.

132. On the following day, the 19th January, Bloomfield and I ascended a neighbouring peak about 4,000 feet in height in order to visit a lake that was supposed to exist there. This turned out to be an ordinary depression or valley in the hills of no importance, a kind of swamp or morass covered with long grass and with a foot or two of water in it about

half a mile in length. A few tracks of sambar and pig were seen but nothing else and we returned to camp in the afternoon greatly disappointed after disposing of the cold breakfast we had brought with us.

133. I was able fortunately to supplement our food supply when at Kwi Deem and between that place and Kulu by catching a few Mahsir the largest being 30 lbs. and two of 18 lbs. each as there was absolutely nothing to shoot for the pot, in fact neither Mr. Bloomfield or myself handled a gun or rifle during the whole tour from Sami onwards. There is practically no shooting to be had in the unadministered territory anywhere.

134. The column following the course of the Peng river, left the Kulu camp on the 30th January for a spot on the river where the two streams Kadi and La U join the Peng, the first named from the west and the second from the north-west.

135. The following villages were passed between the Kulu and the La U *Chaung* camps, *viz.* Bwe Oh 10 houses, Ko Ban 20 houses, and Aing Law 25 houses in the vicinity of our camp. The people of Aing Law and Ko Ban belong to the clan of Kamis known as Raingorza, whilst Bwe Oh belong to the Karaung Tan clan of Kamis. The Kami village of Aing Law was situated on the left bank of the Da U about a mile from our camp. The old village of Aing Law recently deserted was situated on the heights above about 300 yards from our camp.

136. A halt was made at the La U *Chaung* camp from the 21st to 24th January during which time we received visits from many of the Chiefs and their people residing in the vicinity. Kin Wè, my interpreter, with Chief Kwi Deem and others were also sent out to visit the large Chin villages situated about two or three days' journey to the north-east of our camp, *viz.* Badupwi, 1,000 houses, Twidaing 130 houses, Nalaing 100 houses, Penang 100 houses, Ton Tat 100 houses, Tin On 30 houses to prepare them for our coming. Everything depended as a matter of fact on our envoys.

137. All the Kamis who came to see us at the La U *Chaung* camp appeared to be in a desperate hurry that we should annex the country at once. They are all in a dreadful funk of the Chins residing to the north and east between the Peng, the Balaung, the Kadi and the Lemro streams.

138. They have even offered to erect an outpost at this camp for us in double quick time and construct also a road to Sami *via* the La U *Chaung*. No better position could be chosen for a post than at La U *Chaung* and I can confidently assert that the Chins will be finally and absolutely checkmated once a post of say 80 men are stationed here together with a shop. A shop is about as essential as the post, but I will touch on these matters more fully later on.

139. These shops have a wonderfully civilizing effect on the people and it is also a means whereby they can exchange their produce of sessamum, rice, ginger, etc., for other commodities such as salt, cloth, *dahs* and the like for they have no money.

140. All the Kamis and the more civilized Chins residing in these parts are only too ready to be taken over as the majority of them are weary of the eternal nightmare of raids and murders that go on here from one year's end to the other. This also applies to the villagers of several Chin villages situated on or near the Peng stream who know all about us, such as (1) Tan La or Ah Kike, (2) Lin Twe, (3) Htauk Twe, (4) Kwi Deem, (5) Kôk Dok, (6) Ya Si, (7) Tet Deem, (8) Ban Kat and (9) Bun Kan.

141. It is simply heart-rending to hear these people talk about the butcheries that occur from time to time in their midst or of such and such a young girl or woman having been carried off and put to death subsequently out of revenge or owing to some feud.

142. We after all are responsible in some measure for shutting off these people from trade and civilization by creating an unadministered zone. The people having then nothing better to do, there being no game to shoot, take to raiding one another partly as a recreation and partly to obtain loot thus setting up feuds which have tended to prevent the inhabitants of some villages going far afield for fear of meeting and being attacked by enemies. Thus gradually have these people without any Chief or leader to guide them drifted into their present mode of life.

143. The *mythun* which I ordered Chief Lung Rup to bring to La U *Chaung* to be killed at the feast I proposed holding there having arrived, I held another big durbar and dance at this camp on the 22nd January at which some 200 people consisting principally of Kamis of the Raingorza, Kayathein, Kraung Tan and Kaung Tu clans attended with a sprinkling of civilized Chins. This was also a successful affair which came off without mishap. Chief Twiship also was permitted to attend the festivities and joined the rest at the "khaung" pots. All these doings have been a great education for him.

144. These durbars are very useful in that they enable our own administered Chiefs and their followers to sit cheek by jowl with transfrontier Chiefs and their people and exchange views on many subjects whilst villagers of distant villages who have not been able to meet other villagers residing some way off owing to the Chin menace, feuds, and raids, come together and with sighs of relief make new friends. For the time being such things as raids and feuds are forgotten. Paid Chief Lauk Lan of Sami for instance is distantly related to some of the transfrontier people residing in these parts. They were consequently delighted

to meet him and talk over all days with him again. He is a man well able to hold his own at the "khaung" pot with any of them without losing his dignity or his head.

145. Then again people could be heard exclaiming with regard to Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa on seeing the grim striking looking grey bearded old man for the first time, "is this the famous Paid Chief 'Tan Zeing' of Pengwa," which is the name by which he is known to the Chins here, "of whom we have heard so much about but never seen till now." Our visit was more than a nine days' wonder to these poor people who wander about in fear of their very shadows.

146. The longitude and latitude of the La U *Chaung* camp is about 93°16 and 21°32 and about 50 miles by road north-east of Sami.

147. The usual presents of salt and red cloth and *dahs* were distributed to-day to the following Chiefs, *viz.*:—

(1) Ta Du, Chief of Ta Du, of the Kon Tu clan, 40 houses. These people are said to be hill Mros.

(2) Set Pon, Chief of Set Pon, 10 houses. Kon Tu clan hill Mros.

(3) Kwe Lan, Chief of Kwe Lan, 40 houses.

(4) Raing Teing, 10 houses. Kamis of the Balan clan.

(5) Ram Su, Chief of Ram Su, 20 houses. These people belong to a clan of Kamis known as the Ban Kai.

(6) Kon Khin, Chief of Kon Khin, 20 houses, of the Pwe Hon clan of Kamis.

(7) Aing Law, Chief of Htan Yin, 25 houses, Kamis of the Raingorza clan.

One of our unpaid Chiefs Ma Naung by name from Sami was also given a present of Rs. 10 and a blanket for valuable services rendered between Sami and this camp in obtaining coolies and information.

148. I had intended leaving this place on the 24th January for our next camp, but was unable to do so as 100 coolies or so bolted during the night on learning that it was our intention to push on to the Lemro through Chin country.

149. Our troubles regarding coolies began from now. It is next to impossible to keep an eye on coolies by drawing a cordon of sentries round them at night or by even surrounding them with a barbed wire fence if that were possible. When you have from two or three hundred coolies to look after, they can bolt at any time, day or night, at their leisure, whilst for instance on the pretence of looking for firewood or say obeying the calls of nature. They can just melt away then and the total number left in camp can only be checked when a roll-call has been made in the evening.

150. Moreover it is quite impossible to put on a sufficient number of sentries or picquets to prevent coolies bolting. Short of putting coolies in stocks, handcuffing them or roping them up together like African slaves, I know of no method whereby they can be got to stand fast, for money is of no consideration to these hill people and it would make no difference whether they were paid Rs. 5 or 0-8-0 *per diem* or even if they were threatened with dire punishment or even death when caught afterwards, they would bolt just the same. This seems incredible but it is a fact nevertheless.

151. It might be asked why was I not able to engage coolies under contract. It would not be possible to get any one to take up the contract as a matter of fact as the contractor would never be able to guarantee the coolies remaining.

It should not be forgotten that this is only the third time during the past 16 years that I have been permitted to enter the transfrontier at all, whilst it is the first occasion on which I have been permitted to enter unadministered country occupied by Chins who have never been visited by any one hitherto.

152. Similar difficulties were encountered when I went to Laki in February 1920 to meet the Superintendent, Lushai Hills, when the coolies learnt that we were visiting their hereditary enemies the Sabaungs or Lakkers, but I succeeded in the end in pushing on after engaging transfrontier coolies for the remainder of the tour. To have to admit failure and return could not be thought of then any more than it could be considered on this occasion.

153. Had I gone back from the La U *Chaung* camp all the transfrontier Chins to the north-east towards the Lemro would have pricked up their ears and been very cock-a-hoop and there would have been a lot of tall talk amongst them in consequence after our departure. I had still moreover to visit Twiship *via* the Lemro and Om Swè and enforce the fine of 7 *mythun* inflicted on the former. This would never have been forthcoming had I returned. All the friendly tribes residing on the Peng would also have been shocked to hear the news that I had been obliged to go back.

154. It might also be asked in that case why did I not take mules. Well it is easy to be wise afterwards and mules might probably have saved me some trouble.

I was asked when at the Maymyo Conference in May 1920 whether I should require mules and replied in the negative because in the first place I knew these animals were not plentiful, were hard to get, and expensive, whilst it would have been somewhat of an undertaking getting them up from Rangoon to Akyab. Further once at Akyab how were they to be brought up 120 miles to Paletwa without any suitable flat or conveyance being available at Akyab to take them there? They cannot I understand be marched up easily to Paletwa without swimming them over many wide estuaries and creeks. Even had I got

them to Paletwa which is a cramped enough place as it is there are no suitable grazing grounds for them there whilst they would also have trampled down and destroyed all the surrounding vegetation, tobacco plantations and cultivations of the people.

The bill for the use of mules moreover for this expedition, had these animals been employed would I take it one way or another have been a fairly big one, and a good deal larger I suppose, than the bill which will in the end be presented by me for coolies which I understand amounts to between three and four thousand rupees.

155. I had thought of all this at the time when I refused the offer of mules at Maymyo ; moreover I was not quite sure whether the steep broken hilly ground we were likely to meet during the course of our tour was altogether suitable for mule transport although I am aware that these animals of which I have had a good deal of experience in former years in Upper Burma, can go over almost any ground that a cooly can get over. Still, if an outpost with 80 men is to be constructed at the La U *Chaung* camp as I am suggesting, I think if they can be spared it might perhaps be advisable to have say 50 or 60 mules wherewith to supply this post with rations, reliefs and ammunition as a fairly good road could be made in about a couple of months from Sami to La U *Chaung* and we would thus be independent of transfrontier coolies although I must also point out that administered coolies could be got to come all the way from Sami to La U *Chaung* without any difficulty as they would not bolt between these places. Better arrangements for coolies would also be made next year.

156. I do not wish to involve Government in any extra expense which can possibly be avoided and am prepared to carry on without mules, but if the whole of the unadministered territory is to be taken over in the near future I would suggest that a depôt for mules be opened at Akyab. There is plenty of grazing available for them there and also any amount of room for stabling. This district could then indent on the depôt for animals when an expedition had to be made into the interior. Mules could only be stabled and grazed at Paletwa with the greatest difficulty for reasons already stated. Moreover, these animals would probably die of "surra" or some such complaint common to all the horse tribe in India.

157. On the 27th January a portion of the column was despatched in charge of Jemadar Bairup Bahadur and Sub-Inspector Tha Zan Hla to our next camp on the Kadi stream where the Balaung *Chaung* meets the Kadi a distance of about six miles the road being a wretched one.

158. The weather just at this time which had been cloudy and threatening for the last two days finally broke at 2 p.m. on the 25th January and the rain coming down in torrents made every one and everything feel very damp and unpleasant. Our grass huts leaked badly in many places. The men who had gone on ahead, as we afterwards learned had a bad time of it getting drenched before they reached their destination. However, these are the fortunes of war and have to be put up with.

159. Another lot of the column including Mr. Bloomfield and myself managed to get away from the La U *Chaung* on the 26th January and reached our camp on the banks of the Balaung *Chaung* at 4 p.m. after a rather trying scramble along the sides of steep hills skirting the bed of the Kadi. The third and last lot of the column which included the sub-medico Maung Nga Me, Sub-Inspector Maung Maung and my Tour Clerk Maung Tun U with the balance of the sepoy's turned up next day, coolies having been sent back to fetch them.

The height at this camp above sea level was 500 feet.

160. The distance between the La U *Chaung* camp and the camp where the Balaung stream joins the Kadi would be about 6 to 8 miles. The direction taken by us between the La U *Chaung* camp to this camp was approximately northwards.

161. It was not possible to make a longer journey than the one we did from the La U *Chaung* camp to the camp where the Balaung *Chaung* meets the Kadi, because our next march was to be a fairly long and arduous one of about 11 miles necessitating our leaving the Kadi and proceeding due east in the direction of Ni Du and Twidaing villages over a steep spur some 4,500 feet in height and down the other side to the Balaung *Chaung* again and along which route there was no water till we struck the Balaung.

162. Eventually the whole party got away from the Kadi *Chaung* camp in three parties on the 27th and 30th January and on the 1st February and reached the Balaung *Chaung* near Twidaing village safely. The elevation at this camp in the bed of the Balaung stream was 1,200 feet.

163. It is noticeable that although none of the Chin transfrontier villages are stockaded they are usually situated in more or less impregnable positions where there is generally only one or two paths by which they can be approached.

164. I camped at the Twidaing Balaung *Chaung* camp till the 7th February interviewing the Chiefs of most of the following Chin villages which were situated on the heights round me at distances varying from two to eight miles, *viz.*, (1) Ku Lu 20 houses, (2) Ni Du 30 houses, (3) Tai Bwe 20 houses, (4) Li Shu 30 houses, (5) Ba Lan 6 villages of 130 houses, (6) Kwe Lan 70 houses, (7) Badupwi 1,000 houses, (8) Tai Pon 80 houses, (9) Yauk Yein 100 houses, (10) Penang 130 houses, (11) Ton Tet 130 houses, (12) and (13) Twidaing 120 houses, (14) Nalaing 100 houses.

165. My interpreter Kin We arrived at Twidaing on the 1st February bringing four Badwupwi Chiefs with him, namely (1) Ya Lum, (2) Klung Hom, (3) Tsung Naung and (4) Taung Hom. They informed me that they had never seen a white man before.

166. These Chiefs say that if a shop was opened at the La U *Chuung* camp, which is the spot, where I suggest a post of 80 or 100 men should be established, they and their women folk would find it very convenient to go there instead of to Sami for their supplies. There were four other Badwupwi Chiefs who did not turn up to visit me, *vis*, (1) An Song, (2) Sang Ul, (3) Ting Si, (4) Twi Eu. It appears they were absent from the village on some business or other.

167. Tang Wan, son of the Twiship Chief Lung Rup's younger brother Tang Kleung, arrived at our Twidaing camp on the 1st February to inform me that the six *mythun* which his uncle Lung Rup, Chief of Twiship, had been fined for raiding Laungdan had been made over to the administered Chief Lai Kon of Lai Kon.

168. Lai Kon, it will be remembered, is situated within a short distance of our Kwi Deem camp on the Peng. Tang Kleung and Tang Wan had heard that Lung Rup was dead. However I was able to undeceive him on that score.

169. On the 2nd February I held a small durbar at Twidaing and gave presents to 18 transfrontier Chiefs including three Twidaing Chiefs, San Bon, Sa Lat and Tan Ha.

170. A captive Kami named Keing Hauk belonging to the village of Kelat was brought in to-day from Penang village having been surrendered by Penang on hearing of our approach. No pressure was used to obtain the return of these captives. They were handed over voluntarily.

171. Three Nalaing Chiefs and a villager arrived at my Twidaing camp this evening after the durbar had closed, *vis*, Kon Naing, Re She and Ya Yum. They were given presents the same night like the rest.

172. On the 3rd and 4th February I was engaged most of the time attending to some mails that had arrived from Paletwa and also taking some photographs of four released captives and some Chin girls from Twidaing.

173. It should be stated that four Kamis and four Chins, *vis*. Ah Long, Tan Klang, Shaung Pan, Mai Dom, Tan Hop, Nga Hleing, Tang Muil and Nang Peu who had been kidnapped at different times between two and four years ago from the transfrontier villages of Tan Yaing, Shaung Pan, Mai Dom, Tan Hop, Nga Hleing. Tang Muil and Nang Peu by the transfrontier villagers of Twidaing, To Leul, Nalaing and Penang and who had been kept prisoners in stocks for most of the period were (with the exception of Nga Hleing) kidnapped by the Penang villagers and handed over subsequently to me here on the 2nd February), surrendered to their relatives by their captors on hearing of the approach of my column. Four of these captives were present in the Twidaing camp when I arrived here.

174. These captives were it appears confined in moveable stocks which were only light enough to enable them to move about the village but precluded any possibility of escape. Of the four captives produced before me Tan Klang and Nga Laung were unable to walk properly owing to the length of their confinement and the weight of the stocks.

175. The Kyu Chins unlike the Lakkers or Shandus of Laki, Sabaung and Boki or Vaki have it appears no slaves. They do not keep slaves to use them as slaves, as drawers of water and hewers of wood. Any captive captured in a raid is usually sold or made a prisoner until he is sold to some one who wants to buy him from the owner. A captive is usually worth from one to two *mythun* as the case may be. If a young girl is captured she is sometimes kept to assist the wife of her captor. Male captives are generally passed on from village to village for sale and are kept prisoners till sold without being made to work, or if released to work they would make good their escape on the first opportunity. This means that a captive has to be fed all the time at the expense of his captor with no likelihood of their being any return till a purchaser for the captive arrives.

176. The Chins here all dress differently to the Kamis and have more or less different customs and the majority of the women like the Lakkers seem undersized and unhealthy looking. The women also are tattooed on the face with a single narrow black line which runs from the centre of the forehead, where the hair, which they part in the centre, meets the forehead, down either side of the face to the corner of the eye which it just misses and from thence over the cheek bone to the point of the chin.

177. Another line runs down the centre of the forehead to the point of the nose after which there is gap between the nostrils and the upper lip without line which however is carried on again from below the centre of the lower lip down the chin to its point where it meets the two other lines. There are also four black dots in some cases, two one above the other, on either side of the line on the forehead and on the chin.

178. The result is not disfiguring. The women here all favour dark blue indigo coloured blouses and skirts and wear brass, lead, and zinc armlets and bangles also bead necklaces but no rings. Chaplets of beads are also often worn round the head by the younger women very much in the same style as European women wear or used to wear broad bands or ribbons round their hair and foreheads.

179. The indigo used by them is grown in their own cultivation. The men carry blankets also of dark blue with a narrow white stripe running down one side but wear no

loin cloth or jacket only a narrow strip of cloth which goes round the waist and between the legs and which acts I suppose as a support for the private parts.

180. The younger men namely those up to 30 or 35 years of age generally wear a belt over the naked waist of many coils of thin polished cane dyed a bright pink. The cane before being split in the centre and dyed would be about from three-fourths of an inch to one inch in circumference. I tried to find out why this belt was worn thinking that it was probably worn as some protection either from a slash from a knife or cut from a *dah* but was told there was no known reason other than that it was the custom to do so.

181. The dye used to stain the cane is the root of a tree whose name I do not know. The root is pounded up and the strands of cane are then soaked and boiled for a whole day in the pink coloured fluid which exudes from the root after which it is dried in the sun. Each strand of cane is about a quarter of an inch in width, a most uncomfortable looking garment.

182. Occasionally one sees a Shandū or Lakker worked blanket amongst the men such as I came across when I met Mr. Scott, Superintendent of Lushai Hills, at Laki and Sabaung. Any Lakker villages that may exist are to be found to the west and north-west of the Kadi and La U streams.

183. The Chin women of the Khu tribe residing on the Lemro river in the vicinity of and below Pengwa have their faces tattooed in a totally different way, the whole face being covered with a coarse indistinct tracery work of black lines which more or less merge into one another disfiguring the face and giving it rather a hideous expression.

184. The tattooing tracery work on the other hand of the faces of the Chin women residing on the Lemro at Lower Lemro Police-station and below that place in the Akyab District is clearly visible and is more or less delicate work and not by any means unpleasant to the eye especially when the skin is fair.

185. The Lemro women have on the whole fairer skins and better physiques taking them all round. The Chin women of these parts are much darker and less possessed than those living in the more civilized parts of the Lemro river and near Lower Lemro Police-station and in parts of the Myohaung Township of the Akyab District, although one would have thought the women residing in these higher regions would be handsomer, more robust and fairer. The women of Om Swe and Twiship were better looking taking them all round than those of Badupwi or Twidaing.

186. The reason for this is probably that the struggle for existence amongst them up in these hills where they are more exposed to the cold and the elements generally is greater and that they bathe less frequently in consequence than do their sisters of the plains with the result that their skins have gradually taken on a dye as it were of a fast coloured mahogany hue which has become permanent.

187. There are three distinct Chin dialects spoken in these parts, *viz*, that spoken along the upper reaches of the Lemro, Balaung, Peng and Kadi streams.

For instance the Chin dialect spoken at Pengwa by Paid Chief Nga Tin (Pengwa being 35 miles due south of the area under reference), and his people who belong to a tribe known as the "Khus", is not understood by the people of Twidaing, Penang, Nalaing and Badupwi who speak a dialect referred to as "Kyu". Paid Chief Nga Tin was of no use to me at all, therefore as an interpreter until I was midway between Kwi Deem and Pengwa. Whilst in the vicinity of Badupwi, Twidaing, Om Swè and Twiship I had to get Chief Kwi Deem, who is a Kyu Chin to interpret for me, and without Kin Wè the other Kyu Chin interpreter I picked up at Sami already referred to elsewhere in this report, we should have fared somewhat badly.

188. Chief Kwi Deem knew no Arakanese but Kin Wè fortunately knew it well. Kwi Deem could nevertheless converse with Paid Chief Nga Tin in the Chin dialect of the latter; Nga Tin was thus able to translate to me into Arakanese.

189. Then again the Chin dialect spoken at Lower Lemro Police-station and at villages below that in the Akyab District although similar is also quite different to the other two dialects spoken at Pengwa and at Badupwi, *viz.*, Khu and Kyu. If you ask the people to differentiate between the three and name them separately they are at sea, but all the Chins in the area between the Peng and the Lemro and between Kwi Deem and Badupwi are Kyu Chins, whilst those residing at Lower Lemro and below are what is known as "Hmya" in "Auk Chins."

190. The Chins again residing on the eastern banks of the Lemro towards Pakôkku and Kanpetlet along the high ridges and spurs of the Yomahs running north and south speak a different dialect to those already referred to by me above as spoken on this the western side. The whole country is a babel of languages.

191. The Chins have from the very beginning objected strongly to my entering their villages although they will allow us to camp a mile or so away. They apparently have a strong antipathy to white people, Indians, Gurkhas or Government officials of any sort, the entry of whom into their villages would be sure to bring them bad luck, such as sickness, bad crops or some other disaster which would be disapproved of by the *nats* or evil spirits.

192. There is no doubt about the earnestness of their wishes that we should not enter their villages. We are the first white men and officials apparently who have ever visited these parts even in the Burmese King's time and I suppose it is only right that we should

have yielded to their wishes in this respect, as should we have disregarded them and any epidemic have broken out even six months after our departure, the people would be very bitter about it and attribute it to us and hold Kin We, my interpreter, and also the administered Chiefs who had accompanied us responsible for all deaths which might occur, which would be a bad business and certainly would not pave the way for my next visit.

193. They have extraordinary ideas nevertheless. For instance I discovered after much difficulty through my interpreters that one of the reasons why the Chins would not allow us to set foot inside their villages is the belief that we, *i.e.*, Government, caused clouds of poison gas to be blown indiscriminately all over the unadministered territory and thus killed off large numbers of their people. This of course refers to the epidemic of influenza which swept over India and Burma during 1918-19. I am not sure but that administered people have also got a similar belief.

194. The women also whenever they came near any of us blocked up their nostrils with small cones made of leaves so that they might not inhale any poisonous gases that might be given off from our unhealthy bodies. If they did not happen to have leaf cones in their nostrils when we were standing alongside them to keep out the air they usually closed their noses with the fore finger and thumb quite oblivious of the fact apparently that they then had to breathe through their mouths which would have made matters worse were there really any disease to inhale.

195. The wealth of these Chins usually consists of brass bowls, brass plates, beads, *mythun* and guns. Gongs and spears are not valued, and as I have said before they do not appear to keep slaves or slave-breeding establishments like the Lakkers of Laki, Sabaung and Boki.

196. The Kyu Chins burn their dead and so far as I have been able to learn make no urn or burial hut for the ashes, leaving them where they are cremated. The village cemetery is usually fixed on a flat piece of ground on a hill top not far from the village.

197. On the other hand however subsequently when on the march between Om Swe and Twiship I saw some stone cromlechs in which evidently offerings had been made to the spirits of the dead as there were one or two small earthenware jars lying in the cave like cavity between the stone slabs. There were two large flat slabs of stone 4 feet long by 4 feet wide set in the ground on their edges about 3 feet apart upon which rested another flat slab of same size.

Ceremonies are apparently held at these cromlechs at certain times of the year during the cold weather when offerings to the spirits of the departed are made with much lamentation, feasting and drinking.

The ashes of the dead are not apparently deposited in these cromlechs which I understand are only made when these large flat slabs of stone are available, for they are too heavy to be carried by human agency.

The Kamis only cremate the bodies of those persons who die a natural death as those who may have succumbed through being killed by a tiger or alligator, or through being bitten by a snake, are buried. The Chins cremate all bodies whether they die a natural or an unnatural death except in the case of the latter, when they perform a few rites or ceremonies before committing the body to the flames.

198. A Chin usually has only one wife. If he takes a second one, the first one being still alive, he must build another house for her. No dowry is paid for the girl before marriage and there is no marriage ceremony. The man chooses his wife and if "Barkis" is willing she goes and resides with him. In cases of unfaithfulness the wife can be sold to any one by the husband whilst her paramour can also be put to death by the husband if he can catch him.

199. If a man divorces his wife he has to pay two or more *mythun* as the case may be, to her parents. There is no arbitration. If the husband does not pay up, the father of the girl goes and kills two *mythun* belonging to some other person in the village, the owners of which claim their value from the defaulting husband whose father-in-law still has a lien on the two *mythun* owing to him by his late son-in-law.

200. If an unmarried girl who has say two or three lovers gives birth to a child she places the child in a basket and in secret leaves it to die in the jungle in order to hide her shame. Even if discovered no punishment is meted out to her for the offence.

201. If a girl having a lover gives birth to a child before she has become his legitimate wife both arrange to dispose of it in the jungle together, after which they become man and wife but the girl has to come alone publicly to her husband's house in the village after the baby has been disposed of.

202. The Chin Chief's houses here seem to be no larger than those of the villagers. This is not the case amongst the Kamis and Lakker Shandu Chiefs whose houses are always the largest in the villages ruled by them. The Chin villagers pay no tribute to their Chiefs who appear to have little or no influence over their people. A Chief becomes a Chief when he happens to become possessed of a little more of this world's goods than his neighbours.

203. A villager would not hesitate to disobey a Chin Chief's order or even assault him if he thought fit. Chiefs are not appointed because of any hereditary claims. The Lakker Shandu Chiefs have certainly far more power and influence over their

people than have the Chins. A Lakker Chief has in fact the power of passing the death sentence on any villager and having it carried out too, not so a Chin Chief. If there is more than one Chin Chief in a village they are generally at variance with one another and belong to different factions.

204. A man who founds a village usually becomes the Chief of that village. The village of Badupwi with 1,000 houses for instance, has grown by having other smaller villages added to it from time to time by migration. Each man responsible for adding appreciably to the size of the village apparently becomes a Chief in that village. As Badupwi has now eight Chiefs its size has no doubt been increased from time to time on no less than 7 or 8 different occasions during the past 20 or 30 years.

205. When at Twidaing I learned that the Chins of this neighbourhood and for many miles around believed that the souls of the dead of whatever nationality enter the cavernous recesses of an immense waterfall on the Lemro river situated about a day's journey to the east of the Twidaing camp, the booming noise and roar from which could be heard many miles off especially during the monsoons when the volume of water is greater. The people are very superstitious about the place, which was visited and photographed by Mr. Bloomfield and myself subsequently on the 9th February from our Tet Shon camp, an account of which visit will be given later.

206. The Chins when we first spoke to them about the fall said that no man could look on it and live standing in its immediate vicinity so violently did the wind blow. They also made out that the fall had a drop of 1,000 feet but three to five hundred feet was nearer the truth as we discovered afterwards. They informed us further that we would be the first white men to visit the falls. They were altogether very superstitious about this place but were willing enough to take us there.

207. According to them the spirits of the dead residing there in an immense colony have made great efforts to escape from the grotto of the falls but always without success, being whirled back again by some unseen power.

208. They say that the souls of all those beings who enter this mysterious place arrive there bringing with them the animals or birds he or she have been accustomed to eat as food during his or her life time, and that these spirits with their animal spirit attendants are eternally wandering restlessly about hither and thither along the precipitous crags, caverns, and slopes of the fall, seeking a means of escape which never presents itself.

209. I had heard about this waterfall from Paid Chief Nga Tin of Pengwa some years ago. He had seen it from a long way off. No one in Paletwa had ever been there nor had any officials white or dark from the Chin Hills or Pakokku.

210. The people who had heard about Twiship's punishment were naturally enough not a little nervous as to my object in visiting these parts, but Kin Wè, my interpreter, had told them all along before my arrival that I had only come to see the country and visit the falls and meant no harm to any one. This seemed to pacify them but it seems that every single transfrontier Chin village in the neighbourhood of the country we have just passed through intend making many sacrifices of animals and giving many feasts to the *nats* so that the country and their own persons may be thoroughly purged and purified in time of any unseen evil which may be lurking about and which we may have cunningly let loose amongst them whilst we were on the move from place to place.

211. According to them we have defiled the whole country through which we have passed and this requires many offerings to the *nats* before things can become normal again. Such is superstition and custom.

212. On the 8th February after some difficulty about coolies which were supplied to us from Badupwi, Twidaing, Penang and Nalaing the whole party reached our next camp Tet Shon situated on the Lemro river some 15 miles due east of Twidaing.

213. This bivouac which was situated in the bed of the Lemro river against huge rocks and boulders was called Tet Shon from the village of that name which was situated on a hill close by our camp on the eastern or right bank of the Lemro. This was rather a trying march on the whole although the road was a good one. The route from Twidaing to start with for the first two or three miles led up a very steep hill to a height of about 3,000 feet after which it became a steady gradual climb till a height of 4,400 feet was reached.

214. The descent began in easy stages from this point down to the Lemro river. The villages of Penang 160 houses and Nalaing 80 houses were passed almost in line with one another, the first on the left and the second on the right when we were within about five miles of the Lemro river. The two villages were visible on either side of us simultaneously about a mile and a quarter away. Our route passed between them.

215. About a dozen pine trees were seen to-day for the first time as the descent into the Lemro valley was begun.

216. The Lemro was reached about 2 p.m. but we found that we had to proceed another three miles at least up stream to the Tet Shon camp as Sub-Inspector Maung Tha Zan Hla who had gone on ahead with an escort to pitch a camp for us had pushed on up the Lemro as far as he could go so as to save us as much trouble as possible when we visited the waterfall which was another three or four miles further up the Lemro and north of our Tet Shon camp.

217. Our quarters were situated in a valley in a very uncomfortable position amongst huge boulders in the bed of the stream. The distance travelled between Twidaing and Tet Shon would be about 13 miles. It was the last three miles up the Lemro to camp that was the limit and killed us all and I never expected to see the coolies come in before dark if at all.

218. Before leaving Twidaing for Tet Shon I should state that written instructions were sent to Sami by the last return mail party that left Twidaing for Sami on the 7th February to send all subsequent mails *via* Kwi Deem and Twiship to Om Swè instead of *via* Twidaing as we would be proceeding due south after leaving the Tet Shon camp by way of Om Swè. It had occurred to me at the time whilst at Twidaing that it was not very wise to allow a mail party to come into these wild parts accompanied by an escort of only two sepoys especially when the coolies carrying the mails would also be Kamis. This letter as will be seen subsequently miscarried as it went one way to Sami whilst the mail party we wanted to stop came by another and attempted to follow us on *via* Twidaing where it was stopped and turned back after the salt which was carried by the coolies had been looted. We only heard of this when at Om Swè subsequently on the 18th February.

219. I should have stated that 26 bags of rations had to be stored at the Twidaing camp with Paid Chief Nga Tin and Kwi Deem in charge when we left that place for the Tet Shon camp owing to there being an insufficient number of coolies to take them on. The Twidaing people however promised to bring these rations on to our camp subsequently when coolies arrived. Paid Chief Nga Tin was instructed to follow us up when the coolies turned up for the bags.

220. Mr. Bloomfield and I visited the famous Lemro waterfall on the 9th February after a terrific scramble of 2½ hours over some of the most appalling boulders and precipices I have ever had the misfortune to get over.

221. We succeeded in getting to within about a quarter of a mile of the true fall which turned out to be one of only 500 feet or thereabouts. Unfortunately the volume of water descending was not so great as we had expected. The Chins informed us that this was due to the insufficient late winter rainfall. Little or no rain as a matter of fact has fallen throughout the whole of the Hill District of Arakan since October to date.

222. Two falls were passed the first of about 100 feet and the second of 60 feet before we reached the large or parent fall which was really composed of three falls joined on to one another. It was clearly discernable from where we were that there was plenty of room for a very much larger volume of water on either side of the present fall. There were also deep dark rocky gorges on either side and caves visible through my glasses. The elevation above sea level on the bed of the river at the middle or second fall from whence we took some photographs was 4,000 feet.

223. This is practically the source of the Lemro as the stream forks at the falls, one branch turning to the north-east to the right at the base of the falls and the other, *vis.*, that at the falls going north.

224. We counted hundreds of combs of bees hanging down perpendicularly from the rocks on either side of the gorge or canyon several hundreds of feet over head. Many hundreds of pounds of good wax could be obtained here. It was a wonderful sight.

225. I understand the same thing may be seen up the sources of the La U, Kadi and Balaung streams and also up two other streams whose names I do not know between Kwi Deem and La U *Chaungs*. The Chins won't touch these bee hives, some of which are 5 and 6 feet across with a similar depth, because they say that the *nats* would disapprove of such action and the result might be bad crops or epidemics. The people here do not appear to be aware that wax has a commercial value.

226. No game or even tracks of any animals were to be seen anywhere except a few signs of wild goat, *i.e.*, Serow Goral, Tiger and Leopard, none of which however did we get a shot at. There was also a great absence of bird life everywhere.

This would be accounted for by the fact that these people who possess a good many guns, bows and arrows amongst them shoot and trap every living thing.

227. Although there is no doubt that some villages possess as many as 30 or 40 guns, I did not see a single weapon anywhere during the course of my tour through the unadministered territory. These have been carefully kept out of my sight. I understand that all the guns are flint locks and that the villages possessing most firearms are Twidaing, Penang and Nalaing. Badupwi with 1,000 houses is said to possess only about 10 or 15 guns at most whilst Twidaing is said to own 40 guns, Penang about 30, and Nalaing about the same number.

228. It would not have done to have been too inquisitive as to the number of guns in the possession of the people, as this might have roused their suspicions. There can be no doubt however that the villages in this extreme northern corner of the angle of the trans-border is more heavily armed with firearms than any other portion of the unadministered territory.

229. I suppose in former years, not so very long ago either, in the jurisdiction of the Chin Hills, Pakôkku Hill Tracts and certainly in the Lushai Hills, which jurisdictions are not after all situated so very far away from the villages referred to above, guns were confiscated from time to time in large numbers when punitive expeditions were undertaken

into the transborder. Colonel Cole, Superintendent of the Lushai Hills, used to make a point of fining the Lakker villages he went to punish a certain number of guns each. Zongling and if I mistake not Laki or Lake had fines exacted from them in this way. It is certainly one way of disarming the people quickly. The people no doubt have heard all about this and naturally are apprehensive that I may be about to take similar action.

230. A time will soon come when it will be necessary to register the guns of these people, but that can be done gradually after occupation provided always they do not meanwhile step over the bounds of reason and make an illegitimate use of their weapons by committing murders and raids on other villages, when immediate and drastic action would be necessary. No attempt to confiscate guns has ever been made by any expedition from Arakan to my knowledge.

231. It should also always be remembered that as the Chins in the portions of territory visited by me have never had any punitive or any other expedition sent into their country from time immemorial they have, as can be understood, only a very limited and extremely vague understanding as to who and what we are, and that it will only be by some demonstration of our power, that they will realize that they are up against some one far more powerful than themselves.

232. I understand that Chins rely more on their guns with which to defend themselves when raided or when raiding than on other weapons. Knives, *dahs*, spears and bows and arrows apparently play only a secondary part in an attack at close quarters.

233. Bows and arrows can only be used in open places as the arrows are more likely to be turned by a twig or bamboo when used in bamboo or other jungle. A shower of arrows nevertheless fired into a body of men camped in the open are capable of causing a good many casualties. I understand the flint lock weapons of these people are not very reliable as they do not always go off when the trigger is pulled, a flash in the pan only occurring and that several attempts have sometimes to be made before an explosion occurs.

234. The Chins manufacture their own powder (which is nothing more than salt-petre mixed with charcoal), from the urine of *mythun*, i.e. hill cattle. The earth where these animals have urinated is dug up and boiled and reboiled until deposits of salt-petre have been obtained. I obtained a small bamboo full of these salt-petre crystals. No sulphur is used in the manufacture of powder. As for lead they manufacture bullets out of anything that will serve the purpose.

235. No lead is obtainable unless it can be smuggled into the country by the Lakkers of the Lushai Hills who would obtain it illicitly from the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Perhaps it filters through occasionally *via* the Chin Hills and the Pakôkku Hill Tracts. I understand however that the greater majority of their bullets are manufactured or rather hammered into shape principally out of old *dahs* or spear heads or any useless brass ornaments they can lay their hands on. I dare say pieces of stone containing iron are also sometimes used as bullets.

236. There was a rumour whilst I was at the La U *Chaung* camp, I do not know how much truth there was in it, that some of the transfrontier villagers of Twidaing, Nalang, Penang and Badukwi had convened a meeting at the request of the Twidaing Chief or rather the Twidaing Chief went to interview the other villagers at the above villages to see whether they would agree to oppose my further progress into the hills. The matter however fell through as no one was prepared to back up the Twidaing Chief's proposal. This may have been a canard started to get the Twidaing Chiefs into trouble as they were very unpopular in these parts.

237. Whilst at the Tet Shon camp we were informed by some of the villagers of that village that a party of sepoys had been operating in the vicinity of the Yomahs and the Môn river. This if true was probably a column from the Pakôkku Hill Tracts.

238. On the 9th February owing to difficulties with coolies and so that it might not be too much of a strain on the people so far as supplying us with coolies are concerned, for we were entirely dependent on transfrontier villagers for transport since our departure from the Kadi *Chaung* camp, half my escort were sent on to Om Swe our next camp in charge of Sub-Inspector Tha Zan Hla and Jema ar Bairup Bahadur to prepare the way for our further advance.

239. We found it much easier to get coolies when we divided up in this way into separate parties proceeding on different days, although from a military point of view this might be considered to be a very unwise step in case of our being attacked and defeated in detail. However it had to be done and was practically done all the way round till the tour was completed. Risks had to be taken occasionally otherwise I should never have succeeded.

240. The Lemro at our Tet Shon camp is called by the Chins the Bonlaung *Chaung*.

There were no more villages on the Lemro above the Tet Shon camp either to the north, east or west of it and the Chins informed me that it was only two days' journey from Tet Shon to Lungno beyond the Yomahs. Lungno, it will be noticed, is shown on the Survey of India map and is situated more or less to the north-east of Tet Shon. There were several peaks of six and seven thousand feet situated about a day's journey or less to the north, north-east and east of the Tet Shon camp which Mr. Bloomfield was very keen about reaching, but it could not be attempted with transfrontier coolies.

241. The Chins say that there is a Chin village of 60 houses named Tlaw Nam about 5 days' journey to the north-east of the Lemro waterfall.

242. On the 10th February Paid Chief Nga Tin turned up at the Tet Shon camp and informed us that he had brought along 10 of the 26 bags stored at Twidaing and that the Penang villagers who had brought the 10 bags from Twidaing had informed him that they would bring on the remaining 16 bags subsequently to Tet Shon or Om Swè. They did not however keep their promise as will be seen subsequently.

243. The elevation above sea level of our Tet Shon camp in the bed of the Lemro river, or as it is called by the Chins here the Bon Laung *Chaung*, was 3,000 feet.

244. The morning of the 11th February saw us off from the Tet Shon camp *en-route* for Om Swè. A party of sepoys with Paid Chief Nga Tin and transfrontier Chief Kwi Deem were left behind to follow us up and to bring along the balance of rations from Twidaing should it arrive as more coolies were expected from Penang or Nalaing that morning. We were delayed about an hour on the way owing to a cooly having injured his leg rather seriously by a bamboo spike. The Medical Officer Maung Nga Me however succeeded in bandaging up the wounded limb and the party moved on again.

245. After reaching a spot on a ridge at a height of 3,500 feet where a small jot of water was conducted out of the hillside by a bamboo spout, the guide turned round to my interpreter Kin Wè and enquired whether we intended to stay here for the night or go on to Om Swè as the coolies were thirsty and tired.

246. After some talk I eventually ascertained that Om Swè could not possibly be reached that night, but that Badupwi, a village of 1,000 houses, was only a short distance ahead and that water was obtainable on the outskirts of the village without our having to enter and camp within its precincts.

247. It was then about 4 p.m. and I was aware that if we remained where we were all our coolies would bolt during the night and we would be left stranded in more or less thick bush jungle with the largest village in these hills close by whose inhabitants might take advantage of the situation at night and snipe into us, for many of the coolies came from Badupwi as well as from Penang and Nalaing and some of them would be sure to slip away into the village at night and give the information. This was somewhat of a conundrum.

248. Neither my interpreter Kin Wè or indeed any one else of our party except the coolies and guide had ever been along this road before and we were consequently quite unacquainted with the topography of the country. Kin Wè, my interpreter, although a Chin who in bygone years had resided in these parts and knew Badupwi fairly well and had been there on several visits since my entry into the hills was yet rather doubtful about the roads and could not give me any idea as to how far we were from the village. Then again to camp where we were on a steep slope with such a small quantity of water to supply a large column was not very inviting so I decided to go on.

249. Chin distances are also extremely deceptive for a Chin considers a five or ten mile march up a hill a mere saunter not worth speaking about, whilst he will also wave his hand airily to the top of a hill one may be ascending, and tell you that the top which is your destination is quite close whereas it turns out to be a matter of three or four hours' march instead. Chins in fact have no idea of distance as we understand it.

250. Before giving an order for the column to continue its march to Badupwi, I enquired of Kim Wè, the interpreter, who was the only intelligent Chin amongst us with a thorough knowledge of the language and customs of these people, whether it was not rather unwise of us to come anywhere near the village at all, beard the lion in his den in other words, considering this was the largest Chin village anywhere within a radius of 150 miles whilst we had also a little less than half our escort with us. His reply was that he did not think there would be any danger and added that if Badupwi had wanted to attack us they could have done so long ago when we were camped on the Balaung *Chaung* at Twidaing assisted by Twidaing, Nalaing, Ni Du and Penang. I then decided to push on after sending on men ahead to warn the Badupwi people that we were coming.

251. Eventually after travelling along the top of a ridge for about two hours Badupwi suddenly burst into view three-quarters of a mile or so away across a small valley. The column was now moving forward in Badupwi's last year's cultivations and we were gradually approaching the village.

252. As our column came into full view of the village over the brow of a hill, now only about a quarter of a mile away rather a disquieting roar and murmur of many voices burst from the village. I had by now fixed up my stand camera and taken a snap shot of the village. This may have alarmed them. Meanwhile Kin Wè, the interpreter, on hearing the uproar, dashed away down the hill towards the village to explain the cause of our arrival and smooth matters over to the principal Chief, for of course it was necessary to have water and a camping ground for the night.

253. What followed subsequently, was I think about as exciting an experience as I have ever experienced in my career, more exciting even perhaps I should say than the one or two thrilling shikar experiences that have fallen to my lot when charged by wounded animals such as tiger, bison or elephant. I must confess my heart did not beat any slower on this occasion than it did on those.

254. It was an ugly scene whilst it lasted. One man had knelt down on the ground with an arrow fitted to the string of his bow whilst a second had gone up a tree like a squirrel armed with a similar weapon and was perched there ready for action. A third was dancing armed with a shield and a spear. It certainly looked as if the men meant mischief. However my men were warned not to use their arms or shoot without an order from me.

255. There were about 30 or 40 of them altogether strung out at different distances from us whilst others were in the jungle behind. On reaching us they gesticulated and shouted wildly and warned us not to move any further down the hill towards the village beckoning to us at the same time vehemently to go back to our left eastwards up a slope covered with some scrub jungle and undergrowth over the top of an adjoining hill where they said we could camp for the night and where they would send us water and firewood.

256. They then began cutting down green branches from the trees and blocked the paths leading to the village along which we were on no account to travel. I could see that the majority of the men who had come out of the village had been drinking and that they were all more or less tipsy.

257. It was then about 5 p.m. and we were all tired, thirsty, hungry and dirty. One Badupwi Chief with a feather-head dress came dancing up to me with a bottle full of rice beer which he put to my lips nodding vehemently the while and asking me in Chin to drink which I did to show that I was quite composed and that we at any rate meant to be friendly and also so that he could not take offence. His only weapon was a knife stuck in his waist. After drinking some of the stuff I waved him over to Bloomfield who was about 40 yards or so behind me who also had at long pull a the bottle.

258. The disquieting part of it all was that the majority of them were more or less tipsy for they had I subsequently learned from Kin Wè been feasting and drinking in the village all day and that is just not the time to enter or approach a Chin village. Chins are always more obstreperous and dangerous when under the influence of liquor. This does not apply to Kamis and other tribes who become more loquacious than quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor. It only needed a spark as it were to set fire to the magazine of their excitement; such as for instance a prod, a blow, or shot from some of my men to precipitate a general *mêlee*. Fortunately we all kept our heads.

259. I then warned my men to take things easily and keep together with the coolies and follow me with Bloomfield and that I would lead the way up the hill to the camp they wanted us to go to.

260. Stupidly enough I only had a walking stick in my hands at the time and not even donned the steel bullet-proof waist coat I had brought out with me to wear on just such an occasion as this. I had left my revolver also amongst my kit. Bloomfield had also brought a bullet-proof waist coat at my suggestion but neither of us, like the stiff-necked Englishmen, were ever mustered up sufficient courage to wear them not that they are unduly heavy or uncomfortable for they should be capable also of keeping one warm in addition to protecting one's vitals against the entry of bullets and arrows or a spear thrust.

261. Bloomfield had a shot gun with him but the cartridges were not at hand just then. I am afraid it was very unbusinesslike of us altogether, for which I alone am to blame, for things might have turned out differently than they did. However all's well that ends well.

262. I should state that all this time Kin Wè, my interpreter, was still in the village climbing up the steep sides of the village to get at the house of the principal Chief whom he knew well as the men we had sent on ahead to warn the village had lagged behind and were caught up by us. I then waved to the Chins around me with my walking stick to lead the way which they began to do, half a dozen of them cutting down the jungle as they proceeded slowly ahead of us.

263. One could see that they were really fearfully excited and tremendously in earnest that we should not enter their village. In fact it seemed to them a matter of life and death that our whole party should follow up the hill at once in the wake of the men who were slowly clearing a path for us.

264. Just about this time Kin Wè joined our party and he, with the unadministered Chief of Balam-Nu who had accompanied us all the way round from the Peng stream, strongly protested against our being treated in this manner and asked that we might at any rate be allowed to camp alongside a small brook that trickled down the hillside near the village.

265. I then called up Kin Wè and Balam-Nu and told them to leave the matter in my hands and that it was my wish to accede to the request of the villagers provided always they gave us firewood and water. As the villagers agreed to do this, we continued our journey to the top in a more re-assured frame of mind. At one time I thought their intention was to attack us after they had got us all into a disadvantage position on the top of the knoll they were taking us to.

266. To cut a long story short we reached our camping ground in a small clearing on the top of the hill overlooking the village at 6 p.m. in about half to three quarters of an hour from the time the villagers began to shepherd us up the hill so persistently. Here we

were greeted by a chorus of many shouts from a large crowd of men, women and children who had never seen white people before and who eyed us with great curiosity. Here also more branches were placed on the paths leading to the village. As soon as my kit came up I took out about Rs. 3 worth of pice and some cigarettes and much to their delight began distributing them to the women and children who crowded eagerly round me examining the bright new coins with childish delight.

267. It was an interesting scene. They were a dirty, avaricious and odoriferous crowd indeed and the majority of them looked as if they had never washed all their lives. We were then surrounded by a jabbering, fierce, ugly, dirty-looking lot of men smelling strongly of "zo," "khaung" rice beer who waved about knives and *dahs* in a careless fashion. Those began making a pretence of clearing the ground as if to build us a camp, but the work did not progress satisfactorily for they simply jabbered and yelled to one another and eventually I had to get our men to assist us in making a small hut with a couple of water-proof sheets and branches.

268. It was 10-30 p.m. before we got dinner that night. As barely sufficient water was given us to enable us to cook our dinner, bath was out of the question. They brought us water in gourds which they emptied into buckets which we had with us. Firewood was also supplied. Every man or woman who arrived with water or firewood demanded payment.

269. In this manner I think I got rid of about six or seven rupees worth of pice; nevertheless this expenditure created a very good impression and helped to allay any suspicions that they might have of our intentions although it might also have tended to make them think that it was a sign of fear and weakness. It was about this time that we noticed that many cooking utensils, plates, cups and saucers, spoons, and the like were missing and had been stolen on the way. They also purloined a good many things from the camp after our arrival there in the confusion that followed.

270. I have never met such a rascally lot of thieves before. Our coolies at the time were composed principally of Penang, Nalaing, Wetu, Tet Shon and Badupwi villagers.

271. It was sometime before the Gurkhas were allowed to draw water for themselves in buckets, for naturally the majority of them being caste men would not touch the water brought in the gourds for us. Gradually the jabbering crowd dispersed as the light waned and the stars came out and left us in peace to ourselves, to dinner, and to bed. We put out as many guards and picquets as possible during the night, but nothing happened I am glad to say.

The elevation at this camp was 4,000 feet. A magnificent view was obtainable eastwards and westwards as we overlooked the valleys of the Peng and Lemro rivers.

272. On the morning of the 12th February we found that all the coolies engaged on the 11th February had bolted during the night and we had in consequence to engage fresh coolies at Badupwi which delayed our departure till about 11 a.m. I should state that before our departure from Badupwi I gave an advance of Rs. 16 to the Badupwi Chiefs who undertook to fetch to Om Swè our next camp the 16 bags of rations left at Twidaing, the coolies with which did not turn up as expected at Tet Shon.

273. *En-route* to Om Swè a number of the coolies bolted at bad portions of the track where the jungle was dark and thick and where we again lost a good many cooking utensils and odds and ends belonging to ourselves, the sepoy, clerks and servants. Fortunately I was able to fill the place of the absconders by engaging Chin women as coolies who happened to be in the vicinity at the time and who came willingly enough on being promised beads as well as a rupee each.

274. The route from Badupwi proceeded southwards first along a ridge running parallel with the Lemro and some two or three miles to the west of the stream at a height of 4,000 feet. The highest point reached before the descent into the Lemro was 5,000 feet about two miles from Badupwi. We then proceeded in a south-easterly direction for a distance of between 3 and 4 miles into the valley of the Lemro which was reached at 3-30 p.m. The track a short distance before reaching the bed of the stream was very precipitous and unsuitable for mules, but a new track could easily be cut and cleared for mule transport by making a detour at a spot on the track about a mile or so above the bad portion of the road.

275. Most of the stolen goods had been surreptitiously pitched out of the carrying baskets into the jungle, being recovered and purloined afterwards by the coolies on their way home. Several of the escort were down with fever and dysentery and minor complaints which made it more difficult for them to keep an eye on the coolies and things. I was continually dodging up and down the line with this object in view. The total distance covered between Badupwi and Om Swè was only 9 miles, but the last three miles or so to camp along the bed of the Lemro through the stream wading backwards and forwards through the water over boulders and rocks with a hot sun overhead was very trying and generally incapacitates most people.

276. *En-route* to Om Swè was passed the following Chin villages which could be seen on the heights to the east of the Lemro, *vis.*, Klan Pan 200 houses, Hul Tu 60 houses, Roe 70 houses. Two Badupwi villages also of 8 and 10 houses were passed on the right in the

valley about 5 miles from Om Swè. These are all shown on the map submitted by me, but are not found on the maps of the Survey of India.

277. We were at Om Swè from the 13th to the 21st February owing to there being no coolies available. During that time however we were visited by large numbers of villagers from the neighbouring villages who moved freely about our camp bartering beans, peas and yams with the sepoys and our camp followers of salt, pice and red turban cloth.

278. Many women and villagers also turned up from the neighbouring village of Om Swè to get presents of beads, matches and needles and red cloth and exchange yams and eggs for salt, a commodity which unfortunately we had run rather short of. The village of Om Swè, 130 houses, was situated about two miles off on the heights to the west of our camp on the Lemro at an elevation of about 3,000 feet.

279. On the 16th February a couple of sepoys belonging to the party left behind at Tet Shon with Paid Chief Nga Tin and Chief Kwi Deem who should have caught us up at Badupwi or at Om Swè arrived and informed us that the rest of the party were stranded on the way without coolies. I then despatched a party of 10 sepoys the same day with Paid Chief Lauk Lan and Kin Wè with instructions to obtain coolies if possible from Badupwi as there was a sick sepoy of the Pyawbwè contingent amongst them who had taken ill after their departure from the Tet Shon waterfall camp who would probably have to be carried. This man was suffering, it appears, from dysentery although he was all right when we were at Tet Shon.

280. The relief party returned again to our Om Swè camp the same evening bringing Paid Chief Nga Tin and the rest of the sepoys along with them whilst the sick sepoy who had arrived on the Lemro within a mile or so of the camp with two companions turned up safely next morning. The Pyawbwè men reported on their arrival that the coolies had stolen some of their cooking pots and some bags of rations between Tet Shon camp and Om Swè. The value of these was subsequently paid to the men a matter of Rs. 127-8 odd.

281. On the 17th February one of the Badupwi Chiefs Ya Lon by name who had assisted me in a good many ways during the course of my tour since my departure from Tet Shon came down to the Om Swè camp from Badupwi and informed us that he had been to Twidaing to get the bags of rations left there, but found that they had been stolen. As evidence of this he brought a couple of burst bags containing a little "atta" in each. He said that he thought the theft had been committed by the Twiding villagers as there was no other village anywhere near the spot where the bags had been stored inside our camp would have cared to do such a thing.

282. A mail party bringing some bags of salt which arrived at Om Swè camp on the 17th February from Sami *via* Om Swè and Kwi Deem informed us that they had seen nothing of the mail party which had left Sami on the 9th February to catch us up. As it was necessary to find out what had become of this mail party, I despatched on the morning of the 18th February a friendly transfrontier Chin Chief named Hlok Dok of Balim-Im-Nu, a village of 30 houses situated on the hills between the Peng river and Om Swè to make enquiries in the vicinity of Badupwi and Twidaing.

283. The Chief turned up again on the 19th February with the information that he had been informed that the Twidaing villagers had stopped the mail party and after ordering it back had taken away the bags of salt that were being carried by the coolies, but that no harm had been done to the mail party.

284. I should have liked to have returned to Twidaing and punished the Chief and his people for their impudence at once, but being dependant entirely on transfrontier coolies and having also insufficient coolies available at the time, such a step was hardly feasible. This Chief can however if necessary easily be dealt with subsequently from the La U *Chaung* at any time subsequently.

285. The elevation of our Om Swè camp above sea level was 1,800 feet.

286. As we had sufficient coolies by the evening of the 19th February to send on half the escort, Sub-Inspector Tha Zan Hla and Jemadar Bairup Bahadur with the Surveyor and 25 sepoys left for Twiship on the morning of the 20th February.

287. The remainder of the column including Bloomfield and self, the Medical Officer and his Assistant, my tour clerk Maung Tun U, and Sub-Inspector Maung Maung together with a sick sepoy named Bakhut Sing Chettri, No. 3892, of the Pyawbwè Reserve Battalion, got away from Om Swè camp on the morning of the 22nd February.

288. The track led up a steep hill for a distance of about three miles during the first half of which two or three of the coolies who were carrying the sick man bolted at a very steep portion of the ascent and escaped.

289. After a delay of nearly an hour during which the loads had to be re-arranged and new coolies obtained to fill the places of the absconders, the column moved on again.

The outskirts of Om Swè village were then reached where a big party of women and men waited on the coolies with packets of boiled rice and gourds of water to refresh them, for they were all hungry and thirsty. This meant another halt of about an hour and I fully expected that a large number of coolies would melt away into the jungle and disappear on one pretence or another. However my fears were not realized.

290. The paths leading to the village were blocked as usual by branches, for fear we should desile the place. This resulted in our being conducted over the brow of a hill by another track through the jungle which had been specially cleared for the occasion.

291. In order to prevent further bolting of the coolies who were carrying the sick man, I undertook to keep an eye on them myself by walking immediately behind them armed with a walking stick.

292. It is bad enough carrying sick men at any time over any ground but when steep hills of five and six thousand feet have to be negotiated at the same time with a risk of the grass and undergrowth which was as dry as a bone taking fire at any moment through some careless sepoy, cooly or servant, or being set on fire intentionally by transfrontier people with a strong wind to blow the flames towards you, my feelings at times can better be imagined than described. I was not exactly jumpy but I was very anxious.

293. The only thing that probably saved us from the jungle being fired by transfrontier people was the fact that their own people who were acting as our coolies would have perished in the flames also, whilst their cultivations many of which had been cut, together with those still uncut would have been rendered useless through being prematurely burnt. The hill people are themselves very particular about the firing of jungle in the vicinity of their villages or in places which are likely to turn out well for their next year's *yas* and a stiff fine is generally inflicted if the culprit responsible for the fire is discovered. For instance I paid a fine of Rs. 10 and a small pig to the Om Swè Chief on behalf of one of my Jemadars who, a couple of days before my arrival at the Om Swè camp, had cleared and set fire to some jungle round the camp so as to have a clear field of fire. He of course should have seen that the fire did not spread from the river bank into the hills as it did subsequently as a matter of fact for a distance of one or two miles. I was very annoyed when I arrived at the camp having seen the fire a long way off blazing away and told the Jemadar what I thought of him. I also insisted on his sending out all his men to climb the hills and put the fire out. The Om Swè Chief did not insist on the payment of compensation as he was hardly in a position to enforce it, but I thought it was only fair to pay some compensation at any rate and thus comply with their customs. It would have been easy to adopt a bullying attitude, and tell the Chief to go to Jericho, but that would not have done me much good in the estimation of these people.

294. Twiship village or rather a camp which had been constructed for us on the banks of a small stream named the Oi which was situated in the valley about a mile below Twiship village was reached at about 2-30 p.m. The distance covered to-day would be about ten miles.

The Twiship Chief Lung Rup himself welcomed me most cordially whilst we were still about a mile from camp and accompanied me back where we found the rest of the column all well.

295. It was absolutely necessary to let this Chief know that it was not because we were afraid of him that I had not visited his village before when we were at the Kwi Deem camp. Moreover I had to verify the statement about the *mythun* I had fined Lung Rup having been sent on to Lai Kon or Pengwa.

296. Next day the 23rd February a portion of the escort went on as before to Kwi Deem camp taking the sick sepoy, the Medical Officer and the compounder with them.

297. During our halt at Twiship on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th days of February we were engaged in meeting villagers from the surrounding villages of Pandwi, Sylhat and Tonna and cultivating friendly relations with them. I should have said also that the Om Swè Chief who had accompanied us from Om Swè, decided to go on with us to Kwi Deem from Twiship as did Lung Rup, the Twiship Chief and his wife.

298. Chief Lung Rup and administered Chief Lauk Lan of Sami had become bosom friends during the halt at Twiship. Lung Rup in fact expressed a desire to visit me at Paletwa accompanied by his two sons. I informed him that I would be glad to see him there.

He also suggested that as Paid Chief Lauk Lan of Sami had two sons they had better come to Twiship to be introduced and make friends with his four sons. Lauk Lan appeared to be pleased at the suggestion.

299. I cemented the bonds of friendship on the 24th February whilst at Twiship with Chief Lung Rup by special request, by broaching a pot of rice beer which he presented me with and drinking out of the same pot with him. Mr. Bloomfield also joined me in this interesting little compact.

300. Paid Chief Lauk Lan of Sami and Chief Lung Rup had already on the previous day cemented the bonds of blood brotherhood by drinking together out of the same vessel and had become fast friends.

301. On Saturday, the 26th, Sub-Inspector Maung Maung, the Medical Officer Nga Me and nine sepoys left Twiship with the sick man for the Kwi Deem camp on the Peng river.

302. The mail party that was stopped and looted at Twidaing turned up at Twiship on the 22nd February from Kwi Deem safely with the mails intact. They had no complaint of ill-treatment to make. They reported that they had been surrounded whilst in the Twidaing camp by a large body of men and were obliged to make themselves scarce and that the salt they had brought for my camp had been taken.

303. I eventually reached the Kwi Deem camp with Bloomfield and the rest of the escort on the afternoon of the 27th February at about 5-30 p.m. after the worst march of the tour without exception. How the coolies, some of them being women, accomplished it, heavens only know, but accomplished it they did, and in the majority of cases better than the men. The distance covered was probably 17 miles. It was a great feat for the women to have accomplished.

304. I can understand now why the Twiship Chief defied me before. So difficult were the approaches to his village that he and his people never dreamt for a moment that any official far less a white one would undertake to visit his village either from the east *via* the Lemro river or from the west *via* the Peng stream.

305. All these people imagine that we officials are incapable of getting over the awful country that had to be traversed before their villages are reached on the tops of inaccessible hills. Let us hope they have by now been thoroughly disillusioned.

306. After leaving Twiship and before descending into the valley of the Peng we ascended a peak of over 6,000 feet in height (this peak is shown on the Survey of India map) and as we were travelling due east to west we had the sun scorching our backs most of the time till the summit hid us, whilst its fierce rays again blazed in our faces all the way down the other or western side till Kwi Deem's village was reached near the Peng. There was little or no cover or shade to speak of the whole way.

307. Not only was this the case but not a drop of water during the 17 miles' march was available for any one till we had come within a couple of miles of Kwi Deem village where a very steep descent which brought us into the rocky bed of the source of a small stream full of large boulders where it was fortunately also cool, gave us the needed fluid which trickled meagrely out of a bamboo spout lying in the centre of the rocky bed of a small fall.

308. It was most distressing to see the coolies and sepoy and indeed every one else, come floundering, gasping, and tumbling along one after another down the steep descent to the water, every one strange to say excepting the women being more or less exhausted and fearfully thirsty. I fortunately had brought along two water bottles with me which kept me going. My four dogs with dry tongues protruding well out of their mouths were all gasping and coughing, their throats full of fine dust and bamboo hair that had been kicked up *en-route*.

309. Some of the women simply stripped themselves of their clothes when they had gone round the corner lower down the stream and had a bath in a pool and came back again making jokes seemingly quite refreshed again. It was a wonderful sight.

310. None of the other tribes of Arakan could have stood the gruelling that these Chin women underwent on this memorable day, and if the men born of such women possess similar or better grit, then all I have to say is they ought to be a hardy race.

I may say that the women were not pressed in any way to come as coolies. They begged to be allowed to come. They had been given beads, matches, needles and thread and wanted more, moreover were they not going to receive a rupee each at Kwi Deem. I should have stated that whilst *en-route* between Twiship and Kwi Deem I received notes from the Medical Officer and Sub-Inspector Maung Maung to the effect that the sick Pyawbwè sepoy had succumbed *en-route* and had been buried.

311. Mr. Bloomfield, the Geologist, being in a hurry to get away to Moulmein on some urgent business, no doubt feeling that he was hardly justified in remaining on with me any longer in view of the fact that there had been no concrete results from a Geologist's point of view, left Kwi Deem on the 1st March for Sami *en-route* for Paletwa and Akyab accompanied by an escort of 15 sepoy.

312. The remainder of the escort excepting five sepoy of my escort and three Gurkhas who had come up from Pengwa with the mails had all left Sami *en-route* for Paletwa by the 5th March and reached their destination, as I afterwards learned safely.

313. It was my intention originally to proceed overland to Pengwa from Twiship visiting all the transfrontier villages that were to be found in the stretch of country lying between the Lemro and the Peng rivers, only I had heard that some epidemic such as influenza or cholera was raging down in those parts, and thought it would not be advisable to risk taking the whole of my escort down into the infected area accompanied by such a large body of transfrontier coolies some of whom would probably be infected and take back the disease with them into their villages and thus cause great dissatisfaction.

314. It was necessary nevertheless that I at any rate should proceed to Pengwa and after handing over there the *mythun* recovered from Twiship to the Laungda people to whom they were due, go on to Lower Lemro Police-station to inspect that station and attend to some other important work pending there.

315. I accordingly left the Kwi Deem camp on the 5th March accompanied by 8 sepoy and proceeding straight down the bed of the Peng stream reached Pengwa safely on the 7th March after a somewhat trying journey over a very bad road indeed. The road was nothing but a succession of boulders and serrated rocks the whole way and when we were not scrambling over these we were wading whilst the heat was also very trying. At Pengwa I learned that there had been several deaths from cholera and that some of the bodies were still lying about uncremated in the houses close by, whilst all the villagers from all the surrounding villages had bolted into the jungle.

316. One unfortunate Chin named Deing, an *ex*-Police constable, who resides at Pengwa and who had been down to buy a buffalo at some village in the Akyab District below Lower Lemro Police-station, knowing apparently that he had been seized with cholera returned post-haste on the 2nd March up the river and on reaching a spot on the beach or shingle bed of the stream within view of the Pengwa District bungalow and when only a few hundred yards from his village shouted out to some sepoy and Civil Police who were camping in the vicinity "tell my wife to sacrifice a pig and a dog at once as I am ill," after saying which he fell down unconscious and was dead in a few minutes.

317. This man's wife and relatives came down at once and in spite of the remonstrances of the Military and Civil Police present who wanted the body burnt on the spot removed it, and held the usual wake and ceremonies in the village for several days broaching at the same time numerous pots of rice beer and killing a buffalo for the feast that followed which was attended by a number of people under the belief that death had occurred from colic or some other complaint other than cholera.

318. The result was that there were more seizures and several more deaths. It was only then that the people began to realize the truth when a general erodus into the jungle occurred. The body of the deceased *ex*-constable's brother-in-law who also fell a victim to the disease, a nice lad whom I knew very well was left lying in his house where he died, unattended. I also heard that there were two bodies lying on the bed of the Lemro river about 8 or 10 miles below Pengwa.

319. When I arrived at Pengwa neither of the bodies of Deing or his brother-in-law had been cremated. This was subsequently done on representations from me.

320. My party were all warned to boil their water or drink only tea and water from the Lemro as the deaths had all occurred on the Peng side of the river and where the Peng joins the Lemro. No deaths had occurred on the Lemro above Pengwa.

321. I eventually reached Paletwa on the 28th March. Two more of the party unfortunately who accompanied me on this tour in addition to the Pyawbwè sepoy reported as having died between Twiship and Kwi Deem, succumbed to sickness a few days after our arrival at Paletwa.

322. These were a sepoy named Ku Che who died of para-typhoid, malaria, and complications, and an Arakanese office peon named Yet The Aung. The latter had been ill for some days before our return to Headquarters and had been losing flesh steadily.

The death of Ku Che was a great loss to the Battalion as this man besides being the best flutist and violinist in the Paletwa band was the centre forward and the main stay of our "soccer" team.

* * * * *

W. S. THOM,

Deputy Commissioner, Hill District of Arakan.

PALETWA, 30th April 1921.



[The maximum limit of the body of the Report is 8 pages.]

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RESOLUTION
ON THE
REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIN HILLS
For the year ending the 30th June 1922.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Political Department,
No. 428B-22, dated the 5th September 1922.

READ—

- (i) Letter No. 5006—6P-4, dated the 29th July 1922 from G. F. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law*, I.C.S., Commissioner, Sagaing Division, forwarding a report on the Chin Hills for the year 1921-22, by Major L. E. L. BORNE, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills District, and a report on the Somra Tract, and on the Chin Hills Frontier of the Upper Chindwin District, for the year 1921-22, by W. STREET, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin District.
- (ii) Letter No. 13P-2, dated the 27th July 1922, from C. S. PENNELL, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Magwe Division, forwarding a report on the Pakòkku Hill Tracts for the year 1921-22, by B. FISCHER, Esq., Superintendent, Pakòkku Hill Tracts.
- (iii) Letter No. 2329—2P-12, dated the 14th June 1922, from H. CLAYTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Arakan Division, forwarding a report on the Hill District of Arakan for the year 1921-22, by W. S. THOM, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Hill District of Arakan.

RESOLUTION.—Normal conditions may now be said to have been completely restored in the Chin Hills, and the chief feature of last open-season season's work was what may be described as a preliminary reconnaissance of the large new territory which has been added to the Hill District of North Arakan, the Chin Hills and the Pakòkku Hill Tracts. A comparatively large sum was collected in tribute from the new territory, many guns were handed in to be stamped, licenses were issued, feuds were settled and boundaries demarcated.

2. The settlement of long-standing feuds is likely to be a troublesome business. The Lieutenant-Governor shares Mr. Thom's view that it is impossible for Government to decline to go into the merits of any case which occurred before the 31st January 1922, the date on which the new territory was parcelled out between the adjacent districts. It is no doubt undesirable that officers should investigate every dispute of long standing which may be brought to their notice, but any such feud which carries with it the seeds of future bloodshed will have to be settled if the Chins are to be taught to tread the path of ordered progress. Sir Bertram Carey and Mr. H. N. Tuck in their history of the Chin Hills compiled nearly thirty years ago wrote—

“Among themselves the people had innumerable blood feuds which were handed down from generation to generation. Often these blood feuds originated in a quarrel over the price of a *mythun*, the ownership of a field, the division of inheritance, the price of a wife; the quarrel led to blows, the blows to blood. The feud was then started and blood was avenged in blood only to be avenged again in the same way. Not only did the feud necessitate the spilling of the blood of the descendants of the original disputants, but whole villages became involved and

innocent blood was as freely spilled as that of the families at feud. When first we came up to the Chin Hills it was no uncommon thing to hear of 40 or 50 persons of the same village having been killed in the five previous years whilst hunting, fishing and cultivating.

No one was safe; the women worked in the fields guarded by the men; no one ever knew when raiders from many villages at feud with theirs were lying along the paths, and pickets kept guard night and day on the approaches to the villages."

On a lesser scale that picture is no doubt true of the new territory as we have taken it over, even as it has ceased altogether to be true of the Chin Hills proper. The task of eradicating the feud-habit in the new territory is likely to be a slow and difficult one because of the far lighter and more restricted control which frontier officers are to be permitted to exercise over this area. The task will not be lightened by fixing any arbitrary time-limits.

3. The boundaries between the Lushai Hills and Burma and between those portions of the new territory which are to fall within the Hill District of North Arakan, the Chin Hills and the Pakòkku Hill Tracts respectively were fixed without much difficulty. It is impossible to find boundaries which will please all parties. A line is taken which follows prominent natural features, and is found to divorce tribal villages from the parent village from which they sprang. The Chief of the parent village is aggrieved and the officer in whose jurisdiction that village falls is inclined to make that grievance his own. There is perhaps a tendency to exaggerate the importance of these boundaries between portions of what is all now British territory, and the Lieutenant-Governor looks to the officers concerned to approach the question in a spirit of give and take; the convenience of the people should ordinarily be the sole deciding factor.

4. Ordinary crime remains extremely light, despite the universal consumption of *su* or beer made from millet. But the drink evil is nevertheless a very serious one. All savings are spent on drink, and the Chin still seems to measure happiness in terms of, *su*. There can be no progress while this state of things exists. The first task of the administration in the Chin Hills is to instil a desire for a higher standard of living. This is one direction in which the enrolment of Chins in the Army and in the Military Police is likely to have a beneficial effect; it will give the Chin a wider outlook. For the rest one will have to look to the steady spread of education.

5. The difficulty in the way of educational progress is not altogether one of funds. There is a strong consensus of opinion that the use of Burmese as the medium of instruction has in the past been the chief obstacle. On the other hand the great variety of dialects, widely differing one from another, and the absence of a proper script have hitherto made it difficult to use the Chin language for the purpose. The Local Government has agreed to the convening of a Committee to prepare a scheme for the selection of one of the dialects as the medium of instruction, to arrange for

the reproduction of that dialect in Roman script, and to make proposals for the preparation of Readers. If the Committee's labours are successful, a new impetus should be given to educational progress among the Chins.

6. The Commissioner, Sagaing Division (Mr. G. F. S. Christie, I.C.S.), who made an extensive tour in the Chin Hills last season, emphasises the depressed economic condition and outlook of the people, and advocates experiments for the purpose of teaching them the advantages of terraced cultivation. An experiment of this sort was tried once before and failed. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to consider proposals for further experiments; probably the only road to success will be by interesting the younger generation, and the experiment might perhaps be made at or near such schools as exist or may be established hereafter.

7. Mr. Christie has also been impressed by the oppressive attitude of the Chiefs towards the people under their charge. This attitude is no doubt based on custom with which Frontier Officers are chary—perhaps a little too chary—of interfering. The progress of the people to a higher standard of living must not be allowed to be blocked indefinitely by a too tender consideration for the feelings of the Chiefs who, so far as the Lieutenant-Governor can judge, enjoy a number of substantial privileges, and recognise no corresponding obligations. Mr. Christie specifically refers to the "migratory dues" which, he states, prevent all free movement, and compel the people to remain in their villages under pain of losing all their most valuable property. It is not clear what exactly these dues are, unless the reference is to the fact that where members of a clan migrate from one tract into another, they have according to custom to continue to recognise the head of their clan by paying him tribute and at the same time have to pay tithes to the lord of the foreign soil which they work. The Local Government is willing to consider any practical proposals which can be made for doing away with migratory dues whatever they may be, if it can be done without causing undue discontent among the Chiefs. It may even be worth while for Government to compound with the Chiefs for the surrender of their rights to such dues by payment of a lump sum down.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the travelling dispensary is doing good work in the Pakôkku Hill Tracts. Sanction has quite recently been given to the substitution of a travelling dispensary with headquarters at Tiddim for the Civil Hospital at Tunzan. Sir Reginald Craddock is inclined to agree with what he takes to be the implication underlying Major Burne's remarks on the hospitals at Falam and Tiddim that where funds are limited and population sparse and widely scattered a few travelling dispensaries can do far more good than a big headquarters hospital.

9. Orders were issued during the year for the introduction of the registration of vital statistics into the Chin Hills District by a simple system of tallies. The collection of such statistics is of course an essential step towards the improvement of public health in the Hills. The measure had been objected to by a former Superintendent chiefly on political grounds. The Local Government

considered that this objection was no longer valid, and that the time had come to make a start. It was realised that the figures obtained would in the beginning be very far from accurate. Major Burne remarks that the scheme will certainly not be received with enthusiasm by those Headmen who will have to walk between 100 and 200 miles every month to bring in their tally sticks. Needless to say the Local Government certainly never contemplated that a burden of this sort should be laid upon the Headmen. Provided it is known for what period a set of tallies relates, it is not essential that they should be brought in every month: they can very well accumulate till it is convenient to collect them. The Deputy Commissioner should formulate proposals at an early date for the removal of those features of the system which require modification in view of local conditions.

10. Major Burne's complaints about the low rates paid for road-maintenance, and the failure to repair the bridges on the Tyao road will be brought to the notice of the Chief Engineer, while the Public Health Department will be consulted as to the possibility of supplying the Hill District of North Arakan with white instead of khaki-coloured quinine. The Military authorities will be addressed on the subject of a reduction of the chest-measurement standard required of Chin recruits. All officers are agreed as to the success of the experiment of recruiting Chins for the Army, and it is desirable that the scope of the experiment should be widened as far as possible.

11. Mr. Christie by his extensive tour in the Chin Hills District has acquired a first-hand knowledge of conditions in that district, which will enhance the value of his advice to Government on all matters relating to the Chin Hills. Major Burne, Mr. Thom and Mr. Fischer performed arduous tours over most difficult country, and accomplished much sound work in the course of them. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely endorses Mr. Christie's commendation of Major Burne and his Assistant Superintendents. Mr. Clayton's prognostication that Mr. Thom will have retired before the next Report is written is fortunately likely to be falsified; Mr. Thom will be spending at least one more open season in the district he knows so well and over which he has so completely thrown the glamour of his personality. Mr. Fischer will unfortunately not be in the Pakδkku Hill Tracts next cold weather as he is proceeding on leave: he has worked heart and soul for about ten years for the good of those tracts and will be much missed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

C. F. GRANT,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIN HILLS

FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

From G. F. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Sagaing Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, — No. 5006—6P-4, dated the 29th July 1922.

I have the honour to forward the reports on the Chin Hills District and on the Upper Chindwin Frontier which includes Somra Tract for the year ending the 30th June 1922.

I.—Chin Hills.

As Major Burne reports, I was able to make a somewhat lengthy stay in the Hills and may be pardoned if I venture to note the wonderful effect which the mountain scenery has on one who has spent most of his life in the plains of Burma. Unlike most hilly places in this country the hill sides have almost all been cleared at one time or another for *taungya* cultivation, and the view over the valley is generally unobstructed. The only exception appears to be the belt of forest which is to be seen clearly marked on the tops of all the high ridges, and which has been reserved for climatic purposes. Logically speaking it is not clear how even this area has been saved from denudation, for the Chins claim that there is no public forest land, and the Chiefs declare that the whole of the Chin Hills is their private estate. This question of tenure is one that will have to be investigated. Formerly each valley belonged to a separate tribe or community which spoke a different dialect and had different customs from the inhabitants of neighbouring valleys, with a Chief of its own. These Chiefs exercised unbounded power, but were liable to be attacked, and have their heads cut off by other Chiefs. From the point of view of villagers, the only advantage of a Chief was that, like the feudal Baron, he protected them from raids, and helped them in raiding other villages. Now that raids have been stopped by Government, the Chief is more or less a useless and oppressive tyrant, supported in the grievous exactions and dues he levies on the people on the score of custom, by Government, and giving often nothing in return but a tax-gatherer, who makes his presence felt at every feast and ceremony, by demanding a share of the gifts or sacrifice. In fact when an animal is slaughtered, the Chief as well as the Headman always demands his share. As Major Burne says, the Chiefs have not the real interests of the people at heart, and live on what they can squeeze out of them. There are a few exceptions, and the Assistant Superintendent of Tiddim regards Howchinkoop as a model of enlightenment, who is anxious to encourage education and has been very generous in securing medical aid for his people, with the result that there is comparative peace and quiet amongst the Kamhow tribe.

One of the most vicious customs is that of the migratory dues, which prevent all free movement, and compel the people to remain in their villages under pain of losing all their most valuable property. To what extent and for how long this custom has lasted it is difficult to say, but there can be little excuse for upholding an order by a former Superintendent, who, to ensure a supply of forced labour, made it universal in the Hills.

2. Besides the abolition of oppressive laws, a more serious effort must be made to introduce education. There are Government schools at Falam and Tiddim, admirably equipped, and doing good work as the Inspector of Schools has shown, but pupils cannot be expected to make a three hours' journey every day to school, and we must either provide for them in hostels at an enormous expense to the

State, or build local schools. The American Baptist Mission has started several schools and, with the Revd. Mr. Cope at Haka, have done splendid work, but, as Major Burne says, the ground is too wide for one man to cover, where a march of five miles is equal to 10 miles in the plains. I inspected the schools at Haka and Tiddim, but unfortunately found the holidays were on, while I was at Falam. An excellent attempt at reducing the Haka dialect to writing has been made by the Missionaries, who, it may be noted, were responsible for similar action in regard to Karen, and there seems no reason why other dialects should not be treated in the same way. It is a pity there are so many of them, but if, say, three of them were definitely fixed in this way, it is probable that in time all the other dialects would conform, and there would be less of the feeling of the tower of Babel in the Chin Hills. In view of the fact that almost everyone agrees to the use of the Roman character as more suitable than the Burmese, there seems no need for a Conference to settle the subject, especially as there are so many difficulties as to a venue outside the Hills.

3. Nothing could well be more depressing than the economic condition and outlook, for there is only one occupation for the people, that of agriculture, and this is conducted on the *taungya* system, which is acknowledged to be extremely wasteful and unremunerative. Where the soil is terraced and its nitrogenous qualities preserved, it is extraordinarily prolific and none who has visited the Inspection bungalow at Lonban has failed to be struck with its wonderful flowers, the most gorgeous display in a small area that I have seen in the East, and maintained by a Gurkha durwan on Rs. 14 a month. This might be regarded as an object lesson, but the Chins have not the aesthetic sense, and prefer to spend their time and savings in drinking *su*. Terracing would be quite easy for there are countless stones which are at present roughly thrown together, more to get them out of the way than to support the soil. Experts have even been hired from the Lushai Hills at great expense to teach the people the art of terracing but all to no avail, and so we have come to a point when the positive checks of Malthus are so severe that the population is said to be decreasing. The money advanced to them in past years, though nominally for agricultural purposes, seems to have been given to them solely to stave off famine, but this fact should have been represented.

The rainfall was more favourable, but many people departed to the plains. In view of the Deputy Commissioner's opinion I am not in favour of the establishment of an Agricultural School, but I should be inclined to suggest that an experiment with terracing should be made at Government expense at Falam, and a District Agriculturist placed in charge. Mention might be made of Mr. Daun's praiseworthy effort to teach the art of gardening. There is no other source of wealth, there are no industries and no minerals. Weaving is encouraged by Mr. Cope, and some beautiful work has been done, but it is painfully slow, and a month's hard work will not produce a single garment. Bricks can be made and lime and quartz quarried, but there is no demand except for Government buildings. There is no trade, and the excellent roads and paths would probably not exist if it were not for the need of bringing up supplies and stores for the Military Police and European Officers. The people are inured to hardship and, unlike the Burmans, have a strong sense of discipline, but they are barely removed from savagery, and have few desires to satisfy, and only animal passions to indulge. Their one hope is education, and the great obstacle is the reactionary conduct of the Chiefs.

4. Ordinary crime is extremely slight, and theft is almost unknown. The worst case I heard of (if we exclude head hunting, which is hardly looked on as a crime) was a theft in which an old shirt and some cheroots, sealing-wax and pins worth about Rs. 2 in all were stolen from my office box by a desperate youth aged 15.

5. Litigation occupies most of the time of the Assistant Superintendents, but as no fees are charged, every dispute is kept pending the visit of these officers to the village concerned. I was present at some of the enquiries, which seemed to be looked on as the *pièce de résistance* of the year, and attracted the whole male population of the locality. As would have happened in Burma, the

females were engaged in hewing wood and drawing water. It may be noted however that the women are very shy, and that the standard of morality seems to be high. Monogamy is the rule, and seduction and pregnancy are generally the preliminaries of marriage.

6. There is an excellent system of village communications throughout the Hills, and the friable nature of the shale makes levelling easy. There are good buildings at Falam and Tiddim, but money is badly needed at Haka, where the hovels used by the Assistant Superintendent for his house and court must compare unfavourably with crofters' cottages. The Inspection bungalows are extremely comfortable and well furnished, and one is tempted to spend many days there in the beautiful climate, with pretty English flowers growing in the gardens. In every large village there is a bungalow built by the Chins and kept up by them for visitors, and though no payments are probably ever made for them, it is difficult to see how work could otherwise be carried on, for Englishmen could hardly be expected to live in Chin houses. No complaints are made, and there can be no question that the Assistant Superintendent's visits are looked forward to with pleasure, as the best means of controlling the rapacity of the Chiefs and Headmen. The request of the Deputy Commissioner to be allowed a small sum for repair of these bungalows does not seem unreasonable, and I do not think that the matter has been clearly brought to the notice of Government.

7. The success of the new Chin levy is a matter for congratulation and I was struck with the soldier-like bearing of the men. They are hardy little fellows, marvellously patient and enduring, and if only their officers find them satisfactory, there seems a splendid outlet for their hitherto wasted energies. The idea of saving is no doubt strange to them, and if only they can be taught in their new surroundings some of the benefits of civilization, they may in time see the advantage of giving their children a good education, and save their money for that purpose.

8. The health of the people is good, and except in the neighbourhood of Falam there is very little venereal disease. Worms and malaria seem to be the worst enemies, and powders for the former and quinine packets for the latter are eagerly bought up. The collection of vital statistics will at first be a difficult matter, but if returns are submitted quarterly or half-yearly, the labour should not be too great, and a fair amount of accuracy possible.

9. Little has been said by Major Burne about his long tour in the previously unadministered area, but knowing his modesty and extraordinary powers of endurance I think it is probable that very few men could have got through so much arduous work in so short a time. The paths are so steep that riding is impossible, and the difficulty of obtaining water makes long marches unavoidable. The question of delimitation of boundaries requires early settlement to avoid dispute and bloodshed. It appears to me unnecessary and inexpedient to recognize claims to territory made by the Haka Chiefs in this area. We gave them no guarantee that we would support their claims, and indeed warned them that we disapproved of their conduct in attempting to occupy such territory. Moreover, there is the strongest reason, on grounds which I have explained, for not increasing the area of influence of these petty Chiefs. As it is, they neglect the charge of which they already have possession, and would do so more if their claims were admitted, while good government and the happiness of the people are entirely sacrificed to facility of administration. In this case there is not even their excuse of custom.

One point Major Burne has made quite clear, and that is, that we cannot exercise a benignant neutrality. The people, who have suffered from lawlessness and the tyranny of Chiefs, have learnt to envy their brothers who have been under British rule, and are almost unanimous in their desire to be placed on the same footing. They do not want independence, and we cannot refuse for their sake, and our own, to undertake the responsibility of government. The country is no doubt at present a *damnosa hereditas*, and there is strong reason not to spend large sums of money, but I fail to see how administration can be carried on by the Assistant Superintendent of Haka or by even an annual trip of the Deputy Commissioner, which prevents him from exercising proper control over the rest of his

district. It may perhaps be necessary therefore to give the northern part of Haka Subdivision to Falam, and to remove the Headquarters of Haka further south to Lotaw or elsewhere. We need not much regret the abandonment of the Government buildings at Haka, which are not only an eyesore on the landscape, but unsuitable and uncomfortable for the occupants.

10. With the exception of one tour, I was unable to leave the beaten tract, but I saw enough to believe that the most complete peace prevails in the Hills, and that the people are most friendly disposed. Wherever I went, the Chiefs and elders came to see me, and *mythuns* were slaughtered in my honour. Rambling through the villages in an evening stroll, one finds nothing but welcome and kindness, the concrete evidence of which is the *su* pot. The liquor is refreshing after a long march, but the drunken orgies, one of which I witnessed at Lonban, are the cause of nearly all the crime there is, though that is little, and are the means of swallowing up all those savings and surplus wealth, which should be put by for the rainy day. There would be no need for those doles, which have been distributed under the euphemistic name of agricultural advances, if only the *su* feasts could be abolished. Major Burne is a most conscientious officer and perhaps one of his principal worries is the dreadful condition of his office, a legacy from his predecessors. Indians and Burmans alike detest the Hills, partly because of the everlasting labour involved in walking up and down hill, but principally because of the lack of amenities, and congenial society. Chin women are not attracted by, and have little attraction for foreigners, and there are practically no Indian or Burmese women. Clerks are therefore very difficult to obtain, and the only solution appears to lie in educating the Chin to enable him to take up their work. I inspected all the offices in the Hills and made suggestions for improvements.

11. The Deputy Commissioner and his Assistant Superintendents are without exception most capable officers, who are in complete touch with the people.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIN HILLS
DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

CHAPTER I.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

1. Relations with Burma and with the adjoining districts of the Lushai Hills and Manipur have been satisfactory.

2. Perhaps the most important event of the year was the extension of our political control over that hitherto unadministered area bounded on all sides by administered tracts. The area assigned to this district has been brought under our administration with a minimum of difficulty and trouble, which perhaps shows that undue respect and importance was attached to this territory in the past. It includes some 35 villages inhabited by people of the Maram, Lawhtu and Yotum tribes. They are very closely allied to our pre-border tribes, their language and customs being the same. These villages, with the exception of a few unimportant hamlets, were all visited. Appointment orders were issued to the Headmen, house-tax collected, and some 294 odd guns were stamped and registered. It was not possible to define and demarcate inter-village boundaries, but extensive enquiries were made in connection with them. This work will have to be done when the territory is next visited, and perhaps the sooner it is completed the better. Another matter of importance, which ought to be settled in the near future, is the demarcation of the inter-district boundaries. It is true that a rough demarcation has been accepted, but it is not very satisfactory, and the claims of Chiefs to land across the boundaries have not been enquired into and adjusted. This should be done, otherwise there is sure to be a lot of soreness and dissatisfaction.

3. All rebel offenders, who fled to unadministered territory to avoid arrest and punishment, have now submitted, with the sole exceptions of Ra Dum and Ra Boi of Sakta village. The present whereabouts of these two men are not known to the authorities, but it is more than probable that they are hiding somewhere within the Haka Subdivision. A warning has been issued to the Chiefs and village headmen against harbouring these rebels or allowing them to settle on their lands, so it is possibly only a question of time before they voluntarily submit or are apprehended.

4. The series of raids committed by villagers of the Bwel Tract on South Vanlaipai in the Lushai Hills during the rebellion of 1917-18 have been settled. The leaders have been sentenced to terms of deportation, and fines have also been inflicted. The latter, when recovered, will be paid out as compensation to the relatives of those killed, and to those wounded in the raids.

5. The raids committed on the villages of Sabe, Hinkwetgon and Thanbaya, Gangaw Subdivision, within the season of 1917-18 are in process of settlement. The delay in bringing these cases to trial was due to the fact that the raiders concerned in them had fled to unadministered territory, and only submitted this year.

6. An attempt was made to settle up the raids carried out by the Lawhtus in 1919 on the villages of Taipan and Ngalemng, Arakan Hills Tracts, but the Headmen and elders of these two villages refuse to hold any communication with me. The Taipan villagers were responsible for the murder of Ya Swe, once Headman of Rounghya, and four villagers of Tang-in, and it was possibly due to this that they refused to come in to me. It is said that they are a truculent lot, and they are certainly disliked and feared by the people across our border.

7. Border meetings with officers of adjoining hill districts were held, and a number of pending cases were decided. Unfortunately, no meeting between the Subdivisional Officer, Lungleh, and the Assistant Superintendent, Haka, could be arranged, as the former officer was called away to Aijal.

8. The Chief and some villagers of the Yokwa tribe were reported for shooting in the plains, and suitable action was taken against them.

CHAPTER II.

TOURS OF OFFICERS.

9. The Deputy Commissioner opened the season with short tours in the Lomban and Laizao tracts of the Falam Subdivision. The principal object of these tours was to register names of would-be recruits for the new Chin regiment then under formation. The remainder of the season was spent in pre-administered territory, bringing it under our political control.

10. The Assistant Superintendent, Haka, was away on prolonged tours throughout the open season, and was able to get through a large volume of very useful work. This Subdivision has now been extensively toured for two seasons in succession with most beneficial results to the administration.

11. The Assistant Superintendents, Falam and Tiddim, also toured their respective charges, and carried out the usual open season work.

CHAPTER III.

CONDUCT, ATTITUDE AND CONDITION OF THE TRIBES.

12. The conduct of the tribes throughout the district has been good. Conditions in the Haka Subdivision may be said to be normal again, and that state of peace and security, which existed before the rebellion, has been restored.

13. The formation of the new Chin regiment, known as the 4/70th Chin Rifles, was sanctioned during the year. The three Companies, required to bring the regiment up to strength, are being enlisted from this district, and the full number of recruits has now nearly been obtained. The men appear to like the new life, and to be happy and contented. If the scheme proves the success which at present it promises to be, then the question of raising another regiment might be considered later on. There is a large field for recruitment in this district, and other outlets open to the Chins are few. Those who have enlisted in the regiment are already sending back money to their relations. I don't think that this ought to be encouraged, as the money is probably being spent on *su* feasts, and on the purchase of livestock for sacrificial offerings. The men would be better advised to put their money safely away in the post office, as a nest egg against the time they return to the hills again.

14. Chins are visiting the plains in increasing numbers during the open season months, and experience little difficulty in finding employment. Although this means so much more money to the hills, it cannot be said that there is any very noticeable improvement in the general home conditions of the people. *Zu* feasts are the order of the day, and the villages are as dirty and as insanitary as ever they were. In fact the whole standard of life is low indeed. Educational and medical missions are needed, and, by freely moving amongst the people, could undoubtedly do a vast amount of good. Religion could well be left alone until such time as the full confidence of the Chiefs and people had been obtained. At present the American Baptist Mission holds the field, but it is too large to be cultivated alone. The Mission is understaffed, and no medical work has been carried on for years.

Another matter which is under consideration is this vexed question of dues, levied by the Chiefs and Headmen on their people. In many parts of the district the Chiefs are oppressive and live on what they can squeeze out of the people. They have not the real interests of the people at heart, and are of no assistance in improving their condition. In fact it is to their advantage that the people should not improve, but that they should remain the down-trodden class which they are.

15. The six remaining Chiefs and elders, who were being detained at Tiddim for their activities in the late rebellion, have been released. The only Hakas, who are now serving sentences of deportation, are those who are concerned in raids and other crimes committed during the period of rebellion.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIDS, FEUDS AND VIOLENT CRIMES.

16. No raids were committed by the tribes of this district, and there have been no inter-tribal or inter-village feuds.

17. The feud between the villages of Sabaung and Vaki has been settled, and the Chiefs are more or less on friendly terms again. Chief Ngun Ling of Vaki paid up compensation, including some land. This land however is claimed by the Lailon Chief, and from what I heard of the case it would appear that his claim is fairly strong. I advised Ngun Ling to re-adjust this part of the settlement, and he seemed inclined to do so.

18. The Headman of Ahru (pre-unadministered) complained that villagers of Paite had raided his village during the rebellion, and had taken away some captives who were subsequently ransomed. I settled this raid as a civil case, it being somewhat petty, and the Ahru Headman himself being much to blame.

19. The Lawhtus and others, who carried on raiding activities during the rebellion, are slowly paying up the fines inflicted upon them. It will probably be several years before the Lawhtus are completely clear of this burden, as they have a very large bill to meet.

20. All rebel raiders have now been dealt with excepting Ra Dun and Ra Boi of Sakta, who are still absconding.

21. Three cases of murder were reported during the year. In one case the accused, who was insane, killed three persons and then committed suicide himself. Of the other two cases, one has been brought to trial and one is pending, as accused, if still alive, has not yet been apprehended. There is some suspicion that he has committed suicide in the Manipur river.

CHAPTER V.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

22. There is very little to comment upon under this head. Crime is very light and such offences as are committed are more often than not the result of a "su" feast.

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

23. The number of cases instituted during the year was 346 as against 216 in the previous year. This includes both original and revision cases. Haka Subdivision heads the list with over 200 cases, a number of which were pending from the rebellion period.

CHAPTER VII.

CROPS AND CULTIVATION.

24. It is gratifying to report a general improvement in the yield of the crops during the year under report, although it varied considerably throughout the district. Previous to this, the Chins had experienced a succession of lean years, causing a lot of suffering and hardship. Rats were responsible for damage to crops in parts of the district, but these hills never appear to be quite immune from these pests.

25. The crop prospects for this season are generally good, and bumper harvests are predicted in both the Falam and Haka Subdivisions.

26. It is a pity that the Chins cannot be persuaded to take some interest in improving their seed grain and their methods of cultivation, but they will cling to the belief that their system is the best, and gives them all they require. It is possible that terrace cultivation would be well suited to these hills, but I don't think the Chin will ever be induced to take it up on account of the initial labour involved in making the terraces.

27. Although I am not in favour of the proposal to establish an Agricultural School in these hills, I am strongly of opinion that an occasional visit from an officer of the Agricultural Department would do good. I am not prepared to say that the Chin would willingly follow his advice, but provided it did not entail any very great expenditure of labour and money, I think he should be made to do so for his own benefit.

28. There being no market for jaggery the same was not manufactured this year.

29. So-called agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 700 were advanced to Chins during the year under report, and a sum of Rs. 8,753, being a part of previous year's loans, was repaid. The total outstanding is Rs. 21,242. Further extensions of time for repayment will not be given, nor will any more such loans be issued in the future.

30. Now that the hitherto unadministered area of territory to the south of the Boinu river has been brought under our administration, the Naring and other of our pre-border Chiefs are pressing claims to lands which they owned across the boundary prior to the annexation of these hills. Government has never recognized these claims in the past, and the country across the border line has always been regarded as a sort of forbidden territory. In many cases however our Chiefs have never given up these claims, and have continued to levy land dues all these years. This will all have to be gone into, and is likely to prove a big enquiry.

31. The Assistant Superintendent, Falam, continues to take a great interest in the experimental gardens, and in the roadside planting of trees.

CHAPTER VIII.

DISARMAMENT.

32. A total of 294 guns were handed up by the people of pre-unadministered territory to be stamped. These guns have been shown in Appendix IV as withdrawn and re-issued again. In addition to these guns, 17 unserviceable guns were withdrawn altogether.

CHAPTER IX.

REVENUE.

33. The total house-tax collections, including remissions subsequently granted, amounted to Rs. 64,231 as against Rs. 57,334 in the previous year. Each subdivision shows an increase over last year's collections, but it is greatest in the Haka Subdivision. This is due to the fact that the tax was collected this year from the Lawhtus, and from the villages of pre-unadministered territory. More careful checking and fewer remissions may also be taken into account.

34. Rupees 1,220 was realized by the collection of *thathameda*, showing an increase of Rs. 190 over last year's figures. A sum of Rs. 37 is still outstanding.

35. No liquor licenses were sold this year.

36. The three fisheries in the Siyin and Natmyaung Forest Reserves were put up to auction, and realized a sum of Rs. 44. In the past, these fisheries have been leased on payment of a fixed fee of Rs. 10.

CHAPTER X.

ACTION UNDER THE CHIN HILLS REGULATION.

37. Cases under the Regulation amounted to 26 as against 117 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that cases in connection with the late rebellion are now coming to an end. Next year's figures will probably show a further decrease.

CHAPTER XI.

FORESTS AND MINERALS.

38. Messrs. The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, extracted 1,403 teak logs from the forests lying within the jurisdiction of this district.
39. A few licenses to extract teak logs for house building purposes were issued.
40. Forest produce, such as bamboos, wax, straw-fibre and lac, was collected by the Chins, and sold to the Burmans in the plains.
41. The Divisional Forest Officer, Yaw Division, is preparing a scheme for the girdling of teak growing in the Myittha river drainage of this district.
42. There were only two prosecutions under the Forest Act during the year under report, both of which are still pending.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

43. The maintenance of the roads has remained under the supervision of the Political Department. The rates, which were raised last year to Rs. 60 per mile *per annum*, have again been reduced, and this in spite of the fact that even the Rs. 60 rate did not nearly represent the true value of the work carried out on the roads.
44. The Haka-Kunchaung road is not to be maintained from public funds any longer as it is considered that further expenditure is not justified in view of the small amount of traffic along this road. In the old days, this route was used by the Military Police for bringing up rations from the plains for the Haka outpost, but this arrangement has long since ceased, and all rations now pass through Falam.
45. No action has been taken to repair the bridges along the Tyao river road, with the result that communication along this road is practically closed in the rains. It seems rather absurd to maintain the road unless the bridges are going to be kept in a permanent state of repair also.
46. Inter-village communications have been maintained and improved. In parts of the pre-unadministered area of territory the village roads are very bad and mule transport is impossible. This will however improve with time.
47. The suspension bridge over the Manipur river below Paisat village has been completed, and a similar bridge of smaller span over the Twi Mee stream is under construction. Chief Howchinkoop is going to improve the existing bridges below Tiddim and Twitoom village by widening the road-ways.
48. A new bungalow is needed for the Assistant Superintendent, Haka, as also are witness-sheds for the Courts of both Tiddim and Haka. Estimates have been submitted, but no allotment of funds has yet been made.
49. An estimate has been prepared for improving the Tiddim water-supply.
50. This district suffers from the great disadvantage of not possessing a district cess fund, so that there is no money to spend on what might be described as village works, such as construction and repair of village rest-houses, communications, etc. There does not appear to be any possibility of ever having such a fund unless Government is prepared to give the district an annual grant.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL.

51. The general health of the district was good throughout the year. Malaria is said to be on the increase, but this may possibly be due to Chins visiting the plains in greater numbers than formerly.

52. The in-patient ward for the civil hospital at Falam is still under construction, but the work is not progressing very rapidly. It will be interesting to see if this new ward will have the effect of increasing the number of in-patients from out-villages. The new civil hospital at Tiddim ought also to be under construction shortly, and, when completed, will supply a long-felt want. I am inclined to think that it is on a somewhat elaborate scale, so trust that the expenditure of half a lakh or more will prove to be justified.

53. The dispensary at Tunzan has been abolished, and has been replaced by a travelling dispensary with headquarters at Tiddim. This travelling dispensary has just completed its first tour, but no report as to the success or otherwise of the trip is yet to hand. There appears however to be some difficulty about funds required to move the dispensary about and a sufficient allotment for this purpose has not been allowed for. The Civil Surgeon has now suggested that each village visited should furnish free coolie transport to see the dispensary through to the next village. I think the suggestion very sound, considering that this dispensary is entirely for the benefit of the Chins themselves. It is time that the Chins realized that they cannot always get everything for nothing, and that it is their duty to assist in making such schemes a success. The Assistant Superintendent is now going into the matter with the Chiefs and Headmen. If they refuse to assist, the only thing to do is to curtail the touring activities of the dispensary, unless Government is able and willing to find the necessary funds.

54. When the dispensary at Seak was abolished some years ago, it was proposed to replace it by a travelling dispensary with headquarters at Falam. The proposal has never been given effect to because there were no quarters for the staff. I am inclined to think that these travelling dispensaries may prove of great service to the Chins, and would suggest that the question of establishing one at Falam be again taken up.

55. A temporary dispensary was established in the Falam bazaar, and proved very useful.

56. Village sanitation is a source of great worry and disgust to every successive Civil Surgeon who is posted to these hills. I admit that it is very bad, but am afraid that little good can be done until the people themselves become more educated and enlightened.

57. It is a matter for regret that the Civil Surgeon is kept so tied to his hospitals, dispensaries and office as not to be able to spare the time for prolonged tours off the main roads and beaten tracts. I feel sure that his appearance amongst the people would be greatly appreciated, and would be of the greatest benefit to them. Under the circumstances I would suggest that something be done to allow him more freedom for this purpose.

58. Orders for the introduction of a scheme for collecting vital statistics have been received, and the scheme is to take effect from the 1st August next. I regret to have to say it but I do not think that the scheme will be a success for the reason that the figures furnished by the Headmen cannot be relied upon, and we have not got the staff to check their work. The scheme will certainly not be received with enthusiasm by those Headmen who will have to walk between 100 and 200 miles every month to bring in their tally sticks.

CHAPTER XIV.

MILITARY AND CIVIL POLICE.

59. There was a complete re-organization of the Battalion during the year under report. The garrison of these hills was reduced by 312 of all ranks, and the outpost at Kanpetlet in the Pakökku Hill Tracts was handed over to the New North-West Border Battalion. As against these reductions, the Battalion took over from the Chindwin Battalion all posts north of and including Kalewa. The sanctioned strength of the Battalion is now 852 as against the former strength of 835.

60. The present strength of Military Police garrisoning this district is 460, and in this number is included three platoons of Chins. The question of further reducing this garrison, and partially replacing same by Chin levies, might well be considered. These latter could be placed under the Commandant for purposes of drill and discipline, and would relieve the regular force of all escort work, whether to Civil Officers, prisoners or treasure. They would be paid on the same scale as the present village police force, and, like this force, would receive no concessions in regard to rations, language allowances, etc. Although the scheme could only be brought in very gradually, it will undoubtedly lead to economy in the long run.

61. The escort under Jemadar Kiyat Singh, which accompanied me to pre-unadministered territory during this past season, was a fine body of men. The men marched well, and their conduct and behaviour throughout the tour was exemplary.

62. It is a pity that the officers of the Battalion cannot spare the time for reconnaissance tours off the main roads. At present there is not an officer in the battalion who can claim to have an intimate knowledge of the district. Their time appears to be entirely taken up with office and inspections of posts, and reconnaissance work, which is important, has to be neglected.

63. A nucleus of two Jemadars, one Naik, seven Lance-Naiks and 14 Sepoys was taken for the new regiment of Chin Rifles. Several men of the village police also joined up.

64. The small force of village police, which was sanctioned last year, has carried out its duties satisfactorily. At present, no proper accommodation is provided for the men, but this will be remedied shortly.

65. The special force of village police, which was sanctioned for the purpose of looking after the buildings of Lotaw Post, is about to be disbanded.

66. Surra broke out among the Military Police mules in April last, and has accounted for eight mules up to date. It is believed that the infection originated from the Kale valley.

67. The two R.M.L. 7-pounder guns, which were in charge of the Battalion, have been withdrawn.

68. The health of both Military and Civil Police has been good throughout the year.

69. A recommendation has been submitted to abolish the two Head Constabships in the Civil Police proper at Tiddim and Haka, as there is not sufficient crime or police work to justify the retention of these appointments any longer.

CHAPTER XV.

TRADE.

70. Trade of the usual petty nature was carried on within the plains. There is little of interest to report under this head.

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATION.

71. The Falam and Tiddim Vernacular Schools were well attended throughout the year, and the annual examination results, particularly in the case of the Tiddim School, were very satisfactory.

72. The school at Haka for the sons of Chiefs is doing well, and 16 out of the 17 boys examined passed the necessary test. The Superintendent, American Baptist Mission, is in charge of this school, and is deserving of thanks for the very great interest he takes in it.

73. The school at Lenacot, which was opened in May of last year, is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected, considering the short time it has been established.

74. The American Baptist Mission has opened several village schools during the year under report. I don't say that these schools are not needed, but I think it might have been better to have consulted the authorities, or to have waited until the question of the village school system had been discussed, and a general policy laid down. There is nothing to be gained by rushing education, especially if the necessary supervision by American members of the Mission is not available. It is to be remembered that the Mission Schools are spread over a very large area, and the distance between the most southern and the most northern schools must be over 150 miles, with one American member of the Mission to supervise.

75. A conference to discuss the best system of education to be given to the people of these hills is to be held at Maymyo in October next. It is to be hoped that the much-discussed question as to whether Chin should replace Burmese as the medium of instruction will be settled for ever.

76. The schools in the district were inspected by the Inspector of Schools, Sagaing Circle, and by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Upper Chindwin District, during the year under report.

77. The health of the schools has been good. A few cases of a mild type of influenza were reported among the boys in the Tiddim School.

CHAPTER XVII.

GENERAL.

78. I held charge of the district throughout the year, and there were no changes in the Assistant Superintendents.

79. The Commissioner of the Division made a tour of inspection in the months of April and May. He was able to visit all the headquarter stations, in addition to making a short tour of the beaten tracts through a portion of the Tiddim and Falam Subdivisions.

80. Some of the leading Chiefs from each subdivision were taken down to Mandalay by the Assistant Superintendent, Tiddim, for the Prince of Wales' visit. They thoroughly enjoyed the trip, and were much impressed with all they saw. A party of Chiefs also met His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Kalewa in November, and each Chief was subsequently given a present of cartridges which was greatly appreciated.

81. The Chiefs as a whole have worked well, and have been of assistance to the administration. I would particularly mention Mang Hnin, Chief of Laitak, and Hram Kong, elder of Haka, for the assistance given to me in pre-administered territory. Kup Lien, Chief of Lope, was awarded a gun and Certificate of Honour during the year under report.

82. In conclusion, I desire to bring to the notice of Government the services rendered by the Assistant Superintendents. Mr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Haka, has done exceptionally well, and has managed to get through a large volume of very useful work. His subdivision is again normal, a state of affairs for which he is in a great measure responsible.

L. E. L. BURNE, *Major, I.A.*,
Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills.

Hills for the year 1921-22 (Paragraph 22).

| 1 Description of offence, | 2 No. of head of crime. | Number of cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pending at the end of the year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-----|----------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|----------|-----|--|-----|----------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|----------|-----|--|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Offences reported in and pending from previous year. | | | | Offences reported during the year. | | | | Complaints dismissed under section 308, C.P.C. | | | | Cases declared false or mistaken. | | | | Cases found to be true of offences reported in | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Previous year. | | 1921-22. | | Previous year. | | 1921-22. | | Previous year. | | 1921-22. | | Previous year. | | 1921-22. | | Previous year. | | 1921-22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | | | | | | |
| I.—Offences under the Penal Code. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 80.—Sections 302 and 303, Murder. | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81.—Sections 328, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 and 338. Grievous hurt. | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 82.—Sections 328, 324, 327, 329, 330, 332, 334, 336 and 337. Hurt. | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45.—Sections 379 to 382. Theft, ordinary. | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59.—Sections 417 to 420. Cheating. | 119 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 3 | 19 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burma Act No. IV of 1903 | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Act No. V of 1898 | 119 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

APPENDICES

| 1 Description of offence. | 2 No. of head of crime. | Number of cases. | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of persons. | | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Brought to trial during the year. | | | | Under trial during the year. | | | | Acquitted or discharged. | | | | Convicted. | | | | Died, escaped or transferred. | | | | Remaining under trial at the close of the year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | D.C. | F. | H. | T. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Offences under the Penal Code. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 80.—Sections 302 and 303, Murder. | 38 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81.—Sections 328, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 and 338. Grievous hurt. | 33 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 82.—Sections 328, 324, 327, 329, 330, 332, 334, 336 and 337. Hurt. | 45 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII. | 59 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45.—Sections 379 to 382. Theft, ordinary. | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59.—Sections 417 to 420. Cheating. | 119 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burma Act No. IV of 1903 | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Act No. V of 1898 | 119 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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APPENDIX II.—ANNUAL CRIMINAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 6 (IMPERIAL).

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills, for the year 1921-22.

| Tribunals. | Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including those pending from previous year. | Number of persons | | | | | | | | | | Number of cases | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Died, escaped or transferred. | Appeals or applications rejected (section 421, C.P.C.). | Sentence or order confirmed (section 439, C.P.C.). | Sentence enhanced. | Sentence reduced or otherwise altered. | Sentence reversed. | Proceedings quashed. | New trial or further enquiry ordered. | Referred for revision to the High Court. | Total disposed of. | Remaining at the end of the year. | Preferred during the year including those pending from previous year. | Disposed of during the year. | Remaining at the close of the year. | Aggregate number of days during which cases entered in column 15 lasted. | Average number of days during which each case entered in column 15 lasted. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Appeals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To Chief Magistrates of Districts, Courts of Session Superior Courts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| From Subordinate Magistrates, Sessions Judges | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 4 |
| Revision | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By District Magistrates of Districts, Courts of Session | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Of order of Subordinate Magistrates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 9 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 288 29-75 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 10 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 294 30-58 |

APPENDIX III.—Annual Judicial Statement of Civil Cases in the Chin Hills District during the 1921-22 (Paragraph 23).

| Courts. | Cases reported during the year. | Cases disposed of during the year. | Cases transferred. | Cases pending at the close of the year. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills | 50 | 52 | 4 | 8 | Eight cases pending from year. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Falam | 20 | 13 | ... | 9 | Two cases pending from last |
| Assistant Superintendent, Haka | 249 | 223 | 5 | 65 | Fifty-one cases pending from year. |
| Assistant Superintendent, Tiddim | 34 | 38 | ... | 14 | Eighteen cases pending last year. |
| Total | 346 | 326 | 9 | 90 | Seventy-nine cases pending last year. |

APPENDIX IV.—Schedule of guns withdrawn and stamped during the year 1921-22
(Paragraph 32).

| Subdivisions. | Unlicensed guns. | | Stamped guns. | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| | Number withdrawn up to 30th June 1921. | Number withdrawn in 1921-22. | Number of stamped guns up to 30th June 1921. | Number withdrawn in 1921-22. | Number of guns issued from Government stock in 1921-22. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Falam Subdivision ... | 3,895 | ... | 591 | 34 | 2 |
| Haka Subdivision ... | 4,170 | 311 | 310 | ... | 294 |
| Tiddim Subdivision ... | 4,178 | ... | 639 | ... | ... |
| | Total withdrawn 12,554 | | Total stamped 1,732 | | |

NOTE.—Two hundred and ninety-four guns shown under Haka Subdivision were handed in by pre-unadministered villages and re-issued after being stamped.

APPENDIX V.—House Tax for the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 33).

| Serial No. | Tribes. | Outstanding at the commencement of the year. | Assessment in 1921-22. | Total demand. | Remissions. | Collections. | Outstanding on 30th June 1922. |
|------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1 | Falam ... | ... | 6,684 | 6,684 | ... | 6,684 | ... |
| 2 | Falam Yahows ... | ... | 9,048 | 9,048 | ... | 9,048 | ... |
| 3 | Falam Laizao ... | ... | 3,882 | 3,882 | 29 | 3,843 | ... |
| 4 | Falam Kwangli ... | ... | 3,696 | 3,696 | ... | 3,696 | ... |
| 5 | Falam Lomban ... | ... | 3,153 | 3,153 | ... | 3,153 | ... |
| 6 | Hakas ... | ... | 6,732 | 6,732 | 6 | 6,414 | 312 |
| 7 | Haka Yokwas ... | ... | 1,377 | 1,377 | ... | 1,377 | ... |
| 8 | Haka Klang-Klangs .. | ... | 2,679 | 2,679 | ... | 2,679 | ... |
| 9 | Haka Independent villages | ... | 12,257 | 12,257 | 63 | 11,941 | 253 |
| 10 | Tiddim Siyins ... | ... | 1,932 | 1,932 | ... | 1,932 | ... |
| 11 | Tiddim Suktas ... | ... | 3,738 | 3,738 | ... | 3,738 | ... |
| 12 | Tiddim Kamhows .. | ... | 9,618 | 9,618 | ... | 9,618 | ... |
| | Total for 1921-22 ... | ... | 64,796 | 64,796 | 108 | 64,183 | 565 |
| | Total for 1920-21 ... | ... | 57,334 | 57,334 | ... | 57,334 | ... |

REPORT ON THE SOMRA TRACT AND CHIN HILLS FRONTIER, UPPER CHINDWIN DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1922.

1. The area of the Somra Tract remains the same. Mr. H. J. Mitchell was in charge throughout the year.

From January 1st, 1922, the appointment of a separate Assistant Superintendent was abolished and the tract included in the Homalin Subdivision, the Paungbyin Township of that subdivision being transferred to the Mawlaik Subdivision.

2. *Tours.*—Other work in the subdivision interfered considerably with the tours of the Assistant Superintendent during the early part of the open season.

But in February he met the Subdivisional Officer, Ukru, Manipur, at Saiyapaw where disputes between Kukis and Nagas in the tract and those in Manipur State were satisfactorily settled.

He was also able to visit most of the important Kuki and Naga villages, and supervise improvements which were carried out on the roads.

In April I toured to Layshi Post, with the Battalion Commandant, where many of the Chiefs met me. Unfortunately the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, was unable to meet me as pre-arranged.

3. *Conduct.*—Conduct, attitude and condition of the tribes. The Kukis have proved very amenable to discipline, and have invariably obeyed orders, but the Tangkhul Nagas have made very little progress.

It seems however that they are beginning to realize that they must obey their Chiefs to whom the Assistant Superintendent has referred disputes for decision and has then seen that the Chief's order is enforced.

It will take considerable time and patience to tame a wild tribe such as these Tangkhuls; but constant touring among them will gradually accustom them to obedience, and there are signs that what little opportunity there has been so far to visit them has not been without result.

4. *Criminal Justice.*—There was one case of murder in which a Tankhul of Konkailon deliberately decapitated a Tangkhul of Hpuntret while walking along the road near Kuki village, because the latter refused to share some land which he had inherited.

The murderer was convicted and hanged, and there is no doubt that this execution must have had an excellent effect on both the Kukis and Nagas, who now realize what the result of taking life will be.

The only other case under the Penal Code was one in which a Shan cheated some Kukis and was convicted. It was only necessary to inflict punishment in one case under the Chin Hills Regulation for disobedience of orders.

5. *Civil Justice.*—Twenty-seven cases were disposed of during the year which, with such a small population, shows that the tribesmen are anxious to bring their disputes to the Assistant Superintendent for decision.

6. *Revenue.*—No difficulty was experienced in collecting the house-tax which amounted to Rs. 5,046, a decrease of Rs. 189 due to the migration of a number of Kukis to Manipur.

7. *Disarmament.*—No information was received of unlicensed guns in the tract.

If any are still being hidden, the number must be very small indeed. Two stamped guns were issued during the year bringing the total up to 47. Nearly every village now has one licensed gun which they require badly to protect their crops from bear, pig and other wild animals which cause great damage. The number of bear skins brought in for rewards shows that these animals are very plentiful in these hills.

8. *Public Works and Communications.*—No new bungalows or bridges were constructed during the year.

The sum of Rs. 5,000 allotted was well spent on maintaining and improving the roads.

The first 8 miles of the road from Tamanthi to Layshi Post was regraded and widened sufficiently for cart traffic. It should eventually be possible to turn the mule track into a cart road as far as the Kaullam-va-dun, a stream at the foot of the hills 22 miles from Tamanthi.

Paisat and Fort Keary being abandoned it is only necessary to keep the Tamanthi-Layshi road open all the year, the remaining tracks being cleared for the open season only.

9. *Public Health and Medical.*—Although there was an outbreak of small-pox close to the border in Manipur, it was kept out of the tract; and, apart from a few deaths from influenza the general health of the people was good. The Kukis and Nagas in the vicinity of Layshi evidently appreciate medical aid judging by the attendance at the hospital.

10. *Military Police.*—The strength of Layshi Post has been maintained at half a platoon, with a platoon at Tamanthi, the base on the Chindwin, during the open season.

The garrisons are reduced considerably during the rains.

The Chin Hills Battalion has taken over these Posts.

The behaviour of the men at Layshi has been excellent throughout the year. The buildings in the Post were thoroughly repaired and the hospital completely rebuilt. But as all are temporary they will not last long, being built of roughly hewn jungle wood and thatch. Estimate for permanent buildings are, I understand, in course of preparation, in case it is decided to select Layshi as the site for a permanent Post.

I doubt if a more suitable site from every point of view could be found in the tract.

11. *General.*—The year has been uneventful and provided the unadministered Nagas to the north of the tract do not give trouble by raiding administered villages, the tribesmen should soon settle down and there should be little trouble administering the tract.

The return of a number of Kuki households to Manipur is ascribed to their roving nature.

The remaining seven Kuki Chiefs who were deported to Taunggyi after the operation in 1919 have recently been released, and have returned to their villages. After this experience they are unlikely to give any future trouble.

One of these Chiefs, Vunmul, Chief of the Kipyin tribe, has been sent back to Manipur.

Mr. Mitchell has done a most useful year's work, and has been very successful in getting into touch with these hillmen who usually fight shy of anybody new for some time.

Chin Hills Frontier.—No event of importance has occurred in this area. The Chins continue to migrate into the Kale valley and there are now 24 villages containing 518 households.

Ten households have also come down to the Mawku reserve in the hills west of Mawlaik and have been settled down as a Forest village.

Most of them only practise *taungya* cultivation; but throughout the open season they, with Chins from the hills, provide most of the labour for Government departments and firms.

W. STREET,

Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin District.

APPENDIX I.—Annual Criminal Judicial Statement No. 2 (Imperial).

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of offences in the Somra Tract, Fort Keary, for the year ended 30th June 1922.

| Description of offences. | Number of head of crime. | Number of cases. | | | Number of persons. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|----------|
| | | Offences reported during the year. | Balance returned as true. | Brought to trial during the year. | Under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Remaining under trial at the close of the year. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Offences under the Indian Penal Code. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Offences affecting the human body 302. | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Offences against property, Chapter XVII, Section 400, Indian Penal Code. | 59 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | |
| Offences under Special and Local Laws (Police Act X of 1861)—Chin Hills Regulation. | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Total | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | |

APPENDIX II.—Annual Judicial Statement of Civil Cases in Somra Tract, during the year 1921-22.

| Court. | Cases reported during the year. | Cases disposed of during the year. | Cases transferred. | Cases pending at the close of the year. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Assistant Superintendent, Somra. | 17 | 27 | ... | 1 | Includes 11 cases pending from last year. |

APPENDIX III.—Tribute for the year ending the 30th June 1922.

| Number. | Tribes. | Outstanding at the commencement of the year. | Assessment, 1921-22. | Total demand. | Remissions. | Collections. | Outstandings on 30th June 1922. |
|---------|-------------|--|----------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Somra Tract | ... | 5,256 | 5,256 | 210 | 5,046 | ... |

APPENDIX IV.—Schedule of guns withdrawn and stamped during the year 1921-22.

| Subdivision. | Unlicensed guns. | | Stamped guns. | | | Remarks. |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|----------|
| | Number withdrawn up to 30th June 1921. | Number withdrawn in 1921-22. | Number of stamped guns up to 30th June 1921. | Number withdrawn in 1921-22. | Number of guns issued from Government stock in 1921-22. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Somra Tract | 435 | ... | 46 | 1 | 9 | |

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAKOKKU HILL TRACTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30th JUNE 1922.

From C. S. PENNELL, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Magwe Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma,—No. 13P.-2, dated the 9th July 1922.

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the Pakokku Hill Tracts for the year which ended on the 30th June 1922, written by the Superintendent, Mr. B. Fischer, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

2. The year was a very quiet one.

There were no cases of exceptional interest or importance.

The convict Hari Man, to whom I referred in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 13P.-2, dated the 28th July 1921, has now been released on security. The feud will still continue. It was found by the Superintendent to be impossible completely to patch it up according to Chin custom.

3. The people are contented.

No trouble is anticipated in connection with the sanctioned increase of tribute.

Education and enlightenment are spreading. An application was made the other day for the opening of a new school in a Chinbok village.

4. There was little disease during the year.

The Superintendent tells me that the travelling dispensary is doing good work.

A representative of the English Wesleyan Mission spent some time in the Hills. I hope that the Mission will see its way before long to start medical and educational operations.

5. The introduction of a system of collecting vital statistics by means of painted sticks is, as might have been expected, causing difficulties, but Mr. Fischer is doing his best to allay them. I am not sure that the game is worth the candle. It would have been madness to extend the system to the old unadministered tract in existing circumstances. I therefore instructed the Superintendent that he must not try to do so.

6. Crops were adequate.

The aid of the experts of the Agricultural Department is now being invoked in regard to the experiments with hill paddy referred to in the Report. It is difficult, however, for experts to advise from a distance without personal knowledge of prevailing conditions as regards soil, sunshine, rainfall and so on. The agricultural methods of the people are archaic. It would, I believe, be of great advantage to them if a Chin selected from those serving in the Army could be trained at the Agricultural College at Mandalay for service in the Hills. Fruit could be grown, new crops could be introduced and existing crops could be improved.

7. Money has been allotted during the year for improvement of buildings, but more is required. The matter is being dealt with separately.

8. Chins did well in connection with the Moplah rising. They like the Army and the Army is doing a good deal for them. The catchment area for recruits could without much difficulty be extended and I think that a battalion could in time be raised and maintained. But the Military authorities will have to be content with a less rigorous standard. Chinboks are small men. A chest measurement of 32 inches is unsuitable. Thirty and a half inches would be quite enough for them. Some of the other tribes, which will participate in due course if they are wanted, have better physique than Chinboks but Chinboks predominate.

Before the end of the current year I hope that about half of the Military Police force in the Hill Tracts will consist of Chinbok time-expired sepoy from the Army.

9. The most important event of the year was again the expedition into the old unadministered tract. It was completely successful and much very useful work was done. Like its predecessor last year it was run on the most economical lines. It lasted for 9 or 10 weeks and cost something like Rs. 1,100. This result was rendered possible by the fact that the Superintendent's escort was

composed of Chin Civil Police and by the wonderful helpfulness of the inhabitants. The people were on their very best behaviour. There were no regrettable incidents. Immediately after the Superintendent had left the old *enclave*, however, feud murdering began again. In course of time a post should be established there and the tract will then in firm hands gradually become as peaceful as the portions of the Hills which have all along been under British administration.

As I indicated last year, Mr. Fischer deserves very well of the British Government. He has served in the Pakökkü Hill Tracts altogether for about nine years, including the war period, and there has been hardly any trouble at all during that time. Before he came to the Pakökkü Hill Tracts he served in the Chin Hills proper for seven years. He has recently had more than his fair share of solitude and the privations of the last two years have seriously injured his health. His performance is a remarkable one. He possesses the confidence of the Chins to an astonishing extent. It is sincerely to be hoped that on his return from the well-earned leave which he is about to take his unique experience of the Chin tribes will be utilized by sending him back in a suitable capacity to continue his work amongst them. His successor, I understand, is to be a young and untried man. He will have the advantage of Mr. Fischer's instruction and advice before he starts off on his own. He could not begin his work under more favourable conditions.

10. It was with the greatest regret that I had to abandon my proposed visit to the Hills last hot weather.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAKÖKKU HILL TRACTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1922.

1. *Chief events of the year.*—The chief event of the year was the extension of political control over the unadministered territory lying between the Hill District of Arakan, the Chin Hills and the Pakökku Hill Tracts. An area estimated at about 850 square miles, east of the Lemru-Mon watershed, was included in the Pakökku Hill Tracts. Little was known of the people. And in January of this year, I took a small party of police into the depths of these hills. We first threaded the course of the Hletlong valley, general direction north. Then crossing the Mon-Myittha watershed at Yathai, 8,883 feet, we traversed the valleys of the Shi and Kang streams to Kranam where we met a Chin Hills party. Thence travelling southward we visited the villages on the eastern slopes of the Lemru-Mon watershed; returning to Kanpetlet, *via* Mount Victoria on the 22nd March. Our routes took us through a beautiful country with a diversity of climate and soil within short limits. At times we seemed to enter at one step from a lowland to an alpine vegetation. Of the people the Chinboks form the bulk of the population, and they inhabit the eastern villages of the territory. To the west of the Chinboks are the cane-belly Chins, to the south the Yindus, their neighbours to the north being the Welaung-Kwenam people. The clans keep themselves within definite areas, and have little intercourse with each other. Our policy being to rule the country through its own people, the tract was divided into six areas each under a strong village headman or Chief who is called a *Chaungök*. I upheld and strengthened the authority of Chiefs to whom the people have been accustomed to render voluntary obedience. Tribute at the rate of Re. 1 a house was received from the villages Welaung, Kwenam, Kranam, Shivarlong, Lonbon, Lesee and Choknu. The tribute was offered and accepted; no demand being made. The headmen of other villages were of opinion that a small payment in cash or kind was necessary to remind the people that Government intends to exercise control; but that at present there was little or no money in the villages. One man suggested payment in goats; another said that eggs would be the easiest to collect; when I pointed out the struggle I should have with the revenue returns,—not being an expert in goats and eggs—an intelligent headman suggested that Government should fix the tribute at eight annas a house and give the people a year's notice before the demand is made. I stamped 80 flintlock guns and gave out licenses. Chins from all parts of the tract visited us; and we were in close touch with the people—so close was the touch that an uninterrupted half hour was a thing, longed for, but unattainable. In the hearing of the cases brought for settlement one glided up the stream of time; and I struggled with raids and ambuscades with the help of an advisory committee. There is much of the savagery of human nature here; and it would be idle to expect a change at once. Changes must be made gradually by patient teaching. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the village headmen co-operated with us during the tour; the clansmen engaged themselves willingly as porters from village to village; and the use of local transport greatly reduced the cost of the tour.

(a) *Guns.*—The total number of licensed guns is 197.

(b) *Rainfall and Crops.*—The rainfall during the year was 98·12 inches as against 90·16 inches last year.

The regular crops were up to the average. The Chins raise a good deal of millet every year; they make much of it into beer,—or as they call it *su*—and have nothing to spare. Maize is grown, but it is not very plentiful. Other crops met with in different parts are hill paddy, beans of several kinds, pumpkins and yams. Usually a small plantation of tobacco occurs outside one of their homesteads; for Chins are confirmed smokers, the women even more so than the men, and it is not uncommon to see even a young girl of eight smoking one of their long-stemmed bamboo pipes. The people have few wants, and, when these are supplied, are disinclined to work for superfluities without some strong incitement.

Experiments by Gurkhas with paddy seed obtained from the hill tracts of Sikkim and Ceylon showed that these strains fail to fill at Kanpetlet—an elevation of 6,274 feet.

A small plantation of tea exists in Okpo under circumstances not conducive to financial success on a large scale of production.

2. *The Chin Hills Regulation.*—There were four prosecutions under the Regulation for possession of unlicensed firearms.

3. *Judicial: (a) Criminal.*—There were twelve cases under the Indian Penal Code and one offence under the Forest Act.

Our policy with these people is to preserve as far as possible their old institutions, and not to interfere, unless it is necessary to stop some practice which is harmful to the community generally, or contravening some law. Custom, as is known, is an exacting code; and even the wildest clans in the territory which has just been brought within administrative embrace are not absolutely unrestrained. In our new territory there are a few customs contrary to the law. The vendetta, in its complete form, survives there; and the task before us now is to teach these wild Chins that the Government has no more interest in one clan than another and is father to them all, and since that is so they must be brothers, and it is not custom for members of one family to kill any person within the family. It is reasoning which these people can understand; in a year or two we will make the wild land safe.

(b) *Civil.*—Twenty-two civil suits were disposed of during the year. There are no cases pending.

4. *Tribute.*—The amount of tribute collected was Rs. 4,075 as against Rs. 3,787 last year. This is the last collection under the old rate of tribute. The Chins now know that the rate of tribute has been fixed at Rs. 2 per house per annum, with effect from 1st April 1922 for a period of two years and at Rs. 3 per house per annum at the end of that period.

5. *Forest and Minerals.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18 of the Burma Forest Act, 1902, the Local Government declared a forest known as Kyetmauktaung situated in the Pakokku Hill Tracts to be a reserved forest, with effect from the 1st February 1922. Its approximate area is 10 square miles.

It will soon be necessary to consider the question of granting land to discharged Chin soldiers within the reserved forests of the Pakokku Hill Tracts. Chins who have served in the Army want concessions of flat land for rice cultivation; and some of them are not content to farm on unoccupied hillsides outside the forest reserves.

A license was issued for the Wun-u-bin steatite quarry.

Copper ore exists in the Mōn Valley; mining engineers who prospected the area during the year are of the opinion that it would not pay the expense of working.

6. *Roads and Buildings.*—Roads have been well maintained. The water-supply at Kanpetlet has been improved; and petty repairs have been done to buildings. We require much more than petty repairs to buildings; there are not many buildings which would satisfy modern sanitary standards: the tin roofs are old and rusty, dry rot has affected rafters and posts, and several houses can no longer weather the gales. The housing of the Military Police is a pressing problem. A dilapidated Post Office has become the object of increasing care. The need for operation rooms in hospitals remains. The defective quality of dwellings embraces damp and dilapidation. Many estimates have been submitted; and it is hoped that steps will soon be taken to improve the condition of buildings in these hills.

7. *Trans-border affairs.*—The unadministered territory is a term of the past. Relations with the surrounding districts were friendly. I met Major Burne, Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills, at Kranam in February to settle a few cases and discuss questions relating to the boundary between our respective charges.

8. *Police.*—(a) During the the month of March 1922, the Garhwali Military Police of the Chin Hills Battalion were relieved by Gurkhas of the North-West Border Battalion.

The strength of Kanpetlet has been fixed at 55 and Mindat at 25 Military Police.

Orders have been received sanctioning employment in the Military Police of 40 discharged Chinbok soldiers in place of an equal number of Gurkhas at Kanpetlet and Mindat, commencing at the end of the present rains. Much expenditure will be avoided by the employment of Chinboks in the Military Police; and it gives the Chinboks the privilege which they have long desired of forming part of the Military Police garrison of these hills.

(b) The sanctioned strength of the Chin Civil Police is two Sub-Inspectors, three Head Constables and 45 Constables. In addition to performing purely police duties, the Chin Civil Police proved both useful and necessary in bringing within administrative embrace the wild Chin clans east of the Lemru-Môn watershed. The Chin Civil Police have endurance, ability to move at a fast pace over rough country, and weight-carrying power. They were with me on escort duty for nine weeks; and better men for the duties they were called upon to perform it would be difficult to find.

9. *General.*—We desire nothing better than the amelioration of the Chin clans with which we come in contact, and the work of uplifting the people goes quietly onward. In the administered tracts the Government has built up a link between the Chins and itself: the people are contented and they readily co-operate with Government servants in the maintenance of law and order, spread of education, vaccination, upkeep of roads, recruiting for the Army; and, even though they cannot see advantages in it, in the formation of forest reserves. A comparison of the administered tracts with the area which has just been brought within administrative embrace shows the progress made. From small isolated communities at war with all around them, and subject to the wants and miseries of such a condition, the Chins in the administered tracts have progressed so far that they now make practical efforts to give their children elementary instruction, and each year they send a dozen or more boys to a school at Maymyo. When in the lime-light, a company of Chins from these hills soon showed their worth and acquitted themselves well on every occasion when under fire in Malabar.

The vernacular school at Mindat has 44 boys on the rolls; and was well reported on by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The whole question of Chin education is now under consideration; and the Director of Public Instruction, Burma, has invited civil officers in charge of Chin tribes to attend a conference at Maymyo next October.

The hospitals at Kanpetlet and Mindat continue to do useful work.

Maung Shwe Thaung, Deputy Myoök, Kanpetlet, has been awarded a certificate of honour and gun by Government.

I have held charge of the Hill Tracts throughout the year.

B. FISCHER,

Superintendent, Pakökku Hill Tracts.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL CRIMINAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT NO. 2 (IMPERIAL).

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of offence in the Pakókku Hill Tracts, Kanpetlet, for the year ended the 30th June 1922 [Paragraph 3 (a)].

| Description of offences. | Number of head of crime. | Number of cases. | | | Number of persons. | | | | Remarks. |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|----------|
| | | Offences reported during the year. | Balance returned as true. | Brought to trial during the year. | Under trial during the year. | Acquitted or discharged. | Convicted. | Remaining under trial at the close of the year. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE. | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Offences against Public Justice.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Chapter XI. | | | | | | | | | |
| Section 228, Interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding. | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Chapter XVI. | | | | | | | | | |
| Section 302, Murder ... | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Section 304, Culpable homicide ... | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Sections 323, 324 and 334. Hurt ... | 33 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | |
| Chapter XVII. | | | | | | | | | |
| Section 380, Theft ... | 45 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| Section 428, Mischief ... | 62 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 10 | ... | |
| <i>Offences under Special and Local Laws.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Under Forest ... | 95 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | |
| <i>Under Chin Hills.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Regulation ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 21 | 3 | 18 | ... | |

APPENDIX II.

Annual Judicial Statement of Civil Cases in the Pakókku Hill Tracts, Kanpetlet, for the year ended the 30th June 1922 [Paragraph 3 (b)].

| Court. | Cases reported during the year. | | Cases disposed of during the year. | | Cases pending at the end of the year. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Both parties Chins. | One or both parties other than Chins. | Both parties Chins. | One or both parties other than Chins. | Both parties Chins. | One or both parties other than Chins. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Superintendent, Pakókku Hill Tracts. | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total cases ... | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| Previous year's cases ... | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |

APPENDIX III.

Schedule of Chin Tribute Collections for the year ended the 30th June 1922 (Paragraph 4).

| No. | Valley. | Outstandings at the commencement of the year. | Assessment, for 1921-22. | Total demand. | Remissions. | Collections. | Outstandings on the 30th June 1922. |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Món Chaung ... | ... | 632 | 632 | ... | 632 | |
| 2 | Salin Chaung ... | ... | 424 | 424 | ... | 424 | |
| 3 | Paukadu-Pyedaw Chaung | ... | 240 | 240 | ... | 240 | |
| 4 | Kyauksit Chaung ... | ... | 331 | 331 | ... | 331 | |
| 5 | Chi Chaung ... | ... | 789 | 789 | ... | 789 | |
| 6 | Maung Chaung ... | ... | 479 | 479 | ... | 479 | |
| 7 | Yaw Chaung ... | ... | 461 | 461 | ... | 461 | |
| 8 | Hnaw Chaung ... | ... | 171 | 171 | ... | 171 | |
| 9 | East Maw Chaung ... | ... | 163 | 163 | ... | 163 | |
| 10 | West Maw Chaung ... | ... | 136 | 136 | ... | 136 | |
| 11 | Ókpo village ... | ... | 63 | 63 | ... | 63 | |
| 12 | Lesece ... | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | 14 | |
| 13 | Welaung Ywathit ... | ... | 22 | 22 | ... | 22 | |
| 14 | Welaung ... | ... | 55 | 55 | ... | 55 | |
| 15 | Kwenam ... | ... | 28 | 28 | ... | 28 | |
| 16 | Shivarlcng ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | |
| 17 | Kranam ... | ... | 27 | 27 | ... | 27 | |
| 18 | Lonbon ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| 19 | Chacknu ... | ... | 25 | 25 | ... | 25 | |
| | Total tribute current year of 1921-22. | ... | 4,075 | 4,075 | ... | 4,075 | |
| | Total tribute for the year 1920-21. | ... | 3,787 | 3,787 | ... | 3,787 | |

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HILL DISTRICT OF
ARAKAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1922.

From H. CLAYTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Arakan Division, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma,—No. 2329—2P.—12, dated the 14th June 1922.

I have the honour to forward the Report on the Administration of the Hill District of Arakan for the year 1921-22.

The most important features of the year's work were the tours of the Deputy Commissioner during the past open season. As a result of the first tour it may be said that the whole of the western portion of the unadministered area recently taken over has been peacefully and effectively brought under control, and the Kalet, Kaladan and Sulla valleys may now be regarded as on the same basis as the hill areas formerly included in the district. This is a most useful piece of work on which Mr. Thom is greatly to be congratulated.

During the same tour Mr. Thom met the Superintendent, Lushai Hills, and the Deputy Commissioner, Chin Hills, at Baw, and it is to be hoped that the arrangements there come to as to the mutual boundaries of the several jurisdictions will be confirmed by Government. Boundary disputes are unsettling to uncivilised tribes and a final decision on the questions at issue is desirable at an early date.

Mr. Thom's second tour extended from February to the middle of April, in the course of which he visited the more easterly valleys of the Mi, Sami, Peng, Lu and Lemro rivers. These valleys are more remote and the people in consequence fiercer and less amenable to control. There can be no doubt that it is this portion of the newly acquired territory that will require most attention from the Deputy Commissioner in the future. The valleys are narrow and low-lying, little indeed above high tide level, and the hills are steep. Touring in the hot weather involves great hardship. In view of the increased size of the district I am of opinion that for the next few years an assistant should be provided to visit the western areas, leaving the Deputy Commissioner himself free to devote all his available time to the eastern valleys.

2. The conduct of the people both in the new and old areas was on the whole orderly and calls for no special comment.

The agricultural season was a bad one both as regards the *taungyas* on the hills and the tobacco plots in the river valleys. As a result the arrears of revenue are considerable.

3. Communications in the district are bad and hardly worthy the name. The most important project is the opening up of the old trade route from the Lemro valley through the Pakökku Chin Hills to the Irrawaddy valley. Formerly of great importance as the main route from Pagan and the interior to the old Arakan Capital, this road has fallen into obscurity since the arrival of the Chins in the hills. Administratively its re-opening would be of great utility as forming a connection between the Pakökku Hill Tracts and Arakan and introducing the wild eastern tribes of the Hill District to trade. Proposals have already been submitted for its examination by Mr. Thom and the Executive Engineer, Akyab, during the next cold weather. Should the road prove to possess the advantages assigned to it by tradition, it may ultimately prove the best high way, for road or rail, between the Arakan Division and Northern Burma, thus opening to the latter an alternative and more accessible seaport in Akyab.

The effect on the hill tribes of such a development would be far-reaching and it would probably do more for their rapid civilization than many years of administrative touring.

4. Neither in the case of Education or Sanitation can much progress be said to have been made, but progress is impossible while the conditions of life of the people remain in their present primitive condition. The hospital at Paletwa however continued to be of great utility and the Medical Officer Maung Tha U treated many cases while on tour with the Deputy Commissioner. The two schools in the district are doing good work.

5. Mr. Thom's good work requires no notice from me. It is well known to Government, and the peaceful manner in which he has brought so many villages, for the first time under control during the year is an indication of the influence and authority he has obtained among all the tribes. It is a matter for great regret that he will have retired before the next report is written. His long service in the district has fitly culminated in the peaceful absorption of the transfrontier.

I concur in the appreciations of the district staff contained in the last paragraph of the report. Maung U Gyaw's good work has been rewarded by his appointment to an important township in Akyab, and Maung Tun U, Head Judicial Clerk, has been made a Deputy Myoök.

6. I attach a copy of General Department letter No. 947—2P.-15, dated the 14th February 1922, from the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, regarding the Hill Tracts of his district with a copy of his speech at the Annual Durbar.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HILL DISTRICT OF ARAKAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30TH JUNE 1922.

(1) EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

1. With reference to paragraph C and sub-paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of pages 24 and 25 of the Chin Hills Report for the year 1920 and also to paragraph 1, page 25 of the report for the year 1921 regarding the Saboung-Boki feud, I would say that this affair was satisfactorily settled some time ago through my mediation and the good services of paid Chief Ah Tsa of Daletme, although Chief Boki, or Hema, or Vaki, as he is called by the officers of the other two adjoining administrations, is still rather sore at having to hand over a large slice of his land as part of the compensation paid to the Saboungs.

2. It will be remembered that the young Chief Teik Hraw of Upper Saboung who went to attend a funeral at Boki's village was stabbed to death late one night by a lunatic who before that was thought to be harmless.

3. I was fortunately in a position when at the Baw meeting to give the Saboungs two photographs of the murdered lad Teik Hraw taken by me when I visited the Saboungs in 1920 on the occasion I met Mr. Scott at Laki. They were delighted as well as awed at seeing the photographs. Some of them looked at it in a furtive manner, whilst others turned away their faces again at once as if horrified at seeing the dead come to life again as it were before them. I also gave the Chief of Lower Saboung, *viz.*, Mansai, a photograph of himself which greatly pleased him.

4. On the 15th of May this year a report was received from a ten-house-*gaung* named Mwi Shi of the Tahonso clan of Kamis residing in the village of Mwi Shi, 14 houses, situated on the Wayu stream that four *mythun* belonging to the people of Bwe Oh, a village of 10 houses of the Kraung-Taing clan of Kamis, had been stolen and driven off, some ten days before, by seven Chins of Kraung Kaw, a Chin village of 10 houses of the Balum clan of Chins situated about half a day's journey up the Balaung stream.

5. The Bwe Oh people who paid Rs. 10 tribute to me whilst I was encamped on the Peng stream on the La U *Chaung* this year reported the affair to Mwi Shi who came into Paletwa with the information. Ten-house-*gaung* Mwi Shi of Mwi Shi is also another village which paid tribute this year. Bwe Oh village is situated about half a day's journey from Mwi Shi's village.

6. The Chin village of Kraung Kaw have not paid tribute as yet. The Chin inhabitants of the village of Bunkat of 10 houses of the Bunkat clan of Chins, informed the Bwe Oh villagers that they tried to prevent the Kraung Kaw cattle-lifters from driving off the stolen animals but were unsuccessful. The Bunkat villagers decided to pay tribute in 1923 instead of this year when I interrogated them on the subject at the La U *Chaung* camp in February this year.

7. It was the Bunkat Chins who first gave the information that there were seven cattle thieves and that they belonged to Kraung Kaw village.

There is said to be no reason for committing the raid as the parties concerned were not at enmity with one another nor was there any debt owing. It will be possible to discover this later after enquiry.

8. Ten-house-*gaung* Mwi Shi also reported that about the same time as the case already reported by him above occurred, four *myihun* belonging to two villagers of Tan Yaing, a village of the Raing-gor-za clan of Kamis, with 19 houses, were lifted by the Chins of the following villages, *viz.*, Bwe Nan, Raing Taing and Telan. Tan Yaing village, which paid Rs. 19 tribute to me this year when I was at the La U *Chaung* camp, is situated on the La U *Chaung* about a bend above the spot where the Kadi, the La U and the Peng streams meet.

9. It appears that the cattle-lifters stole the cattle whilst on their way home after attending a feast in the village of Tan, a village of 16 houses inhabited by Kamis of the Khelet clan which is situated on the La U stream within hail of Tan Yaing's village.

10. It is not known how many men were implicated in the theft but of the three villages said to be concerned, two, *viz.*, Bwe Nan and Raing Taing, paid tribute to me when I was at the La U *Chaung* camp. The cases are not very serious and can easily be settled should I be permitted to visit that area again in 1923 when those responsible can be made to return the stolen animals and pay compensation.

11. My Chin interpreter Kin We with one or two other people have meanwhile been sent out to warn these cattle-lifters that they will most certainly be punished if the stolen cattle are not returned by next open season.

(2) TOURS OF OFFICERS.

1. Two tours were undertaken during the year, *viz.*, one to the northern portion of the district up the Kalet, Kaladan and Sulla streams beyond Kaletwa Police Post, and the other to the eastern areas in the vicinity of the Lemro and Peng rivers for the purpose of taking over those villages situated in the unadministered territory allotted to Arakan, whilst a meeting was also held between myself and the officers of the Chin and Lushai administrations at a spot known as Baw to enable us to come to a definite decision as to the exact boundary between the three administrations.

2. The results obtained during these two expeditions including the joint note of the decisions arrived at Baw are embodied in a report which was submitted together with a map to the Commissioner of the Arakan Division, *vide* this office General Department letter No. 23-2P.-5, dated the 25th May 1922.

3. In the first tour northwards to Kaletwa, Sullawa and Baw an escort of 25 rifles was taken with a Medical Officer and surveyor with their staffs. A successful durbar and dance was held at Tan Kon a Kami village situated on the Kalet stream before arriving at Baw which was attended by a fairly large gathering of men and women all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves immensely whilst every one appeared to be delighted at the idea of coming under Government protection.

4. A large number of Shandus, *i.e.*, Lakhers, who attended from neighbouring villages to be administered from Arakan also joined in the festivities and sang and danced under the durbar *mandat* in accordance with their own customs much to the amusement of the Kamis and other tribes present.

5. A number of rockets, bombs and other fireworks which I had over from last year's durbar were also set off. The people were also kept amused with a magnetic battery, a magnet, attracting pins, a humming top, a box of conjuring tricks and other simple inexpensive toys which I usually carried round with me to produce at such functions. I need not however go into details and give a description of what took place at this durbar as it would be more or less a repetition of former accounts of successful durbars held by me in previous years at other places. Suffice it to say that the people really seemed pleased to hear

that Government had at last decided to give them an opportunity of coming under its administration and of putting a stop once and for all time to the wicked raids and murders and slave dealing that had been occurring in their midst from time immemorial.

6. It will be seen from Statements A, B and C attached to the report that 36 villages altogether situated on the Kalet, Kaladan and Sulla areas agreed to come in under protection without demur and that a sum of Rs. 392 was collected by me from this area amongst which are seven Lakher or Shandu villages.

7. The people were also informed that the money collected from them as tribute was not demanded so much because of any particular desire on the part of Government to get the money but more in order that the payment should be as it were some guarantee of Government protection and as a warning to the other villages who might not subsequently seek to be administered by paying tribute, that all lawlessness would be put down with a firm hand and that villages which had paid could not be molested in any way in future without punishment being meted out to the culprits.

8. A nasty murder of a girl which was committed by the lesser Chief of Laki named Sit Law some time ago was referred to me when I was at Sullawa on my way to Baw. Laki is situated within the new jurisdiction of the Lushai Hills. It was because of this murder a description of which was given in my report that I found Baw a deserted village. The brother of the murdered girl came to see me in January this year about this matter and wanted to know whether Sit Law could not be called to account and made to pay some compensation for the loss of his sister. I mentioned the matter to the other two officers at Baw who seemed to be of the opinion, if my memory does not deceive me, that only cases between villages, where disputes may have arisen over the boundaries of cultivations, etc. should be taken up in future when necessary and that all other cases which occurred before the 31st January 1922, the date on which we practically fixed our respective boundaries and assumed our "loose control" over the transborder, should be relegated to the limbo of the past.

9. This seemed to me a little strange at the time, but I had no objection to the arrangement although it will certainly cause many a Chin "furiously far to think" for their methods are not ours and it will only be through the lapse of time and the deaths of the parties concerned which will cause these blood feuds to be forgotten.

10. It seems wrong nevertheless that Sit Law should escape punishment for an offence of this description. However in order to let this Chief understand when he with the other Chiefs came to welcome me outside Baw with bamboos full of *khaung* rice beer that I knew all about and disapproved of the vile act committed by him in his village I ignored and passed by the outstretched arm and hand containing the bamboos full of liquor which he held out for me to drink as a welcome and I think too he felt and understood right well the reason for this slight for he never came near me again. Sit Law is a tall handsome man but with temper and villainy written in large letters all over his face.

11. Chief Washaung paramount Chief of Laki on hearing of the murder showed his disapproval of the act by immediately leaving Laki and proceeding to reside at Zongling after removing his daughter Sit Law's wife from his son-in-law's house. A description of the murder committed by this Chief is given in my report.

12. The second tour into the interior from Headquarters was made on the 16th February eastwards to Sami where the Mi, Sami, Peng, Ru and Lemro streams were visited and villages situated on those areas to the number of 42 brought under administration. This brings the total number of villages from which tribute was collected this year in the new area to 78, and the total sum collected as tribute, in cash and kind, to Rs. 1,110. This amount was credited into the Treasury, *vide* Challans Nos. 11, 12 and 52, dated the 14th February 1922 and 25th April 1922, respectively.

13. The reasons for the failure to collect the fine of five *mythun* demanded from the Twidaing people for stopping and looting my mails in February 1921 are given in my report in detail and need not be repeated here. The matter can be disposed of in the following year.

The original boundary proposed by me does not, so far as one or two portions of it are concerned, meet with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, Falam. This can be put right at a subsequent meeting if necessary.

14. A glance at the map will, I think, disclose the fact that Arakan originally annexed or proposed to annex a larger slice of the unadministered area than did the Lushai authorities or the other two Burma districts. It will consequently take the officials of this district a longer period to cover the whole of the new area and annex every village. When the question of taking over the whole of the unadministered territory was originally brought forward and when I submitted my proposals and a map the Lusai authorities and the other two Burma districts were presumably not in a position to put forward any counter proposals of their own as to what portion of the new area they proposed taking over.

15. A second successful durbar was also held at Hun on the Lemro river on the 31st March and the 1st and 2nd April which was attended by about 200 transfrontier and administered Chin Chiefs and their people. The details of this durbar were given in my report.

16. There are no roads worthy of the name in this district or any which connect up Arakan with Burma and as it seems necessary that I should meet the Superintendent, Pakokku Hill Tracts, an Officer whom I have never had an opportunity of meeting, it would be of considerable administrative convenience if a road could be opened out between the Lemro river in Arakan and Kanpetlet *via* Chindwè. A careful survey of the so-called *Sawbwa's* route would be necessary to find the best alignment.

(3) CONDUCT, ATTITUDE AND CONDITION OF THE TRIBES.

1. I have nothing of any importance to comment on under this head which has not been touched on elsewhere.

2. The conduct and attitude of the administered tribes taken as a whole has been most law-abiding. The same remarks will apply in due course to all the tribes residing within the unadministered area as soon as all the country has been taken over and the people have become more civilized. Hill people are generally speaking more law-abiding once they are brought under civilization than many of the other oriental races who call themselves civilized.

(4) RAIDS, FEUDS AND VIOLENT CRIMES.

1. No raids were committed in the administered area by transborder people during the year nor have there been any feuds. Feuds and raids occasionally occur in the transborder in the vicinity of the Chin villages of Twidaing, Badupwi, Penang and Nalaing, Hultu and Yo which villages are situated on the watershed of the Peng, Bloung and Lemro rivers but all this will cease as soon as this part of the country has been taken over.

2. A Burman employed as a grass cutter for the Government elephant here was stabbed to death in a drunken brawl in the village in the early hours of the 11th January 1922.

The accused was arrested, sent up for trial, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

3. A Kami lad was found murdered at Nat *Chaung* in his cultivation on the 29th March in a village situated about 25 miles from Paletwa. The detection of the case was spoiled in the first instance owing to the stupidity of the deceased's father and other persons who reported the case at Daletme Police-station.

An accused was arrested and sent up for trial but had to be discharged for want of evidence.

(5) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Twenty cases were disposed of on regular trial as against 26 in the previous year. One case was tried summarily as against *nil* in the year 1920.

No cases were pending at the close of the year 1921. Of these 20 cases two were under the Arms Act, three under the Opium Act, five under the Excise Act, whilst the remaining cases were under the Indian Penal Code. There was one case of murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code. The accused was discharged on account of insufficient evidence. Two cases were instituted under section 109 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code in the year 1921 as against *nil* in the year 1920. One of the accused was discharged whilst the other accused was ordered to furnish security for good behaviour. Two cases were instituted under the maintenance sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in the year 1921 as against *nil* in the year previous. Both the cases were withdrawn on compromise.

One appeal against the decision of the Township Magistrate was filed. It was summarily dismissed.

(6) CIVIL JUSTICE.

The number of Civil Regular suits instituted before the Headquarter Assistant who is empowered with the powers of an Extra Assistant Commissioner to try civil cases in the year 1921 was 78 as against the same number in the year 1920. All were disposed of except seven cases which remained pending at the close of the year.

There were also 56 execution cases in the year 1921 as against 31 in the year 1920. Eighteen execution cases were pending at the close of the year 1921.

The writer disposed of 4 civil appeals preferred during the year as against the same number in the year 1920.

There was further one Civil Miscellaneous case instituted and disposed of in the year 1921 as against *nil* in the year 1920.

(7) CROPS AND CULTIVATIONS.

The *taungya* paddy crop which is the principal one in this district was partly destroyed by rats which appeared during the reaping season owing to the flowering of the "Taragu" bamboos. The heavy rain in the last week of October which also slightly damaged the sessamum and cotton crops caused all the streams to rise slightly. This led the people to suppose that the rich deposits of alluvial silt, which is left annually when floods occur, would be deposited as usual this year and thus enable them to reap bumper tobacco crops. This hope was not however realized as no rain worth speaking about fell since then to the end of April. The result was that the tobacco crop was adversely effected and it was therefore the worst crop ever reaped. The conditions in fact so far as tobacco crops are concerned have been most unfavourable for several years past.

(8) DISARMAMENT.

One unlicensed gun was found in the possession of a Chaungtha and a conviction was obtained under section 19 of the Arms Act.

(9) REVENUE.

1. The taxes imposed under the old Regulation No. IX of 1874 are still being collected in this district. The levy of *thathameda* tax authorized by Revenue Department Notification No. 2 of 4th January 1918 is still kept in abeyance. A report as to the outturn and price of tobacco grown on the river banks in this district was submitted to the Commissioner of the Division on the 22nd December 1921.

2. In view of the illiteracy of all the Headmen and the unfavourable economical conditions which have been prevailing in this district for some years past it has been found extremely difficult to get in any revenue at all and were it not for the assistance of the Police, well, it would not be possible to get in any of it at all. Remissions have been freely granted where necessary.

3. Out of a sum of Rs. 13,214 which was outstanding on the 30th June 1921 including a sum of Rs. 259 assessed after last year's report was submitted, a sum of Rs. 11,177 was collected whilst Rs. 922 was remitted leaving a sum of Rs. 1,115 still outstanding.

4. Out of the total revenue demand of Rs. 14,125 for the year 1921-22, only Rs. 4,342 has been collected, remissions to the amount of Rs. 158 have been given so far leaving a balance of Rs. 9,625 still outstanding. It is hoped that a good deal of the outstandings will be collected in the month of July this rains after the people have sold what little tobacco they may have succeeded in reaping. Agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 6,000 were disbursed in the year 1920-21.

(10) REGULATIONS APPLYING TO THE DISTRICT.

Nil.

(11) FORESTS AND MINERALS.

1. With regard to the trade in bamboos and timber the revenue collected by the Forest Department on timber and bamboos taken out of this district during the year 1920-21 amounts to Rs. 34,856.

2. No minerals have so far been found.

(12) PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

1. The work of shifting and reconstructing the Ngadet District bungalow and out-houses was completed this year at a cost of Rs. 890. The old building was becoming unserviceable, moreover erosion threatened to demolish it entirely any day.

2. Annual repairs to six other district bungalows and out-houses were undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 90, *i.e.*, at Rs. 15 per building.

A temporary district bungalow at Bèdôn on the Pi *Chaung* was reconstructed with the old material at a cost of Rs. 30.

3. The work of opening out a footpath along the western bank of the Kaladan river from Paletwa to Daletme a distance of 33 miles was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

4. Annual repairs to patrol pathways in the district were undertaken and completed at a cost of Rs. 226 or Rs. 2 per mile.

All the above works were completed during the year 1921-22 without any assistance from the Public Works Department.

(13) PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

1. As reported in the previous year there is only one hospital in the district which is used for the public as well as for the Military and Civil Police and Government servants.

2. There are no dispensaries in the district but a whole-time itinerant dispensary which was opened during the year under report treated 2,023 cases and the Civil Hospital, Paletwa, treated 5,311 out-door and 204 in-door patients as compared with 5,308 and 185 in the previous year.

3. During the year under report 42 cases of infective diseases, the majority of them being mumps were treated as against 64 in the year 1920. Mumps in an almost epidemic form were prevalent at Headquarters as well as throughout the district during the cold weather but none of the cases ended fatally.

4. The diseases which are most prevalent part from malaria are diseases of the skin which the Medical Officer Maung Tha U with his assistants are doing their best to eradicate. There is indeed a vast field here for any specialist on skin diseases who might desire to enlarge his knowledge on this subject. The hill-tribe residing in the vicinity make some use of the hospital but as they are all animists and Christian scientists who follow more or less the cult of Monsieur

Could it is not easy often to persuade them to come into hospital for treatment for serious cases. There should in my opinion be a dispensary at Lower Lemro Police-station as this place is situated a long way from Headquarters. Many of the tribespeople in that vicinity would then come there for treatment. The health of this station appears to have improved considerably during the last few years as serious cases of spleen and malaria are not as plentiful as they were.

5. The formation of the country lends itself to drainage so far as Paletwa is concerned and there are consequently very few mosquitoes. It will be many years before the primitive people of these parts will be in a position to understand the benefits to be derived from sanitation. Their houses are usually built well off the ground whilst their pigs and dogs are the most efficient scavengers everywhere.

6. Jungle is cleared and burnt wherever possible and quinine is sold everywhere by all the shop-keepers, but the people prefer the white quinine and do not understand why the khaki coloured drug which has not such a bitter taste or as effective an action as the other is foisted upon them. The two wells which were under construction last year, *vis.*, for the use of the Civil and Military, have been completed and the water I am glad to say is excellent.

7. The dense fogs which prevail from November to March and the extremes of heat and cold taken in conjunction with the other climatic changes which occur here during the hot weather and beginning of the rains and at the breaking up of the latter in October and November is also responsible for outbreaks of many illness.

8. Owing to jungle clearing and burning of undergrowth there are practically no mosquitoes at Headquarters now but sand flies are very troublesome in the beginning of the rains and indeed often throughout the rains and many of the inhabitants suffer in consequence from sharp attacks of sand-fly fever.

(14) MILITARY AND CIVIL POLICE.

The health of the Military Police has on the whole been good. One of the sepoys who composed my escort into the transborder this year died at Headquarters from enteric fever contracted in the jungle.

(15) TRADE.

1. A certain amount of trade is done in sessamum seed and cotton. I have seen large bamboo rafts containing sessamum and cotton being taken out of this district to Akyab by traders. Then again a considerable trade is done in Kaladan tobacco, the cheroots made from which is famous all over Burma. The quality of sessamum seed and cotton imported from this district is also said to be very good indeed.

2. No statistics can be kept as to the amount of sessamun and cotton and tobacco exported from Paletwa, but the amount must be fairly large as it is eagerly bought up and disposed of at a large profit by traders, the sufferers being the hill people.

Co-operative methods will no doubt come in time to put a stop to this.

(16) EDUCATION.

1. There are two Vernacular Schools in this district, *vis.*, a Vernacular Middle School at Paletwa, the Headquarters of the district, the attendance at which at present is 67 pupils, *i.e.*, 57 boys and 10 girls, as compared with an attendance in 1920-21 of 52 boys and 6 girls.

2. The average passes in this school for the year of report was 80.4 per cent. as against 78 per cent. in the previous year.

3. Two boys who appeared for the 7th Standard Vernacular examination at Akyab this year got through successfully.

4. A hostel for boarding pupils from the district has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 224. Furniture for this building to the value of Rs. 69 has also been provided.

5. Stipends for six boarders at Rs. 12 *per mensem* has been applied for. Sanction is now awaited for this.

6. The other school is the Vernacular Primary School at Daletme, a large Chaungtha village situated on the Kaladan river about 30 miles from Paletwa.

7. During the previous year and up to the end of January 1922 this school was in charge of a young unqualified master who possessed no influence in the village with the result that the attendance at the school fell off.

It was also reported that he was addicted to drink. I brought the matter to the notice of the Educational authorities who dispensed with his services.

8. A new and qualified teacher on a salary of Rs. 30 *per mensem* has since been appointed and the daily average attendance is now 35.

(17) GENERAL.

1. Circle Headman Ran Aung of Kyile village-tract was awarded a Certificate of Honour and a silver-mounted *Da, vide* Political Department Notification No. 1, dated the 1st January 1922, which was published in the *Burma Gazette*.

2. I held charge of this district throughout the year assisted by Mr. F. McElligott, Assistant Superintendent of Police, an able officer who worked well up to the 24th September 1921 and he was transferred to Henzada.

3. Maung Shwe Hla Pru, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was posted to Paletwa and took over charge of his duties on the 10th October 1921. He arrived here with a great reputation and I found him to be a steady hardworking officer.

4. Maung U Gyaw, Headquarters Assistant, and Mr. H. Foster, Circle Inspector of Police, both worked well and were of great assistance to me during the year. My Head Judicial Clerk Maung Tun U and Sub-Inspectors Maung Maung and Tha Zan Hla also carried out their duties satisfactorily during the year under report. The former, *viz.*, Maung Tun U, was subsequently appointed to a Deputy Myoðkship and has since gone to Akyab for training.

W. S. THOM,

Deputy Commissioner, Hill District of Arakan.

General Department letter No. 947—2P.-10, dated the 14th February 1922, from the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, to the Commissioner of Arakan.

I have the honour to report that I left Ponthawa on the 10th February 1922 and arrived at Pyinwa that day. The District Superintendent of Police was unable to come with me owing to a recent accident, but he sent the Subdivisional Police Officer to take his place. The Divisional Forest Officer, the Subdivisional Officer, Minbya, the Township Officer, Minbya, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Minbya, also accompanied me.

The annual Chin durbar was held at Pyinwa on the following day, *i.e.*, 11th February 1922. There was a large attendance and everything passed off well as usual. A copy of the address delivered to the Chins at the durbar is attached. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Minbya, as usual, treated a number of Chins for various diseases of which itch was the commonest.

The past year has been absolutely devoid of incident among the Chins of this district. The *taungya* crops have been successful and the people seem contented and happy. Even matrimonial disputes seem fewer than usual. One Taungmin applied in the durbar that capitation-tax should be reduced but the request was not justifiable, the people being lightly taxed, and was not pressed.

It appears to be true that tigers have become a serious danger to the people of the hills. There are at present no guns, licensed or unlicensed, and trapping has not been successful. The Headmen have been asking for gun licenses for several years and they have now proved themselves sufficiently reliable to be trusted with licensed guns.

TAUNGMINs AND CHINS OF THE AKYAB DISTRICT,

I am glad to meet you here again at this annual durbar. Some of you were absent last year owing to the cholera scare, but this year I am pleased to see there is a full attendance and I am glad to make the acquaintance now of those whom I did not see at the last durbar.

You have had another prosperous season. There has been no sickness in your hills. Your *taungya* crops have been successful and you have done well with your trade in bamboos. Your conduct has again been excellent. No one has raided cattle from the plains and no serious offences have been committed in your own villages.

I regret I have not yet found time to visit your villages in the hills and have therefore had no opportunity, except at this annual durbar, of coming to know of your desires and grievances. Your Headmen tell me that you are at present greatly troubled with tigers which infest your hills and kill a number of people every year. To give you some protection against this danger I am now prepared to issue two gun licenses to selected Headmen. If those Headmen who desire to possess a gun will apply for a license after this durbar, separate orders will be passed in each case. Headmen who receive licenses will be expected not merely to protect their own villages but also to go out and assist other villages requiring protection. I am confident that the guns so licensed will not be misused.

I now on behalf of Government present each Headman with a Cardigan jacket and each ten-house-*gaung* with a betel-box as a sign of the goodwill which Government bears towards you. I hope that the feast provided will meet with your approval.

I also require you to take the usual oath of allegiance to Government.

J. B. MARSHALL,—11-2-22.

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF BURMA.
Preparatory Stage or Linguistic Census.

P438.N2t4

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INTRODUCTORY.

In 1889 the Government of India enquired whether the Government of Burma would be prepared to co-operate in furtherance of the project of making a systematic survey of the vernacular languages of India. The enquiry elicited a reply to the following effect.

"The Chief Commissioner considers it doubtful whether any useful purpose would be served by associating Burma with the rest of India in a survey of the kind proposed. If such a survey is to be carried out in Burma it must be carried out as a separate work. When such a work had been completed the results would no doubt be of value to Indian students, but its preparation would not be facilitated by placing it under the general supervision of a Director in India who was unacquainted with Burman languages. Sir Charles Crosthwaite does not advise therefore that Burma should be included within the scope of the Indian survey.

It remains to be considered whether it is expedient that a survey of the vernacular languages of Burma should be carried out as a separate undertaking. In Sir Charles Crosthwaite's opinion Burma is not yet ripe for such a survey. The languages spoken in Burma may be roughly divided into four groups:—

- (i) Burmese.
- (ii) Karen languages.
- (iii) Languages spoken by Chins and other races along the western frontier of Burma.
- (iv) Languages spoken by Shans and others along the eastern frontier of Burma.

It would be possible to make a survey on the lines laid down by Mr. Grierson of the languages included in the first two groups. There are many persons, for the most part Government servants and missionaries, who could assist in this work. But a survey could not be made of the Chin and Shan languages, because persons possessing the requisite knowledge could not be found. The number of persons acquainted with these languages is extremely small. Until the annexation of Upper Burma British Officers were brought but little into contact with Chin and Shan races and few missionaries have worked among them. Any survey, therefore, which was carried out at present of the vernaculars of Burma would be confined almost entirely to Burmese and Karen languages. If any survey were attempted of other groups it would be so imperfect as to be of little value. It is of importance that a linguistic survey of the kind proposed should deal simultaneously with all the languages of the country in which it is made, as by this means full opportunity is given of ascertaining the connection between the various languages coming within the scope of the survey. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, considers it advisable to postpone the execution of the project in Burma. In course of time many Government Officers will no doubt acquire a knowledge of these vernaculars and, with the establishment of tranquility on the frontiers of Burma, the number of missionaries engaged on mission work among the frontier races will increase largely. The time will then have come for carrying out a survey of the kind proposed."

2. It was apparent throughout the conduct of the Census operations of 1910-11 that the time for carrying out a linguistic survey of Burma had arrived. A note on the need for such a survey prepared by the Census Superintendent is reproduced on pages iii to ix of this record. Sanction was obtained from the Government of India to proceed with the preliminary stage of this survey, the preparation of a linguistic census. The method of procedure followed is outlined in section VIII of the note of the Census Superintendent. The collection of information was effected through District Officers and the Superintendents of the Shan States, the Chin Hills and the Pakòkku Hill Tracts as detailed in letter No. 31-35—V.1, dated the 2nd March 1915, from the Secretary to the Government

of Burma (pp ix to xiii post). The information received was analysed, tabulated and indexed by Mr. L. F. Taylor, B.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., Principal of the Government High School, Rangoon, to whose enthusiasm and industry the excellent arrangement of the following tables is due.

3. The number of languages and dialects returned in the course of the preliminary stage is approximately 242. Of these 177 are not included in the records of the census of 1911. Of the new dialects now recorded 44 are dialects of Palaung and Pale, 20 are Karen, 38 belong to the Kuki-Chin group and 9 are Kachin dialects. Many of these names may be merely geographical, political or tribal names, and the same language frequently appears under several designations. It is, however, certain that the enquiries have discovered a large number of previously unrecorded languages and dialects. Four new groups—

- (i) the Tibetan group,
- (ii) the North Assam group,
- (iii) the Naga group and
- (iv) the China group

have been tentatively included in order that the scope of this census of languages may be as comprehensive as possible. In many parts of Upper Burma and the Shan States, Yunnanese is a vernacular, and it has therefore been included among the indigenous languages in a special group termed the "China Group."

4. Great importance must not be attached to the statistical results of the enquiry, but it is interesting to note that the returns indicate that while the indigenous population of the province is increasing the foreign population is diminishing in numbers. The speakers of Kachin and Palaung Wa dialects have increased greatly, but the increases are largely due to frontier expansions and to the possibilities of more accurate enumeration due to more settled frontier conditions. The increase in the number of Talaing speakers and the decrease in the number of Karen speakers are, however, independent of frontier considerations. A fact of great interest which has been revealed by the enquiry is the migration of the Chins across the valley of the Irrawaddy along the Prome-Thayetmyo border and their occupation of areas in the Pegu Yomas. This movement is still continuing in a southerly direction along the ranges and valleys of the Pegu Yomas.

By order,

C. M. WEBB,

Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.

THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF BURMA.

Note by the Census Superintendent, 1911.

I.—THE NEED FOR A SURVEY.

When it was decided to effect a linguistic survey of India there were many reasons operating to necessitate the exclusion of Burma from the survey. At that time, administrative control over the more remote districts of Upper Burma had been but recently established, and Government was concerned rather with its primary and essential functions than with secondary enterprises of the nature of a linguistic survey. Moreover, most of the languages spoken in Burma were then almost unknown. There was comparatively little preliminary knowledge upon which a successful survey could be based, and much pioneer and exploration work had to be performed before a detailed survey could be considered possible. And perhaps more potent than all other reasons, the magnitude of the task of effecting a survey of the languages of India was so appalling, that it was necessary to reduce the work to more reasonable dimensions by cutting away any portion that could safely be deferred for future consideration. Burma was therefore excluded from the linguistic survey for reasons of expediency only. Now that the original work has been practically completed, it is opportune to examine the question of the exclusion of Burma afresh, and to enquire whether the conditions determining such exclusion still hold good. It is important to note that the question of the differential treatment of India and Burma does not arise. Burma was excluded, not because its need for a linguistic survey was less imperative than for the remaining provinces, but because local and temporary reasons suggested a postponement. If conditions have changed, if the reasons prompting exclusion no longer operate, then the only logical course will be to extend the survey to Burma and to complete the magnificent work already accomplished, by making it a comprehensive record of every language and dialect spoken within each province of the Indian Empire. The present note is an attempt to examine whether the time has now come when the temporary exclusion of Burma from the scope of the linguistic survey should cease. The initial paragraphs of the introduction, and of Chapter I of the Burma Census Report for 1911 indicate that the conditions of the province as regards administrative control over remote areas have materially changed since the Linguistic Survey of India was commenced. And in the short period elapsing since that report was written, the creation of the new district of Putao has further reduced the areas exempt from administrative supervision. The only two important areas now entirely outside the administration of the province are (i) the unadministered Chin areas in Northern Arakan and the Pakòkku Chin Hills, (ii) the Kachin and Naga areas between the Putao district and the Assamese border. The absence of administration in these two areas is not an insuperable obstacle to an effective linguistic survey within their limits. Nor can it now be stated that "most of the dialects belonging to the Burma group are all but unknown and only the classical language of the Burmese literature as it is spoken by educated Burmans has been made available to philologists" (Sir George Grierson, page 379, Volume III, Part 3, Linguistic Survey of India). Even though the Linguistic Survey of India was not extended to Burma, the existence of dialects of the Mon Khmer and Tai families, and of the Burma, Kachin and Kuki-Chin groups of the Tibeto-Burman family in Assam, has led to an investigation more or less detailed of the languages spoken in Burma. Volume II of the linguistic survey is devoted to a consideration of the Mon Khmer and Tai families, Part 2 of Volume III includes a brief analysis of the Kachin groups, and Part 3 of Volume III comprises the results of the survey with regard to the Kuki-Chin and Burma groups of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Moreover, in addition to these records, classifying and tabulating what was then known of some of the languages spoken in Burma, there exists the valuable work of Major H. R. Davies on the frontier dialects of the province. In this connection I may

quote the following from the Burma Census Report for 1911: "The most important contribution to the knowledge of the languages spoken in Burma since the completion of the linguistic survey is to be found in the work on Yünnan by Major H. R. Davies to which reference has been previously made. The comparative vocabularies furnished, and the information given in Appendix VIII of the volume, supplement the work of the linguistic survey, and bring the date for extension of that work to include the Burmese portion of the Indian Empire appreciably nearer." Mention must also be made of the valuable linguistic and philological studies made by the members of the Burma Research Society, and published in the Society's Journal. The following statement gives a rough list of some of the contributions to which I refer. They indicate that the need for a linguistic survey of the province is so great, that important steps to this end are being taken by enthusiastic members of a *quasi*-public society. They certainly demonstrate that the survey can no longer be postponed merely for lack of initial knowledge: Elementary Studies in Lahoo, Ahka (Kaw) and Wa languages, by the Rev. C. B. Antisdell, M.A., B.D.; Notes on Talaing Epigraphy, by C. O. Blagden; The International Phonetic Association, by R. Grant Brown, I.C.S.; "Guide to the Study of Shan," review by the Rev. W. W. Cochrane; A Contribution to Burmese Philology, by J. A. Stewart, I.C.S.; Note on "Encouragement of Oriental Learning"; Notes on Burmese Prosody; Notes on Burmese Spelling, by M. O.; Burmese Philology, by C. Duroiselle; Talaing Nissayas, by C. Duroiselle; Note to above, by Professor Maung Tin; Some Place Names, by J. S. Furnivall, I.C.S. Nor can it be suggested now that the extension of the linguistic survey to Burma would jeopardise the success of the general survey of India itself. That work is now on the point of completion. Indeed, the precise contrary may now be stated, that the exclusion, or rather the partial and ineffective treatment, of the groups and families of languages spoken in Burma seriously prejudices the value of the survey as an authoritative work of reference. Volume II and Parts 2 and 3 of Volume III are not worthy of their position in the existing series of volumes. They are neither complete, nor correct, nor up to date. They have not been considered suitable for distribution in Burma although they purport to deal with the groups and families of languages spoken principally within the province. Until these volumes have been superseded by a record, complete in all respects for the eight groups of languages indigenous to Burma, the Linguistic Survey of India will not be an accomplished fact.

II.—LANGUAGE AS A CLUE TO THE ORIGIN OF THE BURMESE.

Hitherto this note has been concerned with a purely negative aspect of the question, with a consideration of the absence of the reasons which dictated the exclusion of Burma from the original scheme of survey. But the positive reasons are still more conclusive. The following quotations from Chapter 9 of the Census Report of 1911 are most pertinent:—

"For the first time the Hpons have made an impression on the census records. They form a small tribe located on the Irrawaddy in the vicinity of the upper defile in the Myitkyina district. Linguistically their importance is quite disproportionate to their numbers. It is probable that they originated in one of the later waves of the Tibeto-Burman invasion, which spent its force before it emerged into the central basin of the Irrawaddy valley. Unable to complete their migration, and amalgamate with the cognate tribes which preceded them, their progress was arrested by the incursions of Shan tribes. Arriving from the east the Shans appeared on their flank and intervened between them and their southern objective. For many generations they have been surrounded by Shans, and the characteristics suggesting identity of origin with the Burmese race have been almost completely submerged. A close and intimate study of the Hpon language would solve numerous interesting problems concerning the origin and early migrations of the Tibeto-Burmese. A commencement has already been made by Major Davies in his work on Yünnan, and he has arrived at the following conclusions: 'An interesting fact in connection with the Tibeto-Burman languages is the very close connection that exists between the speech of the Ma-rus, Zis, Lashis

A-ch'angs and P'ons on the one hand and the Burmese on the other. This is not the general likeness that the languages of the Lo-los and other Tibeto-Burman tribes have to Burmese, but is sufficiently close to warrant the belief that at some not very distant period these races spoke one language.' So important are the issues involved, and so rapidly are the original characteristics of the tribe and the language disappearing that an immediate and thorough examination of the structure of the language and the legends and traditions of the people would be of great practical value in determining issues of a wide and far-reaching nature."

Also: "A group of hybrid dialects spoken in the extreme north of the province and tentatively classed as Kachin-Burma hybrids is, linguistically and ethnographically, of far greater importance than their insignificant numbers would suggest. Although the extension of census limits has brought a much larger number of the members of the corresponding tribes into the range of observation, the number of speakers of the tribal dialects shows a marked decrease. It is only possible to speak with certainty of those portions of the tribes within the administrative area of the province, but judging from the result it is clear that the dialects are rapidly being submerged. The necessity for a complete study of their vocabularies and structure before they are finally lost is seen from the following opinion of Major Davies as to the origin of the Burmese race: 'This fact may I think throw some light on the disputed point as to how the Burmese reached their present country. For beginning with the P'ons who live on the Irrawaddy just north of Bhamo we have a regular line of Zis, Ma-rus and Lashis leading up to the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy. Above the confluence, the eastern branch is in fact entirely inhabited for a considerable distance by Ma-rus and Lashis, while on the western branch these tribes do not, I believe, exist. The inference is that the Burmese came down the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy and that these tribes are stragglers left behind in the southerly migration of the main body of the race'. It is probable that the only existing clue to the much discussed question of the origin of the Burmese race lies hidden in the dialects just mentioned. They are rapidly disappearing. Before the next census it is probable that if any members of these tribes survive they will be speaking languages largely corrupted by Shan and Kachin. If a scientific study of the structure and vocabulary of these dying forms of speech is not shortly attempted, the loss will be irreparable."

III.—THE MON KHMER FORMS OF SPEECH.

But it is possible to explore into periods of time far more remote than the formation of the Burmese race. As regards the Mon Khmer forms of speech Sir George Grierson writes: "Of what language this original substratum consisted, we are not yet in a position to say. Whatever it was, it covered a wide area, larger than the area covered by many families of languages in India at the present day. Languages with this common substratum are now spoken not only in the modern province of Assam, in Burma, Siam, Cambodia and Annam, but also over the whole of Central India as far west as the Berars. It is a far cry from Cochin China to Nimar, and yet, even at the present day, the coincidences between the language of the Korkus of the latter district and the Anamese of Cochin China are strikingly obvious to any student of language who turns his attention to them. Still further food for reflection is given by the undoubted fact that, on the other side, the Munda languages show clear traces of connection with the speeches of the aborigines of Australia." Also: "It may be gathered from the paper quoted below that his opinion is that most probably the substratum is a Munda one, and that a population akin to the Indian Munda races originally extended as far east as further India. This was before the beginnings of those invasions from the north which resulted first in the Mon Khmer and afterwards in the Tibeto-Burman and Tai settlements in that region." The key to those obscure problems is in all probability to be found in a study of the Talaing, the Wa and the Palaung languages of this province, and a comparison of the results with the remaining languages of this family. The following quotation from the Indian Census Report for 1911 (paragraph 406) indicates the magnitude of the problem, the limitations of its solution to the area

covered by the linguistic survey, and the imperative necessity of the extension of the survey to Burma to confirm and verify the conclusion already attained: "He (Pater Schmidt) has finally settled the affiliation of the Munda languages. He has clearly shown that the basis of the Munda and of the Mon Khmer languages is identical and he groups them together as a single family of languages, which he names the Austro-Asiatic. There is another family, which he calls the Austronesian, including Indonesian, Melanesian and Polynesian. Finally, he combines the Austro-Asiatic and Austronesian into one great family which he calls the Austric. These striking conclusions, which have been fully accepted by Sir George Grierson so far as India is concerned, result in the most widely spread speech-family of which the existence has yet been proved. It extends from Easter Island off the coast of South America in the east, to Madagascar in the west, and from New Zealand in the south to the Punjab in the north."

IV.—THE SIAMESE-CHINESE FAMILY.

Although the problems to be solved are not so far-reaching as those involved in the Mon Khmer forms of speech, yet the local interest in a survey of the languages of this family is intense. The Tai (or Shan) and the Sinitic (or Karen) groups of languages form with Chinese the three main constituents of this family. Although there is a wealth of material accumulated in detailed studies of the various dialects of the two groups, there has never been a comprehensive philological analysis to determine the mutual relations existing between them. The Karen group is so exclusively confined to this province that it was excluded from the lists of the Linguistic Survey of India and failed to find inclusion in the comprehensive study of the North-Eastern Frontier by Major Davies. A critical comparison of the structure of the Sinitic languages with Chinese may possibly lead to a solution of the much-discussed question of the origin of the Karen race. Though the same interest is not to be found in a survey of the Shan dialects, yet their present unscientific classification, partly geographical, partly racial, is urgently in need of modification. The Shan forms of speech are the most widely spread of any in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. They extend from Assam to the Chinese province of Kwangsi and from Bangkok to the interior of Yunnan. It is highly essential that the analysis of the Tai dialects spoken in Assam which occupies the greater portion of Volume II of the Linguistic Survey should be supplemented by a similar analysis of those spoken in Burma.

V.—THE KUKI-CHIN GROUP.

No group of languages could be more in need of survey than those of the Chin group districts of Burma. Over a large portion of this area the forms of speech change from village to village, the divergence at a distance of twenty miles being so great as to render two persons dwelling that distance apart mutually unintelligible to each other. The analysis of the Chin dialects of Assam occupies practically the whole of Part 3, Volume III, of the Linguistic Survey. The necessity for a similar survey in Burma is indicated by the following quotation from the report on the Census of India, 1911 (paragraph 417): "Our knowledge of these dialects is still so slight, and census record of them so imperfect, that it is not worth while dwelling on those distinctions. It may be hoped that the attention which has now been directed to the subject may lead to a more accurate record of the Chin dialects in 1921. It is in fact highly desirable that at least a preliminary survey should be undertaken of all dialects spoken in Burma."

VI.—THE KACHIN GROUP.

The fact that there were 1,920 Kachins in Assam led to a cursory examination of two dialects of this group in the course of the Linguistic Survey of India. The large number of Kachins in the border districts of Burma (162,368 at the census of 1911) and the recent formation of the Putao district in an area largely populated by Kachins (as yet unenumerated) are good reasons for expanding this inadequate examination into a comprehensive survey.

VII.—LINGUISTIC IMPORTANCE OF BURMA.

It has been impossible to touch more than briefly on the necessity for a survey of the numerous families and groups of languages to be found in Burma. I have not mentioned the necessity for an authoritative survey of the premier language of the province, with a determination of its relations to its principal dialects, Arakanese and Tavoyan, and its connections with the cognate languages of Intha, Taungyo, Danu and Kadu. But even in a brief statement of the nature of this note, it is apparent that Burma is of supreme linguistic importance. It contains the key to many problems connected with the inter-relations of the Tibetan, the Chinese and the Austronesian forms of speech. Major Davies writes that "It is safe to assert that in hardly any other part of the world is there such a large variety of languages and dialects as are to be heard in the country which lies between Assam and the eastern border of Yunnan and in the Indo-Chinese countries to the south of this region." A detailed investigation of the divergencies and the resemblances of this complex variety is both from an administrative and from a scientific point of view a matter of extreme urgency.

VIII.—METHODS OF SURVEY.

In suggesting the methods by which a linguistic survey should be conducted, it is necessary for me to state that there is, to the best of my belief, no complete set of the volumes of the Linguistic Survey of India to be obtained in the Province. The set in the Bernard Free Library which I have consulted in making this note is incomplete in several respects. In particular, Volume I, which describes the method followed in India, is absent. I am therefore dependent on some rough notes I made when on leave in England. It must be understood that this second portion of this note is incomplete and tentative, merely a few suggestions which must be supplemented considerably when definite action is taken.

A linguistic survey falls into three stages as follows:—

- (i) the preparation of a rough list or survey of every language and dialect spoken in the province;
- (ii) the systematic collection of records of every language and dialect contained in the first preliminary list;
- (iii) the examination and comparison of the records so collected by philological experts, and the classification of each distinctive form of speech into its proper group, class, sub-family and family.

The first list should be prepared from returns supplied by local officers, missionaries, merchants or any other persons who would be likely to give information. The duplication of the same languages under different local names does not matter at this stage. Indeed, it should rather be welcomed. The object is to get the widest and most comprehensive list of the languages and dialects spoken that can possibly be made. The list should be prepared in two forms, geographical and linguistic. In the first list should be a record of each language and dialect spoken in each district or state and the estimated number of speakers. Separate type should be used to show (i) indigenous forms of speech, (ii) those spoken by non-domiciled immigrants. The second, or linguistic list, should be prepared from the first on the system of a reversing index. It should contain every language and dialect, arranged as far as is known, according to its family and group, with a record of each local area in which it was spoken. These lists would form the basis of subsequent scientific inquiry and analysis. Their preparation would need local knowledge, but no acquaintance with philology would be necessary. They would merely represent the opinion of an ordinarily intelligent person as to the languages spoken in the district with which he was familiar. They would be names, and, without subsequent scientific enquiry, could be considered as names only.

The second stage would have to be prepared by linguistic experts. It would involve, for each dialect in the first list, the collection of records of (i) one or more legends of the people whose language was being recorded, with the necessary translation; (ii) translations of standard set English pieces into the vernacular; and (iii) supplementary notes on grammar and syntax. The records would be

both literary and phonographic. The literary records would include both the vernacular script and an accurate transliteration into Roman script. One of the standard set pieces for the Linguistic Survey of India was the Parable of the Prodigal Son, specially chosen because it gave the greatest possible variety of grammatical inflection in the minimum space. It would, of course, be adopted for the Survey of Burma.

The third stage would comprise the examination and comparison of the records so collected by philological experts and the allotment of each dialect to its place in the classified scale of languages as a result of such examination.

IX.—FEASIBILITY OF SURVEY.

In considering the possibility of effecting such a survey in Burma it is necessary to consider only the question of stages (i) and (ii). As for the third stage, although it is highly probable that the philological experts whom we have in Burma would be called upon to assist, it is certain that it may have to be conducted largely with extra-provincial supervision and assistance. I shall therefore only consider the possibility of conducting stages (i) and (ii), or rather stage (ii), since the first stage is purely routine and mechanical. In my opinion the success of this stage is greatly enhanced by the existence of the Burma Research Society. I have already alluded to its labours above in paragraph 4. From the statement attached to that paragraph it is clear that the Society is already, on its own initiative, undertaking tasks very much on the lines the survey would proceed. But it has not the resources to carry out unaided the gigantic task which is herein suggested. Speaking from a purely personal point of view, as a member of the Society, I think that it would be pleased to place its resources at the disposal of Government and take an active share in a task which would involve so high a degree of research. It certainly would be of great value in advising in the selection of the investigators for the second stage of the enquiry, as well as in supplying lists for the first stage. The co-operation of the Society would ensure that the investigations would not degenerate into a formal routine, reluctantly performed by an official in addition to his own duties, selected because he happened to be the only officer available on the spot.

Of course in many instances the local officer would be the most capable investigator available. The following statement compiled with the help of the latest Civil List (1st January 1914) indicates that there would be numerous and enthusiastic officers to be relied on for valuable service:—

| Group. | Language or dialect. | Number of officers who have passed text examination. |
|-----------|----------------------|--|
| Kuki-Chin | Siyin | 19 |
| | Chinbók | 3 |
| | Baungshe | 13 |
| | Haka | 1 |
| | Tashon | 9 |
| | Khami | 3 |
| | Chin | 13 |
| Kachin | Chingpaw | 91 |
| | Tsi | 1 |
| | Maru | 24 |
| Lolo | Lisu | 2 |
| Burma | Burmese | 2* |
| Sinitic | Pwo-Karen | 7 |
| | Sgau-Karen | 12 |
| | Taungthu | 12 |
| | Karenni | 4 |

* Higher Proficiency.

| Group. | Language or dialect. | Number of officers who have passed text examination. |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| Tai | Shan | 23* |
| | Siamese | 4† |
| Malay | Malay | 10 |
| Mon-Khmer | Talaing | 4 |
| Palaung Wa | Palaung | 1 |
| | Wa | 3 |

* Higher Standard.

† Lower Standard.

But though this list is sufficiently comprehensive to show that the second stage of the survey is possible, the assistance of non-official investigators would be needed in many directions; and I would suggest that the Burma Research Society could give valuable assistance, both in advice as to the selection of such investigators and in assisting the supervision of the work they would be called upon to perform.

Finally, if I may be pardoned for what I feel to be extreme presumption on my part may I suggest that the most powerful argument for the urgency of the Linguistic Survey of Burma is the fact that the services of Sir George Grierson are now available. He has brought the Linguistic Survey of India as originally planned to a successful conclusion, and I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion as to the great advantage to Burma of having the final stage of the operations conducted under his supervision. Were I to omit this consideration, I feel that I should not be doing justice to my subject, nor making a true presentation of its relevant facts. Without any further apologies, I would submit that from whatever point of view the proposal is examined, whether from consideration of the administrative and scientific advantages to be attained or of its continuity with and its completion of, Linguistic Survey of India as already carried out, or of the possibility of carrying through its various stages to a complete success, the case for a Linguistic Survey of Burma is overwhelming.

From C. M. WESS, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Burma, to all Deputy Commissioners (except Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon Town Lands); Superintendent, Northern Shan States, Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States; Superintendent, Chin Hills and Superintendent, Pakökku Hill Tracts,—Nos. 31—35—V.1, dated the 2nd March 1915.

In response to a proposal by the Local Government that a Linguistic Survey of Burma should be effected, the Government of India have sanctioned the preliminary stage of the operations, while refraining from committing themselves with regard to the further operations necessary to complete the survey. I am directed to address you with reference to the conduct of this initial stage, the scope of which can be gathered from the following extract from a paper published in the Record of the Burma Research Society for August 1914:

“ A linguistic survey falls into three stages as follows:—

- (i) the preparation of a rough list or survey of every language and dialect spoken in the province;
- (ii) the systematic collection of records of every language and dialect contained in the first preliminary list;
- (iii) the examination and comparison of the records so collected by philological experts, and the classification of each distinctive form of speech into its proper group, class, sub-family and family.

The first list should be prepared from returns supplied by local officers, missionaries, merchants or any other persons who would be likely to give information. The duplication of the same languages under different local names does not matter at this stage. Indeed, it should rather be welcomed. The object is to get the widest and most comprehensive list of the languages and dialects spoken that can possibly be made. The list should be prepared in two forms, geographical and linguistic. In the first list should be a record of each language and dialect spoken in each district or State and the estimated number of speakers. Separate type should be used to show (i) indigenous forms of speech, (ii) those spoken by non-domiciled immigrants. The second, or linguistic list, should be prepared from the first on the system of a reversing index. It should contain every language and dialect arranged, as far as is known, according to its family and group, with a record of each local area in which it was spoken. These lists would form the basis of subsequent scientific inquiry and analysis. Their preparation would need local knowledge, but no acquaintance with philology would be necessary. They would merely represent the opinion of an ordinarily intelligent person as to the languages spoken in the district with which he was familiar. They would be names, and, without subsequent scientific enquiry, could be considered as names only."

2. It is the first only of these three stages that is now under consideration and it is with respect to the first, or geographical, list only that the assistance of local officers is invited. It is not intended to ask District Officers to prepare the second or linguistic form of the list. Nor will they be required to indicate whether the dialects spoken are indigenous or non-indigenous. All that is necessary is to prepare for the district a statement in the form Appendix A attached in accordance with the instructions printed on the back of the form.

3. In preparing this form, although the executive officers in charge of the administrative units will in the majority of cases be the persons who can give the most reliable information, yet it will be necessary in many instances to supplement their information from other sources. Officers in other departments, missionaries, merchants, traders, and others interested in linguistic studies, may be in a position to give valuable information which may either modify or confirm that given by the executive officer in charge. Sufficient copies of this letter are being sent to enable any such persons to participate in the investigation. It is not intended that these should be distributed broadcast without any reference to the willingness and the capacity of the recipient to render assistance. But where competent assistance would be willingly given it should be welcomed and participation in the enquiry invited.

4. The method of enquiry suggested is the distribution of this letter and copies of the Form "Geographical Distribution of Dialects" (Appendix A) and of the lists of dialects [Appendices B (1) and B (2)] to all executive officers in charge of the units mentioned in column 1 of Appendix A and to any other persons in the district able and willing to give assistance. When the forms have been filled in, a District Summary in the same form should be compiled from the information collected showing for each Township and State the information required in the various columns. The sheets should then be pinned or sewn together with the District Summary on the top, and sent to the Secretary to Government, Rangoon, on or before the 1st October 1915. It is estimated that copies will be sufficient for the District and these, together with spare forms of Appendices A, B (1) and B (2), are herewith forwarded, but additional copies will be supplied if necessary.

5. It is recognised that the enquiry will present many difficulties in remote or unadministered areas. But it is precisely with respect to such areas that information will be most valuable. It is in such areas that it will be most necessary to supplement the reports from executive officers by information from other sources. Should any difficulties arise impairing the completeness of the investigation, they should be reported through the ordinary channels to the Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX A.
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DIALECTS.

District.

| Township or State. | Dialects spoken, | | Estimated number of speakers. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Name. | Serial No. | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| | | | | | |

Instructions.

Column 2.—This should not necessarily be restricted to the dialects mentioned in Appendices B (1) and B (2). These lists are admittedly imperfect and additions to the dialects mentioned therein will be welcomed. Duplicate or triplicate names for the same dialects should be entered in brackets in column 2, below the leading designation.

Column 3.—This serial number should be taken from column 3 of Appendix B (1) or column 6 of Appendix B (2). If any dialect does not appear in these Appendices this column should be blank for that entry.

Column 4.—Do not be content with simply taking the figures given in the Census Tables. An independent estimate should always be made where the census figures are, in the opinion of local officers, of questionable accuracy.

Column 5.—The entries in this column will necessarily be vague. They should be brief and somewhat in the following form:—

“Throughout the township.”

“Along eastern border of township.”

“The central and southern portions of the township,” etc.

APPENDIX B (1).

LIST OF DIALECTS.

| Group. | Sub-group. | Language or dialect. | | Where chiefly spoken. | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| | | Serial No. | Name. | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| Kuki-Chin | Meithei ... Old Kuki ... Northern Chin | ... | ... | Mandalay and Northern Districts. Northern Arakan. Chin Hills. | |
| | | 1 | Manipuri ... | | |
| | | 2 | Kyaw (Chaw) ... | | |
| | Southern Chin | ... | 3 | Siyin ... | |
| | | | 4 | Yindu ... | |
| | | | 5 | Chinbök ... | |
| | | | 6 | Chinbôn ... | |
| | | | 7 | Baungshe ... | |
| | | | 8 | Khami ... | |
| | | | 9 | Anu ... | |
| | | | 10 | Thet (Sak) ... | |
| | | | 11 | Taungtha ... | |
| | Unclassed ... | ... | 12 | Chin ... | Districts on both sides of the Arakan Yomas. Akyab. Akyab. |
| | | | 13 | Daingnet ... | |
| 14 | | | M'hang ... | | |
| Kachin ... | Unclassed ... | 15 | Kachin ... | The Northern Hill Districts and Northern Shan States. | |
| | | Kachin-Burma hybrids. | 16 | | Tsi (Szi) ... |
| | | | 17 | | Maingtha ... |
| | | | 18 | | Lashi ... |
| Lolo ... | ... | 19 | Maru ... | Ruby Mines. Distributed over Northern Hill Districts Northern Shan States. | |
| | | 20 | Lisu (Lisaw) ... | | |
| | | 21 | Lahu (Muhsô) ... | | |
| | | 22 | Kwi (Lahu Hsi) ... | | |
| | | 23 | Akha (Kaw) ... | | |
| Burma ... | ... | 24 | Akô ... | Upper Salween Valley. Southern Shan States. Southern Shan States. Kéngtūng. Kéngtūng. Beyond the Burma frontier. | |
| | | 25 | Lolo (Myen) ... | | |
| | | 26 | Burmese ... | | |
| | | 27 | Arakanese ... | | |
| | | 28 | Taungyo ... | | |
| | | 29 | Intha ... | | |
| | | 30 | Danu ... | | |
| | | 31 | Hpôn ... | | |
| | | 32 | Tavoyan ... | | |
| | | 33 | Kadu ... | | |
| | | 34 | Chaungtha ... | | |
| 35 | Mrô ... | | | | |
| 36 | Yaw ... | | | | |
| Sinitic ... | ... | 37 | Karen (Sgau and Pwo). ... | The Deltaic Plains. The border between Burma and the Southern Shan States. Karenni. Karenni. Karenni. South of Southern Shan States. Karenni. Karenni. Karenni. Karenni. South of Southern Shan States. | |
| | | 38 | Taungthu ... | | |
| | | 39 | Karenni ... | | |
| | | 40 | Karennet ... | | |
| | | 41 | Karenbyu ... | | |
| | | 42 | Zayein ... | | |
| | | 43 | Sinsin ... | | |
| | | 44 | Brè ... | | |
| | | 45 | Manô ... | | |
| | | 46 | Yinbaw ... | | |
| 47 | Padaung ... | | | | |
| Tai ... | ... | 48 | Shan ... | Northern Hill Districts and Southern Shan States. Kéngtūng. Kéngtūng. West of Southern Shan States. Mergui. | |
| | | 49 | Tai-Loi ... | | |
| | | 50 | Hkūn ... | | |
| | | 51 | Lū ... | | |
| | | 52 | Daye ... | | |
| 53 | Siamese ... | | | | |

APPENDIX B (a).
LIST OF DIALECTS.

| Family. | Sub-family. | Branch. | Group. | Sub-group. | Language or dialect. | | Where chiefly spoken. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | | Serial No. | Name. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Malayo-Polynesian. | | | Malay ... | Salon ... (Mawken) Malay ... | 54 | Salon ... | Mergui Archipelago. |
| | | | | | 55 | Malay ... | Mergui. |
| Austro-Asiatic. | Mon-Khmer. | | Mon-Khmer Proper. | ... | 56 | Talaing ... | Thaton and Amherst Districts. |
| | | | Palaung-Wa | ... | 57 | Palaung ... | North-Eastern Border from Bhamo to Southern Shan States. |
| | | | | ... | 58 | Danaw ... | |
| | | | | ... | 59 | Yin (Riang) ... | |
| | | | | ... | 60 | Wa ... | |
| | | | ... | 61 | En ... | Southern Shan States. North-Eastern Border of Northern and Southern Shan States. | |
| ... | 62 | Pyin ... | | | | | |
| ... | 63 | Hkamuk ... | | | | | |
| ... | Miao-Yao | ... | 64 | Yao ... | Beyond the Eastern Border of the Shan States. | | |
| ... | ... | 65 | Miao (Hmang) ... | | | | |
| Dravidian. | | | Dravida ... | ... | 66 | Tamil ... | Diffused, but principally in Rangoon and the towns of Lower Burma. |
| | | | ... | 67 | Malayalam ... | | |
| | | | Andhra ... | ... | 68 | Telegu ... | Rangoon and towns of Lower Burma. |
| Indo-European. | Aryan. | Iranian | Western ... | ... | 69 | Persian ... | Diffused. |
| | | | Eastern ... | ... | 70 | Pushto ... | |
| | | Indian | ... | ... | 71 | Kashmiri ... | Diffused. |
| | | | ... | ... | 72 | Sindhi ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 73 | Marathi ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 74 | Oriya ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 75 | Bengali ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 76 | Assamese ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 77 | Hindi ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 78 | Hindustani ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 79 | Urdu ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 80 | Nagri ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 81 | Gujarati ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 82 | Kachhi ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 83 | Goanese ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 84 | Punjabi ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | 85 | Marwar ... | |
| ... | ... | 86 | Garhwali ... | | | | |
| ... | ... | 87 | Naipali ... | | | | |
| ... | ... | 88 | Singalese ... | | | | |
| ... | ... | 89 | Untraced ... | | | | |
| Semitic | .. | ... | ... | ... | 90 | Arabi ... | Rangoon. |
| Other Asiatic languages ... | | | | | 91 | Chinese ... | Diffused. |
| | | | | | 92 | Hebrew ... | |
| | | | | | 93 | Caucasian ... | |
| | | | | | 94 | Turkish ... | |
| | | | | | 95 | Japanese ... | |
| | | | | | 96 | Philippine (Tagala) ... | |
| | | | | | 97 | Untraced ... | |
| European languages ... | | | | | 98 | English ... | Diffused. |
| | | | | | 99 | French ... | |
| | | | | | 100 | German ... | |
| | | | | | 101 | Italian ... | |
| | | | | | 102 | Other European languages. | |

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

CONTAINING

- (i) Key to the arrangement of Districts by Natural Divisions.**
- (ii) Census of the Languages and Dialects spoken in each District**

[Throughout this and the following tables, the names of languages and dialects that appeared in Appendix B of letter No. 31-35-V-1, dated 2nd March 1915, from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, and which had previously appeared in the Census Report for 1911, have been printed in roman characters. Those that have been brought to light as the result of the Preparatory stage of the Linguistic have been printed in italics.]

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

KEY TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF DISTRICTS BY NATURAL DIVISIONS.

| Natural Division. | Districts. | Districts. |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| I. CENTRAL BASIN | | |
| 1 | Prome. | 8 Sagaing. |
| 2 | Thayetmyo. | 9 Lower Chindwin. |
| 3 | Pakòkkú. | 10 Kyauksé. |
| 4 | Minbu. | 11 Meiktila. |
| 5 | Magwe. | 12 Yaméthin. |
| 6 | Mandalay. | 13 Myingyan. |
| 7 | Shwebo. | |
| II. DELTAIC PLAINS | | |
| 14 | Insein. | 20 Henzada. |
| 15 | Rangoon Town. | 21 Myaungmya. |
| 16 | Hanthawaddy. | 22 Ma-ubin. |
| 17 | Tharrawaddy. | 23 Pyapón. |
| 18 | Pegu. | 24 Thatón. |
| 19 | Bassein. | 25 Toungoo. |
| III. NORTHERN HILL DISTRICTS. | | |
| 26 | Bhamo. | 29 Ruby Mines. |
| 27 | Myitkyina. | 30 Upper Chindwin. |
| 28 | Katha. | |
| IV. COAST RANGES | | |
| 31 | Akyab. | 35 Salween. |
| 32 | Northern Arakan. | 36 Amherst. |
| 33 | Kyaukpyu. | 37 Tavoy. |
| 34 | Sandoway. | 38 Mergui. |
| V. SPECIAL AREAS | | |
| 39 | Northern Shan States. | 43 Chin Hills. |
| 40 | Southern Shan States. | 44 Putao. |
| 41 | Karenni. | 45 Unadministered area in Up |
| 42 | Pakòkkú Hill Tracts. | Chindwin, with Thaung |
| | | and Khanti States. |
| 46 | Unadministered Hill Tracts of Northern Arakan. | |

CENTRAL BASIN.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| Prome (1) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 295,759 | 9,134 | Throughout the district, Prome Town and Faungdè Town. Prome Town. A few on the Pegu Yomas on eastern border, but mostly on Arakan Yomas in western part of district, also throughout northern border of district. Thinly diffused, mostly just west of Thègôn. East of Prome Town and South Thègôn. Diffused, but mostly in towns. | |
| | Arakanese ... | 27 | 20 | 1 | | |
| | Manipuri ... | 28 | 50 | 1 | | |
| | Chin ... | 29 | 11,878 | 367 | | |
| | Karen (Sgaw & Pwo) ... | 37 | 1,714 | 53 | | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 762 | 24 | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 1,046 | 32 | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 955 | 29 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 10,657 | 329 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 819 | 25 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 173 | 5 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 323,833 | 10,000 | | |
| Thayétmyò (2) | Burmese ... | 26 | 180,160 | 8,925 | Throughout the district. Throughout eastern and southern parts of the district. In one village in Sinbaungwè Township. Diffused, but mostly in towns. | |
| | Chin ... | 27 | 16,379 | 811 | | |
| | Karen (Sgaw) ... | 37 | 75 | 4 | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 714 | 35 | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 119 | 6 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 2,001 | 100 | | |
| | Semitic ... | ... | 1,420 | 71 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 957 | 47 | | |
| European ... | ... | 21 | 1 | | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 201,846 | 10,000 | | |
| Pakòkku (3) | Burmese ... | 26 | 370,216 | 9,170 | Throughout the district. Between Saw and Seikpyu. Mostly north of Myintha village in Gangaw. North, south and east of Saw, centre of district. West and centre of Gangaw Township, and one village north-west of Tilin Township. North-western part from Saw to Gangaw. Pakòkku Town and south-west of Pakòkku Township, and in Seikpyu Town. Diffused, but mostly in the towns. | |
| | Yaw ... | 36 | 14,471 | 358 | | |
| | Chinbok ... | 5 | 268 | 6 | | |
| | Chinbon ... | 6 | 3,855 | 96 | | |
| | Baungshe ... | 7 | 2,926 | 73 | | |
| | Taungtha ... | 11 | 9,713 | 240 | | |
| | Karen ... | 37 | 45 | 1 | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 134 | 3 | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 100 | 3 | | |
| | Iranian ... | ... | 10 | ... | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 1,775 | 43 | | |
| Other Asiatic ... | ... | 270 | 7 | | | |
| European ... | ... | 55 | 1 | | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 403,838 | 10,000 | | |

CENTRAL BASIN—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Minbu (4) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 251,725 | 9,272 | Throughout the district. On the Yomas and in west of Siddktaya Township. | Chins from north, and south can stand one another with difficulty. dialects are indi |
| | Chinbon ... | 6 | Few | ... |  |  | On west of district, on Yomas and throughout Siddktaya Township. |
| | Chin, 3 sub-dialects | 12 | 17,415 | 641 | } Mostly in the towns. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 86 | 3 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 1,835 | 68 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 288 | 11 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 140 | 5 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 271,489 | 10,000 | | |
| Magwe (5) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 315,306 | 9,804 | Throughout the district. | The older inha speak a Chin nicknamed "sin" by the Bur. The younger all speak Burme |
| | Taunggin ... | ... | Very few | ... | In Chin villages near Sattwa, Taungdwingyi Subdivision. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 315 | 10 | } In the towns and oil-fields. | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 5,516 | 173 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 333 | 10 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 116 | 3 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 321,606 | 10,000 | | |
| Mandalay (6) | Burmese ... | 26 | 268,720 | 8,833 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Danu ... | 30 | 4,000 | 131 | South of Maymyo Subdivision. | |
| | Manipuri ... | 1 | 2,359 | 77 | Mandalay Town and south of Amarapura Township. | |
| | Karen ... | 37 | 3 | ... | Mandalay Town. | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 9,042 | 297 | North of Maymyo Subdivision. | |
| | Palauing ... | 57 | 3 | ... | Mandalay Town. | |
| | Malay ... | 55 | 10 | ... | East of Amarapura Township. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 1,900 | 64 | } Diffused, but mostly in the towns, especially in Mandalay Town. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 534 | 18 | | |
| | Iranian ... | ... | 13 | ... | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 13,136 | 434 | | |
| | Semitic ... | ... | 4 | ... | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 1,470 | 48 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 2,968 | 98 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 304,222 | 10,000 | | |
| Shwebo (7) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 364,411 | 9,907 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Karen ... | 37 | 50 | 1 | Shwebo Town. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 366 | 9 | } Diffused, but mostly in Shwebo and Kanbalu Townships. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 80 | 2 | | |
| | Iranian ... | ... | 10 | ... | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 2,274 | 63 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 179 | 5 | | |
| European ... | ... | 488 | 13 | | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 367,858 | 10,000 | | |

CENTRAL BASIN—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| Sagaing (8) | Burmese ... | 26 | 310,672 | 9,954 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Manipuri ... | 1 | 216 | 7 | In Sagaing Town. | |
| | Karen ... | 37 | 1 | ... | In Myotha in Ngazun Township. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 229 | 7 | Diffused, but mostly in Sagaing Town and Myinmu Township. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 5 | ... | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 812 | 26 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 110 | 4 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 66 | 2 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 312,111 | 10,000 | | |
| Lower Chindwin (9) | Burmese ... | 26 | 323,938 | 9,666 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Yaw ... | 36 | 9,640 | 288 | In Kalè Township and west and north-west of Pale Township. | |
| | Karen ... | 37 | 50 | 1 | In Mònywa Town. | |
| | <i>Shan-Tayok</i> ... | ... | 15 | ... | Villages in Salingyi Township | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 71 | 2 | Diffused, but mostly in Mònywa Town and throughout Salingyi Township. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 10 | ... | | |
| | Iranian ... | ... | 82 | 3 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 1,182 | 35 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 127 | 4 | | |
| European ... | ... | 30 | 1 | | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 335,145 | 10,000 | | |
| Kyaukse (10) | Burmese ... | 26 | 134,904 | 9,540 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Danu ... | 30 | 1,459 | 103 | Eastern border of Kyaukse Township, i.e., north-eastern border of district. | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 84 | 6 | Eastern border of Myittha Township, i.e., south-eastern border of district. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 30 | 2 | Diffused. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 50 | 3 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 4,720 | 334 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 145 | 10 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 34 | 2 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 141,426 | 10,000 | | |
| Meiktila (11) | Burmese ... | 26 | 260,388 | 9,824 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Taungyo ... | 28 | 171 | 7 | East of Thazi Township. | |
| | Danu ... | 30 | 1,545 | 59 | East of Thazi Township. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 29 | 1 | Diffused. | |
| | Iranian ... | ... | 252 | 10 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 2,476 | 93 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 158 | 6 | | |
| | European ... | ... | Some | ... | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 265,019 | 10,000 | | |

CENTRAL BASIN—concl'd.

| District | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Yamèthin (12) | Burmese | 26 | 298,696 | 9,726 | Throughout the district. | | |
| | Arakanese | 27 | 13 | 1 | Yamèthin and Pyinmana Towns. | | |
| | Manipuri | 1 | 11 | ... | Yamèthin Town. | | |
| | Chinbok | 5 | 823 | 27 | South-west corner of district near Lewè. | | |
| | Karen | (i) Sgaw | 37 | 9 | ... | Yamèthin Town. | Pronunciation v slightly from villa village |
| | | (ii) Gheko | ... | 1,200 | 39 | Hill Tracts in east of Pyinmana Township. | |
| | Karenbyu | 41 | 2,138 | 70 | Hill Tracts east of Pyinmana i.e., south-eastern corner, | | |
| | Shan | 48 | 315 | ... | South border of district round Lewè and Pyinmana. | | |
| | Talaing | 56 | 10 | ... | Thagiwin village in Pyinmana Township. | | |
| | Dravida | ... | 337 | 11 | Diffused, but mostly in the towns and neighbouring villages. | | |
| | Andhra | ... | 824 | 27 | | | |
| | Iranian | ... | 1 | ... | | | |
| | Indian | ... | 1,993 | 65 | | | |
| Other Asiatic | ... | 504 | 17 | | | | |
| European | ... | 211 | 7 | | | | |
| | Total | ... | 307,090 | 10,000 | | | |
| Myingyan (13) | Burmese | 26 | 425,195 | 9,926 | Throughout the district. | | |
| | Chin | 12 | 6 | ... | Myingyan Town. | | |
| | Shan | 48 | 11 | ... | Myingyan and Natogyi Towns. | | |
| | Dravida | ... | 103 | 2 | Mostly in Military Police Lines in Myingyan Town and in Pagan and Salè Oil-fields. | | |
| | Indian | ... | 2,644 | 62 | | | |
| | Other Asiatic | ... | 354 | 8 | | | |
| | European | ... | 72 | 2 | | | |
| | Total | ... | 428,387 | 10,000 | | | |

DELTAIC PLAINS.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------|--|
| Rangoon (14) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 200,070 | 7,762 | Throughout the district. North-west of Bawle Island Northern part of Hlègu Township and Bambwekwin and Chinzu in Taikkyi Township. | | |
| | Arakanese ... | 27 | 25 | 1 | | | |
| | Chin ... | 12 | 140 | 5 | | | |
| | Karen | (Unspecified) Sgaw ... | 37 | 11,121 | 1,144 | | Throughout the district, excepting only southern part of Insein and Hlègu Townships. |
| | | Pwo ... | ... | 856 | | | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 4,907 | 190 | Near Taikkyi and south-east of Insein. | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 4,507 | 175 | Diffused, but mostly in towns and larger villages. | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 2,400 | 93 | | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 13,246 | 514 | | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 2,658 | 103 | | | |
| | European ... | ... | 358 | 13 | | | |
| | Total ... | ... | 257,784 | 10,000 | | | |
| Rangoon Town (15). | Burmese ... | 26 | 97,755 | 3,325 | | | |
| | Arakanese ... | 27 | 155 | 5 | | | |
| | Kachin ... | 15 | 59 | 2 | | | |
| | Karen ... | 37 | 1,058 | 36 | | | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 265 | 9 | | | |
| | Talaing ... | 56 | 29 | 1 | | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 42,408 | 1,442 | | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 53,358 | 1,815 | | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 72,531 | 2,468 | | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 14,118 | 480 | | | |
| | European ... | ... | 12,264 | 417 | | | |
| | Total ... | ... | 294,000 | 10,000 | | | |
| Methawaddy (16). | Burmese ... | 26 | 300,000 | 9,244 | Throughout the district. | | |
| | Karen (Sgaw and Pwo). | 37 | 8,650 | 267 | Throughout Twante Sub-division and western part of Kungyangôn Township mostly, but also diffused throughout the district. | | |
| | | 48 | 2,216 | 68 | In Shan villages. Diffused but mostly in Twante and Kungyangôn Townships. | | |
| | Talaing ... | 56 | 120 | 4 | Diffused in Kyauktan and Thngwa Townships. | | |
| | Yun ... | ... | 440 | 14 | Yun Circle in Thngwa Township and in Kyauktan Circle in Kyauktan Township. | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 2,805 | 86 | Diffused. | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 2,759 | 85 | | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 5,774 | 178 | | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 1,727 | 53 | | | |
| | European ... | ... | 30 | 1 | | | |
| | | Total ... | ... | 324,521 | 10,000 | | |

The figures for Rangoon Town are approximate only and are based on the returns of the 1911 Census.

The Shans were imported from Bhamo and Mandalay Districts in order to populate empty tracts of land.

The Yuns are descendants of Siamese captives brought from Siam by Alungpaya.

DELTAIC PLAINS—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Tharrawaddy | Burmese | 26 | 411,411 | 9,247 | Throughout the district. In Letpadan and Gyobingauk Towns. On Pegu Yomas as far south as Letpadan. On the foothills of the Pegu Yomas. Near the foothills of the Pegu Yomas. Diffused, but mostly in towns and larger villages. | |
| | Arakanese | 27 | 49 | 1 | | |
| | Chin | 12 | 1,016 | 23 | | |
| | Kar en | (unspecified) | 37 | 1,160 | | 299 |
| | | Sgaw | ... | 10,863 | | |
| | Pwo | ... | ... | 1,250 | | 60 |
| | | ... | ... | 2,679 | | |
| | Shan | 48 | 717 | 16 | | |
| | Dravida | ... | ... | 1,234 | | 28 |
| | Andhra | ... | ... | 8,627 | | 194 |
| Indian | ... | ... | 4,945 | 111 | | |
| Other Asiatic | ... | ... | 924 | 21 | | |
| | European | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Total | ... | 444,905 | 10,000 | | |
| Pegu (18) | Burmese | 26 | 273,258 | 7,385 | Throughout the district, | |
| | Chin | 12 | 3,523 | 95 | Western parts of Daiku and Nyaunglèbin Townships and Yomas. | |
| | Kachin' | 15 | 2,475 | 66 | West of Daiku Township. | |
| | Karen | 37 | 39,440 | 1,066 | Western part of Daiku and throughout Nyaunglèbin Township. | |
| | Taungthu | 38 | 912 | 22 | West and centre of Daiku Township. | |
| | Karenni | 39 | 60 | 2 | In western part of Daiku Township. | |
| | Karenbyu | 41 | 10,410 | 282 | Centre and eastern parts of Nyaunglèbin Township. | |
| | Shan | 48 | 7,112 | 192 | Centre and south of Nyaunglèbin Township and throughout Daiku Township. | |
| | Talaing | 56 | 2,244 | 61 | South-eastern part of Thanatpin Township and centre of Pegu Township. | |
| | Yaboin | ... | 300 | 8 | In western part of Daiku Township. | ၇၀၆၆: similar mese but with pronunciation. Probably a sub- |
| | Yun | ... | few | ... | Nyaunglèbin Forest area. | |
| | Dravida | ... | 5,712 | 154 | Mostly in towns and along the railway. | |
| | Andhra | ... | 2,740 | 74 | | |
| | Indian | ... | 15,186 | 410 | | |
| | Other Asiatic | ... | 6,690 | 181 | | |
| European | ... | 50 | 2 | | | |
| | Total | ... | 370,121 | 10,000 | | |
| Bassein (19) | Burmese | 26 | 268,738 | 7,292 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Arakanese | 27 | 10,411 | 283 | West of district, mostly in western part of Ngaputaw Township. | |
| | Chin | 12 | 348 | 9 | West of district, mostly north-western part of Thaboung Township. | |
| | Karen (Sgaw and Pwo). | 37 | 68,582 | 1,861 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Shan | 48 | 124 | 3 | Central part of Kyônpyaw Township and diffused. | |
| | Talaing | 56 | 250 | 7 | Diffused, but mostly in towns. | |
| | Dravida | ... | 1,000 | 27 | | |
| | Andhra | ... | 1,000 | 27 | | |
| | Indian | ... | 12,851 | 348 | | |
| | Other Asiatic | ... | 4,749 | 129 | | |
| | European | ... | 503 | 14 | | |
| | | Total | ... | 368,586 | 10,000 | |

DELTAIC PLAINS—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution | Remarks. |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|----------|
| Henzada (20) | Burmese ... | 26 | 413,007 | 8,414 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Chin ... | 12 | 4,613 | 94 | Around Myanaung and Kyan-gin; on the Arakan Yomas in the north of the district. | |
| | Kachin ... | 15 | 4 | ... | Western part of Myanaung. | |
| | Karen (Sgaw and Pwo). | 37 | 52,796 | 1,075 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Karennet ... | 40 | 3 | ... | Henzada Town. | |
| | Karenbyu ... | 41 | 1 | ... | Henzada Town. | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 8,860 | 180 | Diffused, but mostly in Ingabu Township. | |
| | Talaing ... | 56 | 138 | 3 | Throughout Ingabu Township. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 513 | 10 | } Mostly in towns and larger villages. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 522 | 10 | | |
| | Iranian ... | ... | 11 | ... | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 8,439 | 172 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 1,905 | 39 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 130 | 3 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 490,942 | 10,000 | | |
| Myaungmya (21) | Burmese ... | 26 | 273,520 | 8,168 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Arakanese ... | 27 | 2,500 | 75 | Southern part of Myaungmya Township. | |
| | Karen (Sgaw and Pwo). | 37 | 40,130 | 1,198 | Throughout district, excepting south of Wakèma and Moulmeingyun Townships. | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 1,500 | 45 | Throughout Myaungmya Township. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 1,250 | 37 | } Diffused, mostly in towns. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 1,400 | 42 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 10,200 | 306 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 4,310 | 128 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 42 | 1 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 334,852 | 10,000 | | |
| Ma-ubin (22) | Burmese ... | 26 | 210,950 | 7,420 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Karen (Sgaw and Pwo). | 37 | 64,804 | 2,280 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 160 | 5 | South-eastern part of district. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 500 | 17 | } Diffused, mostly in towns. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 913 | 32 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 5,353 | 187 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 1,403 | 49 | | |
| | European ... | ... | 287 | 10 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 284,370 | 10,000 | | |

DELTAIC PLAINS—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|---|----|
| Pyapón (23)... | Burmese ... | 12 | 156,200 | 8,570 | Throughout the district. Around Bogale in the west, and south of Dedaye in the east. Diffused throughout Dedaye and Kyaiklat Townships. Diffused, mostly in towns. | | |
| | Karen (Sgaw and Pwo). | 37 | 5,600 | 307 | | | |
| | Talaing ... | 56 | 2,000 | 121 | | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 3,500 | 192 | | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 2,750 | 151 | | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 6,577 | 360 | | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 5,454 | 299 | | | |
| | European ... | ... | 10 | ... | | | |
| Thatón (24) | Total ... | ... | 182,090 | 10,000 | Throughout, but thinly in Pa-an and Hlaingbwe Townships. Throughout, especially in Pa-an and Hlaingbwe Townships. Throughout, especially in Thatón and Pa-an Townships. Throughout, especially in Bilin, Thatón and Pa-an Townships. Throughout, especially in west of Paung Township and along the Lower Salween. Widely diffused, but mostly in towns. | The term "Pwo" recognized by Karens here divide themselves the "Paganyaw Sgaw, and "Aphlone" "Baungkal" Karens. | |
| | Burmese ... | 26 | 134,700 | 3,122 | | | |
| | Karen (Pwo and Sgaw). | 37 | 180,000 | 4,172 | | | |
| | Taungthu ... | 38 | 47,500 | 1,101 | | | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 10,600 | 245 | | | |
| | Talaing ... | 56 | 37,600 | 871 | | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 6,080 | 141 | | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 2,800 | 65 | | | |
| | Iranian ... | ... | 25 | ... | | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 10,305 | 239 | | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 1,850 | 43 | | | |
| European ... | ... | 52 | 1 | | | | |
| Toungoo (25) | Total ... | ... | 431,512 | 10,000 | In the plains throughout the district. Throughout the district. Southern part of Leiktho and western part of Yedashe Townships. Central and northern part of Leiktho Township. North-western part of Leiktho Township. Southern part of Leiktho Township. Eastern part of Leiktho Township. In Leiktho Township and east of Thandaung. In Moby State. Mostly north and south parts of Shwegyin Township. North-east of Tantabin Township and eastern border of Vedashi Township. On Hill Tracts and centre and east of Yedashe Township. Mostly Kyebogyi State, also north-east of Leiktho Township. Northern and eastern parts of Leiktho Township. Diffused over eastern part of District. Diffused, mostly in towns and along railway line. | | |
| | Burmese ... | 26 | 237,861 | 6,781 | | | |
| | Karen, Sgaw ... | 37 | 62,233 | 2,305 | | | |
| | Pwo ... | ... | 3,428 | | | | |
| | Geko ... | ... | 2,776 | | | | |
| | Gabo ... | ... | 7,132 | | | | |
| | Tawbya ... | ... | 646 | | | | |
| | Hsaw-Ko ... | ... | 1,783 | | | | |
| | Bghai ... | ... | 2,250 | | | | |
| | Hashwa ... | ... | 600 | | | | |
| | Taungthu ... | 38 | 221 | | | | 6 |
| | Karenni ... | 39 | 1,062 | | | | 56 |
| | Karenbyu ... | 41 | 597 | 16 | | | |
| | Brò ... | 44 | 2,251 | 64 | | | |
| | Padaung ... | 47 | 557 | 14 | | | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 11,137 | 317 | | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 327 | 9 | | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 508 | 14 | | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 11,726 | 335 | | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 2,911 | 83 | | | |
| European ... | ... | 9 | ... | | | | |
| Total ... | ... | 350,915 | 10,000 | | | | |

NORTHERN HILL DISTRICTS.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| Bhamo (26) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 26,000 | 2,337 | Throughout Bhamo and Shwegu Townships. Third defile of the Irrawaddy. Throughout the Hills and Hill Tracts. Sinlum Hill Tracts, near China border. Near Yunnan border. Near Yunnan border. Diffused, over Sinlum Hill Tracts, mostly near Yunnan border. On Irrawaddy-Namwan (or Shwele) watershed. Throughout the district. Throughout Sinlum Kachin Hill Tracts. Sinlum Tracts near Mongmit border. Throughout the district. Bhamo Town | "Marked difference from ordinary Shan." |
| | Hpôn ... | 31 | 150 | 13 | | |
| | Kachin (Chingpaw) | 15 | 42,000 | 3,774 | | |
| | Atsi ... | 16 | 1,500 | 135 | | |
| | Maingtha (Mongsa) | 17 | few | ... | | |
| | Lashi ... | 18 | 500 | 45 | | |
| | Maru ... | 19 | 200 | 19 | | |
| | Lisaw (Yawyin) ... | 20 | 400 | 37 | | |
| | Shan (Tai, Shan-Tayok) ... | 48 | 32,000 | 2,876 | | |
| | Palaung (Rumas) ... | 57 |  |  |  |  | 100 | 9 |
| | Yunnanese ... | 91 | 7,100 | 635 | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 100 | 9 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 1,200 | 108 | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 111,250 | 10,000 | | |
| Myitkyina (27) | Burmese ... | 26 | 14,625 | 1,094 | Throughout Mogaung and Myitkyina Townships and in plains in Kamaing Township. Villages below Sinbo in Myitkyina Township. South-western part of Mogaung Township. Two villages in Mogaung Township. Throughout the Hills and Hill Tracts. Sadôn and Sima Hill Tracts, also Taungni and Samsat Hill Tracts. Sadôn and Htawgaw Hill Tracts, and across Laukhaung Hill Tracts. Sadôn and Htawgaw Hill Tracts, Hukong valley and East Laukhaung Hill Tracts. North-eastern part near Yunnan border. Throughout the district. East of Irrawaddy. Lahtau village in Sima ... Diffused. Towns and larger villages. | The Nungs settled here four or five generations ago, coming from near Putao. |
| | Hpôn ... | 31 | 500 | 37 | | |
| | Kadu ... | 33 | 500 | 37 | | |
| | Yaw ... | 36 | 240 | 17 | | |
| | Kachin ... | 15 | 30,888 | 2,314 | | |
| | Atsi ... | 16 | 3,071 | 230 | | |
| | Lashi ... | 18 | 17,232 | 1,290 | | |
| | Maru (Lawngaw) | 19 | 21,283 | 1,594 | | |
| | Lisu or Yawyin ... | 20 | 4,869 | 365 | | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 31,250 | 2,632 | | |
| | Shan, Shan Tayok Nung (or Hhanung) | ... | 3,887 |  |  |  | 4 |
| | Yunnanese ... | ... | 479 | 37 | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 40 | 3 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 4,292 | 320 | | |
| Other Asiatic ... | ... | 350 | 26 | | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 133,566 | 10,000 | | |
| Katha (28) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 94,500 | 4,193 | Throughout the district. Throughout, excepting only south-east corner. In Kachin Hills. Throughout Mawlu Township. In larger towns. Northern part of Mawlu Township. Throughout the district ... In towns and neighbouring villages. | They call their own speech မိုဝ်းဝိုဝ်း or Burmese for "small Shan." Perhaps the same people as "Tai No" which is the Shan equivalent for "small Shan." |
| | Kadu ... | 33 | 34,300 | 1,122 | | |
| | Kachin (Chingpaw) | 15 | 5,985 | 265 | | |
| | Maingtha ... | 17 | 81 | 4 | | |
| | Karen (Sgaw and Pwo). | 37 | 243 | 10 | | |
| | Shan Big Shan, Small | 48 | 87,600 | 3,887 | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 465 | 31 | | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 104 | 5 | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 1,527 | 68 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 567 | 25 | | |
| European ... | ... | 16 | ... | | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 225,388 | 10,000 | | |

NORTHERN HILL DISTRICTS—concl'd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| Ruby Mines (29). | Burmese | 26 | 40,474 | 3,882 | Throughout district, but very sparse in eastern part. Mogök Town, Momeik State and Kodaung Township, east of district. North-east and south-west of Kodaung Township. Momeik State and neighbourhood. One village in centre of Kodaung Township. West bank of Shweli on heights above 4,000 feet. Eastern part of district. Mogök, Tagaung and Momeik Towns. Throughout the district. Throughout Mogök Sub-division. Palaungs are also found in large numbers in Momeik State. Kodaung Township. On trade routes. Diffused, mostly in towns and larger villages. | |
| | Manipuri | 1 | 8 | 1 | | |
| | Kachin (Chingpaw) | 15 | 10,612 | 1,017 | | |
| | Tsi or Atsi | 16 | 341 | 32 | | |
| | Maingtha | 17 | 45 | 4 | | |
| | Lashi | 18 | 59 | 5 | | |
| | Maru | 19 | 938 | 90 | | |
| | Lishaw | 20 | 1,554 | 149 | | |
| | Karen, Sgaw | 37 | 18 | 2 | | |
| | Shan | 48 | 23,782 | 2,280 | | |
| | Palaung Rao-Mai | 57 | 22,480 | 2,155 | | Palaungs are also found in large numbers in Momeik State. |
| | Rao-Kwin | ... | | | | |
| | Rao-Kwang | ... | | | | |
| | Rao-Ping | ... | | | | |
| | Loi-Liu | ... | | | | |
| | Ta-Ang | ... | | | | |
| | Da-Ang | ... | some | ... | | On trade routes. |
| | Ha-Ang | ... | | | | |
| | Ra-Ang or | ... | | | | |
| | Da-Eng | ... | | | | |
| Yunnanese | 91 | 19 | 1 | | | |
| Dravida | ... | 1,457 | 141 | | | |
| Indian | ... | 2 | ... | | | |
| Iranian | ... | 2,384 | 229 | | | |
| Other Asiatic | ... | 124 | 12 | | | |
| European | ... | | | | | |
| Total | ... | 194,297 | 10,000 | | | |
| Upper Chin-dwin (30). | Burmese | 26 | 113,780 | 6,824 | Throughout the district, but sparse near Chin Hills border. South-eastern part of Maingkaing Township near Katha border. Northern part of Tamu Township. Kale Township near Chin Hills border. Tamu Township on Chin Hill and Manipuri borders. Kale Township on Chin Hills border. Do. Throughout Homalin, Maingkaing and Tamu Townships, Nyaungön and Kya-in villages in Paungbyin Township. Nanwe stream west of Chin-dwin river in Homalin Township. North-west of township on Nantaleik river. | |
| | Kadu | 33 | 590 | 29 | | |
| | Manipuri | 1 | 1,100 | 66 | | |
| | Siyin | 3 | 60 | 4 | | |
| | Haka or Baungshe | 7 | 55 | 3 | | |
| | Chin, unspecified | 12 | 370 | 47 | | |
| | Tashon | ... | 340 | | | |
| | Kawhpo | ... | 65 | | | |
| | Shan | 48 | 48,750 | 2,924 | | |
| | Taman | ... | 1,350 | 81 | | |
| | Naga. Tongkhul | ... | 179 | 82 | | |
| Senkadong | ... | 200 | | | | |
| Total | ... | 166,749 | 10,000 | | | |

NORTHERN COAST RANGES.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|--|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|----------|
| Akyab (31) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 12,277 | 218 | In centre part only, especially Myohaung and Kyaukdaw. Throughout the district. | |
| | Arakanese, unspecified. | 27 | 149,457 | | | |
| | <i>Rakhine</i> ... | ... | 50,163 | 4,616 | Diffused throughout Akyab and Rathedaung Townships. | |
| | <i>Ramree</i> ... | ... | 59,024 | | | |
| | <i>Kaman</i> ... | ... | 1,211 | | | |
| | Chaungtha ... | 34 | 62,137 | 1,109 | Throughout, with exception of southern border. | |
| | Mrò ... | 35 | 12,644 | 225 | North-eastern part, especially in Kyauktaw Township. | |
| | Manipuri ... | 2 | 30 | 1 | Buthidaung Town. | |
| | Chinbon ... | 6 | 1,600 | 28 | South-eastern part of Minbya Township, i.e., south-eastern corner of district. | |
| | Khami ... | 8 | 4,665 | 105 | South-west and centre of District. Buthidaung Township. | |
| | <i>Ayaing Khami</i> ... | ... | 1,000 | | | |
| | <i>Awa Khami</i> ... | ... | 216 | | | |
| | Thet or Sak ... | 10 | 451 | 8 | Northern and eastern borders of Maungdaw Township. | |
| | Chin ... | 12 | 5,950 | 106 | Northern part. Maungdaw Township. | |
| | Daignet ... | 13 | 4,463 | 79 | In the Yomas on southern part of eastern border. | |
| | <i>Kautadan</i> ... | ... | 537 | 9 | Across the northern part of the district. | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 160 | 3 | Northern part, Maungdaw Township. | |
| | Andhra ... | ... | 24 | ... | Diffused. | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 195,285 | 3,463 | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 728 | 13 | | |
| European ... | ... | 619 | 11 | | | |
| | Total ... | ... | 562,941 | 10,000 | | |
| Northern Arakan or Hill Districts of Northern Arakan (32). | Burmese ... | 26 | 8 | 3 | Diffused throughout the district. | |
| | Arakanese ... | 27 | 80 | 35 | Western part of district. | |
| | Chaungtha ... | 34 | 2,094 | 931 | Western part of district. | |
| | Mrò ... | 35 | 2,513 | 1,111 | South and centre of district. | |
| | Kyaw or Chaw ... | 2 | 249 | 110 | North-west of district. | |
| | Khami ... | 8 | 13,645 | 6,036 | Western part of district. | |
| | Anu or Ahnu ... | 9 | 474 | 209 | Centre of district. | |
| | Chin ... | 12 | 2,360 | 1,043 | Along eastern border. | |
| | <i>Kon</i> ... | ... | 250 | 110 | Northern part of district. | |
| | <i>Kaungtso</i> ... | ... | 250 | 110 | Northern part of district. | |
| | <i>Shandus</i> ... | ... | 100 | 44 | North and centre of district. | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 582 | 258 | Diffused. | |
| | European ... | ... | 3 | ... | | |
| | Total ... | ... | 22,608 | 10,000 | | |

NORTHERN COAST RANGES—concl'd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|----------|
| Kyaukpyu (33) | Burmese | 26 | 9,900 | 561 | In large towns and throughout An Township. | |
| | Arakanese | 27 | 157,059 | 8,607 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Chin | 12 | 11,608 | 635 | East and north-east of Myèbôn and throughout northern half of the district. | |
| | M'hang | 14 | 200 | 11 | Upper reaches of Dalet Chaung in An Township, i.e., northern part of district. | |
| | Dravida | ... | 4 | ... | } Mostly in the larger towns. | |
| | Indian | ... | 3,317 | 182 | | |
| | Other Asiatic | ... | 67 | 4 | | |
| | European | ... | 5 | ... | | |
| | Total | ... | 182,160 | 10,000 | | |
| Sandoway (34) | Burmese | 26 | 63,623 | 6,085 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Arakanese | 27 | 32,245 | 3,084 | Throughout Taungup and north part of district. | |
| | Chin | 12 | 7,517 | 718 | Northern parts of district and on sources of rivers. | |
| | Kachin | 15 | 1 | ... | Sandoway Town. | |
| | Karen | 37 | 48 | 4 | Diffused throughout the district. | |
| | Shan | 48 | 14 | 1 | In principal towns. | |
| | Dravida | ... | 41 | 4 | } Mostly in the towns throughout the district. | |
| | Andhra | ... | 19 | 1 | | |
| | Indian | ... | 968 | 93 | | |
| | Other Asiatic | ... | 71 | 7 | | |
| | European | ... | 31 | 3 | | |
| | Total | ... | 104,578 | 10,000 | | |

SOUTHERN COAST RANGES.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| Salween (35) | Burmese | 26 | 2,000 | 400 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Intha | 29 | 250 | 50 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Danu | 30 | 100 | 20 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Chin | 12 | 50 | 10 | Northern part of district. | |
| | Karen (Sgaw and Pwo). | 37 | 41,000 | 8,214 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Taungthu | 38 | 100 | 20 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Karenni | 39 | 750 | 150 | Diffused throughout, but mostly along Papun-Kuseik road. | |
| | Shan | 48 | 4,000 | 801 | Diffused, but mostly in riverine villages. | |
| | Siamese | 53 | few | ... | Diffused, but especially in centre of district. | Temporary immigrants, having come as coolies. |
| | Hkamuk | 63 | few | ... | Papun and neighbourhood | Immigrants from Siam. |
| | Lao | ... | few | ... | Papun and neighbourhood | |
| | Indian | ... | 1,615 | 322 | } Diffused, but mostly in Papun Town. | |
| | Other Asiatic | ... | 50 | 11 | | |
| | European | ... | 10 | 2 | | |
| | Total | ... | 49,925 | 10,000 | | |
| Amherst (36) | Burmese | 26 | 68,155 | 1,848 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Intha | 29 | few | ... | Loikaw region. | |
| | Tavoyan | 32 | 2,405 | 65 | East of Amherst Township and throughout Yè Township. | |
| | Karen, Sgaw and Pwo. | 37 | 61,359 | 1,664 | Diffused, mostly in Kawkareik and Kyain Townships. | |
| | Taungthu | 38 | 4,210 | 114 | Diffused, mostly in Kawkareik and some in Kyain Townships. | |
| | Karenni | 39 | 256 | 7 | Northern part of Moulmein Township. | Formerly brought in as timber coolies, but have settled down. |
| | Brè or Brae | 44 | few | ... | West of Salween river | The Brè are called by the Burmans: "Manoo-Manaw." |
| | Padaung | 47 | few | ... | West of Salween river. | |
| | Shan | 48 | 4,203 | 114 | Diffused, especially along the eastern part of district. | Formerly brought in as timber coolies, but have settled down. |
| | Siamese | 53 | 4,056 | 110 | Eastern part of Kawkareik Township. | |
| | Malay | 55 | 3 | ... | Kyondo Town. | |
| | Talaing Martaban Peguan | 56 | } 179,240 | 4,860 | Throughout the district | The Peguans came from Pegu in Alomphra's time and settled at Alam near Kado. They speak with "Burmese pronunciation of the vowel sounds." |
| | | ... | | | Near Kado. | |
| | Hkamuk | 63 | 31 | 1 | Near Kado and in Myawaddy village in Kawkareik Township. | The Hkamuk came from Bangkok on lease as timber coolies, but settled down. Some of them came from Cambodia. |
| | Lao | ... | 3,000 | 81 | East of Kawkareik Township and in Ataran region. | |
| | Dravida | ... | 12,608 | 342 | } Principally in the towns. | |
| | Andhra | ... | 4,359 | 118 | | |
| Iranian | ... | 7 | ... | | | |
| Indian | ... | 17,221 | 468 | | | |
| Other Asiatic | ... | 7,570 | 205 | | | |
| Semitic | ... | 75 | 2 | | | |
| European | ... | 38 | 1 | | | |
| | Total | ... | 368,796 | 10,000 | | |

SOUTHERN COAST RANGES—concl'd.

| District.. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Tavoy (37) ... | Burmese ... | 26 | 1,600 | 102 | Throughout the district. | | |
| | Tavoyan ... | 32 | 135,400 | 8,680 | Throughout the district. | | |
| | Karen, Sgaw and Pwo. | 37 | 12,262 | 786 | Throughout the district. | | |
| | Siamese ... | 53 | 77 | 5 | Tavoy Township. | | |
| | Talaing ... | 56 | 2,690 | 172 | Throughout the district. | | |
| | Dravida ... | ... | 130 | 9 | } Diffused, mostly in the towns. | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | 895 | 57 | | | |
| | Other Asiatic ... | ... | 2,714 | 174 | | | |
| | European ... | ... | 235 | 15 | | | |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 156,003 | 10,000 | | |
| | Mergui (38) | Burmese ... | 26 | 68,594 | 7,703 | Throughout the district. | |
| Tavoyan 1 | | 32 | 550 | 62 | Palaw Township and Victoria Point. | 1 Merguese and Ts are differently nounced, but difference is not | |
| Merguese 1 | | ... | ... | ... | | 2 Largely born of fathers and Sia mothers, but Siamese only. | |
| Kadu ... | | 33 | few | ... | In forests near Tenasserim | | |
| Karen ... | | 37 | 3,658 | 411 | Northern half of the district. | | |
| Siamese 2 | | 53 | 5,935 | 667 | South and eastern borders of district. | | |
| Salon 3 | | 54 | 650 | 73 | On the islands and neighbouring coast. | 3 These people pr give up Salons and talk Malay | |
| Malay ... | | 55 | 3,545 | 398 | Southern part of the district. | | |
| Dravida .. | | ... | 32 | 2 | } Principally in the towns. | | |
| Andhra ... | | ... | 2,758 | 311 | | | |
| Iranian .. | | ... | 6 | ... | | | |
| Indian ... | | ... | 948 | 107 | | | |
| Other Asiatic ... | | ... | 2,344 | 264 | | | |
| European ... | ... | 25 | 2 | | | | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 89,045 | 10,000 | | | |

SPECIAL AREAS.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| Northern Shan States (39) | Burmese ... | 26 | 12,482 | 227 | Diffused. Mostly in Hsipaw, Hsum-hsai and Mông Long States. | |
| | Araakanese ... | 27 | 1 | ... | Hsipaw Town. | |
| | Danu ... | 30 | 13,531 | 246 | Hsum-hsai sub-State | |
| | Yindu ... | 4 | 1 | ... | Hsipaw Town. | |
| | Baungshe ... | 7 | 1 | ... | Hsipaw Town. | |
| | Khami ... | 8 | 1 | ... | Hsipaw Town. | |
| | Kachin Chingpaw | 15 | 36,980 | 673 | Mostly in North Hsenwi State and neighbourhood. Manglün West. | |
| | <i>La Hpai</i> | 186 | | | | |
| | Tsi or Atsi ... | 16 | 6,926 | 126 | North Hsenwi State. | |
| | Maingtha ... | 17 | 2,580 | 47 | North Hsenwi State. | |
| | Lashi ... | 18 | 5,577 | 102 | Mostly in North Hsenwi State, some in South Hsenwi State. | |
| | Maru ... | 19 | 10,855 | 197 | North Hsenwi State and neighbourhood. | |
| | Lihsaw or Yawyin | 20 | 5,988 | 109 | North Hsenwi States and neighbouring States. | |
| | Lahu or Muhsô ... | 21 | 3,954 | 72 | Manglün East. | |
| | Lolo ... | 25 | 1,470 | 27 | Mostly in North Hsenwi, also South Hsenwi and Manglün East, and Manglün West. | |
| | Karen, Sgaw | 37 | 4 | ... | Lashio Town. | |
| | Taungthu ... | 38 | 376 | 7 | Hsipaw, Mông Tung and Hsum-hsai. | |
| | Karennet ... | 40 | 2,619 | 48 | Mostly in South Hsenwi, also Hsipaw and Mông Tung. | |
| | Karenbyu ... | 41 | 8 | ... | Hsipaw Town. | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 277,990 | 5,055 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Tai-Loi ... | 49 | 5,496 | 98 | Mostly in South Hsenwi, some in Manglün East. | There are probably several dialects of Shan. |
| | Hkún ... | 50 | 12 | ... | Ywa-ma in Ha-kang Circle in South Hsenwi. | |
| | Siamese ... | 53 | 1 | ... | Hsipaw Town. | |
| | Malay ... | 55 | 1 | ... | Hsipaw Town. | |
| | Palaung— | | | | | |
| | (i) <i>Kwanhai</i> | | 6,029 | ... | Hsipaw, Mông Long, Tawnpeng and South Hsenwi. | |
| | (ii) <i>Humai</i> | | 1,758 | ... | Hsipaw, Mông Tung, Mông Long and South Hsenwi. | |
| | (iii) <i>Pangnim</i> | | 2,665 | ... | Hsipaw State. | |
| | (iv) <i>Hinkyaen</i> | | 554 | ... | Hsipaw State. | |
| | (v) <i>Tawngma</i> | | 224 | ... | Hsipaw, Hsum-hsai and Mông Long. | |
| | (vi) <i>Sayan</i> | | 132 | ... | Hsipaw State. | |
| | (vii) <i>Selon</i> | | 336 | ... | Hsipaw and Mông Long. | |
| | (viii) <i>Ngonhawt</i> | | 515 | ... | Mông Long and Hsipaw. | |
| | (ix) <i>Katurr</i> | 57A | 5,957 | ... | Tawnpeng State. | |
| | (x) <i>Kunhawt</i> | | 1,148 | ... | Tawnpeng and Mông Long States. | |
| | (xi) <i>Lwëin</i> | | 91 | ... | Mông Long State. | |
| | (xii) <i>Môngnwe</i> | | 778 | ... | Mông Long State. | |
| | (xiii) <i>Kunsalan</i> | | 10 | ... | Mông Long State. | |
| | (xiv) <i>Hulan</i> | | 280 | ... | Mông Long State. | |
| (xv) <i>Manpun</i> | | 46 | ... | Mông Long State. | | |
| Unspecified | | | 32,634 | ... | North Hsenwi. | |
| Total ... | | | 53,157 | 697 | | |

SPECIAL AREAS—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Northern Shan States (39)— concl'd. | Pale, unspecified ... | 57 ^B | 1,526 | ... | Manglün West, Hsipaw, Mông Tung and Hsumhsai States. Hsipaw State. Hsipaw State. Hsumhsai State. Hsumhsai State. Mong Long State. Mong Long State. Mong Long State. Mông Long State. Mông Long State. Mông Long State. Tawngpeng State. Tawngpeng State. South Hsenwi State. South Hsenwi State. | The terms "Palaung" and "Pale" are frequently used interchangeably; it is doubtful whether there is any real distinction. |
| | (i) <i>Homong</i> ... | | 2,655 | ... | | |
| | (ii) <i>Rubrang</i> ... | | 456 | ... | | |
| | (iii) <i>Manton</i> ... | | 170 | ... | | |
| | (iv) <i>Ruhok</i> ... | | 78 | ... | | |
| | (v) <i>Rumai</i> ... | | 39 | ... | | |
| | (vi) <i>Rangaroi</i> ... | | 100 | ... | | |
| | (vii) <i>Laukmun</i> ... | | 40 | ... | | |
| | (viii) <i>Lauklan</i> ... | | 602 | ... | | |
| | (ix) <i>Lauklon</i> ... | | 719 | ... | | |
| | (x) <i>Laukkaw</i> ... | | 178 | ... | | |
| | (xi) <i>Homaing</i> ... | | 379 | ... | | |
| | (xii) <i>Lauklang</i> ... | | 466 | ... | | |
| | (xiii) <i>Hussin</i> ... | | 1,682 | ... | | |
| | (xiv) <i>Tao-Rai</i> ... | | 3,571 | ... | | |
| | (xv) <i>Ngawnhawt</i> ... | | 5,191 | ... | | |
| | (xvi) <i>Sawpana</i> ... | | 3,008 | ... | | |
| | (xvii) <i>Mong-Tong-Awn</i> ... | | 4,008 | ... | | |
| | (xviii) <i>Man-Tong-Long</i> ... | 1,700 | ... | | | |
| | Total ... | ... | 26,567 | 483 | | |
| Palaung and Pale... | | 57 | 110,593 | 1,450 | | |
| Wa, unspecified ... <i>Mothai or Motle</i> | } 60 | 3,224 | ... | North Hsenwi State. Manglün East, Manglün West and South Hsenwi. Manglün East. Manglün East. Manglün, East. Manglün, East. Manglün, East. Manglün, East. | | |
| | | 10,444 | ... | | | |
| | | 9,318 | ... | | | |
| | | 2,538 | ... | | | |
| | | 1,760 | ... | | | |
| | | 4,352 | ... | | | |
| | | 1,110 | ... | | | |
| | | 1,260 | ... | | | |
| 330 | ... | | | | | |
| Total ... | ... | 34,336 | 624 | | | |
| Miao | 65 | 360 | 7 | Kokang in North Hsenwi State. Diffused, but mostly in North Hsenwi, Hsipaw State and Mông Long State. In South Hsenwi State. | | |
| Yunnanese | 91 | 44,179 | 803 | | | |
| <i>Yun</i> | ... | 6 | ... | | | |
| <i>Tai-Nö</i> | ... | 1,329 | 24 | | | |
| Dravida | ... | 50 | 1 | } Almost entirely confined to Lashio area and Hsipaw State. | | |
| Iranian | ... | 15 | ... | | | |
| Indian | ... | 3,017 | 55 | | | |
| Other Asiatic | ... | few | ... | | | |
| European | ... | 79 | 2 | | | |
| Total ... | ... | 549,949 | 10,000 | | | |

SPECIAL AREAS—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Northern Shan States (40). | Burmese | 26 | 13,756 | 165 | Yawngwe Headquarters, Mông Nai, Mông Long, Kengtung and Maw States. | | |
| | Taungyo | 28 | 26,713 | 320 | Western border near Inlè Lake and south of Laihka State. | | |
| | Intha | 29 | 58,958 | 706 | Yawngwe, Samka, Mông Pai and Mawnang States. | | |
| | Danu | 30 | 55,343 | 663 | Northern half of western border. | | |
| | Kachin | 35 | 630 | 8 | Kengtung State. | | |
| | Maingtha | 37 | 75 | 1 | Kengtung State. | | |
| | Maru | 39 | 20 | ... | Kengtung State. | | |
| | Lisu | 40 | 2,700 | 32 | Kengtung, Mông Pawn, Mawkmai and Mön Pon States. | | |
| | Lahu (Muhsö) | 41 | 14,395 | 172 | Kengtung and neighbourhood. | | |
| | Kwi (Lahu Hsi) | 42 | 2,500 | 30 | Kengtung State. | | |
| | Akha (Kaw) | 43 | 33,665 | 403 | Kengtung State. | | |
| | Ako | 44 | 4,119 | 49 | Kengtung State. | | |
| | Taungthu | 45 | 83,011 | 1,706 | Throughout whole area. Especially in western part. The dialects are reported mostly from the western States. | | |
| | Thitauk | ... | ... | 25,000 | | | |
| | Nakyai | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Hkunlong | ... | ... | 34,533 | | | |
| | Pa-O | ... | ... | 2,702 | 32 | Mông Pai, Sakoi, Hsatung and Samka States. | |
| | Karenni | 39 | 2,702 | 32 | Mông Pai, Sakoi, Hsatung and Samka States. | | |
| | Karenbyu | 41 | 2,106 | 25 | Loi Long, Mông Pai and Namhkai States. | | |
| | Zayein or Zarein | ... | ... | 4,151 | 50 | Loi Long and Mông Pai States, i.e., western border south of Inlè Lake. | |
| | Gaung-To | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Kalasi | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Hoh-ta | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Brè | ... | ... | 1,006 | 13 | Mông Pai State, i.e., south part of western border. | |
| | Lakü | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Manö | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Yinbaw | 46 | 281 | 4 | Mông Pai and Loi Long States. | | |
| | Padaung | 47 | 25 | 123 | Mông Pai State, few in Loi Long. | | |
| | Kè Kawngdu, | ... | ... | 10,278 | | | |
| | Shan (Tai) | 48 | 315,698 | 3,779 | Throughout, but very few in south-western border and in certain areas possessed by wilder tribes; very numerous in eastern States. | | |
| | Tai-Loi | ... | ... | 15,495 | 186 | Kengtung State. | |
| | We Kut | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Hkun | 50 | 42,366 | 507 | Kengtung State. | | |
| Lu | 51 | 17,331 | 208 | Kengtung State. | | | |
| Daye | 52 | 704 | 9 | Kyong and Kyaukku States. | | | |
| Siamese | 53 | 200 | 3 | Kengtung and Mông Pan States. | | | |
| Palaung | 57 | 8,287 | 99 | Diffused, mostly in Mông Kung, Kengtung and Mông Nawng States. | | | |
| Danaw | 58 | 1,808 | 22 | Diffused, mostly in Hsa Mông Hkam, Pangtara, Loi Maw and Pangmi States. | | | |
| Yin or Riang | 59 | 27,699 | 232 | | | | |
| Red Riang, 2,225 | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Black Riang, 25,474 | ... | ... | ... | | In all but western States. | | |

SPECIAL AREAS—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Southern Shan States (40) —concl'd. | Wa | 60 | 4,383 | 52 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | En or In | 61 | 1,550 | 18 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Pyin | 62 | 1,275 | 15 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Yao | 64 | 205 | 2 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Miao | 65 | 295 | 3 | Mông Pan and Kéngtūng States. | |
| | Yunnanese | 91 | 530 | 6 | Diffused, mostly in Kéngtūng and Yawngwe States. | |
| | Banyin | ... | 30 | 1 | Loi Long State | "Said to be a ty Karen." |
| | Titauk | ... | 4,300 | 51 | Namhkai and Loi Ai States | Words differ slightly from Tthu. |
| | Balah | ... | 124 | 1 | Mawkmai State | "Akin to Taungth |
| | Tabaung | ... | few | ... | Loi Long State | These people Zareins who married Taur and been expelled |
| | Yun | ... | 640 | 7 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Tai Nō | ... | 4,755 | 57 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Lamet | ... | 231 | 3 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Hkala | ... | 4,000 | 48 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Hkalam | ... | | | | |
| | Lēm | ... | 3,170 | 38 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Hsen Hsum | ... | 1,265 | 15 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Son | ... | 465 | 5 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Hsem | ... | 215 | 2 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| | Mang Tam | ... | 140 | 2 | Kéngtūng State. | |
| Dravida | ... | 25 | ... | } Mostly in Yawngwe and Kéngtūng States. | | |
| Indian | ... | 2,256 | 27 | | | |
| European | ... | 24 | ... | | | |
| | Total | ... | 835,433 | 10,000 | | |
| Karenni (41) | Burmese | 26 | 293 | 45 | In towns in Kantarawadi. | |
| | Intha | 29 | 1,923 | 295 | Mostly in Kantarawadi, few in Nammekōn. | |
| | Danu | 30 | 79 | 12 | In towns in Kantarawadi. | |
| | Taungthu | 38 | 2,548 | 391 | Throughout Kantarawadi, some in Nammekōn. | |
| | Karenni | 39 | 29,068 | 4,466 | Throughout the district. | |
| | Karennet | 40 | ... | ... | ..... | Formerly reports this district, but reported now. |
| | Karenbyu | 41 | 2,723 | 418 | East Kantarawadi and throughout Kyetbogyi. | |
| | Sinsin | 43 | ... | ... | ..... |  |
| | Brè | 44 | 5,163 | 793 | West and south of Kyetbogyi | Called Manoo-N by the Burmans |
| | Manō | 45 | 2,465 | 379 | Central Bawlake and South Kyetbogyi. | |
| | Yinbaw | 46 | 2,060 | 317 | Padaung Tracts and West Bawlake. | |
| | Padaung | 47 | 2,529 | 389 | Padaung Tracts and West Bawlake. | |
| | Shan | 48 | 15,001 | 2,304 | Diffused, mostly Kantarawadi and East Bawlake. | |
| | Talaing | 56 | 103 | 16 | In towns in Kantarawadi. | |
| | Yunnanese | 91 | 226 | 35 | Kantarawadi and Bawlake. | |
| Yintale | ... | 655 | 101 | Eastern half of Bawlake. | | |
| Yun | ... | few | ... | ..... |  |  |
| Indian | ... | 250 | 39 | Towns in Kantarawadi. | | |
| | Total | ... | 65,086 | 10,000 | | |

SPECIAL AREAS—contd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. | |
|-------------------------|---|------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| Mòkku Hill Tracts (42). | Burmese ... | 26 | 985 | 547 | Throughout Mòn Tract. | | |
| | Yindu ... | 4 | 4,507 | 2,506 | Mòn Valley and north-west of Kyindwe. | | |
| | (i) <i>Ku-dhak</i> , 282 | ... | ... | ... | Salin and Kyauksit Tracts. | | |
| | (ii) <i>Ka-chak</i> , 4,225 | ... | ... | ... | Che, Maung and Yaw Tracts | "The difference between these two dialects is little more than in accent and the use of a few words." | |
| | Chinbok ... | 5 | 10,792 | 5,999 | Yaw, Hnaw and Maw Tracts | | |
| | (i) <i>Twi-li-chang</i> , 7,946. | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | (ii) <i>Ne-du</i> , 2,846 | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Chinbon ... | 6 | 1,479 | 823 | | | |
| | (i) <i>Ur-per</i> , 443 | ... | ... | ... | Mòn Valley, south of Kyindwe. | "The difference between these dialects is little more than in accent and in the use of a few words." | |
| | (ii) <i>Twi-sheep</i> , 986 | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | (iii) <i>Num-lan</i> , 50 | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Indian ... | ... | ... | 214 | 119 | Kanpetlet Town and Òkpo village. | |
| | European ... | ... | ... | 11 | 6 | | |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 17,988 | 10,000 | | |
| hin Hills (43) | Siyin ... | 3 | 3,100 | 262 | Fort White neighbourhood in Tiddim Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Sokte</i> (i) <i>Standard</i> and (ii) <i>Kamhow</i> (iii) <i>Vuite</i> ... | ... | 21,400 | 1,806 | Northern and western parts of Tiddim Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Thado</i> ... | ... | 1,500 | 127 | North-eastern part of Tiddim Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Yo</i> ... | ... | 4,500 | 379 | Northern part of Tiddim Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Dapsal</i> ... | ... | 700 | 59 | North-western part of Tiddim Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Lai</i> (i) <i>Standard</i> (ii) <i>Yahow</i> (iii) <i>Kwangli</i> (iv) <i>Hlunsoow</i> (v) <i>Lyente</i> (vi) <i>Klaihun</i> (vii) <i>Klang Klang</i> (viii) <i>Yokwa</i> (ix) <i>Kwahring Klang</i> (x) <i>Bwo</i> ... | ... | 45,000 | 3,797 | (i) to (vi) in Falam Subdivision (vii) to (x) in Haka Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Whalngow</i> ... | ... | 5,000 | 422 | North-west of Falam Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Kwelshim or E or Mi Err</i> , ... | ... | 4,000 | 337 | South and south-eastern Falam Subdivision and north-eastern Haka Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Ngorn</i> ... | ... | 5,600 | 473 | Northern part Falam Subdivision. | | |
| | (i) <i>Bwelkwa</i> (ii) <i>Tapong</i> , ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | <i>Yanyet</i> ... | ... | 5,400 | 456 | North-east of Falam Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Lunghyaw</i> ... | ... | 500 | 42 | In one village in north of Falam Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Hsentung</i> ... | ... | 8,000 | 676 | South and south-west of Haka Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Yelun and variations</i> , ... | ... | 4,600 | 388 | Southern part of Haka Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Naring and variations</i> , ... | ... | 4,600 | 388 | South-western part of Haka Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Ngapas</i> ... | ... | 900 | 76 | South-west corner of Haka Subdivision. | | |
| | <i>Aibur</i> ... | ... | 3,400 | 287 | West and south-west of Haka, i.e., Wantu and Kabòn Tracts and Laitak. | | |
| | <i>Rawan</i> ... | ... | 300 | 25 | In Rawvan and Lamtok villages in south-east of Haka Subdivision. | | |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 118,500 | 10,000 | | |

SPECIAL AREAS—concl'd.

| District. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of population. | Geographical distribution. | Remarks. |
|--|---|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--|----------|
| Putao (44) ... | Kachin (i) Chingpaw | 15 | 9,121 | 3,607 | Mostly in Laza Subdivision, few in south Putao Subdivision. In Konglu Subdivision, western part, i.e., east of Upper Mali valley. | |
| | (ii) <i>Duleng Nung</i> (i) <i>Daru</i> ... | ... | 3,000 |  |  |  | 2,739 |
| | (ii) <i>Htangsa</i> ... | ... | 1,500 | 2,669 | Mostly Putao Subdivision, some in East Konglu Subdivision, in valleys. Eastern part of Konglu Subdivision, in Latawaw and Upper Ahkyang valleys. Eastern part of Konglu Subdivision, in N'Mai and Ahkyang valleys. | |
| | (iii) <i>Matwang</i> ... | ... | 2,000 | | | |
| | (iv) <i>Rawang</i> ... | ... | 1,500 | | | |
| | (v) <i>Saungpa</i> ... | ... | 1,228 | 665 | Ahkyang and N'Mai valleys in East Konglu Subdivision. In Putao Subdivision, in valleys. | |
| | Maru ... | 19 | 2,235 | | | |
| | Lisu ... | 20 | 3,515 | 1,046 | Eastern part of Konglu Subdivision. | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 6,661 | 1,982 | Hkãmti Lông plain, Putao Subdivision. | |
| | Yunnanese | 91 | some | ... | 31 |  | Seinhku and Adung Long valleys in Putao Subdivision. |
| Tibetan | ... | 104 | | | | |
| | Total ... | ... | 33,603 | 10,000 | | |
| Upper Chindwin, unadministered area, including Thaugdut and Kanti States (45). | Manipuri ... | 1 | 200 | 57 | Around Thaugdut. Between Kanti State and Myitkyina and on east bank of Nampok river. | |
| | Kachin (i) Unspecified. | 15 | 900 | | | 292 |
| | (ii) <i>Marip</i> ... | ... | 130 | 6,259 | Around Kanti in Kanti State. Throughout Thaugdut and Kanti. South and east of Somra Tract and on Manipur border. Western border of Kanti State. Drainage of Nanwe stream in Somra Tract, and centre of Thaugdut. South and east of Sarawatta mountain. Upper Nanzalein river, and between this and Chindwin river. On Yaungye stream, west of Nanzalein river. Drainage of Nanzalein river and tributaries. West of Nampok river. Upper Nampok, Taga and Tarum streams, and right bank of Chindwin. | |
| | Shan ... | 48 | 8,370 | | | 2,386 |
| | <i>Thado</i> ... | ... | 3,530 | | | 1,006 |
| | <i>Naga</i> (i) <i>Unspecified</i> | ... | 380 | | | 5,380 |
| | (ii) <i>Tangkul</i> ... | ... | 5,380 | | | |
| | (iii) <i>Senkadong</i> ... | ... | 1,800 | | | 2,700 |
| | (iv) <i>Nokaw</i> ... | ... | 2,700 | | | |
| | (v) <i>Welam</i> ... | ... | 1,000 | | | 4,000 |
| (vi) <i>Ponnyo</i> ... | ... | 2,700 | | | | |
| (vii) <i>Tangan</i> ... | ... | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | |
| (viii) <i>Homi</i> ... | ... | 4,000 | | | | |
| | Total ... | ... | 35,090 | 10,000 | | |
| Unadministered Hill-Tracts of Northern Arakan (46). | Anu ... | 9 | 210 | 452 | Mostly in northern part. Eastern part of district. | |
| | Chin ... | 12 | 1,000 | 2,151 | | |
| | <i>Shandus</i> (i) <i>Yallaing</i> ... | ... | 600 | 3,699 | Mostly in the northern part. | |
| | (ii) <i>Boki</i> ... | ... | 400 | | | |
| | (iii) <i>Lallaing</i> ... | ... | 720 | | | |
| | <i>Kaungtso</i> ... | ... | 400 | 860 | | |
| | <i>Raingkosa</i> ... | ... | 240 | 516 | | |
| | <i>Numbwe</i> ... | ... | 240 | 516 | | |
| | <i>Kayetthin</i> ... | ... | 400 | 860 | | |
| | <i>Taungbu</i> ... | ... | 240 | 516 | | |
| <i>Kaungtu</i> ... | ... | 200 | 420 | | | |
| | Total ... | ... | 4,650 | 10,000 | | |

SPEECH INDEX

CONTAINING

- (i) Key to the arrangement by Language Groups. .**
- (ii) The Geographical Localities in which each Language or Dialect is spoken, together with actual and comparative figures.**

SPEECH INDEX.
KEY TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF LANGUAGE GROUPS.

| Division. | Family. | Sub-family. | Group. | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Indigenous Languages, or South-east Asiatic Languages. | Tibeto-Chinese. | Tibeto-Burman | Kuki-Chin. | | |
| | | | North Assam. | | |
| | | | Tibetan. | | |
| | | | Naga. | | |
| | | | Kachin. | | |
| | | | Lolo. | | |
| | | Burma. | | | |
| | | | | Siamese-Chinese | Sinitic or Karen. |
| | | | | | Tai or Shan. |
| | | | | | China. |
| | Malayo-Polynesian. | | Malay. | | |
| | Austro-Asiatic. | Mon-Khmer. | Mon-Annam or Mon- proper. | | |
| | | | Palaung-Wa. | | |
| | | | Miao-Yao. | | |
| | New and Unclassed. |  | ..... |  |  |
| Non-Indigenous or Foreign Languages. | Dravidian. | | Dravida. | | |
| | | | Andhra. | | |
| | Indo-European. | Aryan. | Iranian. | | |
| | | | Indian. | | |
| | Semitic |  | ..... |  |  |
| Other Asiatic. | | | Various. | | |
| European. | | | Various. | | |

*Sub-family.—Tibeto-Burman.
Group.—Kuki-Chin.*

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|---|------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Manipuri ... | 1 | Prome ... | In Prome Town ... | 50 | 1 | |
| | | Mandalay ... | Mandalay Town and South Amarapura Township. | 2,359 | 77 | |
| | | Sagaing ... | In Sagaing Town ... | 216 | 7 | |
| | | Yamèthin ... | In Yamèthin Town ... | 11 | ... | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | In Mogòk Town ... | 8 | 1 | |
| | | Upper Chindwin Akyab ... | Northern part of Tamu Township In Buthedaung Town ... | 1,100 | 66 | |
| | | Upper Chindwin (Unadministered) | Thaungdut State ... | 30 200 | 1 57 | |
| Total ... | | | | 3,974 | ... | |
| Kyaw (Chaw) ... | 2 | Northern Arakan. | North-western part of the District | 249 | 110 | |
| Siyin ... | 3 | Upper Chindwin | Kalè Township, near Chin Hills border. | 60 | 4 | |
| | | Chin Hills ... | Neighbourhood of Fort White in Tiddim Subdivision. | 3,100 | 262 | |
| Total ... | | | | 3,160 | ... | |
| Yindu ... | 4 | Northern Shan States. | Hsipaw Town ... | 1 | ... | The dialects are reported from Pakòkku Hill Tracts. |
| Dialects— <i>Ka-dhak</i> , 282 <i>Ka-chak</i> , 2,225 | | Pakòkku Hill Tracts. | Ka-dhak in Mòn Valley and north-west of Kyindwe. Kachak in Salin and Kyauksit Tracts. | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | | | | 4,507 | 2,506 | |
| Chinbok ... | 5 | Pakòkku ... | North of Myintha Village in Gangaw Township. | 268 | 6 | The dialects are reported from Pakòkku Hill Tracts only. They differ from one another only in accent and the use of a few words. |
| | | Yamèthin ... | South-west corner of District, near Lewè. | 828 | 27 | |
| | | Pakòkku Hill Tracts. | Twi-li-chang in Che, Maung and Yaw Tracts. | ... | ... | |
| | | Ne-du in Yaw, Hnaw and Maw Tracts. | ... | 10,792 | 5,999 | |
| Total ... | | | | 11,888 | ... | |
| Chinbon ... | 6 | Pakòkku ... | North, south, and east of Saw Township in centre of District. | 3,855 | 96 | The dialects are reported from Pakòkku Hill Tracts only. They differ from one another only in accent and the use of a few words. |
| | | Minbu ... | On the Yomas, west of Sidoktaya Township. | few | ... | |
| | | Akyab ... | South-eastern part of Minbya Township, <i>i.e.</i> , south-east corner of district. | 1,600 | 28 | |
| | | Pakòkku Hill Tracts. | The dialects are spoken in the Mòn Valley, south of Kyindwe. | 1,479 | 823 | |
| Total ... | | | | 6,934 | ... | |
| Baungshe or Haka. | 7 | Pakòkku ... | West and centre of Gangaw Township and one village in north-west of Tilin Township. | 2,926 | 72 | "Baungshe" is not the name of a language, but is a Burmese term applied to Chins who wear their hair in a knot in front of their heads, and so would apply to Chins speaking a large number of dialects. Haka is a linguistic term. |
| | | Upper Chindwin | Kalè Township near Chin Hills border. | 55 | 3 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | ..... | 1 | ... | |
| Total ... | | | | 2,982 | ... | |
| Khami <i>Khami Ayaing</i> 1,000 <i>Awa</i> 216. | 8 | Akyab ... | Unspecified dialects in southern half of the district. Ayaing dialect, Buthedaung Township. Awa dialect in north and east borders of Maungdaw Township | 5,881 | 105 | Dialects are reported from Akyab only. |
| | | Northern Arakan. | Western part of District | 13,645 | 6,936 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Hsipaw Town ... | 1 | ... | |
| | | Total ... |  |  |  |  | 19,527 | ... |
| Anu ... | 9 | Northern Arakan. | Centre of the District | 474 | 209 | |
| | | Do. (Unadministered) | In northern part of the area | 210 | 452 | |
| | | Total ... |  |  |  |  | 684 | ... |
| Tnet (Sak) ... | 10 | Akyab ... | Northern part of Maungdaw Township. | 451 | 8 | |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.*Sub-family.*—Tibeto-Burman.*Group.*—Kuki-Chin.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Taungtha | 11 | Pakokku | North-western part between Saw and Gangaw. | 9,713 | 240 | |
| | | Akyab | Not reported in Akyab in the survey returns, but had been reported there previously. | ? | ... | |
| | | Total | | 9,713 | ... | |
| Chin | 12 | Prome | Mostly on Arakan Yomas in western part, but also on Pegu Yomas in east, and across north border of the district. | 11,878 | 367 | The Chins in Minbu from north, centre and south can understand or another only with difficulty. Sub-dialects as indicated. |
| | | Thayetmyo | Throughout the east and south parts of the district. | 16,379 | 811 | |
| | | Minbu | On Yomas and throughout Sidoktaya Township in west of district. | 17,415 | 641 | |
| | | Myingyan | In Myingyan Town | 6 | ... | |
| | | Insein | Northern part of Hlègu Township; and in Banbwe kwin and Chinzu in Taikkyi Township. | 140 | 5 | |
| | | Tharrawaddy | On Pegu Yomas, as far south as Letpadan. | 1,016 | 23 | |
| | | Pegu | Western parts of Daiku and Nyaungglèbin Townships and Yomas. | 3,523 | 95 | |
| | | Bassein | North-western part of Ihabaung Township in west of district. | 348 | 9 | |
| | | Henzada | Around Myanaung and Kyangin; and on Arakan Yomas in north of district. | 4,613 | 94 | |
| | | Upper Chindwin | Tamu Township on Chins Hills and Manipuri borders. | 370 | 23 | |
| | | Akyab | In south-east corner | 5,950 | 106 | |
| | | Northern Arakan | Along eastern border | 2,360 | 1,043 | |
| | | Kyaukpyu | Eastern and northern parts | 11,608 | 635 | |
| | | Sandoway | In north and on river sources | 7,517 | 718 | |
| Salween | Northern part of district | 50 | 10 | | | |
| Northern Arakan (unadministered) | ..... | 1,000 | 2,151 | | | |
| Total | | 84,173 | ... | | | |
| Daignet | 13 | Akyab | Across the northern part of the district. | 4,463 | 179 | |
| M'hang | 14 | Akyab | Not reported in the returns of the Linguistic Survey, but previously reported. | ? | ... | |
| | | Kyaukpyu | Upper reaches of Dalet Chaung in An Township in northern part of District. | 200 | 11 | |
| Taung-sin | ... | Magwe | In Chin villages near Sattwa in Taungdwingyi Subdivision. | few | ... | A nickname given to Burmans to a variety of Chin, spoken by a few Chin villagers, near Sattwa. |
| Tashon | ... | Upper Chindwin | Kale Township in Chin Hills border. | 340 | 20 | Stated in the return to be a variety of Chin. |
| Kauhow | ... | Upper Chindwin | Kale Township in Chin Hills border. | 65 | 4 | Stated in the return to be a variety of Chin. |
| Sokte Dialects (a) Kamhow (b) Vuits | ... | Chin Hills | In northern and western parts of Tiddim Subdivision. | 21,400 | 1,806 | Classified in Linguist Survey of India. |
| Thado | ... | Chin Hills | North-east part of Tiddim Subdivision. | 1,500 | 127 | |
| | | Upper Chindwin (Unadministered) | South-east of Somka Tract and on Manipur border. | 3,530 | 1,006 | |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.*Sub-family.*—Tibeto-Burman.*Groups.*—(i) Kuki-Chin, and (ii) North Assam.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|--|------------|----------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| ... | ... | Chin Hills ... | Northern part of Tiddim Subdivision. | 4,500 | 379 | Classified in Linguistic Survey of India. |
| ... | ... | Chin Hills ... | ..... | 45,000 | 3,797 | |
| <i>ects— ahow Kwangli Hlunseow Lyente Lai-shun Klang Klang Yokwa Kwahring ang. Swe</i> | | | The first five dialects are spoken around Falam post in Falam Subdivision. | ... | ... | i to ix returned as variations. Found round Falam and Haka posts. |
| | | | The last three are spoken around Haka post in Haka Subdivision. | ... | ... | Lai is classified in Linguistic Survey of India, but its dialects are not mentioned therein. |
| <i>lshin ... (or Mi Err)</i> | ... | Chin Hills ... | South and south-eastern parts of Falam Subdivision, and north-eastern part of Haka Subdivision. | 4,000 | 337 | In Linguistic Survey of India, "Kweshin" is classified in Kuki-Chin Group. It is presumed that "Kweshin" and "Kwelshin" are the same. |

North Assam Group.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----------------|--|-------|-----|---|
| <i>ur</i> | ... | Chin Hills ... | In Wantu and Kabon tracts and Laitak, i.e., west and south-west, Haka Subdivision. | 3,400 | 287 | Classified in Linguistic Survey of India. |
|-----------|-----|----------------|--|-------|-----|---|

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.

Sub-family.—Tibeto-Burman.

Groups.—(i) Tibetan, and (ii) Naga.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|---|------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Tibetan Group. | | | | | | |
| <i>Tibetan</i> | ... | Putao | Seinkku and Adung Long valleys in Putao Subdivision. | 104 | 31 | The particular dia not specified. |
| Naga Group. | | | | | | |
| <i>Naga-Unspecified</i> | ... | Upper Chin-dwin (Unadministered). | West border Kanti State | 380 | 108 | |
| <i>Dialects:—</i> (i) <i>Tangkhu</i> | } | Upper Chin-dwin. | On Nanwe stream, west of Chindwin river in Homalin Township. | 170 | 10 | |
| | | Upper Chin-dwin (Unadministered). | Drainage of Nanwe stream in Somra Tract, and centre of Thaugdut. | 5,380 | 1,533 | |
| (ii) <i>Sankadong</i> | } | Upper Chin-dwin. | On Nantaleik river | 200 | 12 | |
| | | Upper Chin-dwin (Unadministered). | South and East of Sarawatta Mountain. | 1,800 | 513 | |
| (iii) <i>Nokaw</i> | ... | Upper Chin-dwin (Unadministered). | Upper Nanzalein river, and between this and Chindwin river. | 2,700 | 770 | |
| (iv) <i>Welam</i> | ... | Upper Chin-dwin (Unadministered). | On Yaungye stream west of Nanzalein river. | 1,000 | 285 | |
| (v) <i>Ponnyo</i> | ... | Upper Chin-dwin (Unadministered). | Drainage of Nanzalein river and tributaries. | 2,700 | 770 | |
| (vi) <i>Tangan</i> | ... | Upper Chin-dwin (Unadministered). | West of Nanpok river | 4,000 | 1,140 | |
| (vii) <i>Hemi</i> | ... | Upper Chin-dwin (Unadministered). | Upper Nanpok, Taga and Tarum streams and right bank of Chindwin. | 4,000 | 1,140 | |
| Total | | | | ... | 22,330 | ... |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.

Sub-family.—Tibeto-Burman.

Group.—Kachin.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|--|--|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Kachin ... (i) Chingpaw (ii) La Hpai 186 (iii) Duleng 3,000 (iv) Marip 130 | 15 | Rangoon Town | | 59 | 2 | (i) Chingpaw is the most widely spoken dialect, being spoken in all 12 districts mentioned. (ii) La Hpai is returned from Manglun West State, Northern Shan States. (iii) Duleng reported from Konglu in Putao. (iv) Marip returned from Khanti State, Upper Chindwin. |
| | | Pegu ... | Western part of Daiku Township | 2,475 | 66 | |
| | | Henzada ... | Western part of Myanaung ... | 4 | ... | |
| | | Bhamo ... | Throughout the hills and hill-tracts | 42,000 | 3,774 | |
| | | Myitkyina ... | Throughout the hills and hill tracts | 30,888 | 2,314 | |
| | | Katha ... | Chingpaw. In the Kachin Hills | 5,985 | 265 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | Chingpaw. Momeik State and Kodaung Township, in eastern part of district. | 10,612 | 1,017 | |
| | | Sandoway ... | In Sandoway Town | 1 | ... | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Chingpaw in North Hsenwi State and neighbourhood, La Hpai in Manglun West. | 36,980 | 673 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State | 630 | 8 | |
| Putao .. | Chingpaw, mostly in Laza, few in Putao Subdivision. Duleng western part of Konglu Subdivision and east of Upper Mali Valley. | 12,121 | 3,607 | | | |
| Upper Chindwin. | (Unadministered) | 1,030 | 292 | | | |
| | | Total ... | 142,785 | ... | | |
| Tsi, or Szi or Atsi. | 16 | Bhamo ... | Sinlum Hill Tracts near Yunnan border. | 1,500 | 135 | |
| | | Myitkyina ... | Sandon and Sima Hill Tracts, also Taungni and Samsat Hill Tracts, near Yunnan border. | 3,071 | 230 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | North-east and south-west of Kodaung Township. | 341 | 32 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | North Hsenwi State | 6,926 | 126 | |
| | | | Total ... | 11,838 | ... | |
| Maingtha (Mongsa) | 17 | Bhamo ... | Near Yunnan border | few | ... | "Mongsa" returned from Bhamo, appears to be an alternative name. |
| | | Katha ... | Throughout Mawlu Township | 81 | 4 | |
| | | Ruby Mines | Momeik State and neighbourhood | 45 | 4 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | North Hsenwi State | 2,580 | 47 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State | 75 | 1 | |
| | Total ... | 2,781 | ... | | | |
| Lashi ... | 18 | Bhamo ... | Near Yunnan border | 500 | 45 | |
| | | Myitkyina ... | Sandon and Htawgaw Hill Tracts and across Laukhaung Hill Tracts. | 17,232 | 1,290 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | One village in centre of Kodaung Township. | 59 | 5 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Mostly in North Hsenwi State, some in South Hsenwi State. | 5,577 | 102 | |
| | Total ... | 23,368 | ... | | | |
| Maru (Lawngwaw) | 19 | Bhamo ... | Diffused over Sinlum Hill Tracts, near Yunnan border. | 200 | 45 | "Lawngwaw" returned from Myitkyina appears to be an alternative name. |
| | | Myitkyina ... | Sandon and Htawgaw Hill Tracts, Hukong Valley, and East Laukhaung Hill Tracts. | 21,283 | 1,594 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | West bank Shweli river on heights above 4,000 feet. | 938 | 90 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | North Hsenwi State and neighbourhood. | 10,855 | 197 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State | 20 | ... | |
| Putao .. | Throughout Laza Subdivision | 2,235 | 665 | | | |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.*Sub-family.*—Tibeto-Burman.*Group.*—Lolo.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Lisu, or Lisaw or Yawyin.</i> | 20 | Myitkyina ... | North-eastern part near Yünnan border. | 4,869 | 365 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | Eastern part of the district ... | 1,554 | 149 | |
| | | Bhamo ... | On the Irrawaddy-Shweli Watershed. | 400 | 37 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | North Hsenwi and neighbouring States. | 5,988 | 109 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | In the easternmost States near Salween river. | 2,700 | 32 | |
| | | Putao ... | Eastern part of Konglu Sub-division | 3,515 | 1,046 | |
| | | | Total ... | 19,026 | ... | |
| <i>Lahu, or Mulsö</i> | 21 | Northern Shan States. | Manglün East ... | 3,954 | 72 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Kēngtūng and neighbourhood ... | 14,395 | 172 | |
| | | | Total ... | 18,349 | ... | |
| <i>Kwi, or Lahu Hsi.</i> | 22 | Southern Shan States. | Kēngtūng State ... | 2,500 | 30 | |
| <i>Akha, or Kaw...</i> | 23 | Southern Shan States. | Kēngtūng State ... | 33,665 | 403 | |
| <i>Alö</i> ... | 24 | Southern Shan States. | Kēngtūng State ... | 4,119 | 49 | |
| <i>Lolo (Myen)</i> ... | 25 | Northern Shan States. | Mostly in North Hsenwi, also in South Hsenwi, Manglün East and Manglün West. | 1,470 | 27 | |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.
Sub-family.—Tibeto-Burman.
Group.—Burma.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Burmese | 26 | Prome | Throughout the district | 295,759 | 9.134 | |
| | | Thayetmyo | Do. | 180,160 | 8,925 | |
| | | Pakókku | Do. | 370,216 | 9,170 | |
| | | Minbu | Do. | 251,725 | 9,272 | |
| | | Magwe | Do. | 315,306 | 9,804 | |
| | | Mandalay | Do. | 268,720 | 8,833 | |
| | | Shwebo | Do. | 364,411 | 9,907 | |
| | | Sagaing | Do. | 310,672 | 9,954 | |
| | | Lower Chindwin. | Do. | 323,938 | 9,666 | |
| | | Kyauksè | Do. | 134,904 | 9,540 | |
| | | Meiktila | Do. | 260,388 | 9,824 | |
| | | Yamèthin | Do. | 298,696 | 9,726 | |
| | | Myingyan | Do. | 425,195 | 9,926 | |
| | | Insein | Do. | 200,070 | 7,762 | |
| | | Rangoon Town | Do. | 97,755 | 3,325 | |
| | | Hanthawaddy | Do. | 300,000 | 9,244 | |
| | | Tharrawaddy | Do. | 411,441 | 9,247 | |
| | | Pegu | Do. | 273,258 | 7,385 | |
| | | Bassein | Do. | 268,738 | 7,292 | |
| | | Henzada | Do. | 413,007 | 8,414 | |
| | | Myaungmya | Do. | 273,520 | 8,168 | |
| | | Ma-ubin | Do. | 210,950 | 7,420 | |
| | | Pyapôn | Do. | 156,200 | 8,570 | |
| | | Thatôn | Throughout, but thinly in Pa-an and Hlaingbwè Townships. | 134,700 | 3,122 | |
| | | Toungoo | Throughout the plains | 237,861 | 6,781 | |
| | | Bhamo | Throughout Bhamo and Shwegu Townships. | 20,900 | 2,337 | |
| | | Myitkyina | Throughout Mogaung and Myitkyina Townships, and in plains in Kamaing Township. | 14,625 | 1,094 | |
| | | Katha | Throughout the district | 94,500 | 4,193 | |
| | | Ruby Mines | Throughout, but very thinly in east part. | 40,474 | 3,882 | |
| | | Upper Chindwin | Throughout, but very thinly on Chin Hills border. | 113,780 | 6,824 | |
| | | Akyab | In centre parts only, especially Myohaung and Kyauktaw Townships. | 12,277 | 218 | |
| | | Northern Arakan. | Diffused throughout the district... | 8 | 3 | |
| | | Kyaukpyu | In the larger towns and throughout An Township. | 9,900 | 561 | |
| | | Sandoway | Throughout the District | 63,623 | 6,085 | |
| | | Salween | Do. | 2,000 | 400 | |
| | | Amherst | Do. | 68,155 | 1,848 | |
| | | Tavoy | Do. | 1,600 | 102 | |
| | | Mergui | Do. | 68,594 | 7,703 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Diffused, but mostly in Hsipaw, Hsumhsai and Mong Long States. | 12,482 | 227 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Yanghwe, Mong Nai, Mong Long, Maw and Kengtung. | 13,750 | 165 | |
| | | Karenni | In Towns in Kantarawadi | 293 | 45 | |
| | | Pakókku Hill Tracts. | Throughout the Mên Tract | 985 | 547 | |
| | | Chin Hills | ..... | .. | .. | None recorded. |
| | | Putao | ..... | .. | .. |  |
| | | Upper Chindwin (Unadministered). | ..... | .. | .. |  |
| | | Northern Arakan (Unadministered). | ..... | .. | .. |  |
| | | | Total | 1,320,642 | ... | |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.*Sub-family.*—Tibeto-Burman.*Group.*—Burma.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| Arakanese | 27 | Prome ... | Prome and Paungdè Towns ... | 20 | 1 | The return from Al divides the Araka spoken in Akyab T Rathèdaung and nagyun, into these 1 dialects. They are shown elsewhere. | |
| | ... | Yamèthin ... | Yamèthin and Fyinmana Towns .. | 13 | 1 | | |
| | Dialects:— Unspecified 149,457 | ... | Insein ... | North-western part of Bawle Island | 25 | | 1 |
| | | (i) <i>Rathine</i> 50,163 | Rangoon Town | | 155 | | 5 |
| | (ii) <i>Ramyes</i> 59,024 | ... | Tharrawaddy. | Letpadan and Gyobingauk Towns | 49 | | 1 |
| | (ii) <i>Kaman</i> 1,211 | ... | Bassein ... | Western part of district mostly in western part of Ngaputaw Township. | 10,441 | | 283 |
| | ... | ... | Myaungmya ... | Southern part of Myaungmya Township. | 2,500 | | 75 |
| | ... | ... | Akyab ... | Throughout the district. Dialects in Akyab and Rathèdaung Townships. | 259,855 | | 4,616 |
| | ... | ... | Northern Arakan | Western part of district ... | 80 | | 35 |
| | ... | ... | Kyaukpyu ... | Throughout the district ... | 157,059 | | 8,607 |
| | ... | ... | Sandoway ... | Throughout Taungup and northern part of district. | 32,245 | | 3,084 |
| ... | ... | Northern Shan States. | Hsipaw Town ... | 1 | ... | | |
| Total ... | | | | 462,443 | ... | | |
| Taungyo ... | 28 | Meiktila ... Southern Shan States. | Eastern part of Thazi Township | 171 | 7 | | |
| | | | Western border near Inle Lake, and Southern part of Laihka State. | 26,731 | 320 | | |
| Total ... | | | | 26,884 | ... | | |
| Intha ... | 29 | Salween ... Amherst ... Southern Shan States. Karenni ... | Throughout the district ... | 250 | 50 | | |
| | | | Loikaw region ... | Some | ... | | |
| | | | Yawnghwe, Samka, Mong Pai and Mawngang. | 58,958 | 706 | | |
| | | | Mostly in Kantarawadi, few in Nammekon. | 1,923 | 295 | | |
| Total ... | | | | 60,881 | ... | | |
| Danu ... | 30 | Mandalay ... Kyauksè ... Meiktila ... Salween ... Northern Shan States. Southern Shan States. Karenni ... | Southern part of Maymyo Sub-division. | 4,000 | 131 | | |
| | | | North-eastern border of district, i.e., eastern border of Kyauksè Township | 1,459 | 103 | | |
| | | | Eastern part of Thazi Township | 1,545 | 59 | | |
| | | | Throughout the district | 100 | 20 | | |
| | | | Hsumhsai sub-State | 13,531 | 246 | | |
| | | | Northern half of western border | 55,343 | 663 | | |
| Total ... | | | | 76,057 | ... | | |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.*Sub-family*.—Tibeto-Burman.*Group*.—Burma.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| p6n ... | 31 | Bhamo ... Myitkyina ... | Third defile of the Irrawaddy ... | 150 | 13 | The return from Mergui brackets "Merguese" with "Tavoyan." There are differences of pronunciation between the two, but they are not great. ↙ |
| | | | Villages below Sinbo in Myitkyina Township. | 500 | 37 | |
| Total ... | | | | 650 | ... | |
| avoyan ... | 32 | Amherst ... | Eastern part Amherst Township and throughout Yè Township. | 2,405 | 65 | |
| <i>Dialect— Merguese?</i> | | Tavoy ... | Throughout the district .. | 135,400 | 8,680 | |
| | | Mergui ... | Palaw Township and Victoria Point. | 550 | 62 | |
| Total .. | | | | 138,355 | ... | |
| kadu ... | 33 | Myitkyina ... | South-western part of Mogaung Township. | 500 | 37 | |
| | | Katha ... | Throughout the district, excepting only south-eastern corner. | 34,300 | 1,129 | |
| | | Upper Chindwin | South-eastern part Maingkaing Township near Katha border. | 500 | 29 | |
| | | Mergui ... | In Tenasserim Forests | Some | ... | |
| Total ... | | | | 35,300 | ... | |
| Chaungtha ... | 34 | Akyab ... | Throughout, with exception of southern border. | 62,437 | 1,109 | |
| | | Northern Arakan | Western part of district | 2,094 | 931 | |
| | | Total ... | | | | 64,531 |
| Mrò ... | 35 | Akyab ... | North-eastern part, especially in Kyauktaw Township. | 12,644 | 225 | |
| | | Northern Arakan | South and centre of district | 2,513 | 1,111 | |
| | | Total ... | | | | 15,157 |
| Yaw ... | 36 | Pakòkku ... | Between Saw and Seikpyu ... | 14,471 | 358 | |
| | | Lower Chindwin | Kani Township and west and north-west of Palè Township. | 9,640 | 288 | |
| | | Myitkyina ... | Two villages in Mogaung Township. | 240 | 17 | |
| | | Total ... | | | | 24,351 |
| <i>Yabein</i> ဂဝိဇ် | | Pegu ... | Western Part of Daiku Township | 300 | 8 | Very similar to Burmese, but with slightly different pronunciation. |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.
Sub-family.—Siamese-Chinese.
Group.—Sinitic.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. | |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Karen ... | 37 | Prome (S. & P.) | Thinly diffused, but mostly west of Thègôn Town. | 1,714 | 53 | | |
| (i) Pwo and (ii) Sgaw. | ... | Thayetmyo (S.) | In one village in Sinbaungwè Township. | 75 | 4 | The term "Pwo" is generally recognized the Karens. The probably covers a nu of tribes and dialects Pa-an alone it inc the Aphlone and B kalone dialects. The Sgaw Karens gen refer to themselves "Pa-ga-nyaw" or "1 | |
| | | Pakòkku ... | Pakòkku Town, Seikpyu Town and south-west Pakòkku Township. | 45 | 1 | | |
| | | Mandalay ... | Mandalay Town ... | 3 | ... | | |
| | | Shwebo ... | Shwebo Town ... | 50 | 1 | | |
| | | Sagaing ... | Myotha in Ngazun Township ... | 1 | ... | | |
| | | Lower Chindwin | In Mònywa Town ... | 50 | 1 | | |
| | | Yamèthin (S.) | Yamèthin Town ... | 9 | ... | | |
| | | Insein (S. & P.) | Throughout, excepting southern part of Insein and Hlègu Townships. | 29,473 | 1,114 | | |
| | | Rangoon Town | ..... | 1,058 | 36 | | |
| | | Hanthawaddy | Mostly in Twante Subdivision and west Kungyangôn Township, but also diffused throughout the district. | 8,650 | 267 | | |
| | | Tharrawaddy | On the foot hills of the Pegu Yomas. | 13,273 | 299 | | |
| | | Pegu ... | Western part Daiku and throughout Nyaunglebin Township. | 39,440 | 1,066 | | |
| | | Bassein (Sgaw Karen). | Throughout the district ... | 68,582 | 1,861 | | |
| | | Henzada (S. & Pwo). | Do. ... | 52,796 | 1,075 | | |
| | | Myaungmya (S. & P.) | Throughout, excepting south Wakèma and Moulmeingyun Townships. | 40,130 | 1,198 | | |
| | | Ma-ubin (S. & P.) | Throughout the district ... | 64,804 | 2,280 | | |
| | | Pyapôn (S. & Pwo). | Round Bogale in west, and south of Dedayè in east part of district. | 5,600 | 307 | | |
| | | Thatôn (Pwo Karen). | Throughout, especially in Pa-an and Hlaingbwe Townships. | 180,000 | 4,172 | | See note above. |
| | | Toungoo (S. & Pwo). | Throughout the district ... | 65,661 | 1,871 | | |
| | | Katha (S. & P.) | In the larger towns ... | 243 | 10 | | |
| | | Ruby Mines (S.) | Mogòk, Tagaung and Momeik Towns. | 18 | 2 | | |
| | | Sandoway ... | Diffused throughout the district | 48 | 4 | | |
| | | Salween (S. & P.) | Throughout the district ... | 41,000 | 8,214 | | |
| | | Amherst (S. & Pwo). | Diffused, but mostly in Kawkareik and Kyain Townships. | 61,359 | 1,664 | | |
| | | Tavoy (S. & P.) | Throughout the district ... | 12,262 | 786 | | |
| | | Mergui ... | Northern half of the district ... | 3,658 | 411 | | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | In Lashio Town ... | 4 | ... | | |
| (iii) Gheko Karen. | ... | Yamèthin ... | Hill-tracts in east of Pyinmana Township. | 1,200 | 39 | Pronunciation varies from village to villa | |
| | | Toungoo ... | Centre and northern parts of Leiktho Township. | 2,776 | 79 | | |
| (iv) Gobo Karen. | ... | Do. ... | North-western part of Leiktho Township. | 7,132 | 203 | | |
| (v) Tawbya Karen. | ... | Do. ... | Southern part of Leiktho Township | 646 | 19 | | |
| (vi) Hsaw-ko Karen. | ... | Do. ... | Eastern part of Leiktho Township | 1,783 | 51 | | |
| (vii) Bghai Karen. | ... | Do. ... | In Leiktho Township east of Thandaung. | 2,250 | 65 | | |
| (viii) Hashwo Karen. | ... | Do. ... | In Moby State ... | 600 | 17 | | |
| | | | Total ... | 706,393 | ... | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Banyin ... | ... | Southern Shan States. | In Loi Long State ... | 30 | 1 | | According to the this is a Karen type |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.
 Sub-family.—Siamese-Chinese,
 Group.—Sinitic.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|--|------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Taungthu ... (i) <i>Thitauk</i> (ii) <i>Nakhrui</i> (iii) <i>Hkunlong</i> (iv) <i>Pa-O</i> | 38 | Pegu ... | West and centre of Daiku Township. | 912 | 22 | The dialects are reported from Southern Shan States only. |
| | | Thaton ... | Throughout, especially in Thaton and Pa-an Townships. | 47,500 | 1,101 | |
| | | Toungoo ... | Northern and southern parts of Shwegyin Township. | 221 | 6 | |
| | | Salween ... | Throughout the district | 100 | 20 | |
| | | Amherst ... | Throughout, but mostly in Kaw-kareik and many in Kyain Townships. | 4,210 | 114 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Hsipaw, Mong Tung and Hsumhsai States. | 370 | 7 | |
| | | Southern Shan States, Karenni ... | Somewhat diffused, but mostly in western States. Throughout Kantarawadi, some in Nammekon. | 142,542 | 1,706 | |
| | | Total ... | 198,409 | ... | | |
| <i>Itauk</i> ... | ... | Southern Shan States. | Namhkai and Loi Ai States ... | 4,300 | 51 | Stated to be similar to Taungthu. Words differ only slightly. |
| <i>alah</i> ... | ... | Do. | Mawkmai State ... | 124 | 1 | Stated to be similar to Taungthu. |
| Karenni ... | 39 | Pegu ... | Western part of Daiku Township | 60 | 2 | |
| | | Toungoo ... | North-east of Tantabin and eastern border of Yedashe Township. | 1,962 | 56 | |
| | | Salween ... | Throughout, but mostly along Papun-Kuseik road. | 750 | 150 | |
| | | Amherst ... | Northern part Moulmein Township | 256 | 7 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Mong Pai, Sakoi, Hsatung and Samka States. | 2,702 | 32 | |
| | | Karenni ... | Throughout the area | 29,068 | 4,466 | |
| | | Total ... | 34,798 | ... | | |
| Karennet ... | 40 | Henzada ... | In Henzada Town ... | 3 | ... | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Mostly in South Hsenwi, also in Hsipaw and Mong Tung. | 2,619 | 48 | |
| | | Karenni ... | None reported from this district for this survey; it has however, been reported before. | ... | ... | |
| | | Total ... | 2,622 | ... | | |
| Karenyu ... | 41 | Yamethin ... | In south-eastern corner of district in hill-tracts, east of Pyinmana. | 2,138 | 70 | |
| | | Pegu ... | Centre and east of Nyaunglebin Township. | 10,410 | 282 | |
| | | Henzada ... | Henzada Town ... | 1 | ... | |
| | | Toungoo ... | On the hill-tracts, and centre and east of Yedashe Township. | 597 | 16 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | In Hsipaw Town ... | ... | ... | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Loi Long, Mong Pai and Namhkai States, i.e., southern part of western border. | 2,106 | 25 | |
| | | Karenni ... | East Kantarawadi and throughout Kyetbogyi. | 327,2 | 418 | |
| | | Total ... | 17,983 | ... | | |
| Zayein or Zarein or Gaungto or Kalasi and Ho Hta | 42 | Southern Shan States. | Loi Long and Mong Pai States, i.e., western border south of Inle Lake. | 4,151 | 50 | Whether these are mostly alternative names, or names of dialects, is not certain. It seems to be probable however that there are at least two dialects. |
| | | Do. | Loi Long State ... | Few | ... | A crossed tribe of Zarein and Burman descent. It is not certain that their speech differs from Zarein or Burmese. |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.

Sub-Family.—Siamese-Chinese.

Group.—Sinitic.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Sinsin ... | 43 | Karenni ... | ... | ... | ... | This language was reported in the 1911 Census but no mention is made of it in the returns of the Linguistic Survey. |
| Brè or Brae ... | 44 | Toungoo ... | Kyethbogyi border and north-east of Leiktho Township. | 2,251 | 64 | It is not certain whether the dialect of Brè "Manò" is the same as "Manò" or not. The return has included in Brè. The Burmese of the West Salween Karenni call the "Manoo-Manaw." Lakù and Manò returned from Southern Shan only. |
| Lakù | | Amherst ... | West of Salween river ... | few | ... | |
| Manò | | Southern Shan States, | Mong Pai State, <i>i. e.</i> , southern part of western border. | 1,006 | 13 | |
| | | Karenni ... | West and south of Kyethbogyi ... | 5,163 | 793 | |
| | | | Total ... | 8,420 | ... | |
| Manò ... | 45 | Karenni ... | Centre of Bawgale and south of Kyethbogyi. | 2,465 | 379 | |
| Yinbaw ... | 46 | Southern Shan States, | Mong Pai and Loi Long States on western border. | 281 | 4 | |
| | | Karenni ... | Padaung Tracts and west of Bawlake. | 2,060 | 317 | |
| | | | Total ... | 2,341 | ... | |
| Padaung ... | 47 | Toungoo ... | Northern and eastern parts of Leiktho Township. | 557 | 14 | Dialect reported from Mong Pai State, Southern Shan States. May never be merely a native name. |
| Ke Kawngdu | | Amherst ... | West of Salween river ... | few | ... | |
| | | Southern Shan States, | Mong Pai State. A few also in Loi Long. | 10,303 | 123 | |
| | | Karenni ... | Padaung Tracts and west of Bawlake. | 2,529 | 389 | |
| | | | Total ... | 13,389 | ... | |

Family.—Tibeto-Chinese.

Sub-family.—Siamese-Chinese.

Groups.—(i) Tai and (ii) Chinese.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Siamese | 53 | Salween | Diffused, but mostly in central parts. | Few | ... | Temporary coolie im grants |
| | | Amherst | East part of Kawkareik Township | 4,056 | 110 | |
| | | Tavoy | Tavoy Township | 77 | 5 | |
| | | Mergui | South and east borders of the district. | 5,935 | 667 | Born of Malay father and Siamese mother but speak Siamese |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Hsipaw Town | 1 | ... | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung and Mong Pan States | 200 | 3 | |
| | | Total | ... | 10,269 | ... | |
| Yun † | ... | Hanthawaddy* | In Thongwa and Kyauktan | 440 | 14 | * Spoken only by a descendants of for captives from Siam |
| | | Pegu | Nyaunglebin Forest area | Few | ... | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Hsipaw State and Mong Long State. | 6 | ... | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State | 640 | 7 | It appears to be possible that Yun is an alternative name for Lao |
| | | Karenni | Locality unspecified, probably in Forest area. | Few | ... | |
| Total | ... | 1,086 | ... | | | |
| Lao | ... | Salween | Papun and neighbourhood | Few | ... | Temporary coolie im grants. |
| | | Amherst | East part of Kawkareik Township and in Ataran region. | 3,000 | 81 | |
| | | Total | ... | 3,000 | ... | |

Chinese Group.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----------------------|--|--------|-----|
| Yunnanese | 91 | Bhamo | Throughout the district | 7,100 | 635 |
| | | Myitkyina | Diffused | 479 | 37 |
| | | Ruby Mines | On trade routes | Few | ... |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Diffused, but mostly in North Hsenwi. | 44,179 | 803 |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Diffused, but mostly in Kengtung and Yawnghwe. | 530 | 6 |
| | | Karenni | Kantarawadi and Bawlake | 226 | 35 |
| | | Putao | Mostly in trade centres | Many | ... |
| Total | ... | 52,514 | ... | | |

† Since this table was printed, it has been ascertained that Yun is an alternative name for Annamese. The language should therefore be placed in one of the groups of the Mon-Khmer Sub-family.

Family—Malayo-Polynesian.*Sub-family*.— —*Group*—Malay.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District | Locality | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total popula- tion. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| on or Mawken | 54 | Mergui ... | On the Islands and neighbouring coast. | 650 | 73 | There is a strong tendency to forget Salon and to speak Malay entirely. |
| alay ... | 55 | Mandalay ... | East part of Amrapura Township | 10 | ... | |
| | | Amherst ... | Kyondo Town ... | 3 | ... | |
| | | Mergui ... | Southern part of the district ... | 3,545 | 398 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Hsipaw Town ... | 1 | ... | |
| | | | Total | 3,559 | ... | |

Family.—Austro-Asiatic.

Sub-Family.—Môn-Khmer.

Groups.—(i) Môn-Khmer proper and (ii) Palaung-Wa.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Talaing or Môn (i) <i>Peguan</i> ... (ii) <i>Martabanese</i> | 56 | Yamèthin ... | Thagiwin village in Pyinmana Township. | 10 | ... | The dialects are got from Amherst. stated that the Fe speak Talaing with mese vowel sound's difference appears principally phonet |
| | | Rangoon Town | Kyauktan and Thóngwa Townships. | 29 | 1 | |
| | | Hanthawaddy | | 120 | 4 | |
| | | Pegu ... | South-east Thanatpin Township and centre, Pegu Township. | 2,244 | 61 | |
| | | Bassein ... | Mostly in the towns ... | 250 | 7 | |
| | | Henzada | Throughout Ingabu Township ... | 138 | 3 | |
| | | Pyapôn ... | Throughout Dedayè and Kyaiklat Townships. | 2,000 | 121 | |
| | | Thatôn ... | Throughout, especially West Paung Township and along Lower Salween. | 37,600 | 871 | |
| | | Amherst | Throughout the district ... | 179,240 | 4,860 | |
| Tavoy ... | Do. ... | 2,690 | 172 | | | |
| Karenni ... | Towns in Kantarawadi ... | 103 | 16 | | | |
| | | Total .. | 224,424 | ... | | |

Palaung—Wa.

| Palaung—Unspecified dialects. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Dialects—</i> (i) <i>Rao-Mai</i> (ii) <i>Rao-Kyin</i> (iii) <i>Rao-Kuang</i> (iv) <i>Rao-Ping</i> (v) <i>Loi-Liu</i> (vi) <i>Ta-Ang</i> (vii) <i>Da-Ang</i> (viii) <i>Ha-Ang</i> (ix) <i>Ra-Ang</i> (x) <i>Da-Eng</i> (xi) <i>Ruma</i> (xii) <i>Kwanhai</i> (xiii) <i>Humai</i> (xiv) <i>Pangnim</i> (xv) <i>Hinkyen</i> (xvi) <i>Tawngma</i> (xvii) <i>Sayan</i> (xviii) <i>Selon</i> (xix) <i>Ngonhawt</i> (xx) <i>Katurr</i> (xxi) <i>Kunhawt</i> (xxii) <i>Lwehin</i> (xxiii) <i>Môngnue</i> (xxiv) <i>Kunsalan</i> (xxv) <i>Hulan</i> (xxvi) <i>Mampun</i> | 57a | Northern Shan States. | North Hsenwi State ... | 32,634 | 594 | It is not known to extent these terms cate different d Many of them m merely tribal or graphical names. |
| | | Mandalay ... | Mandalay Town. ... | 3 | ... | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Diffused, mostly in Mông Kung, Kêngtung and Mong Nawng. | 8,287 | 99 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | Throughout Mogôk subdivision | 22,580 | 2,155 | |
| | | Do. ... | Do. | | | |
| | | Do. ... | Do. | | | |
| | | Do. ... | Do. | | | |
| | | Do. ... | Do. | | | |
| | | Do. ... | Throughout Kodaung Township | | | |
| | | Do. ... | Do. | | | |
| | | Do. ... | Do. | | | |
| | | Do. ... | Do. | | | |
| | | Do. ... | Do. | | | |
| | | Bhamo ... | Sinlum Tracts near Môngmit border. | 100 | 9 | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | Hsipaw, Mông Lông, Tawnpeng and South Hsenwi. | 6,029 | 373 | |
| | | Do. | Hsipaw, Mông Tung, Mông Long and South Hsenwi. | 1,758 | | |
| | | Do. | Hsipaw State ... | 2,665 | | |
| | | Do. | Do. ... | 554 | | |
| | | Do. | Hsipaw, Hsumhsai and Mông-Lông States. | 224 | | |
| | | Do. | Hsipaw State ... | 132 | | |
| | | Do. | Hsipaw and Mông Lông States | 336 | | |
| | | Do. | Mông Long and Hsipaw States | 515 | | |
| | | Do. | Tawnpeng State ... | 5,957 | | |
| Do. | Tawnpeng and Mông Lông States | 1,148 | | | | |
| Do. | Mông Lông State ... | 91 | | | | |
| Do. | Do. ... | 778 | | | | |
| Do. | Do. ... | 10 | | | | |
| Do. | Do. ... | 280 | | | | |
| Do. | Do. ... | 46 | | | | |
| | | Total ... | 84,027 | ... | | |

Family.—Austro-Asiatic.
Sub-Family.—Mon-Khmer.
Group.—Palaung-Wa.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | No. of speakers | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|---|------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Unspecified ... | 57b | Northern Shan States. | Manglun West State ... | 1,526 | 483 | Pale Pa Nc |
| (i) Homong | Do. | Do. | Hsipaw, Mong Tung and Hsumhsai States. | 2,655 | | |
| (ii) Rubrang | Do. | Do. | Hsipaw State ... | 456 | | |
| (iii) Manton | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 170 | | |
| (iv) Ruhoh | Do. | Do. | Hsumhsai State ... | 78 | | |
| (v) Rumai | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 39 | | |
| (vi) Rangaroi | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 100 | | |
| (vii) Laukmun | Do. | Do. | Mong Long State ... | 40 | | |
| (viii) Lauklan | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 602 | | |
| (ix) Lauklon | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 719 | | |
| (x) Laukkaw | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 178 | | |
| (xi) Homaing | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 379 | | |
| (xii) Lauklang | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 466 | | |
| (xiii) Husein | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 1,682 | | |
| (xiv) Tao-Rai | Do. | Do. | Tawnpeng State ... | 3,571 | | |
| (xv) Ngawn-hwat. | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 5,190 | | |
| (xvi) Sawpana | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 3,008 | | |
| (xvii) Man-Tong-Awn. | Do. | Do. | South Hsenwi State ... | 4,008 | | |
| (xviii) Man-Tong-Long. | Do. | Do. | Do. ... | 1,700 | | |
| | | | Total ... | 26,567 | | |
| Me and Palaung | 57 | ... | Total ... | 110,594 | 1,450 | |
| Manaw | 58 | Southern Shan States. | Diffused, but mostly in Hsa Mong Kham, Pangtara, Loi Maw and Pangmi States. | 1,808 | 22 | |
| Man in or Riang | 59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| (i) Shan-Yang-Sek or Red Riang | / | Southern Shan States. | Throughout, excepting only some of the Western States. | 2,225 | 18 | |
| (ii) Shan-Yang Lan, or Yang-Wan-Kun, or Yang-Lan or Black Riang | | Do. | Do. | 25,474 | 214 | |
| | | | Total ... | 27,699 | ... | |
| | | | | | | |
| Vaor La Unspecified. | 60 | Northern Shan States. | North Hsenwi State | 3,224 | 59 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State | 4,385 | 52 | |
| (i) Mothai or Motle, | | Northern Shan States. | Manglun East, Manglun West and South Hsenwi. | 10,414 | 565 | |
| (ii) Hta-Mo | | Do. | Manglun East | 9,318 | | |
| (iii) Hsinleng | | Do. | Do. | 2,538 | | |
| (iv) Man Tun | | Do. | Do. | 1,760 | | |
| (v) Hsinlam | | Do. | Do. | 4,352 | | |
| (vi) Pa-hhra | | Do. | Do. | 1,110 | | |
| (vii) Sawn | | Do. | Do. | 1,260 | | |
| (viii, Senglong | | Do. | Do. | 370 | | |
| | | Total ... | 35,711 | ... | | |

Family.—Austro-Asiatic.*Sub-family*—Mon-Khmer.*Groups.*— (i) Palaung-Wa and (ii) Miao Yao.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | No. of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| En or In ... | 61 | Southern Shan States. | Kengtūng State ... | 1,550 | 18 | These people came originally from China and Bangkok as coolies, but settled and do not intend to return home. |
| Pyin ... | 62 | Do | Do. ... | 1,275 | 15 | |
| Hkamuk ... | 63 | Salween Amherst. | Papun and neighbourhood Near Kado and in Myawaddy village. ... | Few 31 | ... | |
| | | | Total ... | 31 | ... | |
| Lamet ... | | Southern Shan States. | Kengtūng State ... | 231 | 3 | In Linguistic Survey of India, "Lamet" is included in this group. "L" is presumably the same as "L" in this group. |
| Yao ... | 64 | Southern Shan States. | Kengtūng State ... | 205 | 2 | |
| Miao or Hmang | 65 | Northern Shan States. | At Kokang in North Hsenwi State. | 360 | 7 | |
| | | Southern Shan States. | Mong Pan and Kengtūng States | 295 | 3 | |
| | | | Total ... | 655 | ... | |

Unclassified

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|------------|--|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nung or Hnanung.—</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Unspecified ...</i> | ... | Myitkyina ... | Lahtan Village in Sima ... | 60 | 4 | Have been at Lahtan only 4 or 5 generations. Came originally from Putao. |
| (i) <i>Daru ...</i> | ... | Putao ... | Mostly Putao Subdivision, some in valleys in East Konglu Subdivision. | 2,739 | 2,669 | |
| (ii) <i>Hiangsa ...</i> | ... | Putao ... | East Konglu; Latawgaw and Upper Ahkyang Valleys. | 1,500 | | |
| (iii) <i>Matwang ...</i> | ... | Putao ... | East Konglu Subdivision in N'Mai and Ahkyang Valleys. | 2,000 | | |
| (iv) <i>Rawang ...</i> | ... | Putao ... | East Konglu in Ahkyang and N'Mai valleys. | 1,500 | | |
| (v) <i>Saungpa ...</i> | ... | Putao ... | In valleys in Putao Subdivision | 1,228 | | |
| | | | Total ... | 9,027 | ... | |
| <i>Taman ...</i> | ... | Upper Chindwin | Nyaungon and Kya-in villages in Paungbyin Township. | 1,350 | 81 | Probably a Kuki Chin language. |
| <i>Kaukadan ...</i> | ... | Akyab ... | Northern part of Maungdaw Township. | 537 | 9 | |
| <i>Kon ...</i> | ... | North Arakan | Northern part of District ... | 250 | 110 | Probably a Kuki Chin language. |
| <i>Kaungtso ...</i> | ... | { North Arakan North Arakan (Unadministered) | { Northern part of District Locality unspecified ... | { 250 400 | { 110 860 | |
| <i>Shandus—</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Unspecified ...</i> | ... | North Arakan | Northern and central parts of district. | 100 | 44 | Probably a variety of Yindu. |
| (i) <i>Yallaing ...</i> | ... | North Arakan (Unadministered) | Locality unspecified ... | 600 | 3,699 | |
| (ii) <i>Boki ...</i> | ... | North Arakan (Unadministered) | Do. ... | 400 | | |
| (iii) <i>Lallaing ...</i> | ... | North Arakan (Unadministered) | Do. ... | 729 | | |
| | | | Total ... | 1,820 | ... | |
| <i>Khala and Kham</i> | ... | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State ... | 4,000 | 48 | Probably Wa languages. |
| <i>Lem ...</i> | ... | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State ... | 3,170 | 38 | |
| <i>Hsen Hsum ...</i> | ... | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State ... | 1,265 | 15 | |
| <i>Son ...</i> | ... | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State ... | 465 | 5 | |
| <i>Hsem ...</i> | ... | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State ... | 215 | 2 | |
| <i>Mang Tam ...</i> | ... | Southern Shan States. | Kengtung State ... | 140 | 2 | |
| <i>Yintale ...</i> | ... | Karenni ... | East half of Bawlake ... | 655 | 101 | Probably Karenni language. |

Unclassified.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | No. of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|--|------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Dapsal</i> ... | ... | Chin Hills ... | North-west part of Tiddim Sub-division. | 700 | 59 | |
| <i>Wheingow</i> ... | ... | Chin Hills ... | North-west part of Falam Sub-division. | 5,000 | 422 | |
| 1. <i>Ngorn</i> ... 2. <i>Bwelkwa</i> ... 3. <i>Tapong</i> ... | ... | Chin Hills ... | North part of Falam Subdivision | 5,600 | 473 | |
| <i>Yanyet</i> ... | ... | Chin Hills ... | North and East, Falam Sub-division. | 5,400 | 456 | |
| <i>Lungehraw</i> ... | ... | Chin Hills ... | In one village in northern part of Falam Subdivision. | 500 | 42 | |
| <i>Hsentung, and unspecified dialects.</i> | ... | Chin Hills ... | South and south-western parts of Haka Subdivision. | 8,000 | 676 | |
| <i>Yetun, and unspecified dialects.</i> | ... | Chin Hills ... | Southern part of Haka Subdivision | 4,600 | 388 | |
| <i>Naring, and unspecified dialects.</i> | ... | Chin Hills ... | South-western part of Haka Sub-division. | 4,600 | 388 | |
| <i>Ngapai</i> ... | ... | Chin Hills ... | South-west corner of Haka Sub-division. | 900 | 76 | |
| <i>Rawvan</i> ... | ... | Chin Hills .. | In Rawvan and Lamtok villages in South-east of Haka Subdivision. | 300 | 25 | |
| <i>Rainghosa</i> ... | ... | Northern Arakan (Un-administered). | Locality, unspecified | 240 | 516 | |
| <i>Numbwe</i> ... | ... | Northern Arakan (Un-administered). | Locality, unspecified | 240 | 516 | |
| <i>Kayethin</i> ... | ... | Northern Arakan (Un-administered). | Locality, unspecified | 400 | 860 | |
| <i>Taungbu</i> ... | ... | Northern Arakan (Un-administered). | Locality, unspecified | 240 | 516 | |
| <i>Kaungtu</i> ... | ... | Northern Arakan (Un-administered). | Locality, unspecified | 200 | 430 | |

*Family—Dravidian,
Sub-Family—
Group—Dravida.*

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality | No. of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|---|------------|----------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Dravida group, i.e., Tamil and Malayalam. | 66 and 67 | Prome ... | } | 1,046 | 32 | } |
| | | Thayetmyo ... | | 714 | 35 | |
| | | Pakókku ... | | 134 | 3 | |
| | | Minbu ... | | 86 | 3 | |
| | | Magwe ... | | 335 | 10 | |
| | | Mandalay ... | | 1,960 | 64 | |
| | | Shwebo ... | | 366 | 9 | |
| | | Sagaing ... | | 229 | 7 | |
| | | Lower Chindwin | | 71 | 2 | |
| | | Kyauksè ... | | 30 | 2 | |
| | | Meiktila ... | | 29 | 1 | |
| | | Yamèthin ... | | 337 | 11 | |
| | | Myingyan ... | | 105 | 2 | |
| | | Insein ... | | 4,507 | 175 | |
| | | Rangoon Town | | 42,408 | 1,442 | |
| | | Hanthawaddy | | 2,805 | 86 | |
| | | Tharrawaddy | | 717 | 16 | |
| | | Pegu ... | | 5,712 | 154 | |
| | | Bassein ... | | 1,000 | 27 | |
| | | Henzada ... | | 513 | 10 | |
| | | Myaungmya ... | | 1,250 | 37 | |
| | | Ma-ubin ... | | 500 | 17 | |
| | | Pypôn ... | | 3,500 | 102 | |
| | | Thatôn ... | | 6,080 | 141 | |
| | | Toungoo ... | | 327 | 9 | |
| | | Bhamo ... | | 100 | 9 | |
| | | Myitkyina ... | | 40 | 3 | |
| | | Katha ... | | 465 | 21 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | | 19 | 1 | |
| | | Akyab ... | | 160 | 3 | |
| | | Kyaukpyu ... | | 4 | ... | |
| | | Sandoway ... | | 41 | 4 | |
| Amherst .. | 12,608 | 342 | | | | |
| Tavoy ... | 130 | 9 | | | | |
| Mergui ... | 32 | 2 | | | | |
| Northern Shan States. | 50 | 1 | | | | |
| Southern Shan States. | 25 | ... | | | | |
| | | | | Total ... | 88,435 | ... |

Widely diffused, but mostly in towns and places where coolie labour is required, e.g., along the railway lines, etc.

Families— Dravidan Indo-European.
 Sub-families— Aryan.
 Groups— Andhra Iranian.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | No. of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|--|------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Andhra group or Telegu. | 68 | Prome ... | Widely diffused, but largely in towns and places where coolie labour is required. Along railway lines, etc. | 955 | 29 | |
| | | Thayetmyo ... | | 119 | 6 | |
| | | Pakòkku ... | | 100 | 3 | |
| | | Mandalay ... | | 534 | 18 | |
| | | Shwebo ... | | 80 | 2 | |
| | | Sagaing ... | | 5 | ... | |
| | | Lower Chindwin | | 10 | ... | |
| | | Kyauksè ... | | 50 | 3 | |
| | | Yamèthin ... | | 824 | 27 | |
| | | Insein ... | | 2,400 | 93 | |
| | | Rangoon Town | | 53,358 | 1,815 | |
| | | Hanthawaddy | | 2,759 | 85 | |
| | | Tharrawaddy | | 1,234 | 28 | |
| | | Pegu ... | | 2,749 | 74 | |
| | | Bassein ... | | 1,000 | 27 | |
| | | Henzada ... | | 522 | 10 | |
| | | Myaungmya ... | | 1,400 | 42 | |
| | | Ma-ubin ... | | 913 | 32 | |
| | | Pyapòn ... | | 2,750 | 151 | |
| | | Thatòn ... | | 2,800 | 65 | |
| | | Toungoo ... | | 508 | 14 | |
| | | Katha ... | | 104 | 5 | |
| | | Akyab ... | | 24 | ... | |
| Sandoway ... | 19 | 1 | | | | |
| Amherst ... | 4,359 | 118 | | | | |
| Mergui ... | 2,758 | 311 | | | | |
| | | Total ... | 82,334 | ... | | |
| Iranian languages or Persian and Pushto. | 69 and 70 | Pakòkku ... | Diffused, but largely in towns | 10 | ... | |
| | | Mandalay ... | | 13 | ... | |
| | | Shwebo ... | | 10 | ... | |
| | | Lower Chindwin | | 82 | 3 | |
| | | Meiktila ... | | 252 | 10 | |
| | | Yamèthin ... | | 1 | ... | |
| | | Henzada ... | | 11 | ... | |
| | | Thatòn ... | | 25 | ... | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | | 2 | ... | |
| | | Amherst ... | | 7 | ... | |
| | | Mergui ... | | 6 | ... | |
| | | Northern Shan States. | | 15 | ... | |
| | | | | | Total ... | 434 |

Family—Indo-European.

Sub-Family—Aryan.

Group—Indian.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | No. of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|---|------------|----------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Indian languages, including:— shmiri ... dhi ... rathi ... iya ... ngali ... amese ... ndi ... ndustani ... du ... gri ... jerati ... cchi ... anese ... njabi ... rwar ... ipali ... ngalese ... and untraced. | 71 to 89 | Prome ... | | 10,657 | 329 | |
| | | Thayetmyo ... | | 2,001 | 100 | |
| | | Pakokku ... | | 1,775 | 43 | |
| | | Minbu ... | | 1,835 | 68 | |
| | | Magwe ... | | 5,516 | 173 | |
| | | Mandalay ... | | 13,136 | 434 | |
| | | Shwebo ... | | 2,274 | 63 | |
| | | Sagaing ... | | 812 | 26 | |
| | | Lower Chindwin | | 1,182 | 35 | |
| | | Kyaukse ... | | 4,720 | 334 | |
| | | Meiktila ... | | 2,476 | 93 | |
| | | Yamethin ... | | 1,993 | 65 | |
| | | Myingyan ... | | 2,644 | 62 | |
| | | Insein ... | | 13,246 | 514 | |
| | | Rangoon Town | | 72,531 | 2,468 | |
| | | Hanthawaddy | | 5,774 | 178 | |
| | | Tharrawaddy... | | 8,627 | 194 | |
| | | Pegu ... | | 15,186 | 410 | |
| | | Bassein ... | | 12,851 | 348 | |
| | | Henzada ... | | 8,439 | 172 | |
| | | Myaungmya... | | 10,200 | 306 | Widely diffused, but mostly in towns. Also in military posts. |
| | | Ma-ubin ... | | 5,353 | 187 | |
| | | Pyapön ... | | 6,577 | 360 | |
| | | Thapön ... | | 10,305 | 239 | |
| | | Toungoo ... | | 11,726 | 335 | |
| | | Bhamo ... | | 1,200 | 108 | |
| | | Myitkyina ... | | 4,292 | 320 | |
| | | Katha ... | | 1,527 | 68 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | | 2,457 | 141 | |
| | | Akyab ... | | 195,285 | 3,469 | |
| | | North Arakan | | 582 | 258 | |
| | | Kyaukpyu ... | | 3,317 | 182 | |
| | | Sandoway ... | | 968 | 98 | |
| Salween ... | | 1,615 | 322 | | | |
| Amherst ... | | 17,221 | 468 | | | |
| Tavoy ... | | 895 | 57 | | | |
| Mergui ... | | 948 | 107 | | | |
| Northern Shan States. | | 3,017 | 55 | | | |
| Southern Shan States. | | 2,256 | 27 | | | |
| Karenni ... | | 250 | 39 | | | |
| Pakokku Hill Tracts. | | 214 | 119 | | | |
| | | Total ... | | 466,880 | ... | |

Semitic and other Asiatic languages.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | No. of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|---|------------|----------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Semitic languages. | 90 | Thayetmyo ... | In towns ... | 1,420 | 71 | |
| | | Mandalay ... | | 4 | ... | |
| | | Amherst ... | | 75 | 2 | |
| | | Total ... | 1,499 | ... | | |
| Other Asiatic languages, e.g. —Chinese Hebrew Caucasian Turkish Japanese Philippine and untraced, etc. | 91 to 97 | Prome ... | Widely diffused, but generally in towns. | 819 | 25 | Yünnanese is not incl in the Chinese her has been espe treated with the genous languages. |
| | | Thayetmyo ... | | 957 | 47 | |
| | | Pakòkku ... | | 270 | 7 | |
| | | Minbu ... | | 288 | 11 | |
| | | Magwe ... | | 333 | 10 | |
| | | Mandalay ... | | 1,470 | 48 | |
| | | Shwebo ... | | 179 | 5 | |
| | | Sagaing ... | | 110 | 4 | |
| | | Lower Chindwin | | 127 | 4 | |
| | | Kyaukse ... | | 145 | 10 | |
| | | Meiktila ... | | 158 | 6 | |
| | | Yamèthin ... | | 504 | 17 | |
| | | Myingyan ... | | 354 | 8 | |
| | | Insein ... | | 2,658 | 103 | |
| | | Rangoon Town | | 14,118 | 480 | |
| | | Hanthawaddy | | 1,727 | 53 | |
| | | Tharrawaddy | | 4,945 | 111 | |
| | | Pegu ... | | 6,690 | 181 | |
| | | Bassein ... | | 4,749 | 129 | |
| | | Henzada ... | | 1,905 | 39 | |
| | | Myaungmya ... | | 4,310 | 128 | |
| | | Ma-ubin ... | | 1,403 | 49 | |
| | | Pyapôn ... | | 5,454 | 209 | |
| | | Thatôn ... | | 3,850 | 43 | |
| | | Toungoo ... | | 2,911 | 83 | |
| | | Bhamo ... | | few | ... | |
| | | Myitkyina ... | | 350 | 26 | |
| | | Katha ... | | 567 | 25 | |
| | | Ruby Mines ... | | 2,384 | 229 | |
| | | Akyab ... | | 728 | 13 | |
| | | Kyaukpyu ... | | 67 | 4 | |
| | | Sandoway ... | | 71 | 7 | |
| Salween ... | 50 | 11 | | | | |
| Amherst ... | 7,570 | 205 | | | | |
| Tavoy ... | 2,714 | 174 | | | | |
| Mergui ... | 2,344 | 264 | | | | |
| Northern Shan States. | few | ... | | | | |
| Southern Shan States. | few | ... | | | | |
| Total ... | 75,279 | ... | | | | |

European Languages.

| Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | District. | Locality. | Number of speakers | Per 10,000 of total population. | Remarks. |
|--|------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| European languages, <i>i.e.</i> English, French, German, Italian and others. | 98 to 102 | Prome ... | | 173 | 5 | |
| | | Thayetmyo ... | | 21 | 1 | |
| | | Pakókku ... | | 55 | 1 | |
| | | Minbu ... | | 140 | 5 | |
| | | Magwe ... | | 116 | 3 | |
| | | Mandalay ... | | 2,068 | 98 | |
| | | Shwebo ... | | 488 | 13 | |
| | | Sagaing ... | | 66 | 2 | |
| | | Lower Chindwin | | 30 | 1 | |
| | | Kyaukse ... | | 34 | 2 | |
| | | Meiktila ... | | ... | ... | |
| | | Yamethin ... | | 211 | 17 | |
| | | Myingyan ... | | 72 | 2 | |
| | | Insein ... | | 358 | 13 | |
| | | Rangoon Town | | 12,264 | 417 | |
| | | Hanthawaddy | | 30 | 1 | |
| | | Tharrawaddy | | 924 | 21 | |
| | | Pegu ... | | 50 | 2 | |
| | | Bassein ... | | 503 | 14 | |
| | | Henzada ... | | 130 | 3 | |
| | | Myaungmya .. | | 42 | 1 | |
| | | Ma-ubin ... | | 287 | 10 | |
| | | Pyapón ... | | 10 | ... | |
| | | Thatón ... | | 52 | 1 | |
| | | Toungoo ... | | 9 | ... | |
| | | Bhamo ... | | few | ... | |
| | | Myitkyina ... | | few | ... | |
| | | Katha ... | | 16 | ... | |
| Ruby Mines ... | | 124 | 12 | | | |
| Upper Chindwin | | few | ... | | | |
| Akyah ... | | 619 | 11 | | | |
| North Arakan | | 3 | ... | | | |
| Kyaukpyu ... | | 5 | ... | | | |
| Sandoway ... | | 31 | 3 | | | |
| Salween ... | | 10 | 2 | | | |
| Amherst ... | | 38 | 1 | | | |
| Tavoy ... | | 235 | 15 | | | |
| Mergui ... | | 25 | 2 | | | |
| Northern Shan States. | | 79 | 2 | | | |
| Southern Shan States. | | 24 | ... | | | |
| Karenni ... | | ... | ... | | | |
| Pakókku Hill Tracts. | | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Chin Hills ... | | ... | ... | | | |
| Putao ... | | few | ... | | | |
| Upper Chindwin (Unadministered area). | | ... | ... | | | |
| North Arakan (Unadministered area). | | ... | ... | | | |
| | | Total ... | | 20,253 | .. | |

The great majority of these are English speaking people.

Widely diffused. Mostly in larger towns and district headquarters.

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND TENTATIVE
CLASSIFICATION**

CONTAINING

- (i) Key to the arrangement of Language Groups.**
- (ii) Classificatory Table.**

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

KEY-TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF LANGUAGE GROUPS IN TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION.

| Division. | Family. | Sub-Family. | Group. | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| Indigenous or South-east Asiatic Languages. | Tibeto-Chinese. | Tibeto-Burman. | Kuki-Chin. | | |
| | | | Tibetan. | | |
| | | | North Assam. | | |
| | | | Naga. | | |
| | | | Kachin. | | |
| | | | Lolo. | | |
| | | | Burma. | | |
| | | | Ungrouped. | | |
| | | | Siamese-Chinese. | | Sinitic or Karen. |
| | | | | | Tai or Shan. |
| | China. (Yünnanese onl) | | | | |
| | Austri-. | Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian). | Malay. | | |
| | | | Môn-Khmer proper. | | |
| Palaung-Wa. | | | | | |
| Non-Indigenous or Foreign languages. | Dravidian. | | Dravida. | | |
| | | | Andhra. | | |
| | Indo-European. | | Iranian. | | |
| | | | Indian. | | |
| | | | Arabic. | | |
| Other Asiatic. | | Various. | | | |
| European. | | Various. | | | |

Summary of Results and Tentative Classification.

| Family. | Sub-Family. | Group. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Where chiefly spoken. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Sino-Tibeto-Chinese. | Tibeto-Burman. | Kuki-Chin. | Manipuri ... | 1 | 3,974 | 3 | Mandalay and Upper Chindwin. | |
| | | | Kyaw ... | 2 | 249 | ... | North-west of Northern Arakan. | |
| | | | Siyin ... | 3 | 3,160 | 2 | Chin Hills near Fort White. | |
| | | | Yindu ... | 4 | | 4 | Pakokku Hill Tracts. | |
| | | | Unspecified | | 1 | | | |
| | | | (i) <i>Ka-dhak</i> | | 282 | | (Mon Valley and North-west of Kyindwe). | |
| | | | (ii) <i>Ka-chak</i> | | 4,225 | | (Salin and Kyauksit Tracts.) | |
| | | | <i>Shandus</i> ... | | | 1 | In unadministered areas of Northern Arakan: | Shandus is probably a variety of Yindu. |
| | | | Unspecified | | 100 | | | |
| | | | (i) <i>Yallaing</i> | | 600 | | | |
| | | | (ii) <i>Boki</i> | | 400 | | | |
| | | | (iii) <i>Lallaing</i> | | 720 | | | |
| | | | Chinbok ... | 5 | | 9 | Pakokku Hill Tracts and neighbouring regions. | |
| | | | Unspecified | | 1,096 | | | |
| | | | (i) <i>Twi-li-chang</i> | | 7,946 | | | |
| | | | (ii) <i>Ne-du</i> | | 2,846 | | | |
| | | | <i>Yawdwin</i> ... | ... | | | Chin Hills ... | |
| | | | Chinbon ... | 6 | | 6 | Pakokku and Akyab Districts; the dialects in Pakokku Hill Tracts. | |
| | | | Unspecified | | 5,455 | | | |
| | | | (i) <i>Ur-per</i> | | 443 | | | |
| | | | (ii) <i>Twi-sheep</i> | | 986 | | | |
| | | | (iii) <i>Num-lan</i> | | 50 | | | |
| | | | Haka or Baungshe. | 7 | 2,982 | 2 | Northern part of Pakokku District. | "Baungshe" is not a linguistic term at all and should not be employed as such. |
| Khami ... | 8 | | 16 | Akyab and Northern Arakan. | | | | |
| Unspecified | | 18,311 | | | | | | |
| (i) <i>Ayaing</i> | | 1,000 | | | | | | |
| (ii) <i>Awa</i> | | 216 | | | | | | |
| Anu ... | 9 | 684 | 1 | Northern Arakan. | | | | |
| Thet or Sak ... | 10 | 451 | ... | Akyab. | | | | |
| Taungtha ... | 11 | 9,813 | 8 | Pakokku, North and Central parts. | | | | |
| Chin ... | 12 | 84,173 | 70 | Enter neighbourhood of Arakan Yomas and south part of Pegu Yomas. | The term Chin probably covers many dialects. | | | |
| Daignet ... | 13 | 4,463 | 3 | Akyab, Northern part of District. | | | | |
| M'hang ... | 14 | 200 | ... | Northern part of Kyaukpyu district. | | | | |
| <i>Taung-sin</i> ... | ... | few | ... | Near Sattwa in Magwe | Burmese nickname for certain Chin villagers. Dialect uncertain. | | | |
| <i>Tashon</i> ... | ... | 340 | ... | Chin Hills border | Certainly a Chin language. The two dialects are given in Census Report for 1901. | | | |
| (i) <i>Yahow</i> | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) <i>Zaho</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sokts</i> ... | ... | 21,400 | 18 | Chin Hills, Tiddim Sub-division. | So classed in Linguistic Survey of India. | | | |
| (i) <i>Kanhow</i> | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) <i>Vuits</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thado</i> ... | ... | 5,030 | 4 | Chin Hills and Unadministered areas of Upper Chindwin. | So classed in Linguistic Survey of India. | | | |
| <i>Kanhow</i> ... | ... | 65 | ... | Chin Hills border of Upper Chindwin. | | | | |
| <i>Yo</i> ... | ... | 4,500 | 4 | Chin Hills, Tiddim Sub-division. | } So classed in Linguistic Survey of India. | | | |
| <i>Kwelshin (or E or Mi Err).</i> | ... | 4,000 | 3 | Chin Hills, Falam and Haka. | | | | |
| <i>Mi</i> ... | ... | ... | ... | Chin Hills | Referred to in 1901 Census. | | | |

Summary of Results and Tentative Classification—contd.

| Family. | Sub-Family. | Group. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers | Per 10,000 of total population. | Where chiefly spoken. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Tibeto-Chinese— <i>contd.</i> | Tibeto-Burman— <i>contd.</i> | Lolo .. | Lisu or Yawyin | 20 | 19,026 | 16 | Northern Hill Districts and Shan States, chiefly Southern Shan States. Kengtung. | |
| | | | Lahu or Muhso | 21 | 18,349 | 15 | | |
| | | | Kwi or Lahu Hsi. | 22 | 2,500 | 2 | | |
| | | | Akha or Kaw | 23 | 33,665 | 28 | | |
| | | | Akõ ... | 24 | 4,119 | 3 | | |
| | | Lolo or Myen .. | 25 | 1,470 | 1 | Hsenwi, North and South, and Manglun, East and West. | | |
| | | Burma | Burmese | 26 | 7,320,642 | 6,071 | Everywhere excepting wild mountain areas. | Merguese differs in pronunciation from Tavoyan. The only language of this group studied in Linguistic Survey of India. |
| | | | Arakanese ... | 27 | ... | 384 | Northern Coast Ranges. Dialects: { Akyab Town. Rathedaung. Ponnangyun. | |
| | | | Unspecified <i>Rakhine</i> ... | ... | 149,457 | ... | | |
| | | | <i>Ramree</i> ... | ... | 59,024 | ... | | |
| | | | <i>Kaman</i> ... | ... | 1,211 | ... | | |
| | | | Taungyo ... | 28 | 26,884 | 22 | Southern Shan States near Inle and in Laihka. | |
| | | | Intha ... | 29 | 61,131 | 51 | Southern Shan States, mostly in Yaungwe and neighbourhood. | |
| | | | Danu ... | 30 | 76,057 | 63 | Shan States and Mandalay. | |
| | | | Hpõn ... | 31 | 650 | 1 | Myitkyina and Bhamo. | |
| | | | Tavoyan ... | 32 | 137,805 | 15 | Tavoy. | |
| | | | <i>Merguese</i> ... | ... | 550 | 1 | Mergui ... | |
| | | | Kadu ... | 33 | 35,300 | 29 | Katha. | |
| | | | Chaungtha ... | 34 | 64,531 | 54 | Akyab. | |
| | | | Mr ... | 35 | 15,157 | 12 | Akyab and Northern Arakan. | |
| | | | Yaw ... | 36 | 24,351 | 20 | Pakõkku and Lower Chindwin. | |
| | | <i>Yabein</i> ... | ... | 300 | ... | Pegu District in Daiku Township. | | |
| | | Unclassed or ungrouped. | <i>Dapsal</i> ... | ... | 700 | 1 | Chin Hills, Tiddim subdivision. | These languages will be found to belong to one or more of following groups:— Kuki Chin, Naga, Bodo, N. Assam. Tibetan. It is almost certain that they belong to the Tibeto-Burman sub-family. |
| | | | <i>Whelngow</i> ... | ... | 5,000 | 4 | Chin Hills, Falam subdivision. | |
| | | | <i>Ngorn, including i Bwelkwa, ii Tapong.</i> | ... | 5,600 | 5 | Chin Hills, Falam subdivision. | |
| | | | <i>Yanyet</i> ... | ... | 5,400 | 4 | Chin Hills, Falam subdivision. | |
| | | | <i>Lungshraw</i> ... | ... | 500 | 1 | Chin Hills, 1 village in Falam subdivision. | |
| | | | <i>Hsentung and Variations.</i> | ... | 8,000 | 7 | Chin Hills, Haka subdivision. | |
| | | | <i>Yetun and Variations</i> | ... | 4,600 | 4 | Chin Hills, Haka subdivision. | |
| | | | <i>Naving and Variations.</i> | ... | 4,600 | 4 | Chin Hills, Haka subdivision. | |
| <i>Ngapai</i> ... | ... | | 900 | 1 | Chin Hills, Haka subdivision. | | | |
| <i>Rawvan</i> ... | ... | | 300 | ... | Chin Hills, 2 villages in Haka. | | | |
| <i>Rainghosa</i> ... | ... | | 240 | ... | Northern Arakan. | | | |
| <i>Numdwe</i> ... | ... | | 240 | ... | Northern Arakan. | | | |
| <i>Kayethin</i> ... | ... | | 400 | ... | Northern Arakan. | | | |
| <i>Taungbu</i> ... | ... | | 240 | ... | Northern Arakan. | | | |
| <i>Kaungtu</i> ... | ... | | 200 | ... | Northern Arakan. | | | |
| <i>Taman</i> ... | ... | 1,350 | 1 | Upper Chindwin, Paungbyin Township. | | | | |
| <i>Kawkadan</i> ... | ... | 537 | 1 | Akyab, Maungdaw Township. | | | | |
| <i>Kaungtso</i> ... | ... | 650 | ... | Northern Arakan, N. border. | | | | |

Summary of Results and Tentative Classification—contd.

| Family. | Sub-Family. | Group. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Where chiefly spoken. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Tibeto-Chinese (contd.) | Siamese Chinese. | Sinitic or Karen. | Karen ... | 37 | 690,006 | 588 | Widely diffused, but mostly in Delatic Plains and Southern Coast Ranges. | The term Pwo covers many* different dialects and is recognized by Karens generally. The Sgaw Ka always refer themselves as Pa nyaw. |
| | | | (i) Pwo (ii) Sgaw | | | | | |
| | | | (iii) <i>Gheko</i> | 3,976 | Toungoo and Yamèthin. Toungoo. Do. Do. Do. Do. | Mopgha has not returned for this survey, but is mentioned in 1901 Census. | | |
| | | | (iv) <i>Gebo</i> ... | 7,123 | | | | |
| | | | (v) <i>Tawbya</i> | 646 | | | | |
| | | | (vi) <i>Hsaw-Ko</i> | 1,783 | | | | |
| | | | (vii) <i>Bghai</i> ... | 2,250 | | | | |
| | | | (viii) <i>Hshwe</i> | 600 | | | | |
| | | | (ix) <i>Mopgha</i> | ... | | | | |
| | | | <i>Banyin or Banyang.</i> | 30 | | | ... | Southern Shan States, Loi Long. |
| | | | <i>Taungthu</i> ... | 38 | | | ... | 167 | Southern Shan States and Thaton. | Thitauk is most probably the same as Titauk following |
| | | | Unspecified | } | 129,789 | } | The dialects were reported from the Southern Shan States. | |
| | | | (i) <i>Thitauk</i> (ii) <i>Nokhras</i> | | 25,000 | | | |
| | | | (iii) <i>Hkunlong</i> | | 43,620 | | | |
| | | | (iv) <i>Pa-O</i> | | | | | |
| | | | <i>Titauk</i> ... | 4,300 | 3 | Southern Shan States, Namhkai and Loi A. | Probably same as tauk above. | |
| | | | <i>Balah</i> ... | 124 | ... | South Shan States, Mawkmai State. | Balah is similar to Taungthu. | |
| | | | Karenni ... | 39 | 34,798 | 29 | Karenni and Toungoo. | |
| | | | Karennet ... | 40 | 2,622 | 2 | Northern Shan States, Hsenwi and Hsipaw. | |
| | | | Karenbyu ... | 41 | 17,983 | 15 | East Nyaunglebin, Yamèthin, Karenni and Southern Shan States. | |
| | | | <i>Zayein or Zarein called also Ta-roo Sawngtung.</i> | 42 | 4,151 | 3 | South Shan States, on West Border South of Inlé Lake. | It is not certain far these are dialects or alternative names. |
| | | | <i>Gaung-To, or Kalasi, Ho-Hta</i> | ... | ... | ... | | } Not returned for Survey, but mentioned in 1901 Census. |
| | | | <i>Nawngtung</i> ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| <i>Kawng Sawng Sinhmar Me-pauk.</i> | ... | ... | ... | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Sinsin</i> ... | 43 | ... | ... | Karenni | Nor returned for Survey, but included in 1911 Census. | | | |
| <i>Brè</i> ... | 44 | ... | 7 | Karenni, Toungoo and Southern Shan States. | | | | |
| Unspecified | 7,414 | ... | ... | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Lakè</i> <i>Manò</i> ... | 1,006 | ... | ... | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Manò</i> ... | 45 | 2,465 | 2 | Bawlake and Kyetbogyi in Karenni. | | | | |
| <i>Yinbaw</i> ... | 46 | 2,341 | 2 | Karenni, Padaung Tracts and Bawlake. | | | | |
| <i>Padaung</i> ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | | | | |
| Unspecified | 3,111 | ... | ... | Southern Shan States, Karenni and Toungoo. | It is not known whether Kèkawngdu dialect or an alternative native name. | | | |
| <i>Kè Kawng-du.</i> | 10,278 | ... | ... | ..... |  |  |  |  |
| <i>Yintale</i> ... | 655 | ... | 1 | E. Bawlake in Karenni | } Classified in 1901 Census as a crossed tribe of rein and Bur descent. It is known what they speak. | | | |
| <i>Tabaung</i> ... | few | ... | ... | Loi Lông in South Shan States. | | | | |

* For instance at Pa-an the so-called Pwo Karens speak two dialects, (i) the Aphlone, and (ii) the Baungka. They do not recognize the term "Pwo" at all.

Summary of Results and Tentative Classification—contd.

| Tribe | Sub-Family. | Group. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Where chiefly spoken. | Remarks. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Ethno-linguistic. | Siamese-Chinese. (cont'd). | Tai or Shan | Shan, including— Big Shan, Small Shan, Shan-Tayok. | 48 | 918,995 | 764 | Throughout the northern and eastern parts of the Province and especially in the Shan States. Near Yunnan border. | Probably "Small Shan" and "Tai Nō" are the same. The latter appears to be a Shan expression for "Small Shan." |
| | | | <i>Tai Nō</i> .. | | 6,084 | 5 | Kengtūng and Hsenwi States. | |
| | | | Tai-Loi, including— <i>We Kut</i> . | 49 | 20,991 | 17 | Kengtūng and South Hsenwi. | |
| | | | Hkun ... | 50 | 42,378 | 35 | Kengtūng. | |
| | | | Lu ... | 51 | 17,331 | 14 | Kengtūng. | |
| | | | Daye ... | 52 | 704 | 1 | Kyong and Kyaukku in Southern Shan States. | |
| | | | Siamese ... | 53 | 10,269 | 8 | Amherst and Mergui. | |
| | | <i>Yun</i> ... | | 1,086 | 1 | Kengtūng and Hanthawaddy. | Yun and Lao are very probably alternative names for the same dialect. * | |
| | | <i>Lao</i> ... | | 3,000 | 2 | Amherst, in east Kawka-reik. | | |
| | | Yunnanese ... | 91 | 52,514 | 43 | Northern Shan States, Bhamo and Yunnan border. | | |
| Austro-Asiatic. | Malayo-Polynesian or Austronesian. | Malay | Salon, or Mawken. | 54 | 650 | 1 | Mergui Islands and Coast | They are rapidly forgetting Salon and speaking Malay. |
| | | | Malay ... | 55 | 3,550 | 3 | Mergui. | |
| | Mōn Khmer or Austro-Asiatic. | Mōn Khmer proper. | Talaing, or (Mōn) including. <i>Peguan</i> <i>Martabanese</i> | 56 | 224,474 | 187 | South Coast ranges (especially Amherst) and Pegu | The Peguans are stated to speak the language with the Burmese vowel sounds. Difference is principally phonetic. |
| | | | Palaung-Wa. | Palaung and Pale. Palaung, unspecified. <i>Rao-mai</i> <i>Rao-kyin</i> <i>Rao-kwang</i> <i>Rao-ping</i> <i>Loi-liu</i> <i>Ta-ang</i> <i>Da-ang</i> <i>Ha-ang</i> <i>Ra-ang</i> <i>Da-ang</i> | 57 | 40,924 | 93 | Ruby Mines and Shan States. Northern and Southern Shan States. | Many of these are probably tribal or geographical names. It is not known to what extent they represent dialectical differences. Possibly many of them are alternative names only. |
| | | <i>Rumai</i> <i>Kwanhai</i> <i>Humai</i> <i>Pangnim</i> <i>Hinkyem</i> <i>Tawngma</i> <i>Saran</i> <i>Selon</i> <i>Ngonhawl</i> <i>Katurr</i> <i>Kunhawl</i> <i>Lwakin</i> <i>Mōngwa</i> | | | 100 | | Bhamo near Mōngmit border. | |
| | | | | | | Northern Shan States. | It seems probable however that there is a considerable number of dialects and sub-dialects. | |

* Since the table above was printed, it has been ascertained that "Yun" is an alternative name for "Annamese," it should therefore be placed in one of the groups of the Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family.

Summary of Results and Tentative Classification—contd.

| Family. | Sub-Family. | Group. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Where chiefly spoken. | Remarks. | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Austriac (contd.) | Mon-Khmer or Austro-Asiatic (contd.) | Palaung-Wa (contd.) | Kunsalan ... | | 10 | | Northern Shan States ... | The Pales are a variety of Palaungs. The two names may even be alternative. The remarks now against the Palaung apply here also. | |
| | | | Hulan ... | | 280 | | | | |
| | | | Manpun ... | | 46 | | | | |
| | | | Pale, unspecified | | 1,546 | | | | |
| | | | Homong ... | | 2,655 | | | | |
| | | | Rubrang ... | | 456 | | | | |
| | | | Manton ... | | 170 | | | | |
| | | | Ruhok ... | | 78 | | | | |
| | | | Rumai ... | | 39 | | | | |
| | | | Rangaroi ... | | 100 | | | | |
| | | | Laukmun ... | | 40 | | | | |
| | | | Lauklan ... | | 602 | | | | |
| | | | Lauklon ... | | 719 | | | | |
| | | | Laukkaw ... | | 178 | | | | |
| | | | Homaing ... | | 379 | | | | |
| | | | Lauklang ... | | 466 | | | | |
| | | | Husein ... | | 1,682 | | | | |
| | | | Tao-yai ... | | 3,571 | | | | |
| | | | Ngawnhawt ... | | 5,190 | | | | |
| | | | Sawpana ... | | 3,008 | | | | |
| | | | Man-tong-awn | | 4,008 | | | | |
| | | | Man-tong-long | | 1,700 | | | | |
| | | | Danaw ... | 58 | 1,808 | 1 | | | Southern Shan States in south-west. |
| | | | Yin or Rieng | 59 | | 23 | | | Throughout the Southern Shan States. |
| | | | Shan-Yang-Sek or Red Rieng. | | 2,225 | | | | |
| | | | Shan-Yang-Lam or Yang-Wan-Kun or Yang Lam or Black Rieng. | | 25,474 | | | | |
| Wa, or La ... | 60 | | 32 | Northern and Southern Shan States. | | | | | |
| Unspecified ... | | 7,609 | | | | | | | |
| Mothai, or Motle. | | 10,444 | | Northern Shan States, Manglun East. | | | | | |
| Hta-mo | | 9,318 | | | | | | | |
| Hsinleng | | 2,538 | | | | | | | |
| Man-tum | | 1,760 | | | | | | | |
| Hsinlam | | 4,352 | | | | | | | |
| Pa-hkra | | 1,110 | | | | | | | |
| Sawn | | 1,260 | | | | | | | |
| Songlong | | 330 | | | | | | | |

Summary of Results and Tentative Classification—concl'd.

| Family. | Sub-Family. | Group. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Number of speakers. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Where chiefly spoken. | Remarks. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Proto-Indo-European | Mon-Khmer | Palaung-Wa | En, or In | 61 | 1,550 | 1 | Kengtung. | Mostly referred to in the 1901 Census report. Returned also in this Survey. | |
| | | | Pyin | 62 | 1,275 | 1 | Kengtung. | | |
| | | | Hkamuk | 63 | 31 | ... | Papunin Salween. | | |
| | | | Lamet or Lemet | ... | 231 | ... | Kengtung | | |
| | | | Lem | ... | 3,170 | 2 | Kengtung | | |
| | | | Hkala or Ang-ku | ... | 4,000 | 3 | Kengtung | | |
| | | | Hkalam | ... | | Kengtung | | | |
| | | | Hsen Hsum | ... | | 1 | Kengtung | | |
| | | | Son | ... | | 465 | ... | | Kengtung |
| | | | Hsem | ... | | 215 | ... | | Kengtung |
| | | | Mang Tam | ... | 140 | ... | Kengtung | | Not returned in this Survey but referred to in 1901 Census. |
| | | | Mong Lwe | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | |
| Miao-Yao. | Yao | 64 | 205 | ... | Kengtung. | Mong Pan and Kengtung. | | | |
| Miao | 65 | 655 | 1 | | | | | | |
| NON-INDIGENOUS OR FOREIGN LANGUAGES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Semitic | Aryan | Dravida. | Tamil and Malayalim. | 66 & 67 | 88,435 | 74 | Widely diffused, but mostly in larger towns, District headquarters and military stations. | | |
| | | | Andhra | Telegu | 68 | 82,334 | | 68 | |
| Indo-European | Aryan | Iranian | Persian and Pushto. | 69 & 70 | 434 | ... | | | |
| | | | Indian | Kashmiri, Sindhi, Marathi, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Hindi, Hindustani, Urdu, Nagri, Gujarati, Kachi, Goanese, Punjabi, Marwari, Naipali, Singalese, and untraced languages. | 71 to 89 | 466,880 | | 388 | |
| Semitic | Aryan | ... | Arabic | 90 | 1,499 | 1 | | | |
| | | | Chinese (other than Yunnanese) Hebrew, Caucasian, Turkish, Japanese, Philippine, Javanese and untraced. | 91 to 97 | 75,279 | 63 | | | |
| Indo-European | ... | ... | English, French, German, Italian and others. | 98 to 102 | 20,253 | 17 | | | |
| | | | Total | ... | 12,084,068 | 10,000 | | | |

**SUBSIDIARY TABLES, AND COMPARISON WITH CENSUS
ESTIMATES.**

-
- (i) Comparison of Indigenous and Foreign Populations**
 - (ii) Distribution of Speakers by Language Groups.**
 - (iii) Distribution of Population by Languages.**
 - (iv) Distribution of Population by Language Groups.**

TABLE I.

COMPARISON OF INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN POPULATIONS AS CALCULATED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY.

| District and Natural Division. | Indigenous population. | | Foreign population. | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Total number. | Per 10,000 of total population. | Total number. | Per 10,000 of total population. |
| I.—Central Basin | 3,912,850 | 9,821 | 71,020 | 1.8 |
| Prome | 310,183 | 9,580 | 13,650 | 4.4 |
| Thayetmyo | 196,614 | 9,740 | 5,232 | 2.7 |
| Pakòkku | 401,494 | 9,943 | 2,344 | 0.6 |
| Minbu | 269,140 | 9,913 | 2,349 | 0.9 |
| Magwe | 315,306 | 9,804 | 6,300 | 2.0 |
| Mandalay | 284,137 | 9,338 | 20,085 | 6.9 |
| Shwebo | 304,461 | 9,908 | 3,397 | 1.1 |
| Sagaing | 310,889 | 9,961 | 1,222 | 0.4 |
| Lower Chindwin | 333,643 | 9,955 | 1,502 | 0.5 |
| Kyaukse | 136,447 | 9,649 | 4,979 | 3.6 |
| Meiktila | 262,104 | 9,890 | 2,915 | 1.1 |
| Yamèthin | 303,220 | 9,873 | 3,870 | 1.3 |
| Myingyan | 425,212 | 9,926 | 3,175 | 0.8 |
| II.—Deltaic Plains | 3,744,502 | 9,057 | 390,097 | 9.9 |
| Insein | 234,615 | 9,102 | 23,169 | 8.2 |
| Rangoon Town | 99,321 | 3,378 | 194,679 | 6.6 |
| Hanthawaddy | 311,426 | 9,597 | 13,095 | 4.5 |
| Tharrawaddy | 428,458 | 9,630 | 16,447 | 5.3 |
| Pegu | 339,734 | 9,179 | 30,387 | 8.9 |
| Bassein | 348,483 | 9,445 | 20,163 | 5.9 |
| Henzada | 479,422 | 9,766 | 11,520 | 3.6 |
| Myaungmya | 317,650 | 9,486 | 17,202 | 5.4 |
| Ma-ubin | 275,914 | 9,705 | 8,456 | 3.1 |
| Pyapòn | 163,800 | 8,998 | 18,291 | 10.6 |
| Thatòn | 410,400 | 9,511 | 21,112 | 4.9 |
| Toungoo | 335,434 | 9,559 | 15,481 | 4.6 |
| III.—Northern Hill Districts | 728,594 | 9,829 | 12,647 | 1.7 |
| Bhamo | 109,950 | 9,883 | 1,300 | 1.3 |
| Myitkyina | 128,884 | 9,651 | 4,682 | 3.7 |
| Katha | 222,709 | 9,881 | 2,679 | 1.3 |
| Ruby Mines | 100,311 | 9,617 | 3,986 | 3.9 |
| Upper Chindwin | 166,740 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| IV.—Coast Ranges | 1,280,492 | 8,335 | 255,564 | 1.6 |
| Akyab | 366,125 | 6,504 | 196,816 | 34.1 |
| Northern Arakan | 22,023 | 9,742 | 585 | 2.6 |
| Kyaukpyu | 178,767 | 9,814 | 3,393 | 1.9 |
| Sandoway | 103,448 | 9,892 | 1,130 | 1.1 |
| Salween | 48,250 | 9,665 | 1,675 | 3.4 |
| Amherst | 326,918 | 8,864 | 41,878 | 12.8 |
| Tavoy | 152,029 | 9,745 | 3,974 | 2.6 |
| Mergui | 82,932 | 9,314 | 6,113 | 7.3 |
| V.—Special Areas | 1,654,358 | 9,964 | 5,941 | 0.4 |
| Northern Shan States | 546,788 | 9,942 | 3,161 | 0.6 |
| Southern Shan States | 833,128 | 9,973 | 2,305 | 0.3 |
| Karenni | 64,836 | 9,961 | 250 | 0.4 |
| Pakòkku Hill Tracts | 17,763 | 9,875 | 225 | 1.3 |
| Chin Hills | 118,500 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Putao | 33,603 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Unadministered Upper Chindwin | 35,090 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Unadministered Northern Arakan | 4,650 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1915. The Province | 11,320,951 | 9,389 | 735,114 | 6.5 |
| 1911. Census comparison | 11,238,365 | 9,277 | 876,852 | 7.8 |

TABLE II.
DISTRIBUTION OF SPEAKERS BY LANGUAGE GROUPS.
Also a comparison with the census figures for 1901 and 1911.
(See 1911 Census, page 213.)

| Family. | Sub-family. | Group. | Total number of speakers. | | | Per 10,000 of population. | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------|-----|
| | | | Linguistic Survey, 1915. | Census, 1911. | Census, 1901. | Survey, 1915. | Census, 1911. | | |
| New Languages unclassified. | ... | .. | 60,464 | ... | ... | 49 | ... | | |
| | | Tibeto-Burma | i Northern Assam ... | 3,400 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | |
| | | | ii Tibetan ... | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | iii Naga ... | 22,330 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | |
| | | | iv Kuki Chin ... | 233,241 | 296,912 | 213,171 | 190 | 245 | |
| | | | v Kachin ... | 216,303 | 170,144 | 67,026 | 179 | 140 | |
| | | | vi Lolo ... | 79,129 | 65,548 | 47,250 | 65 | 54 | |
| | | | vii Burma ... | 8,225,801 | 8,317,812 | 7,437,363 | 6,823 | 6,867 | |
| | | | viii Sinitic ... | 995,425 | 1,067,363 | 881,290 | 829 | 881 | |
| | | | Siamese-Chinese. | ix Tai ... | 1,020,838 | 968,375 | 844,306 | 847 | 799 |
| | | | | x (Chinese) Yunnanese | 52,514 | ... | ... | 43 | ... |
| Malayo-Polynesian. | ... | xi Malay ... | 4,209 | 6,061 | 3,743 | 4 | 5 | | |
| | | xii Mon-Khmer proper | 224,424 | 179,443 | 154,483 | 187 | 148 | | |
| Austro-Asiatic | Mon-Khmer | xiii Palaung-Wa ... | 181,909 | 165,757 | 82,347 | 151 | 136 | | |
| | | xiv Miao-Yao ... | 860 | 920 | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| Dravidian ... | ... | xv Dravida ... | 88,435 | 126,426 | 99,934 | 74 | 104 | | |
| | | xvi Andhra ... | 82,334 | 123,162 | 96,601 | 68 | 102 | | |
| Indo-European | Aryan ... | xvii Iranian ... | 434 | 1,827 | 528 | ... | 1 | | |
| | | xviii Indian ... | 406,880 | 450,043 | 368,108 | 388 | 404 | | |
| Semitic ... | ... | xix ... | 1,499 | 201 | 301 | 1 | ... | | |
| Other Asiatic Languages. | ... | xx ... | 75,279 | 109,989 | 47,921 | 63 | 93 | | |
| European languages. | ... | xxi ... | 20,253 | 25,204 | 19,244 | 17 | 21 | | |
| | | | 12,056,065 correct. | 12,115,217 correct. | 10,363,616 but should be 10,490,624 | 10,000 | 9,998 | | |

TABLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGES.

(A comparison with the Census figures for 1901 and 1911.)

(See 1911 Census, pages 214, 215 and 217.)

| Group. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Estimates of number of speakers. | | | Tribal strength, 1911. | Number of speakers per 10,000 of population | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|---|---------------|
| | | | Survey, 1915. | Census, 1911. | Census, 1901. | | Survey, 1915. | Census, 1911. |
| Unclassed ... | <i>New languages</i> ... | ... | 60,464 | ... | ..... | ..... | 49 | ... |
| North Assam ... | <i>Aibur</i> ... | ... | 3,400 | ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ... |
| Tibetan ... | <i>Unspecified</i> ... | ... | 104 | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... |
| Naga ... | <i>Many dialects</i> ... | ... | 22,330 | ... | ..... | ..... | 18 | ... |
| Kuki Chin ... | <i>Manipuri</i> ... | 1 | 3,974 | 1,629 | 3,676 | 1,029 | 3 | ... |
| | <i>Kyaw</i> ... | 2 | 249 | 249 | 215 | 249 | ... | ... |
| | <i>Siyin</i> ... | 3 | 3,160 | 151 | ... | 3,108 | 2 | ... |
| | <i>Yindu</i> ... | 4 | 4,508 | 4,348 | 43 | 4,348 | 4 | ... |
| | <i>Chinbok</i> ... | 5 | 11,888 | 18,179 | ... | 18,179 | ... | 1 |
| | <i>Chinbon</i> ... | 6 | 6,934 | 1,600 | ... | 1,600 | 6 | ... |
| | <i>Baungshe (Haka)</i> ... | 7 | 2,982 | 1,924 | ... | 1,216 | 2 | ... |
| | <i>Khami</i> ... | 8 | 19,527 | 16,431 | 24,389 | 16,372 | 16 | 1 |
| | <i>Anu</i> ... | 9 | 684 | 474 | 775 | 479 | 1 | ... |
| | <i>Thet (Sak)</i> ... | 10 | 451 | 80 | 67 | 79 | ... | ... |
| | <i>Taungtha</i> ... | 11 | 9,713 | 17,244 | 4,578 | 17,462 | 8 | 1 |
| | <i>Chin</i> ... | 12 | 84,173 | 233,661 | 176,323 | 131,323 | 70 | 15 |
| | <i>Daignet</i> ... | 13 | 4,403 | 919 | 3,105 | 954 | 3 | ... |
| | <i>M'hang</i> ... | 14 | 200 | 23 | 0 | 23 | ... | ... |
| | <i>New languages</i> ... | ... | 80,335 | ... | ... | 98,094 | 66 | ... |
| Total ... | ..... | ... | 233,241 | 296,912 | 213,171 | 296,921 | 190 | 24 |
| Kachin ... | <i>Kachin</i> ... | 15 | 142,785 | 169,414 | 65,570 | 162,368 | 119 | 11 |
| | <i>Tsi (Szi)</i> ... | 16 | 11,838 | 205 | 756 | 3,003 | 10 | ... |
| | <i>Maingtha</i> ... | 17 | 2,781 | 316 | 465 | 401 | 2 | ... |
| | <i>Lashi</i> ... | 18 | 23,368 | 0 | 84 | 2,908 | 19 | ... |
| | <i>Maru</i> ... | 19 | 35,531 | 209 | 151 | 3,855 | 29 | ... |
| Total ... | ..... | ... | 216,303 | 170,144 | 67,026 | 172,535 | 179 | 14 |
| Lolo ... | <i>Lisu (Lisaw)</i> ... | 20 | 19,026 | 9,066 | 1,605 | 8,487 | 16 | ... |
| | <i>Lahu (Muhso)</i> ... | 21 | 18,349 | 18,500 | 16,732 | 18,103 | 15 | ... |
| | <i>Kwi (Lahu Hsi)</i> ... | 22 | 2,500 | 3,924 | ... | 3,189 | 2 | ... |
| | <i>Akha (Kaw)</i> ... | 23 | 33,665 | 32,925 | 27,751 | 33,181 | 28 | ... |
| | <i>Ako</i> ... | 24 | 4,119 | 794 | 1,162 | 4,119 | 3 | ... |
| | <i>Lolo (Myen)</i> ... | 25 | 1,470 | 339 | ... | 339 | 1 | ... |
| Total ... | ..... | ... | 79,129 | 65,548 | 47,250 | 67,418 | 65 | ... |
| Burma ... | <i>Burmese</i> ... | 26 | 7,320,642 | 7,883,299 | 7,006,495 | 7,479,433 | 6,071 | 6,5 |
| | <i>Arakanese</i> ... | 27 | 462,443 | 323,962 | 383,400 | 344,123 | 384 | 21 |
| | <i>Taungyo</i> ... | 28 | 26,884 | 19,317 | 10,543 | 19,656 | 22 | ... |
| | <i>Intha</i> ... | 29 | 61,131 | 55,880 | 5,851 | 52,685 | 51 | ... |
| | <i>Danu</i> ... | 30 | 76,057 | 18,694 | ... | 70,947 | 63 | ... |
| | <i>Hpön</i> ... | 31 | 650 | 342 | ... | 378 | 1 | ... |
| | <i>Tavoyan</i> ... | 32 | 138,355 | 46 | 5 | 523 | 116 | ... |
| | <i>Kad</i> ... | 33 | 35,300 | 11,069 | 16,308 | 11,196 | 29 | ... |

TABLE III—(concl'd.)
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGES.

| Group. | Language or Dialect. | Serial No. | Estimates of number of speakers. | | | Tribal strength, 1911. | Number of speakers per 10,000 of population. | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------|-----|
| | | | Survey, 1915. | Census, 1911. | Census, 1901. | | Survey, 1915. | Census, 1911. | |
| Burma— <i>cont'd.</i> | Chaungtha ... | 34 | 64,531 | 2,515 | 1,350 | 2,506 | 54 | 2 | |
| | Mrè ... | 35 | 15,157 | 2,718 | 13,414 | 2,708 | 12 | 2 | |
| | Yaw ... | 36 | 24,351 | ... | 5 | 96 | 20 | ... | |
| | Yabein, etc. ... | ... | 300 | ... | ... | 2,076 | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 8,225,801 | 8,317,842 | 7,437,363 | 7,986,327 | 6,823 | 6,867 | |
| Sinitic ... | Karen ... | 37 | 706,393 | 850,756 | 704,835 | 872,825 | 588 | 702 | |
| | Taungthu ... | 38 | 198,409 | 168,326 | 160,436 | 183,054 | 167 | 139 | |
| | Karenni ... | 39 | 34,798 | 21,203 | 1,363 | 19,008 | 29 | 18 | |
| | Karennet ... | 40 | 2,622 | 728 | ... | 3,721 | 2 | ... | |
| | Karenbyu ... | 41 | 17,983 | 777 | ... | 790 | 15 | 1 | |
| | Zayein ... | 42 | 4,151 | 4,892 | 4,666 | 4,981 | 3 | 4 | |
| | Sinsin ... | 43 | ... | 899 | ... | 533 | ... | ... | |
| | Brè ... | 44 | 8,470 | 6,918 | 669 | 6,911 | 7 | 6 | |
| | Marè ... | 45 | 2,465 | 2,182 | ... | 1,445 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Yinbaw ... | 46 | 2,341 | 2,166 | ... | 911 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Padaung ... | 47 | 3,389 | 8,516 | 9,321 | 8,516 | 11 | 7 | |
| | <i>New languages</i> ... | ... | 4,454 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | 995,425 | 1,067,363 | 881,290 | 1,102,695 | 829 | 881 |
| | Tai ... | Shan ... | 48 | 918,995 | 897,578 | 750,473 | 926,879 | 764 | 740 |
| Tai-Loi ... | | 49 | 20,991 | ... | 12,762 | ? | 17 | ... | |
| Hkan ... | | 50 | 42,378 | 48,408 | 42,160 | 42,366 | 35 | 40 | |
| Lu ... | | 51 | 17,331 | 13,262 | 19,380 | 17,331 | 14 | 11 | |
| Daye ... | | 52 | 704 | 225 | ... | 201 | 1 | ... | |
| Siamese ... | | 53 | 10,269 | 8,902 | 19,531 | 9,643 | 8 | 8 | |
| <i>New languages</i> ... | | ... | 10,170 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | |
| Total ... | | ... | ... | 1,020,838 | 968,377 | 109,120 | 996,420 | 847 | 799 |
| Malay ... | Salon (Mawken) ... | 54 | 650 | 1,177 | ... | 1,984 | 1 | 2 | |
| | Malay ... | 55 | 3,559 | 4,666 | ... | 4,239 | 3 | 3 | |
| Mon-Khmer ... | Talaing ... | 56 | 224,424 | 179,443 | ... | 476 | 187 | 148 | |
| Palaung-Wa ... | Palaung ... | 57 | 110,594 | 144,248 | 51,151 | 73,033 | 93 | 119 | |
| | Danaw ... | 58 | 1,808 | ... | 18,994 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Yin (Riang) ... | 59 | 27,699 | 5,004 | 4,490 | ... | 23 | 4 | |
| | Wa ... | 60 | 28,721 | 12,548 | 7,667 | 14,674 | 32 | 10 | |
| | En ... | 61 | 1,556 | 3,084 | ... | 3,455 | 1 | 3 | |
| | Pyin ... | 62 | 1,275 | 273 | ... | 275 | 1 | ... | |
| | Hkamuk Lamet ... | 63 | 31 | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 181,909 | 165,757 | 82,347 | 172,494 | 151 | 136 | |
| Miao-Yao ... | Yao ... | 64 | 205 | 274 | ... | 512 | ... | ... | |
| | Miao (Hmang) ... | 65 | 655 | 646 | ... | 646 | 1 | ... | |
| Chin ... | Yunnanese ... | 91 | 52,514 | ... | ... | ? | 43 | ... | |
| Foreign ... | Various ... | ... | 735,114 | 876,852 | 632,637 | ... | 611 | 723 | |
| Total for province. | ... | ... | 12,056,065 | 12,115,217 | 10,363,616 (10,490,624) | ... | 10,000 | 9,998 (10,000) | |

TABLE IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE GROUPS.

Also a comparison with the figures shown in the 1911 Census, page 216.

The Census figures are placed immediately below the Survey figures]

| Natural Division and District. | Number per 10,000 of population speaking languages of the following groups. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----|
| | Burma. | Karen. | Shan. | Talaing. | Kachin. | Chin. | Ott |
| I.—Central Basin | 9,618 9,605 | 13 19 | 25 17 | ..... | ..... | 165 161 | |
| Prome ... | 9,135 9,341 | 53 104 | 24 20 | ..... | ..... | 368 295 | |
| Thayetmyo | 8,925 9,019 | 4 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 811 810 | |
| Pakókkú | 9,528 9,603 | 1 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 414 335 | |
| Minbu ... | 9,272 9,173 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 641 669 | |
| Magwe ... | 9,804 9,779 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... 69 | |
| Mandalay | 8,964 9,069 | ..... | 297 103 | ..... | ..... | 77 | |
| Shwebo ... | 9,907 9,835 | 1 3 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... |  |
| Sagaing ... | 9,954 9,905 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... 7 | |
| Lower Chindwin | 9,954 9,935 | 1 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... |  |
| Kyauksè | 9,643 9,860 | ..... | 6 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... |  |
| Meiktila | 9,890 9,775 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... |  |
| Yamèthin | 9,727 9,555 | ..... | 10 36 | ..... | ..... | 27 41 | |
| Myingyon | 9,926 9,923 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... |  |
| II.—Deltaic Plains | ..... | ..... | 120 85 | 102 90 | 6 | 23 19 | |
| Insein ... | ..... | 1,144 | 190 | ..... | ..... | 5 | |
| Rangoon Town | 3,330 3,325 | 36 36 | 9 9 | 1 1 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Hanthawaddy | 9,214 | 267 | 82 | 4 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Tharrawaddy | 9,218 9,066 | 299 527 | 60 89 | ..... | ..... | 23 32 | |
| Pegu ... | 7,393 7,875 | 1,372 849 | 192 167 | 61 27 | 66 | 95 29 | |
| Bassein] | 7,575 7,345 | 1,861 2,164 | 3 7 | 7 11 | ..... | 9 22 | |
| Henzada | 8,411 8,898 | 1,075 782 | 180 17 | 3 7 | ..... | 94 89 | |
| Myaungmya | 8,243 6,659 | 1,108 2,865 | 45 7 | 14 | ..... | ..... 2 | |
| Ma-ubin | 7,420 6,818 | 2,280 2,804 | 5 7 | 11 | ..... | ..... ..... |  |
| Pyapón ... | 8,570 8,658 | 307 530 | 1 | 121 3 | ..... | ..... ..... |  |
| Thatón ... | 3,122 3,600 | 5,273 4,808 | 245 120 | 871 835 | ..... | ..... ..... |  |
| | 6,781 | 2,461 | 317 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

TABLE IV—concl'd.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE GROUPS.

Also a comparison with the figures shown on page 216 of the 1911 Census.

[Census figures are placed immediately below the Survey figures]

| Natural Division and District. | Number per 10,000 of population speaking languages of the following groups. | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|-------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Burma. | Karen. | Shan. | Talaing. | Kachin. | Chin | Others. |
| —Northern Hill Districts. | 4,398 | 4 | 3,069 | ..... | 1,807 | 27 | 695 |
| | 3,969 | 6 | 3,516 | ..... | 1,495 | 58 | 955 |
| Bhamo ... | 2,350 | ..... | 2,876 | ..... | 3,793 | ..... | 801 |
| | 2,362 | 9 | 2,487 | ..... | 3,984 | ..... | 1,151 |
| Myitkyina ... | 1,185 | ..... | 2,632 | ..... | 5,428 | ..... | 705 |
| | 1,035 | 2 | 2,634 | ..... | 4,589 | ..... | 1,740 |
| Katha ... | 5,315 | 10 | 3,887 | ..... | 269 | ..... | 119 |
| | 5,060 | 8 | 4,504 | ..... | 305 | ..... | 125 |
| Ruby Mines ... | 3,882 | 2 | 2,280 | ..... | 1,148 | 1 | 2,687 |
| | 4,060 | 7 | 1,826 | ..... | 898 | 177 | 3,032 |
| Upper Chindwin ... | 6,853 | ..... | 2,924 | ..... | ..... | 120 | 103 |
| | 5,315 | 4 | 4,457 | ..... | 105 | 122 | 177 |
| —Coast Ranges ... | 5,816 | 805 | 139 | 1,186 | ..... | 355 | 1,699 |
| | 5,746 | 938 | 150 | 934 | ..... | 485 | 1,747 |
| Akyab ... | 6,168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 327 | 3,505 |
| | 5,711 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 628 | 3,059 |
| Northern Arakan ... | 2,080 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,398 | 522 |
| | 2,144 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,524 | 332 |
| Kyaukpyu ... | 9,168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 646 | 186 |
| | 9,021 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 797 | 182 |
| Sandoway ... | 9,169 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 718 | 108 |
| | 9,119 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 774 | 105 |
| Salween ... | 470 | 8,384 | 801 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 335 |
| | 353 | 8,696 | 799 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 145 |
| Amherst ... | 1,913 | 1,785 | 305 | 4,860 | ..... | ..... | 1,137 |
| | 2,693 | 1,994 | 267 | 3,804 | ..... | ..... | 1,842 |
| Tavoy ... | 8,782 | 786 | 5 | 172 | ..... | ..... | 255 |
| | 8,995 | 797 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 198 |
| Mergui ... | 7,765 | 411 | 667 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,157 |
| | 6,473 | 1,444 | 796 | 12 | ..... | 9 | 1,266 |
| Special areas ... | 1,110 | 1,309 | 291 | 1 | 476 | 608 | 2,205 |
| | 1,079 | 1,356 | 4,444 | 1 | 466 | 657 | 1,697 |
| Northern Shan States | 473 | 55 | 5,153 | ..... | 1,125 | ..... | 3,174 |
| | 384 | 16 | 5,103 | ..... | 1,517 | 2 | 2,978 |
| Southern Shan States | 1,854 | 2,906 | 4,756 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 1,375 |
| | 1,608 | 2,259 | 5,823 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 1,218 |
| Karenni ... | 352 | 7,153 | 2,304 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 175 |
| Pakokku Hill Tracts | 547 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,328 | 125 |
| | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,925 | 62 |
| Chin Hills ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 | ..... |
| Putao ... | ..... | ..... | 1,982 | ..... | 4,272 | ..... | 3,746 |
| Upper Chindwin (Unadministered). | ..... | ..... | 2,386 | ..... | 292 | 1,063 | 6,259 |
| Hill Tracts Northern Arakan (Unadministered.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 | ..... |
| Province ... | 6,823 | 820 | 847 | 187 | 179 | 190 | 945 |
| | 6,867 | 881 | 799 | 148 | 139 | 245 | 911 |