

## REPORT

OF THE

# Burma Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30 

VOLUME II<br>SURVEYS. APPENDICES-AND<br>QUESTIONNAIRE

Rangoon<br>Supdt., Gort. Printing and Stationery, Burma

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## PREFACE.

Tus Burma Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee's complete report together with evidence collected by the committee is being pnhlished in three volumes, of which Volume $I$ is the report prepared by the committee under the title Banking and Credit in Burma, while Volume III contains the replies to the principal questionnaire of the committee which is reproduced in the present volume together with various statistics and other matter supplementing Volume L. As the replies in Volume III are not generally intelligible without the questionnaire for which they were given, this volume is not being sold apart from Volume ILL
2. Particulars of tha modies and individuals who replied to the questionnaire will be found in Volume III.

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ERRATA.
Fages 84 and 85 . Under the thter of sections 5 and 6 for Tun read Tins

PART A.
SURVEYS.

# Part A.-Surveys 

## SURVEY 1.

## 1.-AGRICULTURAL FINANCE IN SELECTED LOCALITIES.

1. Statistical enquiries were made on uniform lines in typical areas in the three districts of Insein, Mandalay and Pyapon. Before the lines of these encuiries were settled an experimental strvey was made by three lburman investigators under the direction of Mr. Dawson, a member of the Committee; a record of this is given in Survey II. Another experimental enquiry was made in Insein district at the same time by Mr. C. I. Vickers, I.C.S. (then Secretary to the Committee) under the direction of the Chairmanr; no record of this is reprodiced. Together with the experiment of Mr. Dawson it served to mould the lines on which the subsequent enquiries were made. A third part of the survey consistid of local enturies ly Mr. Vickers in four tquins of the Pyapôn district; a recond of these is given in Survey HII.
2. The present surver is thes contined to the uniform enquiries in the Insem, M.undabor and Prapon districts. The area in Insein district was chosen as typical of the mon-deltaic part of Lower Burma and consisted of the Yedwingol and Myamstaga villdxe-tracts situated atent 34 and 38 miles from Kang onn on the Prome road. The area in Mandalay district was chosen as typical of an irriguted part of Upper Burma and consisted of the Kymkmi, Tadaingshe (Patheingyi townshop), Tadaineshe (Amarapura township) and Bodetkon village-tracts, which are situated in a Nroup about 9 miles southeast of Mandalay and are watered b the Tadaingshe canal, which is maintained by Government. The area in fryapin district wiss chosen as representative of conditions in the Irrauraddy deita and consisted of Kyommansè and Kvonmangè-Chaungwa village-tricts, whoth are about 34 miles frony Rangoon ty river, and lie on the river route from Ransoon to Kraiklat, Pyopoin and ledaye. Lack of time provented an enquary into a reprenentative area in the dry ame.
3. The entmintes were mate Inetween December 192: and March 1030 hy two Burman investigators under the direction of the Committee's Sccretarv, Mr. (. R. Morley, I.C.S., and with the advice of the Chairman fin discussed the matter woth the Committee at each of its meetings. The birnian investigators were two of those emploved in the experimentat Survev 11 . One was Q Tin Oth, a graduate in economies of London Unversiv; the other was $\mathbb{\square}$ Ba Than, a gractuate in commerce of lirmingham linivesistv. Both of them hat otity recently returned irmm their studies in Eugland, where U Tin Ohn had spent nearly 3f. vears"and U Ba Than 9 years. Consequently both were out of tonch with conditions in Kurma, especially conditions in mural areas.
 * The brrowingis of the current apticultural year could uot le studied hecause the year was incomplete: enquiry into the borrowings of the
preceding year was continually confused by the more recent experience of the current year. Some errors must have crept in through this confusion although so much care was taken on this head; more serious perhaps is the slowing down of the work by this difficulty, limiting the field of the enquiry.
4. Two enquiry forms were printed for use by the investigators, and arranged together in a four-page sheet foolscap size. A specimen copy will be found at the end of this volume.
5. The statistical results of the enquiries have been presented in six statements $A$, to $F$, the three areas being kept separate in each statement. The statements are:-

## A.-General statistics.

B.-Permanent debts (excluding current crop loans).
C.-Age of permanent. debts.
D.-Canses of permanent debts.
E.-Security for crop loans.

F .-Lenders of crop loans.
In addition to these six statements the detailed general statistics of which statement $A$ is a summary are presented below as statement G . Opu page 77 of Volume I are index-numbers got from statement $A$.
7. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining accurate figures for colamns 13 to 16 of statements $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{G}$, and more rarticularly for columns 13 and 14 , which represent the assets of the examinee on New Year's Day, 1290 B.E, (13th April 1928) and on New' Year's Day. 1291 B.E. (13th April 1929) respectively. The assets of an agriculturist consist usually to a very small extent of cash, and almost entirely of produce, materials and property; of the cash value of these it is extremely difficult to form an accurate estimate. A reference to item 12 of the investigation form will show the variety of heads under which assets were reckoned. To the difficulty of estimating assets under these heads must be added the difficulty of obtaining reliable information on these points from the examinee, on whose memory, often a hazy one, everything depends. There was not in general any attempt to conceal the facts from the investigators; but, although the investigators endeavoured to help the examinees as far as possible, defective memory must be allowed to have played a considerable part, especially in estimating figures for assets at a time so long as 20 or more months before the enquiry. There is a similar difficulty in estimating liabilities; but it is much less because the fact of indebtedness and the amount and terms of the origioal loan are usually remembered fairly well by the debtor. This is true although it often happens, when an old debt has been allowed to accumulate with many years interest unpaid, that the debtor having no written record cannot' say without reference to his creditor what the total liability is.
8. Thus with regard to statements $A$ and $G$ there are important sources of error for columns 13 to 16 and consequently for columns 30 , 31 and 32 which are derived from them*. It is not unlikely that the effect of these errors is to make the figures in column 32 for net savings less (or net lasses greater) than the truth. Small debts outstanding on New Year's Day, 1290 B.E., may have been forgotten, while those on New Year's Day, 1291 B.E., are more likely to have been remembered. For depreciating assets, such as houses and carts,

[^0]some allowance for depreciation has been made by the investigators in recording the values for the two dates; lut probably sufficient ailowance has not been made for repairs and improvement. This may account for the frequency of a small decrease in assets which may be observed in column 30 of statement $\mathbf{G}$.
9. Statement $D$ has necessarily the cardinal error which inevitably appears in assigning causes for indebtedness. A man whose bullock dies in May uses his available moncy to buy a new amimal and presently. horrows for household expenses, which he could have met without borrowing if the bullock had not died. He applied the borrowed money to houselold expenses ; consequently he mentions them as the cause of borrowing, although that cause was really the death of the ballock. The investigatcrs were directed to enquire for such anterior canses: but the result cannot be satisfactory without enquiry by pursons much betler equipped. Even so the death of the bullock was possilly only an oceasion of borrowing ; the true cause may have been (in sone cases) the antecedent failure to allow for depreciation and to insure.
10. The same persons were examined for every tible ; hence the total namber of each class examined for statements $B$ to $F$ was the number given for that class in statement A (the italic number in the case of Insein district) while the numbers shown in crolumn 1 of each statement $\mathbf{B}$ to $\mathbf{E}$ are the numbers who had the delts or crop-loans to which the statement relates.
11. The cost of the surveys of which the restil's are tabulated here, (apart from the stalary of the Chairman and the Secretary, overhead expenses in the committee's office and printing the results) was about Rs. 3.250 .
12. Paddy in all three localities has been valued at Rs. 160 per 100 local baskets, that seeming at the time of enquiry to be a fair average price at each place at harvest-time. The nuitormity of the rate for all three phices is accidental. A separate estimate was made for each place. The kind of paddy and the cost of marketing are different in all the places.
13. Attation is invited to the following notes explaining the symbols mad contractions nsed in printing the starements an the methods of smmntat ising.

## Explanatiky Notes.

It statements A and G for Insen district the ligures shown in column 13 tascits on New Y (ar's Day. 120)3 were not obtained for some persons: consequathly for these persons no tigures can be shown in columns 13, 30 and 32. For suth persons the figures obtained have heen priuted in italics, and all totals ureluding such persons have also been printed in italics.

In statencnts $A$ and $G$ the tigures in columns 7 and 8 represent laiskets of raddy in ever, case, except as shown ou page $\$ 2$.

In statements A, B, E, F, which are sumbaries, the entries in colamns showing rates of interest and security for lons are the mote. or items of most frequent occurrence for the ciasses summarised. Where an alternative is siven the meaning is that hoth rates occur with equal frequency.

The following abbreviations have been uset throughout the statements :-

## In the headings of Columns.

M. ... Full grown men able to take full part in cultivation.
Y. ... Youths principally employed in cultivation but not fully able to plough.
Ad. ... Other aclults.
C. ... Children.
1290. Refers to the year 1290 of the Burmese Era (14th April 1928 to 15th April 1929), which is the period for which the enquiries were made. Unless otherwise specified the figures obtained refer to this year.
T. ... renant.

Lal. ... Labourer.
N.Y.D. New Year's Day (i.e., the first day of the year according to the Burmese Era.)
p. ... Taken before transplanting.
q. ... Taken during transplanting.
r. ... Taken after transplanting.

Abnormal This refers to years of flood or other difficulties to which the land is periodically liable.
A. ... As principal donor.
B. ... Sultscriptions.

In the body of the Statements.
5 ... Gold (ijccluding all jewehery).
$\dot{\mathcal{Q}} .$. Pontheto srstem, by which on a loan of Rs. 10 a fixed sum of interest is repaid at harvest, whatever be the period of the loan. Thus $\dot{Q} 3$ means that for Rs. 10 loan, Rs. 13 is repaid.
pe ... Subafe system, by which on a loan of Rs. 100 a Gxed number of baskets of paddy is repaid at harvest time for principal and interest, whatever be the period of the loan. Thus fe 8.3 means that for Rs. 100 loan, 83 baskets are repaid.
to ... Sabato stistem (also called Sabanvun), by which on a loan of Rs. 100 a fixed number of baskets of padkiy is repaid at harvest time as interest, and the principal is remaid in cash, whatever be the period of the foan. Thus $t 025$ means that for Rs. 100 lean, 25 baskets and Rs. 100 are repaid.
Rates of interest, except as mentioned above, are expressed in rupees and annas per Rs. 100 per mensem.

## STATEMENTS.



JENERAL STATISTICS.
District.

Note.-The details from which these figures were obtained are given in Statement G.

frengraph i is Explatumiry Notes on page 3.


GENERAL STATISTICS-contd. District-corclel.
paragraph it of Explanatory Notes un page 3.

STATEMENT A -
Mandalay
|All persons included in


GENERAL STATISTICS-contd.
District.
Nots:-The details from which these figures were obtained are given in Statement G.
this table are Burumenc.,


Pyapốn
(All persons included in

;ENERAL STATESTICS-correld.
)ISTACP: Volc.-The details from which these hgures were obtained are given in Statement $\mathbf{G}$.


INSEIN

| Description and number indebted. <br> (1) | Original loan. |  |  | Chettiar or otherBanker. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | K8. Rate. Secu- <br> rity. <br> $(2)$ $13)$ (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total. Rs. <br> (5) | Rs.- (a) | Rate (7) | Secu- rity, . 8 | Ks. <br> (9) | Rate. <br> 1101 | Security. (11) |
| Latudlords (11, | 12.490 | 1-12. | Nil | -20.640 | 16.t40 | - 1-12 | Nil | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Burinese (10) <br> Karen (1) | 19,390 800 | $1-12$ 2.0 | Ni Nil | 20,340 300 | 16,340 300 | 1.12 2.0 | Ni Nil | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Ou'ners (18) | 29,600 | 1-12 | Nil | 38,942 | 37,892 | 1.8 | Land | 6.0 | 2.0 | Land |
| Burmese (15) | 18,900 | 1.12 | Nil. | 28,242 | 27,192 | $1-8$ or $1-10$ | Laud | 650 | 20 | Land |
| Karens ${ }^{\text {(3) }}$ | 10.700 | 1-8 | Land | 10.700 | 10,700 | 1-8 | Land | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Tenan/ṣ (19) | 4.520 | 2-0 | Ni 1 | 5,142 | 3,174 | 2.0 | Nil | 345 | 3 | Nil |
| Burmese (197) | 4,520 | $2-0$ | Nil | 5,142. | 3.171 | 2-0 | Ni) | 545 | ¢ 3 | Ni 1 |
| Labourcrs (31) | 1.819 | . $Q^{4}$ | Ni | 1,503 | 50 | 2-8 | Nil | 51 | $\dot{Q}^{4}$ | Nil |
| Cultivators <br> (Owners and | 34.120 | $\begin{array}{r} 1-12 \mathrm{or} \\ 2-0 \end{array}$ | Nil | 44,084 | 41,083 | 18 | Land | 1.195 | 83 | Nil |
| Burmese (?4) | 23.420 | 1-12 or | Nil | 33,384 | 30,363 | $\begin{gathered} 1-8 \mathrm{or} \\ 1-10 \end{gathered}$ | Land | 1.195 | $Q^{3}$ | Nil |
| Karens (3) | 10,700 | 1-8 | Land | 10,700 | 10,700 | 1-8 | Land | -.. |  | $\cdots$ |

MANDALAY
(All persons included in

| Landlord (1) <br> Owners (37) | $\begin{array}{r} 1,150 \\ 20,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2-8 \\ & 2-8 \text { or } \\ & \text { to } 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Land } \\ \text { Niil } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ 24,879 \end{array}$ | 2.100 | 3-0 | \#̈il | 2.970 | 2-8 | Nil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tenants (22) | 6,085 | 3.0 | Nil | 15.079 | 2,235 | 3-0 | Nil | 7.153 | $3-\mathrm{r}$ | Nil |
| Labourers (14) | 940 | pe 100 or Nil | Nil | 2,538 | 132 | pe 100 | Nil | 96 | pe 100 or Nil | Nil |
| Cultivators (Guncrs and Tenants) (59) | 26,435 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.8 \text { or } \\ \text { to } 25 \end{array}$ | Vil | 39.938 | 4.335 | 3-0 | Nil | 10,123 | 3-2 | Nil |

## (excludipe Curient Crof Lonss).

DISTRICT.

Present loan. .

| Other Landlord. |  |  | Another Cultivator. |  |  | Tranér. |  |  | Miscellaneous. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ \text { (12) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Rate. $(13)$ | Secus rity. (14) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & \text { (19) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Rate. <br> (10) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Secur- } \\ & \text { rity. } \\ & (117) \end{aligned}$ | Re. (18) | Rate. <br> (19) | Secur rity. $(20)$ | Rs. (21) | Rate. <br> (22) | Secrrity. (23) |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 4,000 | 110 | Nil | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 4,000 | 1-10 | Nu | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | ... | ... | 400 | 1-8 | Land | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 400 | 1.8 | Land | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$. | ... | 60 | ¢ ${ }^{3}$ | ( Nil | 250 | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | Nil | 1,116 | 1-4 | Nil |
| $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 60 | or 4 | ( Nil | 250 | Q 3 | Nil | 1,116 | 1.4 | Nil |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 223 | $Q^{3}$ | Nid | 916 | $\dot{Q}^{4}$ | Nil | 100 | $\begin{gathered} 2-8 \text { or } \\ \mathrm{Nil} \end{gathered}$ | Nil |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 460 | 1-8 | Land | 250 | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | Nil | 1,110, | 1.4 | Nil |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 400 | 1-8 | Land | 250 | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | Nil | 1,116 | 1-4 | Nil |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |

DISTRICT.
this part of the table are Burnese.)


# Statement B. - Permanent Debts <br> PYAPÔN 

(All persons included in


## (excluding Current Crop Loans)-concld.

## DISTRICT.

this part of the table are Burinese.)

Present loan.



MANDALAY
(All persons included in

| Landlord (1) ... | 650 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdot 1$ | 650 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Owners (37) ... | 24,879 | 26 | 6,353 | 1 | 100 | 5 | 3,750 | 7 | 2,600 | 7 | 2,125 | 6 | 3,972 |
| Tenants (22) ... | 15,079 | 19 | 1,600 | 4 | 365 | 1 | 140 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 1,569 | 7 | 3,053 |
| Labourers (14) ... | 2.538 | 6 | 209 | 1 | 132 | 4 | 138 | 1 | 156 | 1 | 54 | 3 | 1,774 |
| Cultivalors (Owners and Tenarts) (59). | 30,958 | 45 | 7,953 | 5 | 465 | 6 | 3,890 | 7 | 2.600 | 11 | 3,694 | 13 | 7,025 |

Age of Pramanent Debts.
District.

| Scven years. |  | Eight years. |  | Nine years. |  | Ten years. |  | Eleven to Fifteen years. |  | Over Fifteen years. - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No, <br> (15) | Re. (16) | No. <br> (17) | Rs. <br> (18) | No. (19) | Rs. (20) | No. | R6. (22) | No. (23) | Rs. (24) | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \mathrm{No} \\ \text { (25) } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Rs. (26) |
| 1 | 4,000 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | -* | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - 4 | 1 | 5,000 |
| 1 | 4,000 | - | ... | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | *• | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5,000 |
| ..* | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... |
| 7 | 3,792 | $\because 1$ | 4,500 | $\cdots 1$ | $\cdots$ |  | 4,000 | 2 | 5,000 | ** | $\cdots$ |
| 2 | 3,792 | 1 | .4,500 | $\cdots$ | ** | $!$ | 4,000 | $t$ | 5,000 | .* | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ** | $\because \cdot$ | , ${ }^{\prime}$ | ? | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** |
| *** | ... | 1 | 1,816 | *? | ** |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdot+$ | * |  | ** |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *** |
| 1 | 3.792 | 2 | . 6,316 | $\cdots$ | ** |  | 4,400 | : 2 | \$,000 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | 3,792 | 2 | 6,316 | $\cdots$ | ** |  | 4.000 | 2 | 5,000 | $\cdots$ | *** |
| $\cdots$ | ... |  |  | $\bullet *$ | ... | ** |  | ... | *** | -. |  |

DISTRICT.
thia juert of the table are Burmese.)

(All persons included in


Agr of Permanent Debts-concld.
DISTRICT.
this part of the table are Burmese.)


## STATEMENT D.-Causea

The figures show the amounts of permanent loans outotanding - The shinpyu ceremony (columns 21, 324, io a ceremony held for

INSEIN

| Description and number indebted. | Total debts. | To bu | land. | To eng prod ente (apar ugric | age in ctive prise from Iturej. | To |  | To buy | cattle. | To | uild se. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) | (2) | No. (3) | Rs. <br> (4) | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}N 0 . \\ 151 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | Re. <br> 161 | No. | TRs. <br> (8) | No. (9) | Rs. $1101$ | No. (11) | Rs. (12) |
| Landlords 111) | 20,640 | 2 | 3,990 | 2 | 4.000 | - | . | 1 | 1,000 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Burmese (10) | 20,340 | 2 | 3,490 | 2 | 4,000 | ..' | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1,000 | ** | ..' |
| Karen (1) | 300 |  | .." | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | .** | $\cdots$ |
| Owners (18) | 38,942 | 4 | 20,700 | 1 | 1,500 | 1 | 300 | 5 | 1,142 | 3 | 2,100 |
| Burmese (15) | 28,242 | 3 | 10.700 | 1 | 1,500 | 1 | 300 | 5 | 1,142 | 2 | 1,800 |
| Karens (3) | 10,700 | 1. | 10,000 | neom | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 300 |
| Tenant (19) <br> (all Burmese). | 5,142 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2 | 560 | 4 | 740 | 1 | 170 |
| Labourers (31) <br> (all Barmese). | 1,803 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 818 | ** | $\cdots$ |
| Cultivators (37) (Оwners and Tenants). | 44,084 | 4 | 20,700 | 1 | 1,500 | 3 | 860 | 9 | 1,882 | 4 | 2,270 |
| Burmese (34) | 33.384 | 3 | 10,700 | 1 | 1,500 | 3 | 860 | 9 | 1,888 | 3 | 1,970 |
| Karent (3) | 10,700 | 1 | 10,000 |  |  | ... |  |  |  | 1 | 300 |

MANDALAY
(All persons included in:

| Landlords (1) | 650 | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | -* | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ownsers (37) | 24,879 | 7 | 6,170 | 1 | 100 | ... | $\cdots$ | 14 | 4,280 | 2 | 250 |
| Tenants (22) | 15,079 | 1 | 4.146 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 | 1,190 | 1 | 440 |
| Labourtrs (14) | 2,538 | $\cdots$ | ** | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 630 |  | ** |
| Cultivalors (59) (Owners and Tenants). | 39.958 | 8 | 7,316 |  | 110 | ... | ... | 25 | 5,470 | 3 | 690 |

## OF HERMANENT DEBTE.

on New Year' Day 1291 B.e. (Apri1 4929).
the initiation of a Budethict youth at a noviee in the priesthood.
DISTRICT.

| To pay tayes. |  | Other household and cultivation expenses. |  | To pay debl or intereat. |  | Ilinems. |  | Shintyu or other ceremony. |  | Funeral. |  | To buy jewellery. etc. or luxuries. |  | Other causes. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Na $\vdots$ $(13)$ | Rs. (14) | No (15) | Rs (1A) | No. (17) | Rs. (18) | No. | Rs. (20) |  | Rs. (22) | No. | Rs. (24) | No. 125 | Rs. (26) | No. | IRs. <br> (28) |
| 1 | 110 | 1 | 300 | 1 | 500 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 500 | 8 | 6,000 | 1 | 500 | 4 | 1,750 |
| 1 | 100 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 50) | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 500 | 8 | 0,000 | 1 | 500 | 4 | 3.750 |
| * | $\cdots$ | 1 | 300 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1 | 700 | 12 | 5,550 | 2 | 4.300 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 400 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 200 |
| 3 | 700 | 10 | 5,150 | 2 | 6,300 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 400 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 200 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | 400 | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 19 | 35512 | $!$ | 35 | ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 100 | $\cdots$ | - | 1 | 25 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 26 | 1,254 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 161 | 1 | 120 | 1 | 50 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 3 | 700 | 31 | 9 9,62 | 3 | 6.335 | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | 2 | 500 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 225 |
| 3 | 700 | 29 | 8,862 | 3 | 0,335 | ... |  |  | ... | 2 | 500 | 1 | 50 |  | 225 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |

## DISTRICT.

this pant of the table we Burmese.)

| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . 1 | 650 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 300 | 41 | \$050 | 2 | 1.400 | 1 | 50 |  | 1.000 | 4 | 1,010 |  |  | 2 | 1,600 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | :33 | 5.7 .9 | ... |  | 2 | 77 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 400 | $\ldots$ | .,. | 2 | 0,097 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 15 | 1,8,4 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 64 |
| 2 | 300 | i4 | 13,770 | 2 | 1.469 | 3 | 127 | 1 | 1.000 | 5 | 2.010 | $\ldots$ | ... | 4 | 7,697 |

STATEMENT D.-CAUSES
The figures show the amounts of permanent loans outstanding The shinfyu ceremony (columns 21, 22), is a ceremony held for PYAPÔN
(All persons included in

of Prrmanent Drbts-concld.
on New Year's Day 1291 B.E. (April 1929).
the initiation of a Buddhist youth as a novice in the priest hood.
DISTRICT.
this part of the fable are Burmese.)


STATEMENT E.-
INSEIN

| Description and number of borrowers. <br> (1) | $p$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nil. |  | Gold. |  | Land. |  | Olher, |  |  | Nil |  | Gold, |  |
|  | Rs. <br> (2) |  | Rs. <br> (1) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6} \\ & \text { (1) } \\ & \text { (5) } \end{aligned}$ | Rs. <br> (6) | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\sim} \\ & \text { 弚 } \\ & \text { (7) } \end{aligned}$ | Rs. <br> (8) |  |  | Rs. <br> (11) | 訁 <br> \% <br> (12) | R9. <br> (13) | ¢ <br> ¢ <br> (14) <br> (1) |
| Landlords (7) | 670 | 1-8 | 100 | 1-8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ,.. | $\cdots$ | ..' | 90 | $\dot{i}^{3}$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| Burnese (6) | 650 | 1.8 | 100 | 1-5 | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 90 |  |  |  |
| Karep (1) . ... | 20 | $\dot{8}^{3}$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 2wners (21) ... | 3,800 | 110 | 280 | 1-12 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ..' | 6,200 | 1.12 | 300 | 1-12 |
| Burmese (17) | 2,700 | 1-10 | 190 | 1-10 | ... | .., | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 4,700 | 1.12 | 300 | 1-12 |
| Karens (4). ..- | 1,100 | 1-8 | 150 | 1-12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,500 | 1-8 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Tenants (21) ... | 1,975 | 2-8 | 585 | 1-4 or | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 2,430 | $\dot{q}^{3}$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Burmese (19) | 1,875 | 2-8 | 585 | 26 or | ... | . $\quad$. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,180 | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | ... |  |
| Karehs (2) ... | 100 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1-8 \mathrm{or} \\ 1-12 \end{array}\right.$ | ... | $\stackrel{78}{\cdots}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 250 | $1-8$ ar $1-12$ |  |  |
| Labourers (58) <br> (all Burmese). | 904 | $i^{4}$ | 30 | ? | $\cdots$ |  | 65 | 2-8 | $\underset{H}{C}$ | 1,010 |  | 2.8 | o |
| Tultivaitors (42) | \$,775 | 1-10 | 865 | 1-10 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 8,630 | 1-12 | 300 | 1-12 |
| (Owners and Tencents).: |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ..' | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burniese (36) | 4.575 | i-10 | 715 | 1.10 |  |  |  |  |  | 6,850 | 1-12 | 300 | 1.12 |
| Karens ( $¢$ ( ... | 1,200 | -1-8 | 150 | 1-12 | ... | ..., | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,750 | 1-8 |  | ... |

MANDALAY
(All persons included in


Securify for Crof Loans．
DISTRICT．

| $q$ |  |  |  |  | $F$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land． |  | Other． |  |  | Nit． |  | Gold． |  | Land． |  | Other． |  |  |
| Rs． （17） |  | Rs． <br> （17） | $\begin{gathered} \frac{\dot{4}}{\text { (10 }} \\ \text { (18) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 我 (19) | Rs． $120$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{8}{4} \\ \text { (21) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Rs． (22) | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\text { 出 }}{\text { N }} \\ & \text { (23) } \end{aligned}$ | Rs． <br> （24） |  | Re． <br> （26 |  | S U W 1 121 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 400 | NiI． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．． |
| ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | 400 | Nil． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | －•• | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊．＇ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，97\＄ | 1－8020－8 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots 1$ |
| $\cdots$ | ،．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 975 | 2－0 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | 1,000 | 1.8 | ．．． | … | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | $\cdots$ | －• |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＊． | 350 | Nil． | ．＊＊ | ＊＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| ＂ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | 250 | Nil． | $\cdots$ |  |  | ＊＊ | ＂． | ．．． | ＊ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＊． | 100 | 1－12 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | －．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | －•• | $\cdots$ | 716 | 84 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | －• |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | －• | $\cdots$ | 2，325 | $\begin{array}{cc} 1-8 & \text { or } \\ 2-0 \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | － | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，225 | 2－0 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | $\cdots$ |
| － |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．． | ．．． | － | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ |

DISTRICT．
this part of the tahle are Burmese．）

(All persons included in


Security of Crop Loans-conclit.
DISTRICT.
this part of the table are Burmese.)


INSEIN DISTRICT.



INSEIN DISTRICT-condluded.

| Desaription and namber of borrowers.$\qquad$ | Crop loans. |  | Kind of Lender. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Chettiar or other Banker. |  |  | OwnLandord. |  |  | Other Landıord. |  |  | Another Cultivator |  |  | Trader. |  |  | Miscellaneous. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Class } \\ (2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Total. } \\ \text { Rs. } \\ \text { Bu! } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Rs. (4) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rate. } \\ \text { (5) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sec } \\ & \text { (6) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & \text { (7) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rate. } \\ \text { (8) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { rec } \\ 199 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ (10) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Rate. (11). | $\begin{array}{\|} \mathrm{Sec} \\ 122 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Rs. } \\ \text { (13) } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Rate. (14) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Sec} \\ & (155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Rs. } \\ \text { (16) } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Kate <br> (17) | Sec . <br> (18) | R $(19)$ | Rate. | Sec. |
| Cullivators (42) tOwners and Temants). | all | 17,895 | 15,135 | 1-12 | Nil | 905 | ${ }^{\text {Q }} 3$ | Nil | 420 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | Nil | 175 | 3-0 | Ni! | 970 | ${ }_{3}$ | Nil | 290 | Nil | Nil |
|  | p | 6,640 | 5,635 | 1-10 | Nil | 355 | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | Nil | 250 | 2-0 | Nil | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 270 | Q3 | Nil | 130 | Nil | Nil |
|  | 9 | 8,930 | 7,450. | 1-12 | Nil | 450 | 3.0 | Nil | 170 | $\psi^{3}$ | Nil | 50 | Q ${ }^{3}$ | Nii | 700 | ¢ ${ }^{3}$ | Nil | 110 | Nil | Nil |
|  | r | 2,325 | 2,050 | 2.0 | Nil | 100 | ¢ $^{3}$ | Nil | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 125 | 3-0 | Nil | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 50. | Nil | Nil |
| Burmese (36) | all | 13,695 | 11;085 | 1412 | Nil | 855 | ¢ ${ }^{3}$ | Nil | 320 | $\dot{Q}_{3}$ | Nil | 175 | 3.0 | Ni1 | 970 | $\stackrel{Q}{3}$ | Nil | 290 | Nil | Nil |
|  | p | 5,990 | 4,385 | 1.10 | Nil | 355 | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | Nil | 150 | ¢ ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | Nil | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 270 | ¢ $^{3}$ | Ni1 | 130 | Nil | Nil |
|  | 9 | 7.180 | 5.750 | 1-12 | N(i) | 400 | 3-0 | Nil | 170 | $\mathrm{Q}^{3}$ | Nil | 50 | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | Ni1 | 700 | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | Nil | 110 | Nil | NiL |
|  | r | 1,235 | 950 | 2-0 | Nil | 100 | ¢ $^{3}$ | Nit | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | 125 | $3-0$ | Nii | ... | .. | ... | 50 | Nil | Nil |
| Karena $\mathbf{6 1}$... | all | 4,200 | 4.050 | 1-8 | Nil | 50 | 1-8 | Nil | 100 | 2.0 | Nil | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 3 |  | ... |
|  | P | 1,350 | 1.250 | 1-8 | Ni1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 100 | $2-0$ | Nit | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | -. | $\cdots$ |
|  | 9 | 1.750 | 1.200 | 1.8 | Nil | 50 | 1-8 | Nil | ... | .. | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | - | ... | $\cdots$ |
|  | r | 1,100 | 1,100 | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... | ... |  |  |  |  | .. | ... | ... |

## MANDALAY DISTRICT.

(All porsons incloded in this part of the table are Burmese.)
 PYAPÔN DISTRICT.
(All persons included in this part of the table are Burmese.)

| Description and number of borrowers. | Crop loans. |  | + |  |  |  |  |  | Kind of Lender. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Chettiar or other Banker. |  |  | Own Landlord. |  |  | Other Landlord. |  |  | Another Cultivator |  |  | Trader. |  |  | Miscellaneous. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Class } \\ \text { (2) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Rs. } \\ \text { (3) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & \text { (4) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Rate. <br> (5) |  | Rs. <br> (7) | Rate. <br> (8) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sec. } \\ \hline 99 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ (10) \end{gathered}$ | Rate. 111) | Sec. <br> (12) | Rs. <br> (13) | Rate. <br> (14) | Sec. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { Rs. } \\ \text { (16) } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Rate. (17) | Sec (18) | Rs. (19) | Rate <br> (20) | Sec. |
| Landlords (9) Burmese). |  |  | 7,790 | 1-8 | Nil | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 600 | Nil | Nil | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | 3,500 | 1-8 | Nil | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
|  |  | 2,790 | 2,190 | 1-8 | Nil | $\bullet$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 600 | Nil | Nil | ... | $\cdots$ | -.0 |
|  |  |  | 2,100 | 1-8 | Nil | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Owners(Burnese). |  | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1-12 | Nil | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 50 | 10-0 | Nil | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | 200 | 1-12 | Nil | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  |  |  | 950 | 1-12 | Nil | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  | 200 | 2.8 | NiI | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 50 | 10-0 | Nil | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Landlords-


Landlords-

| $\bigcirc$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 45 13 |  |  | $\cdots$ | • $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ | . .. | $\ldots$ | 7,627 2.615 | 6.816 2.695 | $\cdots$ | 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total, 2 |  | $\ldots$ | 23 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | "• | ... | 10,242 | 9,511 | $\cdots$ | 300 |

of Stintement A.
DISTRICT.
Burnese.


Karen.
$\leftarrow$


of Statement A－contd．
DISTRICT－contd．
Buкмnese．

| Crop loans， 1290. |  |  |  | Ordinary Crop loans |  |  |  | Abnormal years． |  |  | Charities． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （17） | （18） | （19） | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 苛 } \\ \text { H } \\ (20) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | （21） | （22） | （23） | $\begin{gathered} \text { ت⿹\zh26灬 } \\ \text { H } \\ \text { (24) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\qquad$ |  | A <br> （28） | B ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 50 | 250 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 5 yr | 50 | ${ }^{1}$ |  | 15 | 00 | $\underline{245}$ | 72 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 400 | 400 | 200 | 1，000 | 400 | 400 | 200 | 1，000 | 200 |  | 30 | 20 | 25 | 245 |  | 245 |  |  |
| 300 | 100 | 100 | 500 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 500 | 100 | Al－ |  |  | 13 |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 284 | 3 |
| 80 | 50 | 25 | 155 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 100 |  | 2 yrs． |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 12 | ． 4 |
| ．．． | 100 | ．．． | 100 | ．．． | 100 | ．．． | 100 | 100 | A1． | ．．． | 60 | 10 | 85 | $\ldots$ | 85 | 365 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | most |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 | 600 | 100 | 1，000 | 150 | 300 | 50 | 500 | 500 | 3 yrs． | 30 | 20 |  |  | －1，000 | 940 | 272 | 6 |
| 1，000 | 700 | 300 | 2，000 | 800 | 500 | 200 | 1.500 | 500 | Al－ |  | 25 | 15 | 145 | 00 | －65 | 416 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | most |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | $12$ |  |  | 25 | 8 |
| 200 | 1.000 | 100 | 1.300 | 200 | 700 | 100 | 1，0 |  | rs． | 5 C | 30 |  | 170 |  | －170 | 190 | 9 |
| 200 |  |  | 70 | 200 | 500 |  |  | 100 | 2 yrs ． |  | 20 | 10 | 538 | 200 | 33 | 96 | 10 |
|  | 200 |  | 200 | 200 | 300 | 10 |  | 150 | 2 yr | 10 | 15 | 3 | 3 |  | －1．30 | 149 | 11 |
| 2.580 | 3，750 | 875 | 7，205 | 2.550 | 3.075 | 875 | 6，50 | 1，85 |  | 260 | 49 | 149 | 749 | 1，500 | －751 | 2，136 |  |
|  | 100 |  | 100 |  | 100 |  | 100 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | 300 |  | 40 | 12 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 200 |  | 100 | 100 | 200 | 50 | otyrs． |  | 5 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 13 |
| 200 | 300 | $\cdots$ | 500 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 70 |  | $3 \cdot$ | 50 | ． | 4 |  | 492 |  | 202 | 14 |
| 50 | 350 | ．．． | 50 350 | 50 | 200 | ．．．． | 50 200 |  | Almost | $\ldots$ | no | 14 | ＊ | $\ldots$ | ＊ | 78 | 16 |
|  | 100 |  |  | 50 | 100 |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 55 | 17 |
|  | 300 |  | 300 |  | 300 |  | 300 | 50 | 4 |  |  | 17 |  | 1，500 |  | 21 | 18 |
| 2.830 | 5，0 | 975 | 8，805 | 2．450 | 4.175 | 1，225 | 8，250 | 2，275 |  | 360 | 599 | 192 |  | 3，792 |  | 2，654 |  |

Karen．

paragraph 1 of Explanatory Notes on page 3.

## STATEMENT G.-Detafis INSEIN

Tichants二

| Serial Nuinber. | Family. |  |  |  |  | Produce. |  | Loans to others, 1290. |  |  |  | Assets. |  | Liabilities. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M. | $\mathbf{Y}$. <br> (3) | Ad. <br> (4) | C. <br> (5) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{9}{\underset{~}{7}} \\ & \text { 177 } \end{aligned}$ |  | To T. or Lab. |  | To Others. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. (11) | Rate. |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm$ | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 21 | 779 | 779 | 30 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 355 | 450 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | 50 | 1,300 | 1,500 | ... |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,352 | 1,247 | 200 | $1 \%$ |
| 3 | 1. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 34 | 19 | . 389 | 20 | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 | 619 | ... | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | 5 | 214 | 14 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 416 | 401 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 50 | 1.585 | 1,685 | 50 |  | ... | ... | 853 | 896 | 339 | 410 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 945 | 945 | 25 | 94 | $\ldots$ | . | 1,112 | 1,007 | 200 | 200 |
| 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | 8 | 50 | 1:550 | 1,650 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 1.149 | 1,174 |  |  |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 322 | 347 | . |  | ... | $\ldots$ | 399 | 383 |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ | , | ... | 3 | 3 | 23 | 695 | 795 |  |  | $\ldots$ | , ... | 488 | 588 | $22:$ | $30 \%$ |
| 10 | , | ... | 2 | 2 | 22 | 797 | 797 |  | 83 | ... | . ... | 1,002 | 1,932 | 200 | 200 |
| 11 | 2 | ... | .. | 3 | 17 | 515 | 665 |  | 9 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,281 | 1,306 | $\cdots$ | 150 |
| Total, | 12 |  | 17 | 40 | 319 | 9,051 | 9,766 | 160 | ${ }^{2}$ | ... | ... | 9,026 | 9,103 | 1,2,2 | 1,58\% |
| 12 | 1 |  |  |  | 26 | 55 | 755 |  |  |  |  |  | 344 | 200 | 269 |
| 13 | 2 | $\cdots$. | 2 | 3 | 37 | 1,000 | 1.300 | 45 |  |  |  | * | 747 | $\cdots$ | 200 |
| 14 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |  | 7 | 322 | 322 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | * | 2 S ; | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 15 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 123 | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ! | 32.5 |  |  |
| 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 425 | 525 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - | S0+ | 100 | 100 |
| 17 | 1 | .. |  | 4 | 17 | 477 | 677 |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  | 40 |
| 18 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 581 | 581 |  | $\dot{Q}^{3}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 1.712 | ... | 150 |
| 19 | 1 | ... | 1 | , | 33 | 1,210 | 1,210 |  | 3 |  |  |  | 53.5 | 400 | 400 |
| 20 | 1 | ... | 1 | 6 | 12 | 123 | 123 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | 150 | 215 |
| 21 | 1 |  | 2 | . | 10 | 261 | 261 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $8+2$ | 6.5 | 65 |
| 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 |  |  |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 5, | $1.50 t$ | 1,916 |
| 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 25 | 1,075 | 1.075 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | 5.5 |  | 100 |
| 24 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | 18 | 547 | 747 |  |  |  |  |  | 3.5 |  | 180 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tstal, } \\ & 24 . \end{aligned}$ | 26 |  |  | 73 | 573 | 16.329 | 18,34+1 | 275 | ¢ ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  | 10,300 | 3,628 | 5,142 |

Karen-

of Statement A－conta．
DISTRICT－contd．
Burmesc．

| Crop icans， 1290. |  |  |  | Ordinary Crop loans． |  |  |  | Abnownal years． |  |  | Charities． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| （17） | （18） | （19） | $\underset{\text { ज⿹丁口欠 }}{\substack{5 \\ \hline}}$ <br> （20） | 121 |  | （23） |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | $(29)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 130 | 70. | 50 | 25. |  |  | 50 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 | 100 | ．．． | 400 | 300 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 50 |  | 25． | －105 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 150 | ．．． | 150 | 100 | 150 | ．．． |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 |  |  | 14. |  | 30 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  | － 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | 40 | ．．． | 800 | 400 | 400 | ．．． |  | 100 | $+$ | 50 |  | 16 | 43 |  |  |  |  |
| 250 | 5 | 10 ？ | 400 | 2 | \％ 0 | 100 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 20 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 500 | $\ldots$ | 500 |  | 500 | ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 20 | 100 | 100 | ．．． |  | 50 | 4 yrs ． | 25 | ， |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| － 90 | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  | 15 | $\cdots{ }^{-1} 0$ | 100 | ．．． | 150 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |
| 230 | 50 | ． | 280 | 10 | 150 | 50 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| 1．600 | 1.590 | 150 | 3，340 | 1.530 | 1.720 | 200 | 3，45 |  |  | 255 | 41 | 114 | 72 | 374 |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | 25 | $\cdots$ |  |  | 25 | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． |  | 25 | ${ }^{9}$ |  |  | 00 |  |  |  |
| 100 |  |  | 100 | 100 |  | … | 100 |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 200 | $\cdots$ | 400 | 200 | 200 | $\ldots$ | 400 | ．．． |  |  | $\cdots$ | 5 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| ．．． | 115 | ．．． | 115 | ．．． | 115 | ．． | 115 | ．．． |  | 25 | ．．． |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |
| 110 | 50 | ．．． | 160 | 110 | 50 | ．．． |  | ．．． |  | 10 | 22 |  |  | 150 |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 100 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 100 |  |  |  | 10 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 75 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75 |  |  |  |
| 125 | ． | ．．． | 125 | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | 100 | ．．． | 125 200 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ |  | ＊ |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | 200 | 100 | 500 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 500 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | ！． | 21 | ＊ | 415 | ＊ |  |  |
| 50 |  |  | 50 | 50 | 100 | ．．． | 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | ＊ |  |  |
| 2，460 |  | 250 | 4，890 | 2，66， | 2.5 | 300 | $5,4$ | 300 |  | 315 | 196 |  |  | 1. |  |  |  |

Tenants．

| $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots 100$ <br> 10 | r | $\cdots$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> 700 <br> 100 | 50 400 | … | 30 700 | … <br> $\cdots$ <br> 100 <br> 100 | 73 30 400 | … $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | … |  | 2 5 1 .. | 28 <br> $\times 1$ <br> 2 <br> 1 <br> 1 |  <br> 30 <br> -15 <br> -20 <br> -20 | … $\ldots$ $\ldots .$. $\ldots$ | 30 -15 -20 -20 | … $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100 | 250 | 100 | 450 | 100 | 250 | 100 | 450 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 50 |  | 31 | －25 | $\cdots$ | 25 | ．．． |  |

paragraph 1 of Explanatory Notes on page 3.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Serial } \\ \text { Number. } \end{gathered}$ | Family. |  |  |  |  | Produce. |  | Loans to others, 1290. |  |  |  | Assets. |  | Liabilities, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M.12) |  | $\qquad$ | C. <br> (5) |  |  |  | To | T. or <br> b. | To O | thers. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{8} \\ & \text { (7) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & \text { (8) } \end{aligned}$ | Rs. (9) | Rate. <br> (10) | Rs. | Rate. (12) | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 2 \underset{~}{2} \\ & (13) \end{aligned}$ | - | co 78 1151 15 | ¢ <br> ¢ <br> (16) |
| 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 484 | 502 | 120 | 120 |
| 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 24 | 32 |  |  |
| 3 4 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 334 49 | 305 | 50 | 150 |
| 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 326 | 30) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 6 | 1 |  |  | ... | $\ldots$ | … | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | ... | $\ldots$ | 35 | 32 | ... |  |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | - | ... | $\ldots$ | . |  |  | 445 | 492 |  | 100 |
| 8 | 1 | ... | , | 1 | .. | .... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 100 | ${ }^{\circ} 3$ | 58 | 89 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 9 | 1 |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 60 | 55 | 25 | 33 |
| 10 | 1 |  |  | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 100 | . 165 | ... | ... |
| 11 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 305 | 302 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 13 | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 238818 | 21 <br> 74 | 90 | $\ldots$ |
| 14 | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 203 | 192 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 15 | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 28 | 210 | ... | . |
| 16 | ... |  | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 220 | 210 |  | ... |
| 17 | , | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | +60 | 21 | 15. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 18 | 2 |  |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 275 | 280 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 19 20 | 2 | .$^{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 504 | 484 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 20 21 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | … | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | . | 15.5 | 141 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 22 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 449 | 429 |  |  |
| 23 | , | ... | 2 | 1. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 85 | 83 | 40 | 40 |
| 24 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 25 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 5 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 35 | 33 |  |  |
| 26 | 1 | $\ldots$ | , | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | - | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 288 | 278 | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| 27 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | . | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | 25 | 24 | . | $\ldots$ |
| 28 29 | 1 | $\cdots{ }_{1}$ | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | $\ldots$ | - | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 223 | 235 | ... | ... |
| 30 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 223 | 223 | 100 | 100 |
| 31 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 14 | 11 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 32 | 1 | ... | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 | 109 | ... | 50 |
| 33 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 36 | 35 |  |  |
| 34 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | … | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 58 | 56 | $\ldots$ | 50 |
| 35 | 2 | ... | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 76 | 74. | $\ldots$ |  |
| 36 37 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 27 | 25 | $\cdots$ | 20 |
| 37 | 2 |  | 2 |  | ... | ... | - | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | .. | 8 |  | 40 | 52 |
| 38 39 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 |  | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 39 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 27 | 26 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 40 | 1 | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..- | ... | 20 | 28 | ... | ... |
| 41 |  | ... | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 510 | 547 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 42 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 43 | $3{ }^{1}$ | $\ldots$ | 20 |
| 43 | 1 | .. |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 331 | 314 | $\ldots$ | 30 |
| 44 | 1 | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 210 | $2+1$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 8 |  | $\ldots$ |

## of Statement A-contd.

## DISTRICT———contd.



| Seriad Number. | Family. |  |  |  | - <br> $\vec{U}$ <br> 号 <br>  <br> (6) |  |  | Loans to others, $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$. |  |  |  | Assets. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Liabilities. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | To | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T. or } \\ & \text { ab. } \end{aligned}$ | To 0 | thers. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. (9) | Rate. (10) | Rs. (11) | Rate. | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text { (13) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { icien } \\ & \text { zin } \\ & 1141 \end{aligned}$ | - | (16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | 1 |  |  | 1 | . |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 | 6. |  |  |
| 47 |  |  | 1 | 1 | .. |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 26 | $2:$ |  | 10 |
| 48 | 1 |  |  | 4 | .. | $\cdots$ |  | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 62 | (6) |  |  |
| 49 | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 | 18 | ... | 20 |
| 50 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{-1} 2$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 45 | 45 | .. | ... |
| 52 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 45 | 50 | $\cdots$ | 30 |
| 53 | 2 | , |  |  | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 60 | 55 | $\cdots$ | 30 |
| 54 | 1 |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 49 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 98 |
| 55 | 1 |  | ... | 2 | ... |  |  | . | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 41 | 30 | ... |  |
| 56 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 | 17 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots \cdot$ |
| 57 | , | 1 |  | 4 | ... | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 189 | 182 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 58 | 1 | 2. |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 185 55 | 180 50 | $\ldots$ | 50 |
| 59 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | 15 | $\cdots$ | 20 |
| 60 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 39 | 3 | $\ldots$ | . |
| 61 62 | 1. | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }_{2}$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 33 | 33 | $\cdots$ | 20 |
| 62 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | , |  |  |
| 63 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 44 | 45 | ... | 56 |
| 64 | 1 | 1 | , | 3 | ... | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{6}^{42}$ | 37 <br> 64 | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 65 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | , | $\cdots$ | + | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 10 |  |  | 101 |
| 66 67 | 2 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 134 | 29 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 68 68 | 3 |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | … |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 157 | 150 |  | 60 |
| 69 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | 5 |  | $\cdots$ |  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 177 | 182 | 140 | 169 |
| Total, 69 | 75 | 32 | 75 | 140 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 10 | $\dot{q}^{3}$ | 7,988 | 7,94 | 565 | . 408 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 297 | 15 | 20 |
| 70 71 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | ... | $1$ | 4 | .... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 14 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 72 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 151 | $\cdots$ | 38 |
| 73 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\because$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 119 295 | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| 74 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 75 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 59 |  | $\ldots$ |
| 76 72 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 156 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 78 | 1 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | .... | … | .... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 39 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 79 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 4.5 | ... | 10 |
| 80 |  | ... |  | 3 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | .. |
| 4 | 1 | ... |  | 4 | ... | .... | .... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | 21 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 82 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | - | 15 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 83 | 1 | 2 | 2 |  | .- | ... |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | * |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 84 85 | 1 | $\because$ | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 415 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 85 86 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | $\ldots$ |  | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | + 3 |  | ... |
| 80 88 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 388 |  |  |
| 88 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | . | ... | ... |  | - | - |  | * | 205 | 100 | 100 |

jf Statembyt A-sontd.
DISTRICT-contd.
-Burmess-contd.


Labourers-

or Statembnr A-contd.
DISTRICT-concld.
Burmese-concld.

-Karen.

paragraph 1 of Explanatory Notes on page 3.

Landlord:

if Statelent A-contd.
IISTRICT.
all Burmase).

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Crop hans, } \\ 1290 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Ordinary Frop loans. |  |  |  | Abnormal years. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 <br> 1177 | 9 <br> 1988 | 119 | 皆 <br> 120 | $p$ $(21)$ | 9 <br> (22) | ${ }^{r}$ |  |  | 苞 <br> (26) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br> (1) |
|  | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | - 25 |  | - 25 | 91 | 2 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 550 |  | - 10 |  | - 10 | 105 | 3 |
| ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  | 20 |  | 20 | 11 | 4 |
| 40 | 30 |  | 70 | 40 | 30 | ... | 70 |  | ... |  | 40 |  |  | 150 | - 155 | 52 | 5 |
| 40 | 30 |  |  | 4 m | 30 | ... | 70 | $\cdots$ |  | ... | 590 |  | -. 85 | 150 | - 235 | 478 |  |

all Burmese).


Owners

of Statement A-contd.
DISTRICT-contd
all Burmese)-concld.


Temanis

of Statement a-mentd.
DISTRICT-contd.
(all Burmese).


of Statement A-contd.
DISTRICT-contd.
(all Burmese).


Labourers

of Statement A-contd.
DISTRICT-contd.
(all Burmese)-contd.


MANDALAY
Labourers

| Serial Number． <br> （1） | Family． |  |  |  |  | Produce． |  | Loans to others， 1290. |  |  |  | Assets． |  | Liabilities． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | or b． |  | ers． |  |  |  |  |
|  | M． | Y． | Ad． | c． |  | $\mathbf{3}$ <br>  <br> （7） | 든 <br>  <br>  | ณ் | $$ | ェ் | (12) | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 20 \\ & z i \end{aligned}$ | 定 <br> （14） |  4－ <br> （15） | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { ion } \\ & \text { zin } \end{aligned}$ (16) |
|  | （2） |  | （4） | （5） |  |  |  |  |  |  | （12） |  |  |  |  |
| 77 | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 27 | 25 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| 78 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ．．． | ． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 62 | 60 | ．．． | ．．． |
| 79 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | 1 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 24 | 22 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |
| 80 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 44 | 39 | ．．． | ＊＊ |
| 81 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 56 | 51. | ．． | $\cdots$ |
| 82 | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ． | $\ldots$ | ． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 16 | 14 | ．．． | ．．． |
| 83 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 69 | 72 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 84 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 30 | 30 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 85 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 148 | 138 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 86 | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ． | ．．． | ．．． | $\therefore$ | 104 | 99 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| 87 | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | －．． | ＊＊ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | －．．4 | 10 | 10 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| 88 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | 1 | ． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 13 | 13 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| 89 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2.1 | 24 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 90 | 2 | ．．． |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 74 | 42 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| 91 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 104 | ＇97 |  |  |
| 92 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 160 | 200 | 70 | 77 |
| 93 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | － | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | 17 | 15 | $\cdots$ | －． |
| 94 | 3 | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 50 | 45 | ．．． | ．．． |
| 95 | 1 | ． | 1 | 1 |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 122 | 115 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| ＇36 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 3 | － | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 22 | 20 | － | ．． |
| 97 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | －．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 | 1 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 98 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 31 | 29 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 99 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | \％．． | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | 102 | 95 | 4 | 7 |
| 100 | 1 |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 30 | 25 | $\cdots$ | ．．． |
| 101 | 1 | ＊＊＊ |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 33 | 28 | 25 | 25 |
| 102 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 52 | 47 | ．．． | ．．． |
| 103 | 1 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 11 | 9 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| 104 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 14 | 12 | ．．． | － 0 |
| 105 | 1 |  | ．．． | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 40 | 35 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 106 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\therefore \cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．． | 14 | $1+$ | ．．． | ＊＊ |
| 107 | 1 | 1 | ， | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 16 | 14 | ．．． |  |
| 108 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 104 | 97 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| 109 | 1 |  |  | 3 |  |  | ＊＊ |  |  |  |  |  | 12. |  |  |
| 110 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 20 | 1 x |  |  |
| 111 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 21 | 19 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| 112 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | ．．． | －． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ＊＊＊ | 13 | 11 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 113 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | （1） |  |  |
| 114 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 |  | ．．． | ．．． |  |  | ． |  | 33 | 28 |  |  |
| Total（114） | 119 | 19. | 111 | 115 | ．．． |  | ．．． |  |  |  |  | 5，177 | 4，926 | 1，718 | 2.538 |

of Statement A-contd.
DISTRICT-concld.
(all Burmese)-concld.


| Serial Number， <br> （1） | Family， |  |  |  |  | Produce． |  | Loans to others 1290. |  |  |  | Assets． |  | Liabilities． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tot | r. or |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M． | Y． | Ad． | C． |  | 荌 |  | 覆 |  | $\dot{4}$ | む゙ | Bio | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { ci } \\ & \text { ain } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \text { à } \\ & \text { zig } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \\ & \dot{x} \underset{\sim}{A} \\ & \dot{A} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | （2） | （3） | （4） |  |  | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） | （13） | 14） | （15） | （16） |
| 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 100 | 28 | 3，366 | 3.271 | 600 | 750 |
| 2 | 1 | ．．． | 1 |  | 17 | ．．． | ．．． | 100 | 28 | 100 | 28 | 4，249 | 4.027 | 1，200 | 1.200 |
| 3 | ．． | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | 12 | ．． | $\cdots$ | － | $\cdots$ | ．．． | － | 2，240 | 2，190 | 350 | 450 |
| 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 |  | 149 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1，800 | 20 | $\cdots$ | ． | 55，426 | 55.807 | ．．． | 2，750 |
| 5 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | 27 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 600 | 20 | $\ldots$ |  | 6，975 | 7.775 |  | 1，888 |
| 6 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | 146 | ．． | $\ldots$ | 2.000 | 20 | 200 | 28 | 43.474 | 4＋，329 | 6，000 | 4，000 |
| 7 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 |  | 91 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 250 | 28 | $\cdots$ |  | 24.207 | 18，807 | $\ldots$ | ．$\quad$. |
| 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 104 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 1.900 | 20 | 1.100 | 20 | 22.335 | 22.055 | 9，000 | 9，000 |
| 9 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． | 5 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 29 | 28 | ．．． |  | 2，671 | 2，641 | 523 | 525 |
| 10 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | 33 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | － | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 7,315 | 7，265 | 5000 | 5，250 |
| 11 | － | $\cdots$ | 2 |  | 45 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 200 | 18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9.105 | 9.105 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | 1 | ．．． | 2 |  | 22 | ．．． | －． |  | ．$\cdot$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 5.330 | 5，280 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| 13 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  | 35 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | 4，839 | ＋1，614 |  |  |
| 14 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | 102 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 800 | 30 |  | $\cdots$ | 17，841 | 17.481 | 1，500 | 2.200 |
| 15 | 1 | ．．． | 2 |  | 20 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 150 | Nil | 4，485 | 4，625 | 1，300 | 1，700 |
| 16 |  |  | 2 |  | 64 | $\cdots$ | ．． |  |  |  |  | 7.386 | 7.366 | － $0_{0}$ | $5 \cdots$ |
| 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 45 | ．．． | ．． | \％ |  |  |  | 10.312 | 10，067 | 5，000 | 5，400 |
| 18 | 1 |  | 3 |  | 5） |  | ． | 900 | 28 | 300 | 28 | 14，457 | 15，362 |  |  |
| Total（18） | 11 | 3 | 31 |  | 9d3 |  |  | 8，570 | 2 0 <br> or  <br> 2 8 | 1250 |  | 2，46，473 | 2，42，072 | 30475 | 35.113 |

Owners

of Statement A-contd.
DISTRICT.
(all Burmesc).

(all Burmese).


Tenants

jf Statemrnt A-contd.
ISTRICT-contd.
$l$ Burmese).


| Serial Number. | Familv. |  |  |  |  | Produce. |  | Loans to others,1290. |  |  |  | Assets. |  | Liabilities. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (3) | Ad |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{\text { ơd }}$ |  <br> (8) | $\begin{gathered} \text { To T.or } \\ \text { Lab. } \end{gathered}$ |  | To $\begin{gathered}\text { To } \\ \text { Others. }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 2 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \dot{8} \\ (11) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 64 | , ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |
| 3 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{27}^{156}$ |  |  | 41 |
| 5 | 1 | … | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | 16 | 56 | 56 |
| 6 | 1 | ... | , |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{88}$ | 36 | 60 | 60 |
| 7 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | … | … | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{153}{55}$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |
|  | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |  |  | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | , |  |  |  |
| 112 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 3 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | … | $\ldots$ | 35 <br> 65 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\cdots$ |
| 13 14 | 1 | ... | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 38 |  |  | 20 |
| 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{36} 38$ |  |  | ${ }_{65}^{10}$ |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | 41 | 40 |  |  |
| 17 18 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ${ }_{5}^{23}$ | 120 | 50 | 50 |
| 19 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... | … | $\cdots$ | 18 |  |  | ... |
| 20 | 2 | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … | $\cdots$ | 30 | 28 | .... | ... |
|  |  | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | ... | … | ... |  |  |  |  | 300 |
| 22 22 | 2 | 1 | 2 | … | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 23 |  |  | 300 |
| 23 24 | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{23}^{15}$ | 1 |  | 15 |
| 25 | 2 | … | 1 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | … | ... | $\ldots$ | 18 | 17 |  | 15 |
| 26 | 1 | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{28}^{27}$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | … | $\ldots$ | 47 | 43 |  | 20 |
| 28 | 1 | ... | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | … | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | … |  | ${ }_{18}^{22}$ |  |  | 10 |
| 30 | 1 |  | , | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 181818 | 10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  | 350 | $32=$ |  |  |
| 33 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | … | … |  | +33 |  |  |  |
| 34 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 23 23 |  | 25 | 55 |
| 35 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | … | ... | ... | … | $\cdots$ | 28 | 20 | 25 |  |
| 36 <br> 37 | 1 | - | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | … |  | $\cdots$ | 17 27 | 267 |  |  |
| 38 39 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | i | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 374 54 | ${ }^{267} 4$ | ... |  |
| 40 41 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 37 <br> 3 | 30 | ... |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ... |  | 69 | 0 | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

of Sta tement A-contd.

## DISTRPCT - contd.

(all Bur mese).


Labourers

| Serial Number． | Family． |  |  |  |  <br> 曷䓲 <br> （6） | Produce． |  | Loans to others， 1290. |  |  |  | Assets． |  | Liabilities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | To T | c．or |  | hers |  |  |  |  |
|  | M． （2） | Y． （3） | Ad． | C． |  | $\underset{(7)}{\stackrel{\circ}{7}}$ | 会 号 <br> （8） |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 0 \\ (11) \end{array}\right]$ | $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{9}{\text { gin }} \\ \text { cu } \\ (122) \end{array}\right)$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\circ} \\ & \underset{\sim}{c} \\ & \text { zi } \\ & (10) \\ & (10) \end{aligned}$ |
| 42 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 103 | 98 |  |  |
| 43 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．． |  |  |  | 24 | 23 |  |  |
| 44 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 23 71 | 22 69 | … |  |
| 45 46 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 <br> 4 | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ：．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 71 14 | 69 13 | $\cdots$ | 13 |
| 47 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 <br> 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | 24 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| 48 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | ．． | 22 | 21 |  |  |
| 149 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | $\cdots$ | ． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 33 | 33 | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| 50 |  | 1 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 44 | 42 |  |  |
| 51 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 46 | 44 |  |  |
| 52 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 18 | 17 | ．．． | 20 |
| 53 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 18 19 | 27 18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 54 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | 19 | 18 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 56 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | ． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 20 | 19 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 57 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 53 | 50 |  |  |
| 58 |  | 2 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 104 | 98 | 71 | 101 |
| 59 | 1 | 1 | ． | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 20 | 19 | ．．． |  |
| ou | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 156 | 152 | ．．． | 72 |
| 61 | ． | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 16 | 17 |  |  |
| 62 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 5 <br> 3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 93 38 | 80 <br> 36 |  |  |
| 63 64 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 <br> 3 | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | 27 | 25 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 65 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 201 | 181 |  |  |
| 66 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | $\cdots$ |  | 57 | 55 |  |  |
| 67 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 65 | 60 |  |  |
| 68 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 67 | 65 | ．．． | ．．． |
| 69 | 1 | ．．． |  |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdot$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 148 | 143 | ．．． | ．．． |
| 70 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 327 \\ & 128 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{307}$ |  |  |
| 71 72 | $\because$ | 1 $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 128 25 | 118 | 70 | 70 |
| 72 73 | 1 | ．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 3 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | … | 159 | 150 | 70 | 70 |
| 74 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74 | 64 | 20 | 20 |
| 75 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 87 | 82 |  |  |
| 76 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 20 | 19 | $\ldots$ | 28 |
| 77 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 41 | 65 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 78 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 42 | 82 | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| 79 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 55 | 50 | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| 80 | 1 | ．．． | 1 | $5$ | －•• | $\ldots$ | ． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． |  | 55 | 49 | ．．． | $\cdots$ |
| 81 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $1$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 38 19 | 36 17 |  |  |
| 82 |  | ．．． | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 19 | 17 | 15 | 25 |

of Statement A-conid.
DISTRICT-contd.
(all Burmesc,-contd.


Labourers

| Serial Number. <br> (1) | Family. |  |  |  |  | Produce. |  | Loans to others, 1290. |  |  |  | Assets, |  | Liabilities. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{Tg} \mathrm{~T}$ | b. or | Oth |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M. <br> (2) | Y. .31 | Ad. | c. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d } \\ & \end{aligned}$ $(7)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 妥 } \\ & \text { C } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ (8) | $\dot{\sim}$ (9) | (10) | $\begin{gathered} \text { gi } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \\ \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & (13) \\ & (13) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{9} \\ & \underset{y y}{*} \\ & \text { z } \end{aligned}$ (14) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pog } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { (15) } \\ & \text { (15) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \underset{z}{2} \\ & \underset{z}{\sim} \\ & (16) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (2) | :31 | (4) | (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  | (12) | (13) |  | (15) | $\xrightarrow{(16)}$ |
| 83 | 1 |  | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 60 | 55 |  |  |
| 84 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 53 | 50 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 85 | 1 | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 55 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 86 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 95 | 90 | ... |  |
| 87 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | .-. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 28 | 53 |  | 30 |
| 88 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | .. | $\ldots$ | 12 | 12 | ... | 40 |
| 89 | 1 |  | I | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ... |  | 18 | 16 | $\ldots$ | 20 |
| 90 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | (\%) | 75 | ... | 35 |
| 91 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $2 \times 5$ | 300 | ... |  |
| 92 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 146 | 176 | ... | 5 |
| 93 | 1 | . | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 252 | 232 | ... | 200 |
| 94 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | ... | $\cdots *$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 82 | 77 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 95 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 34 | 27 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 96 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 184 | 169 | ... | 40 |
| 97 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 | 14 | ... | ... |
| 98 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | ... | 13 | 9 | $\cdots$ | . |
| 99 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .. | 42 | 37 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 153 | 143 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 101 | 1 | 2 | 1 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 44 | 39 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 102 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 227 | 217 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 103 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 451 | 431 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 104 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 76 | 72 | ... |  |
| 105 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 34 | 32 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 106 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 42 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 107 | I | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 | 32 |  |  |
| 108 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\because \cdots$ $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | .... | 169 | 159 | 150 | 150 |
| 109 |  | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 41 | 39 |  |  |
| 110 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 88 | 77 | 260 | 338 |
| 111 | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | ... | ... | .., | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 280 | 270 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 112 | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . | $\ldots$ | 40 | 40 | $\ldots$ |  |
| 113 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 158 | 153 | $\ldots$ | 200 |
| 114 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | 44 | ... |  |
| 115 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 45 | 75 | ... |  |
| 116 |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 4 | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 75 | 50 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 117 | , | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 92 | 87 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1,8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | . | - | $\ldots$ | 92 | 85 | ... |  |
| 119 | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  |  |  |  | 109 | 104 | $\cdots$ | 100 |
| 120 |  | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 435 | 305 |  |  |
| 121 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 312 | 290 | 130 |  |
| 122 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | . | 182 | 167 | 150 | 195 |
| 123 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |  | 21 | 19 | ... |  |
| Total (18) | 128 | 40 | 134 | 243 | $\cdots$ | .. | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9,800 | 0,329 | 1,376 |  |

of Spatement A-concld.
DISTRICT-concld.
(all Burmese)-concld.

| Crop loans, 1290. |  |  |  | Ordinary Crop loans. |  |  |  | Abnormal years. |  |  | Charities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (17) | (18) | (19) |  | (21) | (22) | (23) | $\begin{gathered} \text { 毕 } \\ \text { (24) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 . \\ (26) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | (29) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 25 | 10 | 50 | 15 | 25 | 10 | 50 |  |  |  | ..- | 6 | - 5 |  | - 5 | $\cdots$ | 8 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 30 | $\ldots$ |  |  | ... | 4 | - | ... |  | $\ldots$ | 85 |
| 10 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 4) | ... |  |  | ... | 10 | - 5 |  | - 5 |  | 86 |
| 30 | 40 | 30 | 100 | 30 | 40 | 30 | 100 | .. |  |  | ... | 4 | 25 | 30 | - 5 | ... | 87 |
| 40 | ... | 20 | $\infty$ | 40 | ... | 20 | 60 | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | ... | 40 | - 40 | ... | 88 |
| 25 | $\ldots$ |  | 25 | 25 |  |  | 25 |  |  | 10 |  |  | - | 20 | $-22$ |  | 89 |
| ... | $\ldots$ | 30 | 30 | ... | $\ldots$ | 30 | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $i$ | 2 | - | 35 | - 40 | $\ldots$ | 90 |
| 10 | 10 | ... | 20 | 10 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 20 | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | 8 | - 10 | ¢ |  | $\cdots$ | ¢1 92 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 4 | - 20 | 200 | -220 | ... | 93 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | 3 | - 5 | $\cdots$ | - 5 | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | .. | … | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | 10 |  | -7 |  | - 9 | ... | 95 |
| $\ldots$ | 25 | … | 25 | ... | 25 | $\ldots$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | 1 | 1 | - 15 | 40 | -55 $-\quad 2$ | $\cdots$ | 96 |
| ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | - 4 | ... | - 4 | ... | 98 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | - $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ -10\end{array}$ | ... | - 5 | $\cdots$ | 99 100 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | 30 | $\cdots$ | 60 | 30 | 30 | $\cdots$ | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 5 |  | 101 |
| 30 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 30 | $\dddot{30}$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 7 | 5 | - 10 | $\ldots$ | - 10 -20 | :• | 02 |
|  | ... | 30 | 30 |  | ... | 30 | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | 1 | - 4 |  | - 2 | $\ldots$ | 104 |
| 10 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 10 | 10 | 10 | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | i | 1 | - 2 | $\cdots$ | - 2 | ... | 106 |
| $\cdots$ | 10 | ... |  | .. |  | $\cdots$ | 10 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| $\ldots$ | ... | … |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | Of |
| 10 | 10 | $\ddot{5}$ | 45 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 25 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ | - 2 |  | - 2 |  | 109 |
| 30 | ... | ... | 70 | \% | ... | ... |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  |  | - 10 | 78 | - 88 |  | 111 |
| 50 | ... | $\ldots$ | 30 | so | $\cdots$ | ... | 50 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 50 | 13 | - 10 | $\cdots$ | - 10 |  | 11 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 | - |  | 11 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 5 | 1 | 4 | $\square$ | $\ldots$ | - 5 |  | 114 |
| $\cdots$ | … | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 2 | 3 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ -25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ... | - 10 |  | 11 |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 10 |  | 9 | [-10 | ... | - 10 | $\cdots$ | 11 |
| ... | ... |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  | ... |  |  |  |
| 25 | 25 |  | 50 | 25 | 25 |  | 50 |  |  |  | 100 |  | - | 100 | -105 |  | 12 |
| $\cdots$ | … | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 11 | - 40 | $\cdots$ | - 40 | $\cdots$ | 120 |
| $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | - |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | 10 | 11 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } 22 \\ -15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 45 | $=-\infty$ | $\ldots$ | 12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1420 |  |  |  | 920 |  |  |  | $1+4$ | 280 | 394 | $-479$ | 283 | - 1,008 | ... |  |

## SURVEY II.

## Rural Enquiries in Pyapôn District.

## 1. Introduction.

1. Nature, time, agency and field.-This survey was made largely with a view to furnish experience to help in drafting the lines of the main surveys described in Appendix I. It was made in October and November 1929 by the two investigators employed for those main surveys and by U Ba Kun who had been educated in Burma and was kindly allowed by the Burma Agricultural Society (in whose service he is employed) to undertake this work. The work was directed by Mr. Dawson, the managing director of Dawsons Bank, Ltd., and a member of the Committee. Nine villages in six village-tracts near Pyapôn were selected as typical of the Irrawaddy delta; they were-

| Tha-meín-taw. | Tha-leik-kyí. Kanaúng-Shan-kwin. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kyon-t́. | Kan-gyi. | Lin-daing. |

Shan-kwin-gyi. Kyon-kyaik.
Thameintaw is a large village with a population of about 3,000 ; Thaleikkyi, Kanaung-Shan Kwin and Lindaing range from 300 to 150 ; the others have 600 to 800 inhabitants each. They all depend almost enterely on paddy cultivation, with dhani groves as a subsidiary of much less importance. Small shops and miscellaneous stores average about one to every 80 inhahitants of the village. The villages together form a fair sample of the wealthier parts of the delta.
2. Scope.-Information was sought by enquiry among the villagers under the following heads :-
(a) Agriculture, including marketing ;
(b) Jndustrics, including those on a small scale, such as weaving, and those on a large scale, such as rice milling ;
(c) Trade, wholesale and retail ;
(d) Pawnbroking ;
(e) Saving and investment.

As the work was experimental the methods were not uniform ; consequently the nature of the information collected varied from village to village. Some general notes based on the investigators' reports are given in the next section of this Appendix, and extracts from the reports on separate villages follow. A summary of some of the statistics collected is given at the end of the general notes.
3. Responsibilily for the Reports.-This appendix must be taken as giving the reports of the investigators working under general supervision, but without responsibility of the Committee for details ; if there is in it any matter which seems wrong to persons acquainted with the delta, the explanation may be, however. that it is a local peculiarity.

## 2. General Notes from Investigator' Reports.

4. Value of agricultural land.-The ordinary value of paddy land of the best quality is from Rs. 180 to Rs. 250 per acre, with rather higher values in some situations ; there has perhaps been 2 slight tendency to fall in the last three years. The best is land which is high enough to be free from water-logking without being bigh enough to lack water during the growing season if the rain-fall diminishes for a day or two. Second quality land, a little lower but not liable to flooding or scouring is generally worth Rs, 150 to Rs. 180 per acre. Dhami belts average alout Rs. 250 per acre, but may be Rs. 400 or more; this price depends of course upon the number and quality of the palms which may be affected by various things besides the salinity of the water and the steepness of the river bank.
5. Occupation of land.-In the region of the enquiries the numbers of landlords who own but do not cultivate, and of cultivating owners are about equal ; the number of tenants is about one and a half times either of those numbers.
6. Cost of cullivation.-An attempt to estimate the cost of paddy cultivation in a typical locality is given below in U Ba Than's account of Kangyi village. This subject is better studied in the settlement Reports of Pyapôn and the neighbouring districts.
7. Markcting of paddy-Paddy is sold by measure, usually from the threshing floor. There is no form of co-operative marketing. Paddy is sometimes sold direct to a local miller, but more usually to a paddy trader from Rangoon or one of the neighlouring towns. Generally a "jungle broker" (taw-pwe-sa) acts as intermediary between the cultivator and the trader, setting Re. 1 per 100 baskets. The trader pays the costs of transit and takes the risks dependent thereon, which include of course the variation in the price of paddy during the journey. He sells usually through a head broker to one of the big rice firms or mills. The head broker gets a salary of Rs. 150 to Rs. 400 per mensem. and commission of Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per 100 baskets. He usually gets an advance of money from the firm to finance the traders who supply him with paddy. Payment for paddy is made in cash or notes on the threshing floor.
8. Loass to agricullurists.-For loans of any duration on security of kand or jewellery the lowest rate is Rs. 1.4 per mensem. The rate varies with the kind of lender, the nature of security offered, and the class of the borrower.

9 Chettiars lend at Rs. $1-4$ to Rs. 1-8 on security, accepting mainly hand or jewellery (of which gold is preferred). They will offer up to 75 per cent. of the value of the article pledged, and often lend more without security, on a simple pronote. to regular customers. For unsecured loans their rates are from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 2.
10. Dawsons Bink does considerable business in this neighbourhood advancing up to 00 per cent of the value of the security on agricultural land at Ks. 1.2 and Rs. 1.4 ner cent per mensem. The Rank also advances against produce and gold at the rates of Re. 1, Ks. !-2 and Rs. 1 - 4 per cent per mensem. Crop loans in this area represent about 40 per cent of the total advances.
11. There are a few Burmese and Chinese moneylenders who mainly do business not acceptable to the Chettiars and Dawsons Bank. They lend at Rs. 2 and upwards per mensern for unsecured loans.
12. For crop-loans, apart from the regular moneylenders as above, tenants borrowing from their landlords may pay Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per mensem, while labourers, borrowing without security, pay Rs 2-8 to Rs. 5 per cent per mensem. The sabape system is also used, by which for a cash loan a fixed amount of paddy is repaid at-harvest time. For Re. 1 taken between May and September or Rs. 1-4 taken after September one basicet of paddy is returned at harvest. The basket for measurement is the basket customarily used in the particular village ; where more than one size is in use there may be an understanding or a custom that a certain size shall be ueed; occasionally the size is fixed by agreement when taking the loan, being described (as is the general practice in Burma) as equal to so many milk-tins of a brand specified or understood by custom. These rates may thus work out as much as 200 per cent per annum and more.
13. Industries.-As stated above the villagers depend almost entirely on paddy, and to a small extent on dhani groves. No small industries were investigated. There are a number of small rice-mills in the neighbourhood.
14. The working of a rice-mill at Khalanwa was studied. The owner, a Burman, has a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and is not dependent on borrowed money. He mills mostly on contract or on hire at Rs. 3 per 100 baskets, but also mills 50,000 baskets of his own paddy.
15. Rice mills are usually closed down for about 3 months in the year, during October, November and December.
16. Trade.-Apart from the rice basiness there is no wholesale trade worthy of mention. Retail trade is carried on in small miscellaneous stores in the villages, run by Chinese, Indians and Burmans. They are financed by Chettiars and other moneylenders at rates from Rs. 1-8 per mensem, and also by obtaining goods on credit from merchants in Kyaiklat, Pyapôn and Rangoon. They pay regular visits to these, often once a month, buying their goods on the understanding usually that payment will be made on the next visit. No interest is charged.
17. The turnover of these shops may be from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 per annum. Their sales on credit to villagers form 10 per cent. to 30 per cent of the total, and for these payment is usually expected within a short period, 7 days or a month, and for sech sales no interest is charged.
18. Pawnbroking.-No pawnshops came under review in this area.
19. Saving and investment.--The use of banks and similar institutions for saving is practically unknown. This is due largely to ignorance of the facilities offered by banks, mistrust of the banks which is also attributable mainly to ignorance, and to the inability of the great majority to write and sign cheques in English script. There is, however, as will be seen from Statement A below, at least among the more prosperous landlords and cultivators, a considerable margin available for investment.

Statement A.-Borrowings and Lendings.


Statement B.-Assels,


* Landlord means a non-cultivating rent-receiver.
$\ddagger$ Owner means a cultivator owning the land he works.

Liabilities, Income, Expenditure.
Assets.

+ Lavifurat comer means landlord in respect of sone land and owner in respect of other land. See vither foutnotes of this table.

Statembive C.—Mortgages,

| Class of mortgagor. <br> (1) |  |  | (4) | Amount for which Mortgaged. | (6) |  | Rate of interest per mensem. (R) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eandlords | 2 | 320 | 320 | 26,500 | 83 | Burman | 1.5 |
| Landlord-Owncre | 6 | 1,378 | 1,313 | \$,39,000 | 101 | Chettiar | 1-8 |
| Ozoners | 21 | 1,837 | 1,693 | 1,61,600 | 95 | Do. | 1-8 |
| OwnerTenants ... | 5 | 157 | 157 | 9,800 | 62 | Do. | $1-8$ |
| Total | 34 | 3,692 | 3,483 | 3,36,900 | 97 | ... | ... |

## 3. Thameintaw Village.

By U Ba Kun.

## 1.-GENERAL.

19. Introductory.-Among the landlords and the tenants, a house to house enquiry was conducted ; but the labourers had to be called to the headman's house and questioned. Villagers took me to be an Incometax Officer ; and I bad to explain to them that it was with the idea of helping them that this inquiry was conducted. I could not get accurate information from the headman's house. However, the information submitted is pretty correct because I took the trouble of checking the information received from one house by its meighbour.
20. Floads in 1929.-This year is particularly bad in the Thameintaw village-tract so far as damage by floods is concerned. People were still transplanting their paddy in October.
21. The village.-The village is 7 miles away from Pyaponn and is connected with the latter by a metalled road. Motor-cars are available at one rupee per person per trip. There are 460 houses under two Thugyis who are assisted by two village committees. The population rof the village is 3,000 odd, i.e., 80 Chinese, 150 Indians and the rest Burmese and allied races.
22. Occupations.-The main occupation of the village is paddy growing but dhani grows on 50 acres of land whose owner lives in Pyapôn.
23. Shops.-There are two bazaars, one maintained by the Circle Board and the other managed by a private licensee. The latter is more popular and is used by sellers who bring a small stock of goods daily and sell from trays. There are 8 Chinese stores, 3 Indian and 1 Burmese. The last named is very unprotitable and the ovener intends to give it up soon. The reason is this that the Indian and Chinese shopkecpers who can buy on credit from big stores in Rangoon and Pyapûe can sell on credit to the villagers; whereas the Burman, who has no such advantage, cannot do so. Of course, when selling on credit, the Indian and the Chinese raise the price a little. The Burmese buy mostly on credit. because they cannot afford to pay cash. They repay their clebts about January or February.
24. Schools-There are two vernacular middle schools in the village with three teachers each and 197 and 100 pupils respectively. In the lower classes, girl students almost equalise boys in number ; but from standard IV upwards their number is appreciably less. The youngest student is 5 years old and the aldest 18 years. Parents dislize sending their daughters to school after they have attained 10 years or more, because they are helpful at home. Most of the students are absent from achool for the greater part of November and Deciember because they go out with their parents then into the fields. The majority of students who pass the vernacular 7th standard senally become teachers, and do not take up agriculture as their profession.
25. Besides these schools, there are four pawsyi hyaungs (Buddhist monasteries) with a total student strength of 100 . These kynungs teach religion and the three R 's ; the majority of their students bocome cultivators later on.
26. Attempt to introduce new Industries.-Some years ago it was attempted to introduce weaving into the village ; but the villagers found that home nade cloth was dearer than foreign marufactured cloth, so they gave up weaving.

## U.-ECONOMiC pasition of the villagers.

27. Lant ounters.-There are 25 land owners rasiding in the village. Their classification will show-
```
nnder 100 acres-15
100 to 3+10 acres-6
301 to 2000 acree-3
over 2001 acres-1
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Land owners are pretty well off now, but with the trend of paddy prices still continuing doumbardy their position is precarious. Almost all land owners are more or less indebted, and unless they try to cut doun their costs or increase their produce. they are doomed.
28. Position of Landlords.-Out of 11 landlords examined, 6 are in a very strong position indeed. They have reduced their debts, and in normal years should be able to continue to do so. One fact, however, should be borne in mind, and that is I have taken the price of 100 baskets of paddy for the opening season at Rs $\mathbf{1 7 0}$. This, however, is below the average and so explains the fact that most of the handlords have small surphases. Two are not in a position to reduce their debts appreciablv, but if unforeseen ealamities do not befall them their debts should slouly decrease. Three landlords are in a hopeless position. They will go to the wall very soon.
29. Temants- - Temants are in the most pitiable plight. They have - to pay excessive rents on the one hand and very high wages on the othes. There are altogether about 250 tenant-cultivators in this vilhuge; but according to my information, very few of them can make ends meet. They borrow at high rates from the landlords and advabce monev to lahomers at usurious rate. Einch temant cultivates on an average from to to 100 acres.
30. Postiven of Tchasb.- Out of 3 tenints examined two are in a pasition to make ends meet. Their income is in excess of their expendifure by Rs. 155 and Rs. 110 . But the remainime tenant is in ditficulties. He spends more than he earns, i.s, by Rs 374 .
31. Labourers.-Labourers, although the lowest in the ranks, are better off than tenants*. They can make ends meet in years when crops are good. Cultivators have to make in advance their arrangements for engaging labourers for the season. The average wage of each labourer is 90 baskets of paddy for 10 months in the year. He is fed by the employer. The lowest wage is 60 baskets of raddy and the highest 250, the employer always providing food. Labourer; are also hired by the day for transplanting. Lahourers have to borrow at high rates of interest or on sabape terms because their wives and children have also to be supported. All the adult members of a labourer's family work thronghout the whole year. With these wages, it can be easily seen that there will be very few idling people among this class, and it is a fact. Those who say they are a layy class, talk so without knowing the real facts.
32. Position of Labourers. - The two labourers examined show a surplus balance sheet. They have no debts to pay ; they borrow only when they want, and they pay back when they have received their wages. However, they have made no savings, and it can be imagined what their position will be in case of serious illness or other misfortunes befalling them.
33. Burman and Indian labourers.-As a rule the Burman is preferred. He may not work hari, but all are agreed that he works BETTER and MORE THOROUGHLY than an Indian. Some estimate that two Burman labourers do as much work as three Indians, if the former do really work The Burman is engaged from May to end of September and again from November to end of March. Thus be works ten months in the year. When a Burman is not available an Indian is engaged. The Burman usually does ploughing, harrowing and sowing, cutting fuel, threshing paddy and measuring or carting it to the granaries. When a labourer who is engaged by the month is absent from the field, he has either to find a substitute or a rupee is deducted from his wages for every day's absence ; and I am informed that very few labourers absent themselves from the fields on insufficient causes.

Indian labourers are engaged for 10 months at Rs. 100 to Rs. 180 for the whole period, the employer incurring all feeding expenses. For reaping Indian gangs are paid Rs. $3-8$ per acre and their food.
34. The Burman and Reaping.-It has been very frequently said that the Burmese labourer dislikes reaping. On investigation, I find that this allegation is unfounded. At reaping time, most of the available Burmese labour has already been engaged for threshing. In fact, these Burmese labourers have been engaged since November. Thus they are not available for reaping. But reaping must be done very quickly. So Indians are engaged, although they are very wasteful. Another thing that prevents Burmans from reaping is that they cannot work in groups. Each Burman wants to be a leader. But reaping has to be done in these parts by large groups of persons. Whenever Burmese labour is available, cultivators use it giving Rs. 4 or Rs. 4-8 per acre per man, with the usual food.

[^1]37. Bromean and Indian Tewands.-Indian tenants pay more than Burmese tenants becinase their standard of living is tower and they usuaHy have no families to suyport; but here again, it is said that the Indians are very careless of the condition of the land they work. The land: Iord has to spend a lot on repairing land worked by Indian teants. Thus it is said that ultimately Burman fabour is cheaper and Burfan temants more prositable.
38. Cattle.-The number of cattle owned by the villagers cannot be ascertained. It is, however, known that there are more bullocks than buffaloes becasse the former being cheaper, are within the range of tenants to buy them, and also becanse mortality among buffakes is greater. The average price of a bullock is Rs. 70 and of a buffate Kr. 90. Catte are ted on oilcake and also on bran. The expense of feeding a pair of bullocks is Rs. 8 and buffalocs R6. 12 a year apart from any grass-cutting which may be needed.
39. Matkcling of Produce.-Most of the paddy is sold off from the threshing tloor. The owners cannot wait; they have to pay interest charges and revente demancls. Most of the labourers and tenants have to sell their paddy early bucalise they have to bav the necessanies of hife. They cannet bortow at this time of the yiur at hich ratew ov interest. The longer they wait the lese will a hundred baskets of paddy weigh and they cunhot aflord to allow hus to happen. The village basket contains from 128 coudersed milk tins to 130 ting and woixhs from 51 llw to 54 lbs. Buyers now will pay less if a basket weighs less than 52 lbs . The average price at the opening season for the last three years in K. 1i5. Braters living in Pyapon buy the paddy. There is no cooperative marketing. The only co-operative society in the village went unto ligmidation some two years aso.

## 1U.-CNEDIE FACILITAES.

40. Chotiners,-Loans for making improvenents to agrioutural land or for bwying cattle and implements, and crop toans and other sums required are penerally obtained from Chettiar firms in Pyopon. Theoe Chettiars do not make any distinction between long ferm hoass, crop loans or other loans. They lend a+ 18 per cent. per annum on security and from 21 per cent to 24 per ceat on unsecured loans. Chettiars accept jewellery, land, house, rice-mulis etc., as security. They lend up to 75 per cent. of the value of security. To regular customers they often lend more on pro-note than on security; but interest on loans made on pro-note has to be paid annually. The estimated debts of the viltugers to the Chettiars will not te less than 4 lakhs.
41. Bank-Some villagers borrow from Davoons Rank Ltd. Pyapón. The interest charged is usually 15 per cent and the Bank advances up to three-fithsof the valne of the secarity. The Bank genemily requires immorexilde security ; it seldera lents on pro-note.
42. Afonevienders. - There are some prople whe borrow from wroneylenders. One bic Rarmese money-lender fives in Rangoon. So does a Chinese lender. They lend at 24 per cent interest and 18 per cent respectively without taking any security ; but their dethtors are approwed tnen and well-known to them.
43. Leans to Tcmands - Tenants usually torrenv from their lamdloneto. They pap trem 24 per eemt to 30 per cent. They lave to pledge all their possessions caitle, cart, hoose, ete. They repay as soon pe their padty is sold. Their hoans are crop-lemms.
44. Loans to Labourers.-Tenants in turn lend to labourers at from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. These labourers give no security; the tenants keep a hold on their paddy wages. They also practise the sabape system.
45. Sabape.-If a rupee is advanced at any time between May and September to the labourer he has to pay back a basket of paddy in January or Felbruary ; if after September Rs. 1-4 is advanced for a basket of paddy. Thus sabape rate of interest varies from 150 per cent. to 200 per cent. or more per annum.
46. Markeling Credit.-As there are no brokers in the village who can buy and store paddy, the financing of crop-markets is not understood in this village at all. Brokers come and buy paddy and pay down cash in the village or in Pyapôn. Money received in payment is at once sent to the Chettiar.

## IV.-CONCLUSION.

47. Usurious Loans Act.-Most of the villagers do not know the existence of the Usurious Loans Act: and those who know keep silent, because they might not be able to borrow in future.
48. The Ineostroort Hubit.-There is no investment habit among villagers not knowing the ways of the Banks, they shun them. They have a fecling that if they put money in the Banks, their deposits will be lost, because thev say all Banks go bankrupt some day. Besides they tell me it takes days to borrow from Banks. The Chettiars advance them money in a half, some times a third, of the time taken by Banks. To my mind some of their allegations are right. Some suggest to me whether it might not be possible to print cheques in Burmese so that those who cannot read or write English could use them. The only remedy then lies in the education of these villagers. Banks will not be used, and no investment made so long, as 80 per cent. of the villagers cannot sign a cheque or a withdrawal form. It will not do for a man to have to find a respectable man to attest that he is the man he claims to be, every time he goes to the Bank to withdraw part of the money he has deposited.

## 4. Kyonta Village.

By U Tin Ohn, B.Sc. (Econ.), London.

1.-GENERAL,
49. Descriptive.-Kyonta village, with its subsidiary village of Kyon-pe, has about 157 houses with about 850 inhabitants. (In 1921, there were 171 houses with 995 persons-Pyapon District Caketteer). It lies on an estuary of the river Irrawaddy about ten and a half miles by waterway and eight miles by land route from Pyapôn Town. There is a rice mill about a mile down the river. The neighbouring villages within a radius of five miles are smaller than Kyonta. The paddy lands of the place form the chief means of support. A dhani belt covers only about ten acres. There are six small stores, three tea shops and two tinsmiths. There is no co-operative society.
50. Difficulties of the enquiry.-To secure adequate statistics on loan transactions and mortgages visits have been made to all landowners and well-to-do people of the village. Yet some poor houses have been
examined to get direct information about usurious loans of the locality. All information here recorded may be considered fairly reliable except in the case of jewellery and advances of local money-lenders. Some are unwilling to tell the exact quantity of gold or jewellery. Local money-lenders also fear capital levy, tax increase or interference regarding usurious loans. Hence allowance should be made in comparing figures for the above two items. .There seems a large discrepancy regarding the amount of local loan advances as mentioned by village money-lenders and that stated by borrowers. Seven landlords have borrowed about Rs. 37,000 from the five local moneylenders, who declared as having lent out together only about Rs. 20,000.

## II.-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

51. Lonk-term Loans.-As a rule landlords and big farmers secure long.term loans from Pyapôn Chettiars and local Burman lenders, on mortgage of land and houses. If interest (about Rs. $1-8$ per month) is not paid full at the end of the year, it is added on to the principal and a new deed or document signed. It appears that within the last few years landlords have been unwilling to pay even the interest. It is partly because they can lend to poorer people at higher rates of interest. Chettiars very often demand payment of interest as soon as paddy is harvested and whether the debtor is willing or not, to sell his paddy at that time. Some of the long-term loans have never been reduced for several years.
52. Crop Loans.-Crop loans are usually advanced to tenants by their own landlords or to agricultural labourers by tenants. Crop loan implies payment of interest and capital at next harvest. Banks and Chettiars also advance such loans. Alinost all loans advanced by landlords are of this type. Labourers get crop loans only from tenants who engige them. Rate cf interest from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per cent. per month is charged to labourers.
53. Sabape-Sabape means a crop toan where payment is made with paddy in return for money advanced. I fird-an instance of such loan where the tenant gets a basket of paddy at harvest in January for every rupee advanced to his labourer during the month of April or May. The interest amounts to about 9 per cent. or 10 per cent. per month. Ifound ten instances of sabape loans. But such type of sabape loau, I am informed by villagers, is less frequently practised ton-tay. Rowever it is significant that one of the two poor families I visited has to secure credit on sabape.
54. Security--Land-mortgage covers a very large part of total ndvances of banks and Chettiars to land-owners of the village; loans usually go up to about two-thirds of the value of the land securing them. Loans on jewellery have a very small share, as jewellery assets (chiefly gold articles) seem small compared with paddy land. Ten instances of cattle mortghe were found. Houses are also mortgaged with paddy land; over 30 per cent. of the houses I have visited are mortgazed.
55. Purtase of Loams.-It is ditflcult to find out from villagers the exact purpose of a loan. But landlords seem to borrow money mainly for expenses of cultivation and for advances to their own tenants. Tenants themselves require money for farm expenses and to advance

18ans for current expenses to tabtourers. Only thre laboarers utilizeloans for their owtr needs. Big foans for cattle purchases or for big charities occur once in every six or seven years.
50. Mortgage Banks.-It is the opinion of a few landiords that loans should Be advanced only on security. A person without any tangible assets must sign a bond or document jointly with ore or two friends who have enough security to cover the loan needed. Kich farmers seem unwilling to share the burden of unlimited liability of co-operative credit societies. They suggest that three or four persons of about equal wealth and status should jointly offer secarity for loans for themselves.
57. Marketing of Agricaltural Produce.-Most of the paddy is bought by traders who come in boats from Rangoon, Pyapôn, Kyaiklat and other towns. These traders take the profits and the risk of loss; usually they expect to earn Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per trip of a boat carrying 2,000 baskets (roughly 40 tons).

## IIf.-COMMERCYAL CREDTT.

58. Sales.-Next to Agrifultural loans, Commercial Credit deserves attention. Sales are mainiy retail. In two Bermese shops with annuad turnovers of Rs. 1,825 and Rs. 1,460 respectively the credit sales for the year amounted to about Rs. 300 and Rs. 150, or 16 and 10 per cent. of total sales ; in a Chinese shop with a turnover of Rs. 6000 credit sales were Rs. 600 or 10 per cent. Shop-keepers find it difficult to get back momey on erectit sales. They said it is impossibie to sell anything on credit in future. Sales are slack after the harvest, as the cultivators have then enough money to travel to large towns for their purchases. Where a local menchant who owes a large onn to a big merchant in town is sometimes obliged to buy from him.
59. Wholesale purchases.-Of the six shops of the village, each would need about Rs. 700 every year for investments in goods. Loans are needed especially in the month of April for purchase of goods to be sold to farmers in May and June. As a rule shop-keepers of the village buy on eredit from mrerchants of either Kyaiklat, Rangoon or Pyapôn. Payment is made on the mext visit (a few months later) to these towns for purchases. Chinese tradere nstally buy goods from Chimese menchiants of the towns. while the Burmese traders make percbases. both from Indian and Chinese merchants of targe towns.

## 5. Shan kwin kyi Village.

By U Tun Ohn, B.Sc. (Econ.), London.

60. The Village:-Shan-kwin-pyi village has about 82 hooses with about 650 inhabitants. (In 1921 there were 101 bouses with 631: persons, Pyapôn District Gazetteer.) It lies on an estuary of the Irrawaddy river about mine miles from Pyapôn. Some of the traders of the village buy goods from neighbooring towns as well as from Kyonta village, which is two miles by water or half a mile Dy land roate from Shan-kwin-gyi. Paddy cultivation is the chief means of support. Dhani belts owmed by the residents covet about 60 acres. There is one Chinese merchant's shop, an Indian tea shop, two small Burmese stores and a goldsimith in the village. Almost an the farmers of the village: own the rand they cultivate.

- 61. Method of Cultivation.-Transplanting is generally practised with a few exceptions. In 1922 (according to the Initial Report on Revision Settlement of Pyapôn District, page 76) broadcasting was general in this part of the district : 'I do not know if this was the case in this particular village-tract.

62. Agricullural Credit.-Mortgage of paddy land is the common method of securing loans. Farmers usually pay about three or four eeparate visite year to the money-lenders for toans, espeoially in the months of May, June, August and September. Thus a farmer who borrows about Rs. 1,500 a year for cultivation purposes wonld aak for a loan of about Rs. 600 in May, Rs. 400 in June, Rs. 200 in August, and Rs. 300 in Septomber. He pays back the loan or the interest only once a year-after the eale of paddy. The loan taken in April and May is generally expended upon cattle purchase, building huts, food for the family aud labourers, for buying ploughs and to advance money to labourers. Loan taken in the month of July and August is chiefly meant fur expenses of transplanting. The September loan is for buying food for the houschold (including farm labourers) and for general expenses of harvesting work.
63. Commercial Credit. - There is a merchant's store and two small stures in the village. Goods are bought at Kyaikiat and Pyapon (about ten miles from the village) partly on credit and partly cash. Debt is paid bauk on the next visit to town for purchases. Monthly visits are made to the towns. Of the sales to the villagers by the village merchant, ahout 10 per cent. are on evedit. All such debts are cellectod once a month, without interest charge. The small store-keeper sells only retail and about 50 per cent. are said to be credit sates. He gets back his debts alter every six or seven days, without interest charge.

## 6. Thaleikkyi Village.

By U Tun Ohn, B.Sc. (Ecom,), Londan,
64. The V'illage. - Tha-leik-kyi village proper has about 52 houses and 300 inhabitants. (In 1921 there were 83 houses with 480 inhabitantgPyapunn District Gazetteer, B Volume.) It lies on an estuary of the lrawaddy river, aloout seven miles from Pyapon. Paddy is the ondy important crop There is a small dhani belt. There are two stores selling retail. There is no tea shop.
05. Agricullural Crodit-As a lange portion of the paddy lands of Tha-leik-kyi tract belonks to residents of Pyapon, there are enly a few residents of Tha-leik-kyi who own land. Hence land mortgages are few. Most of the farmers are tenants. Farmers approach moneykenders for loans especially in the months of April. May, June, August and September.
66. Commocicial Credit.-Two retail shops of the village pay monthly visits to Pyapiu for goods which they buy partly cash and partly on credit. The deht is dischanged (without interest charge) on the next visit to the fown for soods. About 30 per cent. of the sales are on credit which is collected at the end of thirty or forty days. No interest is charged on such debts.
67. Condusum -General agricultural conditions and loan transactions are the same as in Kyonta villane of which a fuller seport has beed aiven. (See section 4 of this Appendix). Thalcilityi is about four and a half miles from Kyonta village.

## 7. Kangyi Village.

By U Ba Than, B. Com. (Birmingham).<br>1.-GENERAL.

68. Situation.-About 30 miles north of Pyapon situated on the right bank of Bogale river, previously called Gôngindan river. The only approach to this village from Pyapon is by water. Kangyi village is divided into 3 parts, viz., East, West and Sipintha.
69. Population.-Six hundred inhabitants, comprising equal number of men and women, living in 110 houses. The inhabitants are mostly Upper Burmans coming down from Sinbyugyun and Minbu Districts. They are very religious and peace-loving people. There is practically very little or no crime committed in the village.
70. Occupations.-Majority of them are either tenant farmers or agricultural labourers with about 25 land owners as follows :-

| $c$ |
| :---: |
| 60 acres <br> and below. |
| 2 |

Most of the land owners rented their lands and only a few are working themselves. There are three Burmese gold and silver smiths, three Burmese tailors and two Burmese fishmongers. Also there are one Chinese general store, one Kaka (Indian) store and one Burmese trading store ; some notes on these stores are given in Part IV of this report.
71. School.-There is a vernacular school with about 60 boys and girls in attendance.
72. Rice-mills.-There are four local rice-mills two owned by Burmans and two owned by Indians. viz.-Pyahmut rice-mill, Mayet rice-mill Khulanwa rice-mill and Thakanwa rice-mill. Indians own the first two named.

## II.-AGRICULTURE.

73. Crops.-The only crop is paddy. The average yield is 35 baskets per acre.
74. Fertilizer.-No other form of fertilizer than cowdung has so far been used either by the land owners working themselves or by tenant farmers in Kangyi village-tract.
75. Cattle.-Mortality of cattle in this village has not been greater last year than was usual. Cost of replacement would work out at Rs. 100 for male buffalo and Rs. 150 for female buffalo.
76. Work of land owners.-Landlords, i.e., land owners who let their land to others, visit their fields while under cultivation, collect paddy asrent at harvest time, and store it in their granaries. Land owners whocultivate their own land have the same work as tenants.
77. Work of tenaris.-The duties of tenants include the following. In the rainy season, building and repairing huts to live in, cutting, collecting and splitting firewood, spreading manure (cowdung) in the fields, taking paddy for milling (for provision); repair ploughing implements, harrowing, ploughing fields, spreading seeds, extracting and transplanting seedlings, cutting grass for cattle. In summer.-Reaping grass for cattle and looking after them, reaping, preparing threshingfloor, carting sheaves to the threshing-floor, erecting them in rows and threshing twice, winnowing.
78. Agricullural Labourers.- Labourers have to do the same as tenants but they take up duties as help mates to people cutting and selling firewood and carrying paddy in sampans between rainy season and summer work and between summer and rainy season work. In Kangyi village more Burman labourers than Indians are employed. Same wages are paid to both but in some exceptional cases Indians take less wages. It is not true here that Indians pay more rents than Burmans. Working expenses have to be advanced to Indians as well as to Burmans in the ratio of $2: 3$. This difference is explained by the size of the family to feed and also by the standard of living. Burmese labourers are said to be better workers, i.e., workmanship cannot be compared; Burmans are better in all respects.

For labourers hired for the rainy season for ploughing, etc., the hire is 60 baskets of paddy and food; for the threshing the rate is 50 baskets and food. For extracting seedlings and transplanting the pay is Rs. 10 per acre; for reaping Rs. 7-8 per acre.

Each ploughman ploughs about 10 acres.
79. Cost of Ca/tivation.-The cost of cultivation for twenty five acres of paddy land, the area ploughed by two yoke of catlle under favourable circumstances, may be estimated as follows : -

In rainy season two labourers at 60 baskets each and i boy at 10 baskets of paddy to look ofter the cattle have to be engaged.

In summer one additional labourer (besides the two) at 35 baskets of paddy must be employed.

Between the rainy season and the summer one man to look after the cattle at 20 baskets of paddy is also employed.

In summer the labourers are paid 40 baskets of paddy each and 1 boy to look after the catle is paid 10 baskets of paddy.

In addition to these, the cost of feeding them would be Rs. 150 : cost of helpers in reaping Rs. 50 and cost of sowing Rs. 200.

Thus the total cost of cultivation for 25 acres would be Rs. 400 plus 275 baskets of paddy. Reckoning paddy at Rs. 160 per hundred baskets this comes to Rs. 33 per acre.
80. Marketing of Paddy.-Cultivators sell from the threshing-fioor. Majority of landlords store paddy received as rent and also other paddy bought mostly from tenants; they get finance for this from Chettiars and Dawsons Bank, Chettiars charging the interest of Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8 for secured delets and Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-10 for unsecured debts.

[^2]Whether sold from the threshing floor or from store, paddy is generally sold to Rangoon brokers or local millers, not to local traders. Ail buying and selling of paddy is by baskets ; but a larger price per 100 baskets is given for heavy paddy.
81. Measures for Paddy.-The local measuring basket for selling paddy or collecting rents equals 128 to 130 condensed milk-tins. The weight of such a basket of local ngascin paddy is 52 pounds, and for kaukgyi 53 pounds.

## HI.-CREDIT FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURE.

82. Dawsows Bank.-Most of the banking business is done by this bank. Over two lakhs of rupees were'lent out last year at a rate of interest Rs. 1-2-0 (with security) and Rs. 1-4-0 (without security) per Rs. 100 per mensem.
83. Chettiars.-There are two firms, one doing a business of about two lakhs every year and the other just over one lakh. These firms charge Rs. 1-4-0 per Rs. 100 per mensen as interest for secured loans, and Rs. 1-6-0 or Rs. 1-8-0 for unsecured loans.
84. Co-operative Credil Societies.-There are three societies and their

| Name of Seciety. | Number of <br> members. | Present <br> capital. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Kangyi, East | $\ldots$ | 25 | 2,000 |
| Kangyi, West | $\cdots$ | 30 | 8,000 |
| Sipintha | $\cdots$ | 20 | 3,500 | numbers of members and their capital are shown in the margin. Their membership remains steady. Their rate of interest is Rs. 1-4-0 per cent per mensem for either a secured or an unsecured loan.

85. Money-Lenders.-There are no professional Burmese moneylenders in this village except that most of the land-owners advance money for working expenses to their tenants on interest the rate being Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per Rs. 100 per mensem.
86. Interest on crop loans.-Different rates of interest have to be

| Season. |  | Rate per mensem. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rs. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Ploughing | $\cdots$ | 14 | to | 16 |
| Transplanting | $\ldots$ | 18 |  | 110 |
| Reaping | ... | 112 |  | 20 | paid for borrowings made at different seasons, such as ploughing, transplanting and reaping seasons. These rates are shown in the margin.

No resort to Sabape (oulscus) or other forms of usurious rates of interests is made in Kangyi Village but in very few cases the practice of "Sabape" is still to be found. The rates vary in accordance with the time of borrowing; for a payment of 100 baskets of paddy at harvest the amount advanced is Rs. 90 at the beginning of the rainy season, Rs. 125 at the middle and Rs. 150 at the end. *
87. Securily.-Borrowing on jewellery is quite a common practice in Kangyi Village but raising money on cattle is only practised by tenants on their landlords and money raised on standing crops or

[^3]mortgare of crops is very pare. The ondy instances of such loass on mortrage of crops have been made by Dawsons Bamk. Borrowing uates of all these types of loans differ considerably. For loans socured on jewellory they are Rs. 1-8-0 to Ks. 1-12-0 per cent per mensem, with a lower rate of Rs. 1-4-0 if the security is largely gold; for loans on cattle the rate is Rs 2 to Rs. $2-8$-0 per cent per mensem ; for loans from Dawsons Bank secured on crops the rate is Rs. 1-4-a Loans are generally paid in the village in currency notes, as a rule silver is ondy moed to make up odd amounts.
88. Scaraity of money.-Money is particularly difficult to borrow this year. The scarcity of money for loaping purposes was brought about by the failure of several persons to return their borrowings owing to bad crops (in some cases) and the low price fetched for the paddy wold last year, buat the banks demanded their money loan to the Chettiars mence the failure of several Chettiar iirms in Rangoon. Chettiars are now relactant to borrow from the bauks ; bence the scarcity of money available for borrowings.
 loans - These would be welcomed by land-owners for making permanent improvements to their fietds. They also said they wanted them for advancing working expenses to their tenants and to help them store their paddy. Long-term loans wotuld be streatly beneticial to tenants for investing in agricultural implements and for buying cattle and for necessary working expenses.
(b) Short-term loans.-Small land-owners, tenant farmers and agricultural labourers would find short-term loans useful to enathe them to store their padity for a while and thus derive benefit by se fliog them when prices hecome higher.

## IV.-THE GENERAL STORES.

90. The Chimese General Store.-This is a retail shop and is owned by the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper is financed by Chinese Club, Kyaiklat, to the extent of Rs. 700 without security at the rate of interest Re. 1-8 per cent per mensem, the principal being repayable with the interest after a year's duration, but on such repayment the same principal may be borrowed again. About one-fifth or one-fourth of the sales are on credit payable atter two months' time. Credit sales are of the same price as cash sales and they are paid in cash, not in paddy. The customer is not necessarily compelled to buy always from the same shop; but goods obtainable at the shop are generally bought from the same shop.

The shopkeeper himself buys on credit from the wholesale dealers at Ringoon payable at the end of one year. He is compelled to buy goods obtainable at the same shop. The shopkeeper does not necessarily got in specially large stocks for amp particular season; he only nets in goods to nake up the ordinary stock whenever necunary.

Annual sales anount to ahont Rs. 4,000 with a protit of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 or 10 per cent apyrocinately.

The shopkeoper is payigy a rent of R. 20 per month for the shop premises. The shop is ran by the family consisting of the shopkeaper, his wife, fome sans and twe datubters.
91. The A.oka (Indian) Gemeral Shores.-This is a retaid shop and is owned by the shownoeper. The shopieepar is financed by a Cbettion
and two Burmese money-lenders, one from Kyaiklat and the other from Kangyi itself. Borrowed : Rs. 1,000 from the Chettiar without security at the rate of interest Re. 1-12 per cent per mensem ; Rs. 500 from Kyaiklat money-lender and Rs. 2.000 from Kangyi money-lender without security at the same rate of interest Re. 1-8 per cent per mensem. The Chettiar requires interest to be paid monthly ; the other lenders ask for it only once a year. All the loans are nominally for one year but renewal is expected. One-fifth to one-fourth of the shopkeeper's total sales are on credit payable after a few weeks' time; bot in many cases outstanding for a year or even more. Credit sales are at the same price as cash sales and are paid in cash, not in paddy. The purchaser has no compulsion to buy from the same shop but in the majority they do buy from the same shop goods obtainable there.

The shopkeeper himself buys on credit from the wholesale dealers at Rangoon payable after a month or in some cases after three months' time. He is compelled to buy always at the same shop goods available there. The shopkeeper does not necessarily get in specially large stocks for any particular season ; he only fills up the ordinary stock whenever necessary.

About Rs. 5,500 worth of goods sold every year, profit being 5 per cent.

The shopkeeper is paying a rent of Rs. 35 per mensem for the shop premises. The shop is run by tbree men and one boy.
92. The Burmese Trading Store.-This is a retail general store established seven years ago. This is a partnership concern with ten partners holding equal number of shares, that is 14 shares each at Rs. 100 per share. So each partner has shares worth Rs. 1,400 in the business. Besides the money put in by the partners, the store was financed by the following borrowings :-

| Amount. | Lender. |  |  | Interest per cent. per mensem. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rs. |  |  |  | Rs. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | A. P |
| 6,000 | West Kangyi Co-opera | Cred |  | 14 | 40 |
| 2,500 | Rangoon Chettiar |  | ... | 110 | 0 |
| 3,000 | Kyaiklat Chettiar | ... | ... | 18 | 3 |
| 2,000 | Khanaung Chinaman | ... | ... | 18 | 0 |
| 1,000 | Kangyi Burmese Mone | nder | ... | 18 | 0 |

The securities given to West Kangyi Co-operative Credit Society are : Shop building and site and goods in stock; no security is given for the rest of the horrowings. The loans are payable after three years" duration. The shop sells on credit seven-tenths of its total sales, payable after three months' time; but in some cases payment has been outstanding for over two years. Credit sales are of the same price as cash sales and are paid in cash, not in paddy. A purchaser is not necessarily compelled to buy from the same shop ; but goods obtainab" at the shop are generally bought from the same shop.

The shopkeeper himself buys on credit from the wholesale dealers at Rangoon, payable in three months. He is not compelled to buy goods from the same shop; but goods obtainable at the shop are always bought there.

The shop does get in specially large stocks for particular seasons. In January and February the same shop gets in large stocks of clothing. In $\Lambda$ pril and May it gets in large stocks of provisions and other necessaries for ploughing season such as implements, ropes, canes, etc.

During its first three years this store had daily sales of Rs. 150 ; but during the remaining four years of its existence daily sales have fallen to Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 . Consequently profits have fallen from Rs. 3 net profit per Rs. 100 worth of goods sold in first three years to a loss of Rs. 3 per Rs. 100 worth of goods sold in the last four years. Only two dividends have piven since the establishment of this store. A dividend of Rs. 3,000 and a dividend of Rs. 2,700 were given for the first two years of its establishment.

Rs. $3,000-$ Re. $1-12$ interest per cent per mensem.
Rs. 2,700-Re. 1-9 interest per cent per mensen.
Balance sheet given as at the end of 1928 .

| Liabilities. |  |  | Assels. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Creditors | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Rs. } \\ 14,500 \end{array}$ | Dabtors |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Rs. } \\ 13,268 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ | 9. 9 |
| Shareholders | ..' | 14,000 | Goods in stock | . - | 13,059 | 0 | 9 |
| Goods buught on credit | $\cdots$ | 3.430 | Building and site | ... | 0,000 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  | Pittings | ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ** | 31,930 | Total | ** | 33,927 | 9 | 6 |

This Burmese Trading Store is run by a Manager and his Assistant ; Manager drawing a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem and his assistant Rs. 30. Other expenses would come up to about Rs. 20 per month. So the cost of running this store for a month would be Rs. 100 and to make a profit of Rs. 100 per mensem in Kangyi village at present is a problem very hard to solve.

The business is now at a standstill having sold too much on credit, credit sales forming a large part of their total sales. Some partners owe to the concern as much as their shares worth, i.e., Rs, 1,400 and even to a non-partner the store had, in few instances, given credit up to Rs. 200 to Ks . 300 . About 50 per cent. of the credit sales were made to the partners themselves, and these don't seem to take any interest in the business. Thus the general winding up of this concern is a matter of days and is inevitable. But the Chinese and the Kaka general stores du not sell their goods so much on credit ; hence they are prospering.

## SURVEY III.

## Urban Enquiries in Pyapôn District.

The statements recorded in this survey were collected by
 Mr. C. A. Vickers in October 1929 when he was Secretary to the Committe. Enquiries were made in the four towns of Pyapôn, Kyaiklat, Dedaye and Bogale, all of which are in the Pyapôn District. Where several paople wure examined together they are describod as one witness; when the number of persons is not stated the witness was a single individual. Thus altogether the 17 witnesses include 48 individuals of whom 47 may be classified as in the margin hereby and one was the European manager of Dawson's Bank.

## 1.-PPYAPON TOWN.* <br> Wiluess A (Chettiar).

Chettiars lend generally to agriculturists and traders, as well as to paddy-millers and shopkeepers. Of the Chinese shopkeepers some borrow from Chettiars, some do not. Most of the Chettiar lendings are for agriculture, chiefly for the redemption of land, and to a lesser degree for land-purchase. Mortgagors are also advanced crop-loans for the ustal expenses of agriculture and the purchase of cattle. Loans for working expenses are generally advanced on promissory notes, but when debts are heavy a mortgage is generally taken on cattle. Loans for working expenses are generally repaid at harvest. We generally expect loans made for the purchase of cattle to be repaid at the next harvest. In cases where borrowers want an advance to re leem a debt and also for working expenses it is not the custom to secure future advances by having a mortgage bond securing the balance on a running account.

Chettiars charge interest on loans at Rs. 1.2 to Rs. 2.0 per cent. per mensem.

## Witness B (Cheltjar).

My firm aduancies money chiefly for agriculture, but same advances are made to rice-millers. There are many money-lenders of all races. The Chettiars charge interest at Rs. 1.4 to Rs. 2.0 per mensem, loans. at Rs. 2 being few. The large non-Chettiar lenders take Rs. $1-4$ to Rs. 2-8 per cent, while the smaller lenders take Rs. 3 to $\mathrm{Rs}: 4$; the former finance chiefly landowners while the latter lend chiefly to tenants and labourers.

[^4]Most of the shops in Pyapōn Town are kept by Chinamen. The Chettiars do not finance these. I do not know how they are financed.

Of the 16 Chettiar businesses in Pyapôn two combine farming with their money-lending ; the others do only money-lending. My own firm has 1,800 acres of land which it got from defaulting borrowers. We only take over the land as a last resort. The other firm with land has 5,000 acres fet out to tenants.

Chettiars sometimes fail to recover their Ioans. Such a loss may arise through crop-failure or through the borrower's dishonesty. If a borrower spends his money improperly without repaying the loans he has taken for working expenses we are compelled to bring a sait against him. In such cases we often suffer loss; sometimes the value of the land is only half the debt. I estimate that I lose one-sixteenth of my loans. Of my total lendings not less than three-quarters are secured on mortpages.

The large Burmese money-lenders in Pyapôn are all landowners primarily, while for the Chettiars money-lendiug is the main occupation.

Chettiars in Pyapón accept deposits on current account ; but only four or five do such husimess on a considcrable scale. Sometimes they give the depositor a pass-hook ; sometimes a simple receipt. Pass-books are given only to those who deposit or withdraw frequently. For a withdrawal the depositor generally comes in person ; but a messenger named in a letter from the depositor to the Chettiar is paid if he is known to the Chettiar nr his identity is proved. Pyapon Cbettiars do not provide cheque forms for their clients, bat those of Rangoon do it is not customary in Pyapôn to keep any cash reserve against demand deposits; to meet demands temporary borrowing is resorted to. Up to Rs. 20,000 can thus be paid at once. For a larger sum it would be necessary to get money from Rangoon. The receipts that we issue for deposits do not state that they are payable on demand nor do they state the due date. It is however onderstood that the money will be repaid on demand. This is the universal custom with Chettics. No Chetty firm issues a deposit receipt in the form just described to me (i.e. for a specific period with a note in the left hand bottom corner of the date when it falls due for repayment). The total deposits of my firm in Pyapón before the reeent run was one and a halr hakhs. These bave all been repaid. But we have experienced much difficulty in making the necessary arrankements for liquid resources. If we had onky bied deposits it would not bave been necessary to borrow money to meet the deposit tiahilities. When there is a run on a Chettiar firm all Cbetiar firms are in some difficulty as all wish to borrow from each other to meet their deposit hiabilities. Only those who have been able to borrow from the banks or elsewhere have been able to meet these emergencies.

Fixed deposits wonld be accepted but nobody in Pyapôn cares to make them. In Rangoon receipts are given for deposits up to about six werks, and pro-notes for deposits of longer period, while handis are siven for very short periods. Fixed deposits in Rangoon are always repaid promptly when their term expires.

Apart from the Chettians there is nobody in this locality who regularly bays and sells hundis. If a depositor wants a handi we charge binn no conmission ; but others must pay one anna or two armas per Rs. 200 when they buy the hondi for cash. I can only drew a handi upon a tirm with which I have an account. An advice is always
sent to the drawee confirming the issue of the hundi. The form is drawn ' payable to-or order.' It is customary to treat this as payable to bearer ; and the drawee pays the presenter whoever he is. He is not required to endorse the handi even though payable to order. Bat if the hundi is payable to a person named and the words 'or order' cancelled it is necessary for the drawee to satisfy himself as to the identity of the payee. All hundis issued here are payable at sight. There is good business here in hundis as a rule but this year business has been slack.

My firm has also a shop at . . . . . . (Lower Burma). Two of the partners have shares in businesses in Rangoon, Penang, Singapore and Saigon. One of them has a share also in a business at (Upper Burma).

## Witness C (Cheltiar).

I do not work at any other business, but own about 300 acres of land which I have had to take over tor debt.

Chettiars lend chiefly at Rs. $1-4$ to Rs. $1-8$ per cent. per mensem ; a small proportion is lent at Rs. 1.2 or at higher rates up to Rs. 2. The lenders of other communities charge about the same rates. Petty money-lenders lend at higher rates. The bulk of the advances are for agricultural purposes, and are largely mortgage-loans for paying off other debts or for the purchase of land. We also give loans for cultivation expenses on pro-notes. We expert these loarts to be repaid at the harvest each year. The rate for loans on pro-notes is from 4 to 8 annas more than for loans on security. The amount outstanding on mortgages of land would be about one-half; the rest would be on moveable security or on unsecured notes.

The rates of interest to borrowers in the districts do not vary according to the fluctuations of the Chettiar rate in Rangoon or the fluctuations of the bank-rate. I do not think cultivators would get the benefit of a reduction in the rates of interest that we pay.

We accept repayment of loans by instalments and we credit repayments to principal if asked to do so.

On redemption of a mortgage our custom is to tear a hole in the stamp and return the deed. No one ever asks us to give a reconveyance after redemption. We should be willing to give one at the cost of the other party.

We receive deposits offered and grant interest at current rate. If a receipt is demanded we give one, if not, the entry is made in a passbook. The pass-book is given to the depositor. These deposits are all repayable on demand. We do not issue fixed deposit receipts; we have a verbal agreement as to the time for repayment, and whenever the money is asked for in accordance with this agreement we repay it. It is nowhere customary for Chetties to accept fixed deposits as such. But recently in Rangoon, as the result of the run on the Chettiars there, fixed deposit receipts have been issued; and when the depositor has asked for the money before the due date the princtpal has been returned to him and all interest forfeited. My firm has Rs. 50,000 on deposit in Pyapôn. The interest we pay on deposit receipts is paid twice a year ; but interest on borrowings from Chettiars is paid once a year.

The hundi form we use is the same as that furnished by Witness B. We do not usually sacceed in getting commission on hundis;
but it pays us to issue the hundis as it saves the expense and trouble of getting money transmitted from Rangoon to Pyapôn. We do not issue hundis at usance. The usual custom is to pay hundis on the day following that of presentation, unless a special request has been made by the drawer for immediate payment. Hundis drawn to order are paid if properly endorsed ; no enquiry is made as to the identity of the payee. It is necessary in issuing a hundi to send an advice, and payment is postponed until the advice arrives. If the advice does not arrive a wire asking for confirmation is sent.

We do not keep large cash balances. If we are short we get money from Rangoon. Even in Rangoon it is not the custom to hold much cash; any reserve is deposited in banks.

We do not invest in Government securities because it would not pay us to do so.

Chettiars of district towns do not get loans from the Imperial Bank in Rangoon because the bank does not know them.

Money is in excess in our hands from February to May, when it is sent to Rangoon. Our overdrafts with the Imperial Bank have to be repaid by June. This explains the flow of money to Rangoon up to June, after which it comes back for re-lending.

The Chetties are on friendly terns with the local population as far as they know.

Every three years the agent of a Chetty firm is changed. If the new agent is dissatisfied with any loan it is necessary to demand repayment. If the borrower cannot find someone to take up the debr he generally agrees to make over the land to the new agent for a reduced sum. The loss to the firm is borne by the firm, but the outgoing agent's commission is reduced.

My firm has two partners with undivided shares; their interests are oqual. Our head office is in Rangoon, and we have businesses at ...... (Lower Burma) and at................(Federated Malay States).

## Witness D (Chettiar).

My firm has only this one shop. We have five or six lakhs of borroured capital of the proprietors and rather over half a lakh of local deposits by non-Chettiars. Interest on these deposits is at the current Chettiar rate. Only four tirms in Pyapôn take deposits. We could get loans from the Imperial Bank in Rangoon; but our own resouces are greater than our noeds, and we lend to local Chettiars, charging them interest at one anna or two annas above the current Chettiar rate of Rangoon. We do not wish to extend our business. The leading Cheltiars in Pyapôn borrow (rom U Thet She (Witness E) when short: the others do not. Such borrowings may be for any period from two months up to a year ; interest is at the current Chettiar rate.

There is no custom requiring any boprower to give presents to the Chottur lender. I have never heard disuch a practice. The principals of a tirm wuuld regard it as a crimion the part of any agent taking a present.

We find litigation expensive. We constaer six months too long a period for redemption. It generally takes a year to tring property for sale. Where the murtonge is dispoted it takes still longer. If property could be brought to sale without the court's intervention it would be very good. The borrower's interests conid be safegnarded by limiting
the croditor's right to have the property sold to cases where the interest has been heavily in arrears and where it can be shown that the debt exceeds the value of the land. In such' cases the creditor shonid not be forced to go to court.

It wootd be advantagenns also if the deposit of title-deeds ondside Rangoon could constitute an equitable mortgage.

We like the idea of joint stock luaks working in the districts as we think they woald give ns support.

We have heard of the opening of a Chettiar Bank in Rangoon called the Bank of Chettianad. We know very little about it. Cbetties may imitate it if it is saccessinu; but they are conservative, and proposals tor the formation of such hanks have been occasionally made but have always been rejected.

Occasionally the new agent of a branch increases the rates of interest on existing loans ; bnt this is only done by the mscrnmonks, and is rare.

We shoudd not like legislation to compel us to publish balance-sheet. If we rolied principally on deposit money for our resomces we shoutd have no objection.

My firm has 5,000 acres of land, of which one-half has been bonght and one-half taken over for debt. My firin is the only ome in Pyapon which does not object to holding land; we andertake farming volontarilp. Other Che:tior owners however wonld not sell without getting a satisfactory price. One Chettiar at ................in this district orns 2.500 acres while asmer at ....... ............., also is this district, owns 2,000 acres.

Winness E (U Thet She, Burman Money-lender, age 76, since deceasct).
I have been in Pyapon District 51 years. I estimate the Chettiar lendings at 55 takhs for Pyaron Shops, 100 to 200 lakhs for Bogate, and for Dedaye and Kyaiklat the same as Pyapon. No, I think 100 lakhs for Bogale and 50 lakhs for each of the three others. Mine is all hearsay evidence on this point.

My oun lendings, together with the valne of land and mildings taken for debts, would be alout 20 kakhs. There are six other nomChettiars in Pyapon who lend money on a considerathe scale; their total lendrings I shoudd estimate at 20 lakhs altogether.

I to not accept deposits; I do not like the troable of kooping the accomes they would involve.

1 adivance money for cerrent agricultoral expenses and for the redomption and purchase of land; I also advance a little to shopkeepers as well as to paddly-storers. Three-tenths of my capital is advanced on mortgages of agricultural land and about the same amount is in Kangoon on cleposit at $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cont. I cannet say exactly bow marh inave lent out on pro-notes; it would be aivert 2t lakhs. I lend atonnt it lakhs to Chettiars at Chottiar rate. For my loans to cultivetors I charge interest at one rupee to two rupees per cent. per mensem; but theso highest and lowest rates apply to only a small proportion. It is not ensy to recover every year all orre's loans for comrent agricattnral expensess; interest is menerally paid but mot the principal. Ten par cent. of ny loans are irrecoverabie.

Ifavour the establishment of joint-stock banks in the districts ${ }^{2}$. 1 bave had experience of Dawsons Barik.

Dishonest borrowers are reported by the Chettiars to their association and blacklisted for the whole province.

I endorse on the back of the document any payments by the dobtor.

The public are inconvenienced by the Chettiar system of "rienniad changes of their agents, since a borrower is sometimes compelled to repay his loan at an inconvenient time because the new agent objects to taking over the loan from his predecessor. If the debtor cannot repay at once the Chettiar sometimes brings a suit or writes off a portion of the foan, or increases the rate of interest.

Indigenons bankers should be allowed to accept title deeds of property in order to create an equitable mortgage on the property.

## Wilness $F$ (Burman Money-lender).

Chettiars supply money for agriculture by lending to the landlord. They never lend to the tenant direct. Money for trade is supplied on pro-notes, but as most of the shopkeepers are Chinese the Chetties do not do much business with them. The Chetties also finance the Industries of the tocality fi.e. paddy-milling, thatching and ngafi makingl; loans are made on the mortgage of land and houses owned by the borrower. The Burmese money-lenders supply money for the same objects as the Chetties and with the same security. The Chettiar do 90 per cent. of the total money-lending. The Chettiar rates vary hetween Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2, the Burmans between Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2. The higher rate of the Burmans is occasioned partly by the poorer security of their class of borrowers and partly by the fact that the money-lender has to borrow the money for his loans from the Chetties.

A few Chettiars own land and rent it out as well as lend money. Nearly all Burmese money-lenders own land which they rent out, and of these a few trade in the paddy which they get as rent. For both Chettiars and Burmans money-lending is the chief occupation. Both Chettiars and Burmans take mortrages of land as security.

The only method of learning the total loans of the money-lenders is by enquiry from each of them in turn. For the last Burmese year the total Chetty lending in Pyapón town would be at least 140 lakhs. The total lending of Burmese money-lenders would be at the most 15 laths for the same period. This computation is from my personal knowledge. Four times the figures given would give the total lendings for the whole of the Pvapon District. I cannot hazard figures for the whole of the Itrawaddy Division. The estimates given by the Chettiars for the total lendings in the Pyapón District are hopelessly too small.

Incligenous bankers of this district have at the most 5 per cent. bad delita among their lendings. These are occasioned by crop failures and hardly at all from dishonesty.

Only the Chettiars use hundis : the form of these is unintelligible to me.

There is very strong combination hetween Chettiar firms. Their association act as a general information bureau. It maintains black-lists and rasses on information to all Chettiars likely to be affected. There is no combination amongst Burmese lenders ; they have no relations beyond mutual rivalry and dislike.

The limperial Bank and other joint-stock manks give too much surport to the Chettiars and little or none to the Burmese money-lenders.

## Witness G (Mr. Heat:n, General Manager of Dawsons Bank, Ltd.).

I was four years in the District Bank of which the head office is in Manchester. In 1920 I joined this bank, which had been incorporated six years earlier, and was turned into a public company in 1921. In 19.0 the bank's activities were confined to Pyapon District with the exception of the Maubin Branch and a representative in Rangoon. The branch in Rangoon is now very active and there are branches in the Myaungmya and Bassein Districts too. There are further possibilities of expansion in these and other districts. The chief business of my bank is the financing of agriculturists both in long-term and crop-loans. Long-term loans are granted for the redemption and purchase of land as well as for the improvement of land, purchase of cattle, building of homesteads and granaries and for such other purposes where it would be unreasonable to ask for the loan to be repaid in one or two years. The bulk of long-term loans are for the redemption of mortgages by borrowing at a lower rate. The loans are secured by a registered deeds of first mortgages. A borrower is required to promise to pay definite instalments towards the principal of the loan (generally one-tenth) each year. Crop-loans are made for ploughing, transplanting, reaping as the seasons arrive. A crop-loan is generally covered by a pro-note, which is sometimes secured by the original mortgage deed. It is our general practice to secure future advances by the original mortgage deed. The deed ordinarily secures an amount up to a certain limit, which includes the amount ordinarily necessary for cultivating expenses.

The bank also finances paddy-traders by short-term loans. These are people who hold paddy for a rise. The security here is the stock, which is generally held in the granaries of the borrower but is always made over to the bank. Another class of trader stores his paddy in rice-mills for the purpose of getting it milled into rice; where the miller is trustworthy we do some business with this class also. In the present state of the law the bank does not consider the security on produce loans very satisfactory. Thus our short-term loan business has been hindered. The bank also makes advances to rice millers and to the proprietors of local stores, and to any local industry which can furnish satisfactory security.

The bank's advances in 1921 were $15 \frac{1}{\text { l }}$ lakhs, in 1926 they were 43 . and at the present moment they are 70 lakhs. The bank's loans and advances in the Pyapôn District total 57 lakhs.

The bank's charges for interest are from 10 per cent. per annum on over drafts and from 12 to 16 per cent. for mortgage loans. For small loans, difficult of administration, the rates go up to 18 per cent.; but there is little business at this rate. If our lending rates are much lower than market-rate borrowers show a tendency to withhold repayments of principal and even payments of interest, because it pays them to re-lend the money. They also in such cases spend much more on luxuries and on unproductive expenditure in general. The opening of one of our branches has invariably lowered interest-rates in its neighbourhood.

The bank's loans are financed mainly by deposits, i.e., fixed deposits and current accounts and saving bank acec unts. The proportion of fixed to demand deposits is as 82 is to 18 . The fixed derosits range from six months to tell years. The average period for fixed deposits is about four years. The bank keeps a cash reserve and an
nvestment reserve. These two furnish its liquid assets. The prosortion of liquid assets to public liabilities is 41 per cent. This is nore than adequate to meet any run on the bank; ordinarily the bank sould meet such a run entirely from its own resources. By holding uch a high proportion of liquid assets the bank sacrifices much rofit. The averase vieid of investments for liquid assets would be ibout $4 \frac{1}{2}$ fer cent. The average rate on fixed deposits is $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Branch System.-We have nine branches in Burma excluding the acid office but this has now been reduced to eight since the merger of :he Kamakalu and Bogale branches. There is a great demand for the pening of branches in the Delta. The chief difficulty as regards the opening of new branches is the obtaining of funds as our present resources are fully cmployed by the existing branches. Another difficulty is to secure suitable astents. The opening of a new branch involves unremunerative expenditure. From time to time the bank bas made proposals to Government for assistance in opening new branches ; but all these proposals have been unsuccessful.

Deposits al Branches; cheques.-It is very difficult to obtain deposits at the branches, as there is no investment habit anong the people. The bulk of the deposits are from Europeans, and come into the Rangoon and the head offices. Some deposit business is done at Maubin, Kyaikhat, Dedaye and Moulmeingyun, but it is small as compared with the advances at these branches. A slow growth in Burmese deposits at the branches is however noticeable. People who have deposits at the head office (Pyapon) or at a branch have facilities to cash chexues at the Rangoon office ; this has been arranged to encourage the keeping of current accounts and the use of cheques. The Bank's cheque-forms are printed in English only; this is not a serious obstacle to an increased use of cheques. A slow increase in the use of cheques by local people is noticeable now.

Financial Year.-The bank's financial year closes on the 31st Octoler. The reasons for choosing this date are-
(1) By that date the old crop should be completely marketed and all loans made to traders and others who store paddy should be repaid in full.
(2) All the previous year's crop-loans should be paid up by that date and interest and instalments towards the principal of longterm louns.
(3) All crop-loans except loans for reaping have been advanced for the existing season.
(4) Transplanting is over and there is a lull in agricultaral operations which give the bank time for its audit.
(5) The bank is able to renew all its loans because of the above reasons and to take timely action against defaulters.

- Remiltance-The bank does aiuch remittance business. From January to April the average daily remittance would be $1 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This ineludes remittances between branches and Rangoon for our own purposes as well as for our cnstomers. For our customers ranittances are by telegraphic transfer and on demand drafts, either on Rangoon or on the brunches to which the remittances are made. They are ordinarily met from the cash balance of the branch addressed. The methods by which the bank supplements the cash balance of a branch in order to wheet the dratts or telegraphic transiem aree-
(i) By remittances of cash from head office by speed launch.
(ii) By telegraphic transfers through the Government treasurie and sub-treasuries.
(iii) In Bassein, as the Imperial Bank has a branch there remittances are made through that bank.
Transfers through treasuries by telegraphic transfis is not entirel: satisiactory. If the sub-treasury oficter is on ton the money cannot bi got until he returns. The same ditficultv arles if he is ill. Even whes he in mresent undur riclas sometiones uccurs in the payment of funds to $1:$ bank. The bank andertakes to pay its drafts on demand, and b failure to do so it is exposed to liability for damages. It is not a suffi cient answer to the customer that the treasury officer is on tour or ill In cases of delay the bank has, at great expense and inconvenience, to rush money by speed boat to the branch where it is needed Incidentally the branch thereby gets more money than it needs, whel the sub-treasury pays its draft. Unsuccessful representations on thi matter have been made to Government. I have heard it said that thi difficulty is that the High Court refuses to allow the delegation to Township Jadges of the duty to pay moneys from the sub-treasuries.*


## II.-KYAIKLAT TOWN.

## Witness $H$ (A group of cight local Chetliurs).

There are 22 Chettiar businesses in Kyaiklat. One of them is nou a branch of the Bank of Chettinad opened two months ago ; the business here of that branch existed before the bank was formed

Three of us have land taken over for debt. One has 270 acres, one 80 and one 400 . The land is let to tenants. Chettiars here never buy land and do not want it. Apart from the land mentioned they have ne business besides money lending.

Except for temporary borrowings from local Chettiars, mones when needed is got from Rangoon by messengers. If there is not a branch there some Rarigoon Chettiar functions as agent: Temporary local borrowings are at one anna over the Rangoon Chettiar rate ; the longest period is one month. Borrowings from Rangoon are at the corrent Rangoon Chettiar rate increased by one to five annas. Such borrowings are generally for six months at the most. Money sent to Rangoon from here also goes by messenger. We do not buy or sell hundis here ; nor do any other people here. We cannot explain this. We occasionally cash a hundi from Mandalay-say four or five a month; never cash hundis from Rangoon.

Chetty lendings here are mostly for the purchase and redemption of land and for the building of houses and for agriculture. A little business is done with shopkeepers. We also lend to local paddy millers.

Loans for current expensès of agriculturists are secured on prod notes or mortgages. Repayment is always in money. Loans tod shopkeepers are generally secured by a mortgage of the shop, occad sionally by a pro-note. Loans to millers are usually made on a pro-note sonretimes they are sectred by a mortgage.

[^5]Interest on loans secured by a mortgage on land or houses varies. from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-8 per cent. per mensem. Most business is done at Rs. 1-4. Without mortgage the rate varies from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-12: xenerally it is Rs. 1-6. The rates for loans on gold and jewellery are the sume as for those on land. If we were able to borrow more cheaply, three-eighths of the saving would be passed on to borrowers.

Losses on our loans are about one-eighth of the amount lent. The canses are incapacity of borrowers to repay ; they ascribe this to cropfailures and taxation.

We accept repayment of loans by instalments. Generally payment of interest is made every twelve months. When an instalment of principal is repaid between two regular dates it is reckoned at once as a reduction of the principal on which interest is computed. Borrowers are not able to check the Chettiar accounts.

We accept mones for safe keeping for a few days, paying no interest; otherwise we accept no deposits.

About half the money we lend is borrowed from Rangoon or Madras. The money trom Madras is sent hy hundi payable in Rangoon. This. estimate is valid for all Burma outside Rangoon.

Kyaikiat Chettiars cannot borrow directly from the Imperial Bank, but until the recent Chettiar falures we could always get as much money as we wated. We somotimes borrow on pro-notes at a flat rate of 8 per cent. ner amum from the Kyaiklat branch of Dawsons Bank. There is not much such borrowing. The bank dous not favour such short lowns (e.g. 10 days) as the Chettiars want for their borrowings.

Every March and April we find we have more money with us than thereare borrowers for. This would not be more than one lakh. Such money is put on deposit with the Kangoon Chettiars. Interest is given at oue anna less than the current Kangoon Chettiar rate. The money is unoted again within three months. If there were a local bank that would take the money for sach a short term on deposit we would deposit the money there.

We consider the law sufficient at present but consider the intorval betweon the fiual decree and the sale of property too long. Property docreases in value by neglect in that period. The process-servers also do nut do their work properly.

We asdents would have no objoction to the publication of annual bulamee-sheets.

## Witness $J^{*}$ (A group of threc Burman Landlords).

We own respectively 400,700 and 400 acres of lands. We are rally landowners. We lead only to teamts, charging interest at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per mensem; we lend mostly at Rs. 2. We lend sometimes on the mortsuge of catte and puddy, occasionally of houses: hat about Mro-thinds of our leodings are on pro-notes. Our rates are the same for hans secured and masecured. If we trust a man we ask no security. We lend at the time of suwing, tramsplanting and harvest; alout hifif our kendings are at tausplanting (Hazo and Hasimeng), and one-quarter at each of the wher periods. All repayments have to te made after harvest. Our total lendengs for last year were Kis. 10,000, 10.000 and kis.8,000. These are averase thgures for all yeurs About one-third of

[^6]our lendings are borrowed from the Chettiars and two-thirds are from our own money. We can always get from Chettiars as much money as we want.

The Chettiars' rates of interest for loans up to to Rs. 10,000 are Rs. 1-8 and for larger loans Rs. 1-4. We landowners do not borrow on jeweilery ; the rates for loans on jewellery are the same as for loans on land. We have to pay the Chettiars' interest after we have got our paddy, generally about February ; we sell the paddy then. We always borrow from the Chettiars; never from Dawsons Bank. The reason is. that generally the Chettiar lends on a simple pro-note, whereas the bank requires preliminaries.

The tenants repay us in paddy, not in money. The paddy is valued at the current sale rate. We sell the paddy to brokers, either in the threshing-Hoor, or, if we have kept the paddy in anticipation of a rise in price, in the granary. The buyer bears the cost of transport. We sell about one-tenth to paddy merchants, the rest to brokers. These merchants get most of the purchase money from the Chettiars.

If the tenants have any ornaments they borrow from the Chettiars.

- If we could get cheaper loans we should give the whole benefit as reduced interest to our tenants, because we lend, not to get a profit but to work our land.

Where the rate of interest is by the month the Burmese month is used. No deduction is made from the principal when it is given. No presents are given. We lend only money not paddy.

We never lend for other than repayment after harvest. Should the loan remain outstanding we do not increase the rate of interest. We lose every year about one-fifth of our lendings. This is caused by bad. tenants. A good tenant will pay the year after if his crop has been bad one year ; a bad tenant will not and we discharge him. Thus ve get bad debts.

After paying rent and debts only one tenant in ten will have a littlepaddy over for sale. Practically all sold paddy is sold by landowners.

There would be no advantage in any scheme for co-operative selling that entailed the collection of paddy in a common centre. The cost of collecting the paddy would discount any advantage from the power of collective bargaining.

In a village of fifty houses we would put the petty amounts arailable for mutual borrowing at about Rs. 1,000 for all the classes in thepopulation. The total value of the jewellery available in such a village if there is no landlord resident there wonld be at the most Rs. 1,000 . On the average a landlord in the country would have no more than Rs. 3.000 worth of jewellery in the family. The landlords in the towns would have at the most Rs. 5,000 worth.

## U'itness $K$ (A group of four Paddy-millers).

Three of us are Bormese, one Indian. We millers want money from January to June for the parchase of paddy. We hardly ever buy the crop on the ground before it is ripe. If we buy the crop on the threshing-floor we have to bear the cost of transport. If we buy from a trader he has to bear the transport to the mill. The average cost per hundred baskets for transport by boat is Rs. 4. We sell most of our milled rice to Rangoon shippers' representatives. They pay the cost of transport. They pay us in cash at the mill. They also pay us sometimes by cheque on Datwsons Bank. Some rice we sell to local dealeris
on the same terms. Some rice we send to dealers in Upper Burma. There are such dealers at all places up the river from here to Thayetmyo. The dealer has to pay the cost of transport. Payment is generally made by money sent through the post.

We borrow from the Chettiars and from Dawsons Bank, mostly from the former. The Burmese money-lenders here generally lend only to their tenants, i.e., they are really landowners. The Chettiars do no business except lend money. Land that accrues to them from mortgages they let out to tenants, but the total holdings of the Kyaiklat Chettiars would not be more than 500 acres. They have no desire to keep land. We can give no estimate of the total of Chettiar lendings. We think the Chettiar lendings for the whole district would not be less than 4 crores. Such losses as the Chettiars sustain are occasioned by bad crops; but we think the local Chettiars lose very little; they are generally covered by their security. The Chettiars are kept informed about one another ; we think the Nattukkottai Chettiar Association acts as an information agency. The Burmese money-lenders are heavy losers ; we estimate they lose 30 per cent. of their lendings, owing to the lack of secmity.

The Chettiars lend here for the redemption and purchase of land, for the general purposes of agriculture, and also for the storing of paddy. They lend very little to shop keepers. Their loans to millowners are chietly for paddy-buying, but also for the general business of milling. The Chettiars demand the mortgage of the millers' property, either land, jewellery, or mill. They ask for a mortgage deed or pro-note ; they never take the suarantee of friends. They let a loan go on indetinitely so iong as they get their interest. They accept repayment of loans by instalments : we cannot say whether they at once reduce the interest on the principal when an instalment is paid at an odd time. We have no means of testing the accuracy of their accounts of our loans, but we trust them. The Chetties help each other but there is no co-ordination between them and lenders of any other classes.

There is some local prejudice against the Chetties: these are thought greedy, and people object to their asking for presents in kind, and to their comparative ruthlessness in demanding their full interest. Only the competition of other lenders can alter this. At present the Chettiars monopolise the lending.

Rutes of Inticest. - With mortgage of land the Chetties ask from Rs. $1-8$ to Rs. $2-4$; the average is Rs. 1-12. The same rate obtains for the mortgase of houses. The Chetties do not like paddy-mills as security. The usual rate for mortgage of jewellery is Rs. 1-8. There is no reduction on borrowings of over Rs. 10,000 . The Chetties ask for the most they can get. The interest of Burmese lenders to their tenants varies from Rs. 2 to Rs, 3. The rate of the local pawnshop on gold ornaments is one anna in the rupee.

We do not think that a reduction of the rates whereby indigenous binkers could horrow their money would lead to any reduction in the rates at which they offer loans.

Adequacy of Capital.-Sometimes although we bave good security we cannot borrow money in Kyaklat. This is especially so from June to September. Dawsons Bank cannot lend over a certain figure and the Chettiars do not like to lend too much to one man. They will make delavs for consideration of the loan. etc. The Chettiars state that there is the same financial tughtness in other centres at the same period.

They will at such times lend only at an enhanced rate of interest, say 4 annas more, and demand the very best security. It may be that the Chetties have a surplus which they cannot lend out during March to June, by which season the crops have been bought. But the unusable sumplus is owing to the Chettiar's disinclination to lend on any other than landed security.

Remitlances.-When we want to remit money we either send it by agent or send it in in notes, insured, through the post. We can send money to Rangoon by Chettiar hundi, but we have to pay at this end a commission of two annas per Rs. 100, and in Rangoon six pies per Rs. 1,000 if we want to have the money in anything but silver. We cannot get Chettiar hundis for any place but Rangoon, because the local Chettiars elsewhere do not keep a sufficient reserve to cash the hundis.

Proposals. - We would like the establishunent in each district where there is no such institution of a joint-stock bank or branch thereof with a local directorate. We are opposed to any scheme for the amalgamation of the local money-lenders, either with or without their own control. We favour the application of the kommandit principle to any such venture, and think the participation of a large bank as a silent partner would be advantageous. There would be no advantage to us in the publication by Chettiars of balance sheets.

For our business we should like the money-lender or other financing agency to say, before the beginning of the industrial season how much it is prepared to advance to the miller for the whole year. Thereby the miller could buy with certainty and a present element of uncertainty in the conduct of his business would be removed.

We think indigenous bankers could add to their lending power if they went in more for financing industry and commerce, instead of as now lending almost entirely to landowners.

The Chetty system of changing the agent every three years often means the following disadvantage to the public, when the new agent wants to recall a loan given by his predecessor:-
(i) The principal has to be repaid at once, with consequent inconvenience and loss.
(ii) The rate of interest will be increased.
(iii) A new mortgage deed has to be made by the borrower at his cost.

## Witness L (Six Traders in Kyaiklal).

Two of us are Burman piece-soods merchants and two are Indians in the same trade; two are Chinese general merchants. All of us are the owners of our shops, and we all sell both wholesale and retail. Three of us also trade in paddy.

All our goods are got from Rangoon, except a few silk goods from Mandalay. The latter are paid for by V.P.P. and their total amount is only one-tenth of the total stock per individual at the most. For goods bought in Rangoon all maments are made in person; either we go to Rangoon to pay or the payee comes here to receive. Hundis are never used.

Seven-tenths of our slocks are bought in Rangoon on credit. For credit purchases we pay one anna in the rupee interest if the moner is paid within three months. If payment is further delayed we have to pay further interest at Rs. $1-8$ to Rs. 3 per menvem. We are not compelled to buy always from the shop from which our credit purchases
are made. We buy on credit every month but our buyiags about December are double what we ordinarily buy; this is because they are in preparation for the heavy sales to cultivators after the harvest. We have to pay every month for the goods already bought on credit before we can get fresh credit.

We have borrowed very little. Bat we have sometimes borrowed from the Chettiars and then we have paid interest at Rs. 1-8 and given land as security. The Chettiars will take only land as security. If we borrow on a pro-note we pay Rs. 2 interest. Short loans we can get by borcowings from other shopkeepers, but such loans are for only seven days.

Chinese shopkeepers are able to borrow from other Chinese. For a loan of a few davs they pay no interest and execute no docunent. For other loans the terms are the same as for the Chettiars.

We cannot borrow from Dawsons Bank because we have no other security than our shops and goods.

We are all of us most in need of money in the months of November, December and January. We need the money in those months as al that time we have to pay for goods bought in Rangoon on credit. At the same time we have to replenish our stocks bought on credit. Without first paying for the stocks previously bought we can get no fresh credit. During those months we ciannot get the amount we want from the Chelliars as they are short. Not until after the harvest are they again in funds. The amounts we needed to borrow in the three months of November and December 1928 and January 1929 varied from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 8,000; average about Rs. 4,000 . If our sales had been better, we should not have needed to borrow so much. We - estimate the total of all our borrowings as averaging one lakh of rupees per annum.

Our credit sales are one-third of our cash sales except in the case of the Chinese amongst us ; for them credit sales are one-half their cash sales. For all of us such credit is given chiefly in the four months, November to February. The Chinese amongst us take no interest for credit sales; the others charge one anna in the rupee, payment is made in March and April after the harvest is complete. No security is taken. All payments are in cash. There is no compulsion upon the credit purchasers to buy always at the same shop. Credit is given both for wholesale and for retail trade.

## III-DEDAYE TOWN.* <br> I'ilncss 3 (A Growp of tro Burmest Moncy-lemiers).

In Dedaye there are about 20 Chettiar shops and ten large Burmese moner-tenders. The Chettiars lend altogether at least 40 lakhs, and the Burmese about 4 lakhs. The lendugs of other sorts of lenders in Dedaye are very small. Ten years ago the Burmese lenders in Dedayo lent twice as much as now; their business has diminished through morease of the Chettiar business. Chettiar shops are increasing in Dedave at the rate of one a year. Land-owning is our principal business, not money leading.

We have never borrowed from Dawsons Bank. Having good scuculy to other, we can alwayg borrow as much as we need. One of

[^7]us owns 400 acres of land, the other 1,000 acres. The former last year lent about Rs. 3,000 to tenants and Rs. 16,000 to non-tenants. The latter last year lent to tenants about Rs. 4,000 and to non-tenants Rs. 20,000 . Last year was an average year.

We lend both to our tenants and to others. Both our tenants and others prefer to borrow from the Chettiars,-when they have jewellery to offer as security ; because the Chettiars can lend more and their loans can better be kept secret. Our largest lendings to any one person are Rs. 1,500 . We lend rather in the character of friends to persons well known to us. We do not finance paddy merchants or shop-keepers.

We lend to our tenants without security at rates from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2. They repay us after harvest, in money, not in paddy. Our rent is due in paddy, but we get the tenants to sell the rent paddly for us at the market-rate and to pay us cash. We have no granaries of our own. The paddy is sold on the threshing-foor to brokers or to merchants. The latter sometines store it hoping for a rise in price.

When we lend to non-tenants we lend only to Burmans. On the security of land, houses and gardens we lend at rates from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-8, generally at the rate of Rs. 1-8. On jewellery we lend at Rs. 1-8. On pro-notes we lend at from Rs. 1-8 to IRs. 2. We lend only with our own money. We do not borrow from Chettiars.

Our interest is calculated according to the Burmese months. We make no deduction from the principal at the time of lending. We lend no paddy. No present is given to us by borrowers.

Our loans are nearly all for the purchase or redemption of land. About one-half of a year's new loans are made in April, May and June.

As a rule we lose about one-sixth of our lendings, from crop-failures and dishonesty of our borrowers. If we trust a man we allow the loan to continue till the next harvest, at the same rate of interest. If the man is dishonest we strike off the debt, unless there is a mortgage when we come to an agreement for as large a proportion as we can get.

We can always get as much money loaned to us as we require.
The rates of the Chettiars here are, for loans on land mortgase, from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 2-4. Most business is done at the rate of Rs. 1-6. Their rate without security varies from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 2-4. We cannot say at what rate they do most business without security. We do not think there are any lendings here from Rangoon Chettiars. The Chettiar rate for lendings on security of jewellery is the same as for landed security. We do not know of any distinction made by the Chettiars in interest for loans of above and helow Rs. 10,000 .

We have heard that the local Chettiars have an association, since we have heard that they have undertaken not to lend at less than Rs. 1-6.

The Chettiars' practice of triemnial changes of agents causes much inconvenience to borrowers since the new agent often demands immediate repayment of a loan granted by his predecessor and the borrower has to try and raise loans for the amount ; if he is unable to do so he is run in to court. Or the new agent will increase the interest on the old loan.

## Hitness $N$ (Group of three Burinan Paddy-millers).

We buy paddy direct from the cultivator's threshing floor; we pay the cost of transport-average Rs. 5 per 100 baskets, by boat. We sell our rice to shippers in Rangoon who pay the transport to Rangoon.

We are paid for our rice either with cash brought by the buyer's agent or throngh Dawsons Bank: hundis are not used. We sell some rice to Upper Burma merchants, getting payment from their agents or throughinsured post.

We need loans from February to July to buy paddy. In an average year one of us borrows Rs. 50,000 and the other two take Rs. $20,000^{*}$ each.

We all borrow from Dawsons Bank; one borrows also fromr Chettiars on pro-notes. For loans from Chettiars he pays Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-6 interest, according to the general supply and demand of money. There is no difference in the rate for loans above and below Rs. $10,000^{\prime}$ Having good security we are always able to borrow as much as we want in Dedaye.

There are only three Burmese money-lenders of importance it Dedaye ; their total lendings to others than their tenants are about four lakhs. The usual rates of interest charged by Burmese money-lenders are Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 1-8 according as the security is land or jewellery ; they usially insist upon security in one of these two forms.

The total lendings of Chettiars in Dedaye would be about 60 lakhs. We have hardly ever heard of the local Chettiars losing any of their loans. They have agreed upon charging Rs. 1-6 as the minimum rate of interest. We have heard that any Chettiar who charges less must pay a fine to the local temple.

Chetties accept repayment of loans by instalments. If an instalment is paid between two regular dates for instalments they at once compute the interest only on the reduced principal. We have heard of no prejulice against the Chetties. The Chetty practice of changing agents every three years entails some hardship however since the new agent sometimes demands the immediate repayment of a loan. If the Cletties and Burmese lenders could borrow money at reduced rates they yould not reduce their rates to borrowers. The branch of Dawsons Bank here has had no effect on Chetty rates. We are opposed to the combination of indigenous bankers into local banks. We would like the establishment of local joint-stock banks with a local directorate, the directors to be paid only by a commission from protits.

## Witness $O$ (Group of five Traders).

Four of us keep general stores in Dedaye, one is a timber trader there. All sell both wholesale and retail. Two of us who keep general stores have a more important business in paddy-trading. We get fresh stocks every four or six mentlis. The timber trader buys his stock from Mandalay : one general dealer buys some things at Mvingyan and Pakokkn ; all the others buy all fiom Rangoon. Two-thirds of our stock is bought for cash ; the rest on credit. We cannot get fresh credit without tirst paying for the last lot of stock bought on credit. When we buy on credit we do not have to pay interest if we pay up within neve year. We are net compelled to contine our trade to the shop that gives us credit.

We need most money in the period November to January: every yeir we need about Rs. 30,000 each tor that period. We need this monev to increase our stocks in preparation for the coming of rersons from other districts for the reapink and also becillse our sales to local
cultivators are heavier after the harvest when they have most money. During the three months stated we can only borrow from the Chettiars about two-thirds of what we want, although we offer good security ; this, the Chettiars say, is because they cannot get enough from the Rangoon banks. Dawsons Bank and the Burmese lenders are equally unable to satisfy our requirements. The Chettiars are not again in funds until after the harvest has been sold. We increase our stochs by about one-third in preparation for the harvest.

Half of ouf sales are on credit. Credit sales are heaviest in July, August and November to January. The goods bave to be maid for by the time the paddy has been sold, i.e., in March and April. The cost of articles sold on credit is higher than those sold for cash by about one or two pice in the rupee. We are repaid in cash, not paddy. The rates of interest for wholesale credit are rather less than those for retail trade.

One of us, a general clealer, never borrows. The rest of us all borrow. We generally borrow from Chettiars; the timber trader sometimes borrows from Dawsons Bank, Ltd. For periods up to ten days we can raise loans up to four or five thousand rupees from other shopkeepers without interest or security and without any document.

Burmese lenders charge interest at Rs. 1-4 if the security is land or gold; for loans on a pro-note they charge Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-12. They camot lend as much as Chettiars, and thas are less liked.

Chettiars will not accept our shops and stocks as security. For loans secured with gold they charge Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-6. With tand as security they charge Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-12. If the borrower is well-known to them they will lend on a pro-note, with or without guarantors: interest is Rs. 1-0 or Rs. 1-8. The higher rates of interest are charged in October to December; the Chettiars say higlaer rates are necessiny because money is scarce then.

Chettiar interest is paid every year, but if they do not trust a man they will sometimes ask for the interest every month. They will accept repayment of principal by instalments. There is no reduction of the interest on the principal if an instalment is paid between two regular dates. : The Chettiars would not reduce their rate of interest however cheaply they were able to borrow monev.

There is no way in which borrowers can check the correctuess of the Chettiars' accounts.

We have heard that the local Chettiars have agreed upon minimum rates of interest. For loans up to Rs. 2,000 the minimum interest is to be Rs. 1-8 ; for loans over Rs. 2,000 the minimum rate is to be Ks. 1-6. The penalty for breaking this rule is said to be a fine of Rs. 500.

The local Chettiars help each other but no lenders of other communities do this. We do not know if there is any period when the Chettiars have more money than there are borrowers for.

There is a prejudice on the part of some people against the Chettiars, these persons allege that the Chetties sometimes ask for more interest than is their due, eg., they will ask for a year's interest when three months' only is due. We think these allegations are well grounded although we ourselves have no cause for complaint. The. Chettiar practice of changing agents every three years leads to abuses. The new agent sometimes demands immediate repayment of a loan and the money las to be raised even at higher rates of interest from other Chettiars; or the old loan will only be allowed on the payment of
higher interest. If the loan cannot be repaid the Chettiar at once brings a case.

One of us thinks that there would be a benefit for the public in the publication of balance sheets by Chettiars.

We do not think the Chettiars by themselves can cater for the growth of trade and industry.

We are strongly against any scheme whereby the local moneylenders would be able to combine into a bank. We would like some form of local joint-stock bank with a local directorate, the latter to be paid only out of profits.

We have never heard of the Usurions Loans Act. We do not think there is any hardship for the Chettiars in the delay between final decree and sale of property, and the delay is a blessing for the borrower.

The Chettiars fail to get one-tenth of their loans back, generally from the failures of crops. We would estimate the losses of Burmese lenders from the same sources as about one-third.

These are about 20 Chettiar Shops in Dedaye; we estimated their total lendings at 80 lakhs.

The Chettiars in Dedaye do not take deposits ; there is nobody willing to deposit.

Nome besides the Chettiars buy or sefl hundis; Chettiars do only a small business in this way. Most payments to Rangoon are made by messenger ; a small proportion by registered post. Payments to Mandalay or Pakîkku are generally made by insured post. We never use hundis hecanse, even if we can get a hundi on the place to which we want to send the money, there is a delay of several days.

> IV.-BOGALE.*

## U'ilmess $P$ (Fize Agents of Chethiar Firms).

We lend chiefly to owners and cultivators of agricultural lands; one of us has a small amount of loans to millers and shopkeepers (Rs. 30,000 and 10,000 respectively). There are six paddy-mills in Kokale ; one is kept by a haren and the rest hy Burmans; they borrow from Chettiars and from the local branch of Dawsons Bank.

Our loans are mainly loans given for the purchase and redemption of tand and secured by mortgages. We also make loans for the current expenses of our clients, taking mortrages or pro-notes. For all tive of us. doing a total business of 18 lakhs, the total of loans on pro-notes is about of takhs.

- Chettiars in Bogale charge interest at Rs. 1.4 to Rs. 1-12; most at Rs. 1.4. Our rates are less than at Pyapon because there are more firms here-altogether there are 42 tirms here including those at Myingakon which is clase by. The rate of loans on pro-notes is 2 to 6 annes more than for loans on security. Fluctuations in the Rangoon Chettiar rate and the Imperial Bank's rate have no effect in Bogale. Cultivators and traders would not be given the benetit of any decrease in the rates at which we can borrow. We cannot suggest any way in Whith rates of interest could te reduced.

[^8]We accept payment of instalments of loans. When an instalment -of principal is paid between two regular dates of interest payment we reckon it at once in reduction of principal and adjust the interest charge accordingly.

We have never heard of a new agent raising the rate of interest for a loan on taking over the business. On the other hand a new agent sometimes writes off principal when the old agent advises' him that part is irrecoverable. It is not customary to take presents from borrowers in any shape or form.

Borrowers never ask for reconveyances of their land after redemption; we should be willing to execute these if the borrowers bore the cost.

About one-sixth of our loans are not recovered; generally the loss is due to crop-failures.

Persons offering good security can always get loans at Bogale. If the money were not available in Bogale we should bring it from Rangoon. We can in fact get all we need from the local branch of Dawsons Bank. Chettiars in the districts cannot borrow from the Imperial Bank in Rangoon unless they are personally known there.

Chettiars in Bogale make temporary loans to each other, for periods -up to ten days, without security and at Rangoon current Chettiar rate. Such loans are not above Rs. 50,000 and are not made to non-Chettiars because these are not trusted.

We have no deposits. We should be glad to accept them if they were offered to us.

From March to June we send money to Rangoon; ordinarily we send altogether about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in that period. The money sent is partly to repay money borrowed in Rangoon and partly to be put on deposit with Rangoon Chettiars because we cannot use it here. The Rangoon Chettiars pay us interest for these deposits at 8 to 12 annas per cent per mensem. No receipts are given for the deposits. They are all payable on demand, and we do in fact get the money back whenever we want it.

Hundis are not used in Bogale. Remittances are made by actual transfer of cash.' We do not keep cash reserves.

We are opposed to any proposal to enforce the publication of our balance-sheets as this would be contrary to our customs.

## Witness $Q$ (Three Burmese Millors.)

Two of us own one mill each, the other owns two mills. The former two that find one-third of the money they want every year is not available locally. We want money chiefly for buying paddy; most in January to September. We are unable to borrow from the Imperial Bank because we are not known to it. The first two of us borrow from Dawson's Bank as a rule, and some times from Chettiars ; the third of .us borrc ws only from Chettiars.

Dawson's Bank lends on the security of land or mills, the rates of interest being the same for both these sorts of security. For loans over Rs. 10,000 this bank charges Rs. 1-2 per cent, for smaller loans Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-8.* The period of its loans is always fixed.

[^9]Chettiars usually lend only on the security of land mortgage or gold; but if a borrower is well known to them they lend to them on a pronote. They do not accept our mills as security. For loans on pro-note their rate of interest is Rs. 1-8-0 for loans above Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 for smaller loans, the higher rate being in force generally in the rainy season. According to the Chettiars this increase in the rate is due to scarcity of money. For loans on gold interest is from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-10-0. For loans on land the rate is Rs. 1-6.0 for loans above Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1-10-0 or Rs. 1-12-0 for smaller loans. We pay interest to the Chettiars annuaily. Interest in arrears is added to the principal and bears the same rate of interest. But the principal can remain unpaid as long as we like. If an instalment of principal is paid between two regular interest dates it ceases at once to bear interest. We agree with your estimate of 130 lakhs for the total Chettiars loan in Bogale and Myingagon.

Burmese money-lenders in Bogale and Myingagon probably lend about one-third of the anount lent by Chettiars, and they obtain from the Chettiars one-third to one-half of the total capital they use. Onethird of the loans by Burmese lenders are on the security of mortgages and two-thirds are given on pro-nntes. For mortgage loans they charge Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 per cent per mensem; and for unsecured loans Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0. Their loans are generally to persons who cannot offer security acceptable to a Chettiar ; generally tenants or other cultivators. Like the Chettiars the Burmese lenders accept payment of an instalment of principal, and an instalment paid ceases at once to bear interest.

Some Chinese shopkeepers who own agricultural land lend to their tenants and lend a little to other Chinese; otherwise they are not money-lenders.

There is no prejudice in this locality acainst either Burmese or Chettiar lenders. Neither of these has any arrangement for borrowers to check their accounts; no pass-books or copies of accounts are furnished. A reduction of rates at which Chettiars or Burmese lenders borrow their capital would not be reflected in lower rates for their borrowers. We have no suggestions to make for the improvement of indigenous bankers' methods of doing business. But the triennial chanfes of agents in Chetty firms inliet hardship on the borrowers in as far as the new agent often demands the immediate repayment of loans from persions whom the old agent trusted but the new agent does not trust. There would be no advantage to borrowers in compelling indigennus bankers to publish balance sheets.

We should like to see a joint-stock bank established in evers town; there would be roon for both the lank and the local money-lenders. There is no likelihood of the Burmese and Chettiar lenders forming a bank together.

Chettiar lenders do give help to each other, but not to Burmese; Bumese lenders help neither each other nor the Chettiars.

## Writu'ss $R$ (Five Chimese shop-heefers.)

We are all pooprietors of our shops, which are general shops. We sell retail and also sell wholesale to village shop-keepers. We sometuucs sell to these shop-keepers on credit, charging no interest; but we usitally sell for cash. We do not compel a credit-custoner to contine his purchaves to us. Our chief sales are to cultivators, largely
on credit without interest. Payment is made either in cash or in paddy in March or April. If a good harvest is expected we increase our stocks in preparation for large sales to cultivators. We buy most of our goods in Rangoon, chictly for cash. About 5 per cent is bought on credit. Our creditors do not compel us to confine our custom to them.

We also carry on trade in paddy which we buy locally and sell to millers in Rangoon. We cannot separate our loans for our shops from our loans for paddy-trade. We take most loans during the period February to June and we generally repay by November. This past year we have borrowed Rs. 35,000-15,000-nil-10,000-25,000 respectively.

We gencrally borrow from Dawsons Pank ; for short-term loans we borrow from the Chettiars. The Bank's rate is Rs. 1-4-0 whatever the amount of the loan and the principal has to be repaid annually. The bank accepts only mortgages of land and houses (including theshop, but not its contents)

The Chettiar rate varies from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0. The higher rate is for loans on promotes, the latter for loans on mortgages. For mortsage-loans over Rs. 10,000 the rate is Rs. 1-6-0. The rate when gold and jewellery is mortgaged is Rs. 1-8-0. We pay interest to Chettiars annually along with the principal.

There are no Burmese professional money-lenders in Bogale, and we have never borrowed from them. Sometimes for short term loans of a tew days we Chinese lend to each other. Such loans are without interest. The most so borrowed at any one time is Rs. 2,000.

We can always borrow money in Bogale while we have good security; if not from Dawsons Bank, then from the Chettiars. Formerly the Chettiars could supply as much as we wanted from them, but. this year on account of Chetty failures in Rangoon they are short of money.

We never doposit money with the Chettiars or with Dawsons Bank. We never use hundis or any form of trade bill; when we want to send money to Rangoon we send it by messenger.

We ensure the correctness of the Chettiar accounts of our loans by signing in the Chettiar's books. We get no copy of the account. We get a stamped receipt on repayment of the principal sum.

We do not see any advantage for us in the publication by Chettiars of their balance-sheets.

We think the Chettiar rates of interest are too high, and we think we should get loans more cheaply from them if they could get money more cheaply.

We think the Chetty rates are too high but otherwise our only cause of complaint is the triennial change of agents. The new agent sometimes insists on our drawing up fresh mortgages deeds and we have to pay for fresh stamped paper.

We would like the establishment of the branch of a joint stock bank in all towns where there is no such. Such branch should have a local directorate and be the agency of the Imperial Bank. We would not like the indigenous bankers to form a combined bank as this would result in no competition and consequently high mates of interest. We would like the kommandit principle to be established as regards the proposed local trank.

## SURVEY IV.

## Lenders in Selected Towns.

This survey was mainly carried out by Mr . Vellayan Chettiar, son of Dewan Bahadiur A. M. M. Muragappa Chettiar of the Provincial Committee, and himself a banker of considerable experience in one of the largest Chettiar firms, with personal knowledge of conditions not only in Burma, but in India, Ceylon, and the Federated Malay States.

The method adopted for enquiry was as follows. A comprehensive questionnaire on indigenous banking was drawn up, and with the help of this some of the representative and leading indigenous bankers in each selected town were questioned. The enquiry was made during Decemher 1929, January and February 1930, in the following towns :Gyobingauk, Bassein, Moulmein, Mandalay and Pakôkku. Gyobingauk is a small railway town in Tharrawaddy district; Bassein and Moulmein are the two most important ports of the province after Rangoon ; while Pakôkiou may be regarded as typical of the dry zone. In Mandalay the enguiry was macle by the Chairman and Secretary of the committee in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Vellayan Chettiar.

Altogether 11 Burman, 9 Chettiar and 1 Bengali witnesses were soparately examined. One of the Chettiars had been doing business in the same locality for 32 years; others for $25,20,14,10$ and 3 years. The Bengali witness owns 300 acres and has a capital of 2 lakhs. Of the Burman "itnesses four described themselves as landowners, with holdings ranging from 700 to 10.000 acres ; but probably others also owned land. One owned a paddy mill, two had saw-mills and three had oil-mills; four were traders. They had carried on moneylending for periods of 6 to 30 years, and the capital they used for this bosiness varied from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 with two exceptionally large cases of 1 and 4 lakhs.

The evidence of these witnesses, together with the comments and additions of Mr. Vellavan Chettiar have been compiled hy the secretary of the committee into one comprehensive reply, which is presented below with the questionnaire in the form of question and answer. The evidence so presented may therefore be taken to be a summary of the evidence of the witnesses examined, with some comments and additions by Mr. Vellayan Chettiar.

The committee desires to record its appreciation and thanks for this work undertaken entirely gratuitously by Mr. Vellayan Chettiar.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAEING THE ENQUIRY.

1. Examine Chettiar, Burman, Chinese, other indigenous bankers. -Record on soparate papers for each kind. Information about one kind . of banker given by another kind or by a non-banker should be marked accordingly.

Generally however each witness should be asked each question iffrst with reference to his own business; he may then be asked if his own applies to the business of most persons of his own class. Great care is necessary in accepting information given about any class of banker by one who does not belong to that class.
2. "Indigenous banker" means a person who lends money regularly to the general public and is not (a) a joint-stock, (b) a co-operative bank, (c) a bank managed on European lines, (d) a bank incorporated youtside. Burma or (e) a pawnbroter.

- 3. A loan for which no period is fixed is to be regarded as a longarm loan if there is an understanding between the parties that the loan may be .kept for five years or more, even if the documents provide for payment on demand. If repayment at next harvest is expected the loan is regarded as a crop-loan.

4. The investigator's own replies to questions must be distinguished from the replies of others.
5. Information not asked for should be given if relevant to any part of the committee's enquiry.
6. For all matters studied describe any changes which have taken place in recent years or are now taking place or seem likely to stake place.
7. Ask each witness for the following particulars regarding thimself :-
(a) name.
(b) age.
(c) address.
(d) :what other occupation he has besides money lending and banking.
(e) how much land he owns.
(f) what other productive property' he has.
$(g)$ his money-lending capital (if he is unable or unwilling to give raccurate information, say whether he teads, on a targe, medium or small scale).
( $h$ ) how long he has been a banker in the same neighbourhood.

## A. $\rightarrow$ Kinds of Bankers and Business.

1. What kinds of indigenous bankers are there in the locality ?

Ans.-Chettiars (in Lower Burma very much the most numerous).
Burmans (in Lower Burma only a few; in Upper Burma more numerous).
Chinese.
Marwaris.
Other Indians.
Anglo-Indians.
2. (1) Which of the following kinds of banking business does each and of banker do ?-
(a) crop-loans to agriculturists ;
(b) intermediate loans to agriculturists ;
(c) long-term loans to agriculturists;
(d) advances to traders and to wholesale and retait shopkeepers :
(c) advances to manufacturers :
(f) advances to artisans for purposes of their occupations;
(g) personal loans apart from industry and trade;
(h) other kinds of loans (to be noted) ;
(i) deposits;
(j) issuing hundis:
(k) discounting hundis ;
(l) collecting draits ;
(m) changing money;
(n) safe-deposit;
(o) other kinds of business to be noted.
(2) Is there any custom about the combination of any of these kinds of business?
(3) Are the loans and advances of each kind mentioned generally given as overdrafts on current account or as loans of fixed amount?
(4) On the whole, taking all kinds of loans together, are overdrafts or loans of fixed amount commoner?

Ans.-(1) Chettiars : $a, b, c, d, f$ (little), $k, i, j, l$ (little in Bassein only), $m, n$ (some), no other banking business.
Burmans : $a, b, c, d$ (some), $f, g, j$ (few), $n$ (few).
Chinese : $a, b, c, d$ (some), $f, g, j$ (few), $n$ (few).
Marwaris: $d, \&, j$.
Other Indians: $a_{1}, b_{1}$, . Anglo-Indians.
(2) No.
(3) Mainly fixed amount. Sometimes overdraft.
(4) Fixed anoont.
3. In which months are the various advances mentioned in items (a) to (h) of question 2 generally taken ? (For advances by overdraft state whien largest amounts are drawn.)

Ans.- (a) April to November.
(b) All the year.
(c) February, March April, i.e. after harvest.
(d) December to April. Faddy traders draw during February, Narih, April.
(b) All the year.
4. (1) Do any indigenous bankers carry on any kind of trade besides banking ? Is banking or the trade more important?
${ }^{(2)}$ Is this practice common?
(3) Does either the trading or the banking business have any special effect upon the other? (In this question trade includes commission agency work.)

Ans.-(1) Paddy trade. Milling. Timber, and other businesses, mostly taken over from defaulting debtors. Banking more important for Chettiars, usually not for Burmans.
(2) Common among Burmans.
(3) No.
5. (1) Do many indigenous bankers own agricultural land ?
(2) Do many of them manage the cultivation themselves without tenants?
(3) Is the land or the banking the more important source of income?

Ans.-(1) Yes, especially among Burmans, but also a considerable number of Chettiars.
(2) Not Chettiars ; some Burmans do.
(3) Banking.

## B.-Repayments of Advances.

6. For which advances are repayments collected daily or monthly ? When are repayments generally obtained in other cases? (For advances on overdraft state when largest repayments are made.)

Ans.-Loans to agriculturists are repaid annually, in January to March ; those to artisans and retail traders, monthly or daily.

## C.-Security for Advances.

7. To what extent do indigenous bankers make advances on material security and to what extent on the promise of the borrower with guarantees by other persons and to what extent on the borrower's promise alone?

Ans.-Security 70 per cent, guarantee 15 per cent., pro-note 15 per cent. approximately.
8. How many indigenous bankers accept each of the following kinds of property as security against advances? (Answer all, few, one-half, etc.) In each case state whether the security is accepted for long-term or for short-term loans:-
(a) land;
(b) houses:
(c) standing crops :
(d) paddy or other produce in godowns;
(c) goods in transit ;
(f) goods in process of manufacture ;
(g) gold (with or without precious stones);
(h) precious stones without gold
(i) other kinds (to be mentioned in detail).

[^10]Ans.-(a) All both long and short. But landed security is unpopular in Mandalay and Pakôkku.
(b) Most do, at least if the house is insured.
(c) Few, mostly Burmans, for short-term loans.
(d) About one-half, mostly Chettiars, for short-term loans.
(c) Few Chettiars, in Pakôkku only.
(f) No.
(g) All. For long and short-term loans.
(h) All. For long and short-term loans.
(i) Government securities and similar docúments. Burmans and Chettiars in Pakôkku on cattle.
9. Do the same bankers make advances on all the above kinds of property? Do some bankers except particular kinds? Do some specialise in a particular kind of property as security and rarely accept other kinds or refuse them altogether ? What are the reasons?

Ais.-No specialisation.
10. Which kinds of property are most likely to be of increased use as security for advances and for enabling'indigenous banking to expand ?

Ans.-Land and jewellery.
11. Are any amendments required for the law affecting indigenous bankers with respect to any kind of property taken by them as security for advances? (Consider especially the realisation of the security.)

Ans.-It is sungested that a record should be kept of mortgages and of title in land.
Also that the 6 months' time limit before decreed landed. property may be sold should be reduced.
12. What other defects are attached to any of the above kinds of property in respect of their use as security for advances ? (Consider especially defects with regard to realisation of the security.) What semedies are suggested to meet any of these defects ?

Aws.-(1) Uncertainty as to title in landed security.
It is sughested that sales for default of revenue should be notitied to mortsagees.
On reparinent cancellation should be compulsory.
Registration Office should give an authentic certificate of encnmbrance.
Revenue surveyor should give a plan of the land at a nominal fee.
A separate department for land records as in the Straits Settlements is suggested.
(2) To eliminate uncertainty in a court of law in cases of agreements about paddy in godowns, public bonded warchonses are sugxested.
13. What are (from the banker's point of view) the advantages particularly attached to any of the above kinds of property in respect of their use as security for advances ?

Ans.-Gold, because it is easily sold. Laind, because it is~ immoveable and yields produce, so repayment cas be. expected.
14. (1) How do indigenous bankers make valuations of land and houses offered as security for advances?
(2) Have they any systematic procedure for periodical verification of the valuation?
(3) At what other times is the valuation revised ?
(4) What record is kept of the valuations?
(5) What is the ordinary limit to the proportion of the value of land or houses which indigenous bankers will advance?
(6) What is the usual proportion to such value of the advances actually made ?
(7) What is the extreme limit to the proportion of the value for advances to special clients? Under what circumstances is this limit reached ?
(8) Are arrears of interest reckoned in applying these limits $P$ Ans.-(1) By personal enquiry.
(2) There may be a revaluation every 3 years when there is a new agent. Burmans have no system for revaluation.
(3) Not regularly revised. Burmese and Chinese lenders do not revise valuation.
(4) None.
(5) 75 per cent.
(6) 50 per cent to 75 per cent.
(7) 100 per cent if client is known to be honest.
(8) The practice appears to vary. Probahly arrears are ustally counted.
15". (1) How is title to land investigated ?
(2) What risks are taken in this matter ? Why ?
(3) What are the principal difficulties in making such investigations?

Ans.-(1) By personal enquiry from revenue surveyor and villagers, and reference to revenue receipts and title deeds if available.
(2) Risk of second mortgage. Due to insufficient enquiry. If Chettiars insisted on sufficient enquiry some of their clients woald not borrow.
(3) Revenue sarvevor's information is incomplete. Also that of the Registration office. The surveyor ts not notified of mortgages.
16. For each kind of moveable property accepted by indigenous bankers as security, state :-
(a) what is the maximum proportion of the value of the security the bankers will adrance?
(b) what is the usual proportion advanced ?
(c) how is the value of the security deterinined?

Ans.-Paddy and produce in godowns-
(a). 75 per cent.
(b) 50 per cent to 75 cer cent.
(c) by prevailing market price.

Gold-(a) 80 per cent.
(b) 50 per cent to 70 per cent.
(d) market price.

[^11]
## D.-Documents for: Advances:

17. (1) To what extent are ardvances made without the execution. of any document by the borrower? Under what circumstances?
(2) Are such loans generally payable on demand? When otherwise?

Ans.-(1) Practically not at all. Occasionally there may be temporary loans of not more than Rs. 1,000 to approved custorners usually without interest.
(2) Such loans are payable on demand.
18. What documents are used by indigenoús bankers as formal security for advances? (If you can, please give copies.)

Ans.-On-derrand pro-notes, mortgages, gold and paddy pledge bonds.
19. (1) Which of these documents are generally expressed to be payable on demand?
(2) What is the understanding between the parties as to the time of repayment in such cases?

Ans-(1) All pro-notes. Most mortgage bonds.
(2) At harvest.*
20. What is the ustual practice as regards stamping each kind of document? (That is, the kind and value of stamp, and who pays its cost.)

Ans.-The stamp is that prescribed by law. Cost paid by borrower.
21. Do some bankers use all the alove kinds of documents, or do some contine themselves to particular kinds or refuse to use particular kinds? For what reasons?

Ans.-No specialisation.
22. How are the different types of documents related to the different kinds of loans and different kinds of security?

Ans.-Omitted.
23. Which kinds of documents are likely to be used more in the future as security for advances ?

Ans.-Both mortgages and pro-notes.
24. Are any amendments required in the law affacting indigenous bankers with respect to any kind of docament used by them in making: advances?

Ans.-No suggestionse
25. What other defects are attactred to any of the above kinds of documents for advances? What remedies are suggested?

Ams.-No suggestions.

[^12]27. Which of the documents used for advances by indigenous bankers are negotiable instruments? Describe the procedure of business in which each sort of negotiable instrument is used.

Ans.-Pro-notes, mortgage bonds, hundis. Discount hundis are used in Bassein for borrowing money from Imperial Bank. Hundis are used frequently for remittance.
28. What, in your opinion, is the reason why negotiable instruments are so little used in indigenous banking business in Burma?

Ans.-Insufficient knowledge and experience.

## E-Deposits on Current Account.

29. (1) Which kinds of indigenous bankers are willing to accept deposits on current account? What proportion of these kinds are willing to accept such deposits? What proportion actually receive them ?
(2) Which kinds decline them? Why ?

Ans.-(1) Chettiars,-about half are willing to, and accept such deposits. Burmese,-a few only.
(2) Chinese decline. Of the rest, those who have sufficient money of their own decline, as taking deposits is not - particularly profitable.
30. Do many people make deposits with indigenous bankers on current account ?

Ans.-Few. Mostly shopkeepers.
31. What kinds of people are included amongst the depositors? (State race, occupation, residence, etc.) Which are most numerous?

Ans.-All nationalities. Mostly shopkeepers, and in the larger towns (e.g. Moulmein) professional men and merchants.
32. Is the total amount of such deposits large ?

Ans.-No.
33. Are the separate accounts commonly large or small ?

Ans.-Usually small.
34. (1) Do the bankers allow withdrawals to be made by cheques in favour of third persons, or do they only repay to the depositor or his agent ?
(2) Are withdrawals of either kind frequent ?

Ans.-(1) Payment by cheques allowed.
(2) Both kinds are frequent.
35. (1) When withdrawals of current accounts are made do the bankers issue a cheque upon a joint-stock bank or do they pay with currency notes or do they pay with rupees ?
(2) Is any charge made if payment in a particular one of these forms is asked for ?
(3) Is any other commission charged ?
(4) Is there any difference in these charges and commissions when payment is made to the depositor or his agent and when payment is made to another person ?-

Ans.-(1) Usually by currency notes, or by cash if desired - and available. For large sums (say over Rs. 15,000) payment may be by cheque on a joint-stock bank, in some places (c.g. Moulmein).
(2) No.
(3) Commission is sometimes charged when cheques are presented by third parties, not customers.
(4) No commission to depositor or his agent.
36. What record is given to the depositor of deposits and withdrawals ?

Ans.--Pass books are frequently given. Receipts are also sometimes given for deposits. When desired by the depositor a pro-note is given, but this is rare.
37. (1) What rate of interest is allowed on current accounts ?
(2) From and to what days is it reckoned?

Ans.-(1) 6 per cent to 9 per cent. i.e., one or two amnas less than Chettiars' current rate.
(2) From day of deposit to day of payment.
38. How do indigenous bankers arrange to have sufficient currency notes and sufficient rupees available to meet all demands from depositors on current account ?

Ans.-They keep amounts up to Rs. 5,000 available in safes. They have current accounts with other Chettiars and overdrafts from joint-stock banks. Remittances are also obtained from, Rangoon through the local treasury.
39. For how many years has the practice of taking deposits on current account been in vogue amongst indigenous bankers (a) locally, (b) anywhere in Burma ?

Ans.-In Moutmein about 90 years.
In Pakûkku about 20 years.
In Bassein about 15 years.

## F.-Other Deposits.

40. (1) Do indigenous bankers receive deposits (a) for an indefinite period but subject to previous notice of withdrawal or (b) for fixed terms?
(2) What other kinds of deposits do indigenous bankers receive besides these and deposits on current account ?
Ans.-(1) (a) Yes $\}_{\text {(b) }}$ Yes in sume places (Bassein, Moulmein).
(2) None.
41. In the case of deposits for an indefinite period but subject to notice of withdrawal, state :-
(a) how many days' notice is required ?
(b) what rate of interest do the bankers pay for these deposits ? how do they fix these rates?
(c) from and to what dates is the interest allowed?
d) what are the other terms of the deposit?
(c) do the bankers get much money deposited in this way ?
(J) by what kinds of people are these deposite made-? (Race, occupation, residence, etc.) Which are most numerous?
(g) are the depositors numerous ?
(h) what is the usual size of a deposit ?
(i) what kind of acknowledgment of the deposit is given to the customer? Are pro-notes or hundis given? Are such hundis drawn upon the banker himself or are they other hundis held by the bankers and sold to the depositor?
( $j$ ) for how many years has the practice of taking such deposits been in vogue ( $a$ ) locally, $(b)$ anywhere in Burma?
Ans.-(a) There is no fixed period. There may be an understanding that a week's notice will be given.
(b) 6 per cent to 9 per cent. Varies with Rangoon Chettiar rate. May be 1 per cent to 2 per cent below' the rate for fixed deposits, or it may be fixed by agreement.
(c) From date of deposit to date of drawing (excluding the latter day).
(d) None.
(e) No.
(f) Same as those who have current accounts (vide question 31 above).
(g) No.
(h) Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000 .
(i) Pass books, deposit receipts, occasionally pro-notes. No hundis.
(j) Same as for current accounts.
42. For deposits for a fixed term, state-
(a) what are the usual periods and which the most usual ?
(b) what rates of interest are paid? How are they fixed by bankers?
(c) is there a particular season at which deposits are chiefly taken or chiefly repaid?
(d) what are the other terms of the deposit?
(e) do the bankers get much money deposited in this way ?
( $f$ ) by what kinds of people are these deposits made? (Race, occupation, residence, etc.) Which are most numerous ?
(if) are the depositors numerous?
(h) what is the usual size of a deposit?
${ }^{\prime}$ ) what kind of acknowledgment of the deposit is siven to the customer? Are pro-notes or hundis given? Are such hundis drawn upon the banker himself, or are they other hundis held by the banker and sold to the depositor?
Ans.-(a) $3,6,12$ months.
3 and 6 months most usual.
(b) 6 per cent to 9 per cent (one witness in Mouhmein says from 2 per cent to 6 per cent).
(c) No special periods. There may be a tendency for more deposits in the hot season when the money market is dear.
(d) None.
(d) Na=
(f) As for current aocounts (vide question 31).
(g) No.
(h) Ks. 5,000.
(i) Deposit receipts. Pro-notes if required. Not hundis.
43. Give particulars as in the last two questions for the other kinds of deposits mentioned in answer to question 41.

Ans.-Omitted.
44. What difference in the matters mentioned in questions 29 to 33 is there for deposits of any kind other than those on current account ?

Ans.—Omitted.
45. (1) Do some indigenous bankers prefer to have deposits only from frients and dislike deposits by others? Why ?.
(2) Do some indigenous bankers refuse deposits altogether (i.e., both current deposits and other kinds)? Why ?

Ans.-(1) No.
(2) Yes:

## G.-Rates of Interest.

46: (1) By how nuch is the rate of interest on pro-notes generally above or below that on mortgages?
(2) What other differences are there in the rates of interest charged for loans of the classes mentioned in $(a)$ to $(h)$ of question 2 ?
(3) To what extent is the rate of interest affected by the urgency of the borrower's need ?

Ans.-(1) + to 8 annas per mensem higher on pro-notes ( 3 per cent to 6 per cent per annum).
(2) (1) land Rs. 1, $1-4$ to 1.8 per mensem.
(0) houses about Rs, 1-8 to 1-12, 2-8.
(1) paddy etc., in godowns Rs. $1-8$ to 2-8, [Manctalay says Rs . 2.8 is minimum for Chettiars].
(g) gold Rs. 1-4 to 1-12, 2.8.
(h) precions steney without gold Res. 1-4 to 1-12.
(3) Not at all.
47. (1) Is the rate of interest charged on pro-notes subject to much thectuation ? Why?
(2) Is the mate of interest charged for mortgage loans sabject to as much thectuation? Why?

Aus.-(1) Slight Hactuation due to competition among lenders, The generad absence of fluctuation is due partly to the fact that interest is fixed for a long period to suit the bormower's convenience. If it were paid monthly it might vary according to the money market as in Rangoon.
(2) Sime tas atwove.
48. How is the rate of interest on addances of any kind related to the Rangoon Chettiar rate or to any other rate fixed in some systematic way or to Hank rate or any other rate always known to the public?

Ans.-No particular relation, except that cheaper money enables the leadurs to give fonns at cassier rates.
49. How is rate of interest on deposits related to any well-known rate, such as those described in the preceding question ?
-Ans.-Slightly less than Chettiars' current rate ( 6 pies-m annas difference).
50. Is it usual to charge the stipulated amount of interest in full ? If not, how much reduction do borrowers of each kind commonly. obtain? Under what circumstances do they obtain it?

Ans.-Omitted.

## H.-HUNDIS.

(a) Hundis as Trade-bills.
51. (1) Are hundis used in the locality as regular trade-bills, i.e. associated with particular commercial transactions?
(2) What classes draw such hundis ?
(3) Are the hundis confined to trade within one town? If some relate to trade with other places, give particulars and estimate their number and amount as compared with those for trade within the town.
(4) Who discounts them? (State race, town, etc. and give some idea of the numbers of discounters:)
(5) What other banking business do these discounters carry on ? (If they lend money, say what classes of borrowers they have; e.g. cultivators, other landowners, millers, traders, artisans, capitalist manufacturers). If they accept deposits, what interest do they pay ? How is the rate related to bank-rate, etc.? What is the relative importance to the bankers of these different kinds of business?
(6) What other business do these discounters carry on? Of what importance are these as compared with the banking business ?

Ans.-(1) No.
Remainder omitted.
52. (1) When hundis are drawn as trade-bills what proportion - have documents attached to them to show they are genuine trade-bills? What documents are usual ?
(2) Are hundis which are genuine trade-bills any easier to discount or re-discount with indigenous bankers than are other hundis?
(3) When documents are not attached (i.e., for "clean" bills) is any other evidence of this character of the bill given? Is it convincing evidence or does it leave room for doubt?
(4) Why are "clean" bills used ?
(See Instruction No. 6 and follow it particularly for the above part of Chapter H.)

Ans.-Omitted.

## (b) Hundis for Loans.

53. (1) Are hundis commonly drawn merely as a way of taking a loan? Uncler what circumstances? How is this arranged? Are they drawn upon bankers?
(2) Are bankers averse to discounting such hundis if they have good names? How can bankers distinguish such hundis?

Ans.-Not in most places. With regard to Moulmein Mr. Vellaany Chettiar says "In the local branch of the Imperial Bams the system of discounting bills is in voguc. They are not real trade bills, but discount hundis each of Rs. 20,000 denomination drawn by well known and approved parties mostly in favour of Chettiar firms and discounted in the bank. I think this is only a system of advances to Chettiars with local guarantees."
(c) Hundis for Remittance Purposes.
54. (For remittances within Burma).
(1) Are hundis much used for pure remittance purposes (apart from specific trade transactions) ?
(2) Were they formerly used more ?
(3) If this use is decreasing, show what is taking their place and explain why this change has occurred.
(4) Under what circumstances are remittances by hundis generally made? Are they largely for traders, for bankers or money-lenders or whom?
(5) How does a banker issuing a hundi advise the drawee? Give names and samples of forms used. If advice is not received or does not tally with the hundi, what is done ?

Ans.-(1) Yes.
(2) No. Their use is increasing.
(3) Does not arise.
(4) Mostly used among traders and bankers.
(5) By post, or if orgent, by telegraph. If advice is not received the money may be paid on the guarantee of a person trusted by the banker. If advice does not tally, payment is stopped and confirmation is obtained.
55. Answer the preceding question with respect to remittances in each direction between Burma and places outside Burma.

Ans.-In most localities there are no remittances by handis to or from places outside Burma. In some there are remittances to and from Madras. No details available.
56. Is it (at the place of enquiry) particularly easy or difficult at any season of the year to buy hundis drawn upon any place in Burma or outside Burma on which hundis are commonly drawn ? Why ?

Ans.-There is no special difficulty. It is particularly easy to bay hundis drawn on Rangoon during harvest.

## (d) Hundis as Investments by the Public.

57. Do many people (not bankers) buy hundis as short-term investinents? What kind of people? Which bankers sell hundis in this way? [Answer items 4 to 6 of question 51 for these bankers.]

Ans.-No.
58. How are hundis used by bankers in connection with the taking of deposits ? Do bankers give hundis of any kind in place of a deposit receipt? What discount is reciboned? What kinds of bankers. are concerned? [Answer items 7 to 6 of question 51 for these bankers.]

Ans.-Omitted.

## (e) Hundis for all Purposes.

(For each question distinguish huudis for various purposes or mention that there is no distinction.)
69. What kinds of hundis are in common use ? Give the names used by local bankers and also the English equivalents. Give also a sample or copy of each kind.

Ans.-(a) Dharsani hundis payable at sight. . Confirmation is often attached with hundis.
(b) Kanda Maru Nal hundis payable next day after sight. Confirmation is obtained by post.
(c) Hundis payable with interest at current Chettiat rate.
60. (1) Which are commoner-hundis payable on demand (darshani) or deferred bundis (muddati, miadi) ?
(2) For deferred hundis what is the most usual period? What other periods are common? How are particular periods associated with particular classes of hundis? What is the longest period used?
(3) Are bills for a period of over one year often used ?
(4) Is it customary to use hundis payable on demand with a verbal understanding that demand will be postponed for a certain period ? Whatare the advantages and disadvantages of this practice? What reforms do you recommend in this connection?
(5) Describe any changes which have taken place in recent years or are now taking place in connection with this question.

Ans.-(1) Those payable on the day after sight ; but those payable at sight are almost equally common.
(2) Deferred hundis are not used. $\dagger$
(3) No.
(4) No.
(5) No stamp is required now, and this has increased the usage of hundis.
61. What customs are there with respect to days of grace (gilas) ? Ans.-There is no such custom. $\dagger$
62. (1) Are hundis commonly made so that their payment is conditional upon the realisation of some specified business or the happening of some other event ?
(2) Give a rough idea of the relative numbers of such hundis and of those in which payment is ordered unconditionally.
(3) Under what circumstances are conditional hundis made ?
(4) What conditions are common ?

Ans.-(1) No. Rest of question omitted.
63. (1) What customs are there with respect to endorsements? Make special mention of sira and other special endorsements. When are these used ?

Ans.-Omitted.
64. (1) Are hundis drawn in duplicate or in more repetitions? (cf. Third-of-Exchange.)
(2) What is the usual procedure if a hundi is lost ?

[^13]Ans.-(1) Not unless prowed lost.
(2) A fresh hundi is written after obtaining a letter of indemnity against loss from the holder.
65. What is the usual procedure if a hundi is dishonoured ?

Ans.-Such cases are said to be anknown. One witness, however, says "When a bundi is dishonoured it is brought to the record of the Notary Public swho will send a notice to the drawee and will give a definite reply as to the encashment of the hundi."
66. In what languages are hundis drawn? What is the proportion of the various languages? Under what circumstances is each language used ?

Ans. -In Tamil, the numbers being written in English. In a few cases indigenous bankers other than Chettiars use their own lauguage, such as Burmese, Chincse or Indian.
67. Do any bankers who discount hundis decline to issue them? Give particulars.

Ans.-They may decline, to suit their own convenience.
68. When a hundi falls due, is its nominal amount paid, or are there any additions or subtractions ? Give particulars.

Ans.-The nominal amount is paid in full at once.
69. (1) What is the practice of bankers with respect to the discounting of hundis of each kind held by them? ,Who discounts for them ?
(2) Is it easier to discount a hundi with any bavkers if it has documents of some kind attached to it? Give particulars.

Ans.-(1) Generally sight hundis for pure remittance are discounted at 2 annas per Rs. 100 for hundis under Rs. 10,000 and 1 to $1 \frac{1}{1}$ for larger. But rates vary according to the money market.
(2) Omitted.
70. (1) To what extent do joint-stock banks re-discount for bankers? Which banks do this? What conditions do they require a hupdi to satisfy?
(2) What can be done to make more hundis acceptable to "the banks ? Is it necessary to create new banks ? Ams.-Omitted.
71. What changes in the law relating to handis to any bankers or other persuns destre?

Ans.-No wuggestions.
7.2. What other measurcs are advocated to enable bankers to carry on their hundi business more conveniently or so as to serve the public better?

A hs.-No suggestions.
73. How is it pessible to increase the use of ancenditional and genuine tunde hundis for the interual trade of Burma?

Ans.-No sugrestions.

## 1.-Losses.

74. (1) What are the principal causes of losses suffered by indigenous bankers in lending to agriculturists, apart from the risks of the rainfall and other natural phenomena ?
(2) Are the losses considerable ?

Ans.-(1) Faulty titles. Dishonesty. Extravagance. Loss of cattle.
(2) Yes. 20 per cent to 30 per cent.
75. (1) What are the principal causes of losses suffered by indigenous bankers in lending to traders, industrialists and other nonagriculturists ?
(2) Are the losses considerable ?

Ans.-(1) Speculation. Fluctuation in the market. Dishonesty.
(2) Yes. 20 per cent to 30 per cent.
76. Do indigenous bankers have any losses through business with hundis? What are'the principal causes of such loss?

Ans.-Usually none. There are a few cases of dishonestly drawing hundis without sufficient credit.

## J.-Audit.

77. (1) Are the aciounts of indigenous bankers audited periodically ? If so, for what periods and by whom?

Ans.-Usually only by Income-tax officers. A few firms, perhaps 20 per cent have their accounts audited yearly by approved auditors.
78. (1) What are the auditor's qualifications? Is he competent to assess the value of the security ?
(2) Is the auditor an independent person? Who pays his fees and what is the scale of his remuneration?

Ans.-(1) Government diploma.
(2) Yes. Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per lakh, or more if there is any special difficulty.
79. Is the auditor's certificate as to profits accepted by the proprietors?

Ans.-Not always.
80. (1) If auditors are not employed, who draws up the profit and loss account? What guarantee is there that the profits have been corrcctly abcertained 7
(2) Has the managing agent lany personal interest to serve by preparing the accounts so to make the profit seem large ?

Ans.-(1) The agent. The proprietor checks his accounts, usually monthly, and the new agent every 3 years.
(2) Yes. The agent gets a commission of 7 per cent to 10 per cent on profits.
81. (1) Is provision made for doubtful debts before reckoning the profit ?
(2) Are sums allocated out of profits to reserve ?
(3) Is the reserve invested in the business ? How else?
(4) How is the balance of the profit distributed?

Ans.-(1) The practice varies. When accounts are transferred to a new agent a valuation is put on the doubtful debts.
(2) No. Mr. Vellayan Chettiar says "Though there is no system of reserves among Chettiars, far-seeing proprietors take away a certain portion of the profits and invest it in other places in the East (irrespective of the fact whether they have firms or not) so that it may be of help when need be.".
(3) Does not arise.
(4) Usually invested in the business..
82. Are the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts open to the inspection of depositors who apply to see them?

Ans.- There is no such practice. Depositors do not apply to - see them.
83. (1) Should an audit (or other examination of the accounts) be prescribed by law?
(2) How freguent should such examinations be?
(3) Should such examination be made by officers employed hy government or hy private agency reporting to some public officer? In either case what should be the qualitications of the examiners? What should he their duties? Who should control them? How should the cost be met ?

Ans.-. (1) The general opinion of witnesses is against this.
(2) (13) Do not arise.

## K-Business Procedure.

84. (1) Do indigenous bankers have fixed hours of business?
(2) Do they trangact business on days which are public holidays (i.e holidays for govemment offices) or bank holidays (i.c. holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act).
(3) Are there any other days on which indigenous bankers decline to do business?

A解-(1) No.
(2) Yes, on toth.
(3) Chethiars decline to do business on important festival davs, i.e., on 2, 3 or 4 days in the year. Burmans on sabbaths in lent, abou 10 days.
85. (1) Do indigenous bankers ask for gradual reparment of loans secured on land?
(2) Do they get such gradual repayments?

A нs.-(1) Yes."
(2) Yes, sometimes.
86. (1) Is there a tendency for the indebtedness of clients to increase rather than decrease? If so, why?
(2) Does this increase arise in the secured loans or the unsectured?
(3) Is there a tendency for the unsecured loans of a client to increase whtle his secured loans decrease? Why ?

[^14]Ans.-(1) There is a tendency to increase, due to extravagance, speculation and the stump in the paddy market in the last two years.
(2) Both ; more increase in unsecured loans.
(3) Yes, there is, if the chient is reliable.
87. How are mor'tgage bonds discharged on redemption?

Ans.-The stamp is torn ard the document returned. If necessary the revenue surveyor is informed, and a deed of cancellation is given.
88. (1) Are receipts granted for payments on advances as a matter of course or only when demanded? (That is, when the original document for an advarice is not returned to the borrower.)
(2) Are they stamped ?

Ans.-(1) An endorsement is made on the back of the document. Only when asked for a stamped recejpt is given.
(2) See above.
89. If a borrower makes a partial payment, how is it treated in the lender's accounts? Is it credited to the borrower at once so as to reduce the amount of interest charged ?

Ans.-Yes, it is credited at once, first to interest, and the balance towards principal.
90. (1) Is it the practice at or before settlement of accounts, when there are several documents of indebtedness, to appropriate all payments received to interest che on all these at the date of scttlement first, and only the balance towards principal on any one or more of them?
. (2) Do any clients object to this practice?
Ans.-(1) The general practice appears to be to credit to intercst on all first, unless the borrower specially desires otherwise. Withesses from Pakokku, however, say that the practice is to clear off interest and principal on one document first.
(2) Yes.
91. (1) Do clients know the law as to appropriation of payments?
(2) Do they ever claim their rights under law?
(3) If a client owes both secured and unsecured detts and asks for a payment made by him to be appropriated to a secured debt when the banker wants to appropriate it towards an unsecured debt. what does the banker do ?

Ans.-(1) The majority don't know, especially those from the jungle.
(2) A few do.
(3) The banker may allow payment as the client desires, or if the latter is not a yood customer, he may demand repayment of all that is due.
92. What opportunities have customers to verify the banker's accounts of their loans?

Ans.-The dacument is shown if desired. The banker's acccunts are in Tami and not usually underatood by the chient, but they are sain sometimes to be verbally transtited if desired.
93. What facilities have inchiyenous bankers to get more money when they have applications for loans in excess of the fuads in their trands ? What interest have they to pay?

Ans.-They ustally borrow from other Chettiars at about 1 anna above Rankoon Chettiar rate. In places where there are branches of joint-stock banks or the Imperial Bank (e.g. Moulmein) they may borrow from such banks at 9 percent to 11 per cent.
94. (1) Does any kind of indigenous banker trave much working capital lying idle ut any tinse of the yenr ? Whrich kind of banker? When? What proportion of his total working capital lies iqfe then?
(2) How do other bankers awoid having idle capital? Cannot all use such methods?

Ans.-(1) Usually not much. Burmans repay loans or deposit their money with Chettiars. Chettiars send their surplus to Rangoon. In Bassein Chettiars have about 20 per cent iclle in April and May.
(2) Answered above.
95. (1) What rules do indigenous kankers observe as to the minumum proportion of their liabilities to the public which should be borne by their ( ${ }^{(a)}$ cash. (b) other liquid assets and (i) capital and reserves?
(2) What are regarded as liquid nssets for this purpose ?
(3) What rules do they observe as to the proportion to be borne by their total toans and advances to their total liabilities to the public?
$(t)$ What rule do they observe as to the maxinum proportion of long-term loans to the total loans and advances ?

Ans.-(1) There are no rules.
(2) Current account balances with Chettiars.
(3) Witnesses from Bassein say 15 per cein to 20 per cent is horrowed capital.
(t) Omitted.
96. (1) Which kinds of indigenons bankers endeavour to sell land which they take over for defuutted loans?
(2) Why do they do this?
(3) Why do others keep the fand?

Ams.-(1) Chettiars sell meir tand. Burmans often beep it. Chinese xontetimes.
(2) Because cuttivation is not their line of business, and does not pay so well as banking.
(3) As they are natives of the country and can manage the tand.
97. (1) Has a knowledge of accountancy as practised in westen countrics spread to mdinenous bankers in Burba in recemt years?
(2) Has the practice with respect to accounts been modified by such knowtedue?
(3) Have the commercial schools in Ransoon or the accountancy clasies and examination established by Government in Rangion since 1921 had any inthence in spreading this practice? Why do you think so?
(t) What other influences tend to improve the accounting ?

Ans.-(1) (2) Generally no. Witnesses from Bassein say there has been some spread of western methods, and there is some attempt to divide the heads of expenses, and to close accounts yearly.
(3) No.
(4) Income-tax authorities, and to some extent the courts.
98. (1) What methods or forms of business (apart from accounting) borrowed from European banking practice have indligenous bankers adopted in recent years?
(2) What innovations not so borrowed have there been in the last 20 years in indigenous banking ?

Ans.-(1) The use of pass books and cheques.
(2) None.

## L.-Protection.

99. (1) What protection akainst theft and fire is' provided for the buildings in which indigenous bankers do their business ?
(2) Are those buildings generally insured against fire or burglary ?
(3) What precautions does the banker take to protect his accounts against fire and burglary and other injury ?
(4) What precautions does he take to protect his cash (notes and coin), title-deeds, bonds, documents and other valuables? Has he a strong-room ?
(5) How much coin and notes do indigenous bankers keep in those buildings? What difference is there in the case of those who accept deposits repayable on dernand? Has he safes? Where are they kept? Are the safes or strong-room ire proof? Are they burglar-proof? Who has access to them? Who keeps the keys? Are they divided ? Are they kept on the premises?

Ans. - (1) Chettiars usually live in pucca buildings.
(2) Some insure. Others keep a durwan instead.
(3) They are kept in almirahs, bozes or safes. Some living in insecure houses keep them with other bankers who have safes.
(4) Usually there are no strong rooms. Cash and valuables are kept as noted above for accounts. Those without

- safe keep only a small amount of cash with them and deposit the rest with bankers who have safes.
(5) From Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 except as noted above (item 4). Those who accept deposits often have more money than the others. The agent keeps the keys.

100. (1) Would public strong-rooms or depositories of any kind be useful to any kind of indigenous banker?
(2) How could they be arranged economically?

Ans.-(1) In large towns (e.g. Moulmein) there are sufficient facilities, but in smaller places they would he useful, if charges are not heavy, and frepuent access is given.
(2) The Treasury might undertake this.
101. What protection have indigenous bankers against the dislonesty of their clerks, cashiers and servants ?

Ans.-The Chettiars employ clerks from their own country who are personally known and trusted by them, who live with them, and are on an agreement for salary for a term of years.
102. How can the saiety of remittances be improved ?

Ans.-Rates for Treasury transfers may *be reduced. Receipts should be granted by Treasury Officers for amounts received.

## M.-Training.

103. Describe a typical career of an indigenous banker showing :-
(a) the kind and amount of preliminary education received ;
( $b$ ' the age at which he is usually apprenticed to banking;
(c) the period usually spent as an apprentice or in a subordinate position in the banking business;
(d) the age at which he usually receives promotion to a principal position ;
(e) his opportunities for acquiring knowledge of other local businesses and of the persons with whom banking business is transacted:
(f) the amount of his systematic or casual study of the principles of tanking;
(g) the remuneration received at each stage of this career, and a comparison with the remuneration received by persons of equal standing in other careers;
(h) other matters of interest to the banking committee.

Ans.-(n) + to 5 years in a Tamil School, in Tamil and accounts, up to about fourth standard. Sent abroad for further training at age of 12 to 15 , when they are either put to further school or to practical banking work.
(b) 12 to 15 years.
(c) Abctut 9 years.
(d) 2: to 25 years.
(A) By social and business contact.
(f) There is no theoretical training.
(g) In his first period of 3 years he gets board and lodging, and no sulary but a bonus of Rs. 250 to 350 at the end of the 3 vears, though one witness says he gets an inclusive salary of Rs 1,000 for 3 years, and bonus of Rsi 300 . For the second period he gets Rs. 300 to 000 a year all found. For the third period Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,200 a year all found. In addition there may be a boums of Rs. 500 after the second and Rs. 1,000 aiter the third stase. After this he only gets small increases of pay as an assistant. As an ingent he gets a salary of Rs. 1,000 to 6,00 a year, all found, plus commission on prolits. The commission is distributed at the end of the 3 years and amounts to 6 per cent to 10 per cent. of the protits.
(h) The bonus to assistants, mentioned above, may also be regarded as a commission on profits, and is not paid if there are no profits. The bonus, and commission are conditional on the assistant or agent remaining with the same firn.
104. How many indigenous bankers have had-
(a) training in accountancy schools;
(b) training as lawyers ;
(c) education'at a University ;
(d) education at an Anglo-Vernacular school (without going on to a University) ?
Ans.-(a) None.
(b) Very few.
(c) A few.
(d) Some Burmans; few Chettiavs
105. (1) How much theoretical koowledge of banking and of finance has the ordinary indigenous banker in Burma?
(2) Would such knowledge be of use to them?
(3) What provision is there for imparting such knowledge to them?
(4). What improvements are possible?

Ans.-(1) Nowe.
(2) Possibly.
(3) Noac.
(4) It is suggested that bankiag and economic subjects should be taxght io lower standards af Anglo-Vernacular schools.
106. What accountancy schools (or commercial schools) are attended by indigenous bankers of any kind?

4ns-Nons.

## N-Relations with othey Bankers.

107. (1): What business relations exist between each kind of indigenous banker and the Imperial Bank of India, the foreign jointstock banks, the Indian joint-stock banks and the co-operative banks?
(2) Do the indigenpus bankers take loans fyom such banks (a) regularly, (b) oceasionally? From which banks? On what security? To what limits? When? All other particulars. What facilities do any of those banks afford to indigenous bankers (a) to get additional capital tempararily, (b) for liguid resources, (c) to earn interest with capital temporarily unused.
Ans.-(1) In places such as Moutmein where there are branches of joint-stock banks or the Imperial Bank, incligenous bankers have celatioass by way of current accounts, overdrafts, kans, etc., in the ordinary course of business. They have no rolations with the co-operative banks.
(2) Yes, regularly, where there are branches, on security of houses or gaxamtee. The limits are fixed by the banks.
108. Do many indigenous bankers belony to any banking association or association of traders?

Ans.-Al\$ Chettiars belong to the Nattukkottai Chettiars' Association. Burmans belong to no association.

102 (1) What business relations do indisenous bankers oi" any kind have with other indigenous banker of the same kind?
(2) How and to what extent do indigenous bankers of each kind combine with or help other bankers of the same kind?
(3) Do any indigenous bankers lend to finance, other indigenous bankers of the same kind? Is this occasionab, or is it a regular way of inancing the other iadigenous bankers? What is the rate of interest in such cases? If the mate is not the same for all borrowers, state and explain the differences.

Aus.-(1) All kinds have current accounts with local Chettiars. Some have loan accounts. Chettiars have accounts with Rangoon Chettiars.
(2) They lend money in time of need, or stand surety to obtain hams from lamperial or joint-stock banks.
(3) Yeo, this is regular amogag Chettiars. Rate is 1 to 4 annas above Rangoon Chettiar rate. It varies slightly with the innancial standiage of the borrower.
110. In locatilies where move than one kind of indigenous banker works, answer all the preceding questions modified to describe relations between bankers of different kindo.

Ans.-Omittech
111. Have bankers of any kind ever combined agninst bankers of any other kind anywhere in hurma $\boldsymbol{f}$ Give any particulars you can.

Ans.-No.
112. Have the wdigenous lanikers of any locality ever ageeed to charge any rate or any maximum or mininum rate to any class of borrowers? Why did they do this? Was it to diminish the business of another class of banker ?

Ans.-In Gyobingnuk according to one witness there was an agreement in force for about 5 years up to 1938 to charge minimam rates, in order to improve buṣiness. Other wituesses deny this. In other focalities such agreements are not known.

## O.-Managing Agents (Chettiars).

113. (1) What is the usual period of service of a managing agent?
(2) What interval elapses before he takes up anotber agency? What does he do in that interval?
(i) Are agents kenoralty kept by the same Grin throughout their workity lives?

Ans.-(1) 3 years.
(2) $2 f$ to 3 years. He returns to India and is engaged in his native place in domestic drties and helping the properietor with his mocourts. He may, if he has
capital, do some money-lending on his own on a smal scale. He may if he wishes return after less than this period, but țhereby forfeits his commission on the previous agency.
(3) Not always.
114. (1) Has an agent on first taking over a shop a right to refuse to take over loans granted by his predecessor ?
(2) Does he commonly refuse?
(3) Must the client then repay? How much time is allowed him ?

Ans.-(1) Yes.
(2) No. He refuses bac debts only. Perhaps 25 per cent of all debts.
(3) Yes, unless he finds additional security. One to six months.
115. (1) What pay and commission do the agents get ?
(2) How is the commission reckoned? In particular, is it reckoned on collections of principal as well as collections of interest ?
(3) Is the rate of commission graduated ? If so, how ?

Ans.-See the reply to question $103(\mathrm{~g})$. ( $h$ ), above.

## P.-Miscellaneous.

116. Has the development of pawnshops made any difference to indigenous bankers?

Ans.-No.
117. In which months are loans chiefly granted?
$A n s$.-See reply to question 3 above.
118. Are indigenous bankers ever intimidated when collecting debts or making claims?

Ans.-Yes, occasionally.
119. Are illegal demands made upon indigenous bankers ender any circumstances by government officers or others?

Ans.-Yes.
120. (1) Do indigenous bankers require to have much recourse to litigation to recover their debts?
(2) Is there much delay invoived ?
(3) Are litigation expenses heavy ?
(4) Are the delays and expenses so considerable as to make it preferable to put up with a substantial loss and accept a compromise ?

Ans.-(1) Yes.
(2) Yes.
(3) Yes. In a suit for Rs. 1,000 expenses are Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.
(4) Yes.
121. (1) Are indigenous bankers satisfied with the insolvency law ?
(2) How can it be improved in the interests of the public and bankers?

Ans.-(1) No.
(2) It is suggested that the registration of a deed should be within three months of the date of execution. One
witness says: "Transactions three months prior to the date of adjuclication are valid, while a deed may be registered four months after it was written and dated. Hence the insolvents always transfer properties to whomsoever they please in antedated documents so that the hands of the insolvent laws may not reach them. The creditors' interests are greatly at stake while the insolvents are actually cheating. An amendment of this law improving the state of affairs stated is suggested."
122. (1) Are indigenous bankers aware of the new Transfer of Property Act (1929) ?
(2) Are they satistied with it?
(3) Have they any suggestions to make as to what facilities might be given to bankers under this Act, e.g. equitable mortgage by deposit of title deeds outside Rangoon?

> Ans.-(1) No.
> (2, Omitted.
(3) The general opinion is that extension to the uhole of Burma is desirable. But Mr. Vellayan Chettiar says "all the witnesses think that the equitable mortgage should be extended to all places in Burma. unmindful of the danger it might bring in. Already they say several mortgages are created on land. This sort of depositing title deeds may be more easily duplicated. Personally I am not for any further extension. This form of security is specially intended to increase the trade of the country, the bulk of which is centred within the three ports of Rankoon, Moulmein and Bassein, where these securities are even now authorised."
123. (1) Is it advisable to give indigenous bankers power (subject to proper safeguards) to sell mortgaged property without recourse to the courts ?
(2) What safeguards should be provided ?

Ams. - (1) Yes.
(?) Notice of six months to the borrower ; faling redemption within this time the property to be sold by auction.
124. W'hat complaints have indigenous bankers against the incometax department ?

Ans-(a) Assessments too heavy. Income-tax officers are unfair, and do not accept the agent's accounts. They do not allow sufficiently for bad debts and losses. Proprietor's expenses and monies for charity and religious purposes are not admitted as expenses.
(b) The notice of demand for income-tax should be sent after harvest : if sent during or before harvest the bankers are forced to borrow.
(c) Payment by instalments is surgested.
125. What comuplaints have indigenous bankers akainst the stamp duties?

Ans.-The duties are too high.
126. What festivals have the indigenous bankers of each kind? How do they celebrate them ?

Ans.-Burmese . . New year (in April) and Thadingyut (in October), Chettiars.. Pangani U/hram (in March or April) and Thaipusain (in lanuary). Business is stopped for about four days in all.
127. Is there any proposal for further amalgamations and uncorporations as banks (like the Bank of Chettinad) being made by (a) Chettiars doing business in Burma or (b) other iadigenous bankers in Burma?

Ans.-None known.
128. It has been suggested by an Indian writer that a large bank with an Indian directorate and lactian management shonld be established to controd the currency and issue the currency notes of India, and that this bank should re-discount hundis discounted by shroffs. For each shroff a limit would be fixed, up to which his hundis would be re-discounted, and he would be required to deposit one-tifth of this amount with the bank in the form of Government secqrities. Can you see how this plan trould be developed ?

Ame.-The majority have pothing ta say. Two or three witnesses apprque of the plata, but offer na guggestions.
129. It has been said that indigenous bankers are often denied accommodation by the joint-stock banks although these have funds available and are using them to finance incrign trade. Have bankers really any complaint of this kind?

Ans.-Yes.
130. Have inctigenous bankers anything to say about the recent proposals to increase the fees charged for regisbering documents and for searches?

Changes are as follows :-


[^15]
## ( t3x )

Ans.-The general opinion is that the fees should not be increased. Mr. Vellayan Chettiar says "I for one think the existing fees may be increased 50 per cent more, provided a separate land record office is established and easy access given to the public."
131. Is there any matter related to banking, money-lending, savings, nvestment in Burma which any person with whom these questions are discussed wishes to bring to the notice of the committee?

Ans.-(a) A land mortgage bank should be established with inereased facilities under Government control.
(b) The summary procedure of giving a decree on simple pro-notes after a short period of notice, as in Ceyton and Madras town, should be adopted.
(c) Period of rectemption between preliminary and final decree should be only thiree months.
(d) Chettiars should have representation in the Legishative Council.
(e) Chettiars should be siven arms licenses, as they have to no about to different villages.
(f) Final decree should be given immediately instead of a preliminary mortgage decree. Auction should be three months after final decree.

## SURVEY V.

## Financial Surveys in Selected Towns.

Surveys of the financial conditions in the towns of Myingyan, fegu and Mônywa were made by two nembers of the committee ( $U$ Ba Maung and U Mya). They intended to survey Prome town also in the same manner ; but their ordinary avocations allowed them too little time for this. The reports have been slightly edited by the Chairman. All the surveys were made between October and Necember of 1929. A similar survey of Yandoon town by U Aye and Professor Jevons was projected, but was not carried out.

## Myingyan.

## List of Sections.

1. Area and population.
2. Transport.
3. Products.
4. Banking and monev-lending.
S. Remittance.
5. Trade in foreigy gooris.
6. Trade in local produce,
R. Mills
7. Sinall stail-holders.
8. Cottage industries.
9. Credit facilities in Taungtha and Natogyi Townships.
10. Conclusion.
11. Area and Population.-Myingyan district measures 2,746 square miles of which Myingyan Town occupies $5 \frac{1}{3}$ square miles. The district had in 1921 a population of $4 \not 2,008$ inhabitants of which 23,400 are in Myingyan Town.
12. Transport.-Myingyan is advantageously situated as it is accessible by rail as well as by steamer ; it also has connection by road with most parts of the district Many of the roads of the district are fairly good, those under the supervision of the Public Works Department being metalled and better maintained than those which are in the charge of the District Council. Crops are conveyed in carts. Within recent years motor vehicles have become the chief means of transport along good roads, and cart traffic has consequently declined except on unmetalled cart tracks.
13. Products.-The district produces cotton, groundnuts, white beans, tobacco, jagkery, peas, sessamum, onions and chillies. The cotton trade is carried on by foreign firms which purchase and export raw as well as ginned cotton.

Groundnuts and oil obtained from them, are sent out to all parts of Burma for human consumption.

About 10 years back there was a boom in the white bean trade, but now decreased demand and a fall in price have brought about its decline.

The tobacco business is carried on mostly by Burmans; and 75 per cent. of the Burmese traders are occupied in this trade.

Jaggery is produced in large quantities and transported to all parts of Burma. One of the big traders said he deals in Rs. 20,000 worth of jaghery every year. The busy season lasts from May to September.

The remaining products of the district are of minor importance. They are bought by Indian and Chinese traders and sent to Rangoon. The district obtains its supply of rice, ngapi and salt fish from other parts of Burma. Rice comes from Pyinmana, Nyaunglebin, Pyu, Thatôn, Amherst and Kyauksè, while ngapi and salt fish are obtained from Yandoon. Burmese slippers, silk longyis, umbrellas and the requisites of Buddhist monks are ohtained from Mandalay:
4. Banking and Money-lending.-A branch of the Imperial Bank of India, 13 Chettiar firms, about 50 smaller money-lenders and 2 cooperative banks finance the commerce, industry and agriculture of the town and district, while small loans are given also by the pawnbroker. These lending agencies work independently of one another. The methods employed by them are detailed below.

## (a) The Inperial Bank of Inlia.

A branch of the Imperial Bank was opened in Myingyan in the year 1924. Most of its business consists in dealings with the Government Treasury. Current accounts are opened and fixed deposits received ; but these are on a small scale. The bank has important dealings with the branches of Messrs. Steel Brothers and the Burma Cotton Company. These hranch firms must have overdrafis in the Rangoon Head Office and during the season, the branch of the bank receives intimation as to what amount of money should be transferred to the accounts of the branch limms. Money is drawn by cheques. The bank occasionally huys from the Japan Cotion Trading Company drafts payable at sight in Rangoon and receives a discount of 2 annas per Rs. 100 . It is not allowed to buy drafts from any other Grm. The bank also lends money on the security of gold ornaments, advancing 80 per cent. of the market value of gold and charging interest at a fixed rate of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The lowest sum the bank lends is Rs. 200. It also advances temporary loans on the security of country produce, such as cotton and groundnuts. These goods are insured against fire and are kept under lock and key in godowns which are rented and are used solely for this business. The bank keeps a durwan in charge of the godown. 75 per cent. of the market value of such goods is advanced on loan and 2 per cent. above the bank rate is charged as interest. The bank also issues draft remittances payable at sight at any office of the Imperial Bank and charges a commission of 4 annas per Rs. 100 on any amount up to Rs. 1,000, 2 amnas per Rs. 100 on any amount up to Rs. 10,000 and 1 auna on any amount above $\mathrm{Ks} .10,000$. The bank also cashes drafts from other banks, charging 4 annas per Rs. 100 . At present bank drafts are not in vogue among the people. This is due to the fact that traders dealing in foreign goods make their remittances through the Chettiar firms, while rice merchants make use of the post office, because rice comes from places' where there are no branches of the Imperial Bank. The hank undertakes to collect money in places where the Imperial Bank has branches on obtaining the railway receipt from the sender or seller: on receipt of the nonev from the consignee or from the purchaser, the amount realized is paid at the same discount as on draft. Traders, however, do not make use of this method, but adopt the V.P.P. system of the post affice.
(b) Chettars.

In Myingyan town there are 1.3 Chettiar firms with a capital of 28 lakhs of which o lakhs are their own capital, 2 to 3 lakhs are borrowed
from Chettiar firms in Rangoon, about 5 lakirs are teposits from Madras, 3 takhs are money of the Chetriat temple and the remaining 5 lakhs or so are kocal deposits from the people of the district. These Chettiar firms receive current deposits and fixed deposits for 12 months ; the rate of interest varies from 6 per cent. to 9 per cent. per annum according to the conditions prevailing in the money market. The minimum rate of interest charged on toans is Rs. $1 / 12$ per cent. per mensem. Security is demanded except from approved customers. On small loans a higher rate of interest is charged, usually not less than Rs. 2/8 per cent. per mensem. It is worthy of note that the Chettiar firms in Myingyan have agreed among themselves that their minimum rate of interest should be Rs. $1 / 12$ per cent. per mensem. None of these Chettiar firms has a cash credit with the Imperial Bank branch ; but two of the firms have each an overdraft at bank rate with that branch on a collateral security of Rs. 10,000 worth of Government securities.

Chettiar firms send money to Rangoon by means of drafts or hundis drawn on Rangoon by the Burma Cotton Company and Indian firms dealing in cotton ; uo discount is allowed on these. For non-customers who wish to send money to Rangoon the Chettiars charge a commission of 2 annas per Rs. 100 ; their customers are exempted from payment of sach commission. Sometimes they discount Chinese hundis from apprqued Chinese traders at a maximum rate of 2 annas per Rs. 100. The Chettiars get money from Rangoon by issuing hundis to traders ctealing in foreign goods : no commission is charged on these. Occasionally when a large sum of money is required a clerk is send to bring it; remittances are not made through the local branch of the imperial Bank because of the compission charged.

The main business of the Chettiars is lending money to traders in the town. Though the fixed minimum rate of interest is Rs. $1 / 12$ per cent. per mensem, some of the big traders of Myingyan Town having very good credit are allowed a cash credit by some of the Chettiar firms at Rs. $1 / 8$ per cent. per mensem. The Chettiars lend money on the pledge of gold but not at present on diamonds, they advance 80 per cent. of the value of the pledge gold and charge the usual rate of Rs. $1 / 12$ per ceht. per mensem interest. For loans to small stall-holders see Article 8 belou. The Chettiars do not take agricultural lands on mortgage, because, unlike the lands in Lowor Burima, these lands are subject to drought. Sometimes a Chettiar firm borrows money from andther Chettiar firm for a short period ; no security is required and the rate of interest is 1 anna per Rs. 100 per mensem above the current Chettiar rate of interest.

## (c) Other Prizate Moneslenders.

There are few Burmese or Indian money-lenders. Some of the Burmese traders in the town issue loans to the people in the district, taking gold as security or relying on the sale of the borrower's agricultural produce ; see section 13 below. Interest is ussally at 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. per mensem.
(d) The Pawnshop.

There is one pawnstop in the town and the firense is issued by the municipality, which receives a ficense fee of Rs. 50,000 Ior 3 years.

The rates of interest charged by the pawnbroker are the maximum rates permitted by the Municipalify, namely, one anna per rupee per mensem for loans up to Rs. 5, nine pies for darger loans up to Rs. 20 and six pies for loans above Rs. 20. For every article pawned they charge also one anna for the ticket issued. Under the municipal rules the pawnbroker may sell any article which is not redeemed within five months. Small shop-keepers and labourers usually fpawn their personal articios when they are in need of money.

The pawnbroker is partly financed by the Chettiars on the security of gold ornaments that are pawned with him and passed on to the Chettiars. The rate of interest is Rs. 1/12 to Rs. 2 per mensem.

We are unable to ascertain the amount of loans issued daiky for the articles pawned and the amount of loams repaid on the redemption of the pawned articles as the pawnshop licensee does not desire to reveal this part of his business. Generally 75 per cent. of the value of gold ornaments is advanced and 50 per cent. of the value of other articles.

## (e) The ${ }^{\text {inying}}$ yan District Central Cu-operative Bank.

The Myingyan District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, was established in 1925 and its present working capital is Rs. 58,700 . Its lixed and savings deposits amount to Rs. 20,000. The total amount of loans issued to societies is Rs. 52,000. It offers 5 per cent. per annum interest on savings deposits and 7 per cent. to 9 per cent. per annum on fixed deposits. It grants short and intermediate loans to 31 rogistered co-operative credit societies in Myingyan District at 10 per cent per annum, which is less than the rate charged by Chettiar firms and local money-lenders, while the societies charge 15 per cent. per annam on loans made to their members. Loans are issued and repayments received at the bank premises ; but small loans up to Rs. 200 may be sent by money order through the post office. Remittances are not made through government treasuries and sub-treasuries because of the deday that prevails in those offices. The bank does not issue drafts $\sigma$ r hundis. Its husiness is confined by its rules and bye-laws to the dealings mentioned above. The bank does not borrow any money from the Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank or from the joint-stock banks. The lank keeps its cash balances in its own custody.

## (f) The Eurina Provincial Co-aperalive Bank.

This hank, which is sitmated in Mandalav, had been financing 135 co-opurative societies in Myingyan district long beiore the establishmuent of the Myingyan District Central Co-operative Bank. Now no fresh loans are being issued by this hank even to societies, and the Co-operative Department is contemplating a phan for giving loans from Covernment to co-operative societies that are regular and punctual in remamments. The tetal amount of loans to societies is still over Rs. 2,33,000. When the bank was working sisues fand repayments of Loans were effected by remittance transfer receipts and cash orders. except a small amoant of loxns up to a maximam of Rs. 500 which were paid thy post oflice money-order. Societies preferred to pay or receive leams tow money-order, hecause this method was quicher. The bank had no asency to collect deposits in Mympran and its work was contined to tinancing societies. It charged the societies 10 per cent per annum, and the sooseties lent to their meabers at 15 per cemt per :annum.
5. Remitlance-Most of the remittances to and from the town are done by the Chettiars. Traders who buy goods from Rangoon and Mandalay take hundis payable at sight from Chettiars, who charge no commission "for these to their regular customers but charge a commission of two annas per Rs. 100 all the year round to others. Traders who purchase local produce and send the same to Rangoon or Mandalay obtain money sometimes by Chettiars' hundis payable at sight sometimes in cash brought by their reliable clerks or partners, while Chinese traders who buy goods locally sell Chinese hundis payable at sight to Chettiars by paying a commission of two to four annas per Rs. 100. Some of the small traders make remittances by insured registered post, and other traders making remittances to small towns use the same method; the charge for the insurance is two annas per Rs. 100.

It is not difficult to get hundis from Chettiars. Some traders pay cash for them while others are allowed to sign pro-notes in exchange for them ; in both these cases no commission is charged to approved customers. It is difficult to know the proportion of the varions methods of such remittances, because neither the traders nor the Chettiars like to reveal the figures. Chettiars' hundis are increasing in use among traders who hate dealings with Rangoon and Mandalay, while the use of insured registered post is growing steadily among those traders who have dealings with other towns. Traders do not usually make remittances by money-order as the commission is very high. There are three post offices in the town. The postal authorities told us that their money transactions during the busy season are done more by insured registered post than by money orcler ; we were unable to get statistics of remittances by these means as the post-master was away.
6. Trade in Foreign Goods.-All the foreign goods come through Rangoon. Traders dealing in foreign goods are mostly Indians and Chinese and they carry on both wholesale and retail business. They pay for their goods from Rangoon partly in cash and partly by credit for three months or more in nearly equal proportions. When they sell the goods wholesale to other small traders they also have to give three months creclit for about half of the value of the goods sold. Sonetimes when payment is made for goods taken previousiy fresh goods are sold at credit to approved customers. Most of these traders have dealings with the Chettiars. Sometimes they have a credit balance during the busy season; but at the beginning of the season, they have to borrow large amounts and repayments are made daily in instalments out of the proceeds of their daily sales. Usually, they do nut pledge their goods as security for the advances obtained from Chettiars; they are allowed to open cash-credit accounts and pay interest at Rs. 1/12 per mensem, paying interest on the daily balance. When they buy goods from Rangoon, they take hundis from Chettiars, generally without paying any commission.

The retail traders who buy goods from the wholesale and retail traders of the town are mostly from surrounding townships. They pay about half the price of their purchases in cash and take credit for the other half ; they only raise loans from the local money-lenders for the purchase of goods in emergencies; the rate of interest they then have to pay is 2 to 3 per cent. per mensem.

There are also retail traders in the town who buy their goods from wholesale dealers in the town and sometimes from Rangoon direct.

These people also have dealings with the Chettiars and pay a higher rate of interest than wholesalers, i.e. 2 per cent. per mensem.

Neither wholesale nor retail traders of the town buy goods direct from dealers in India or Europe.
7. Trade in Local Produce.-The produce of the district was lescribed in section 3. Traders dealing wholesale in this are Burmese, Zhinese and Indians in the proportion of 8,3 and 1. The majority of he Burmese traders and some of the Chinese and Indian traders are inanced by Chettiars, and pay interest Rs. $1 / 12$ per cent. per mensem ; some have to pledge their goods as security. These traders sometimes idvance earnest money to the producers in the district before the goods are ready for delivery, thereby obtaining them at a lower price than :hey would have to pay if the purchase was made only when the goods were ready for delivery. They sell their goods wholesale to the retail iraders in the town partly on one month's credit and partly for cash. These retail traders are also financed by Chettiars who charge from 2 to 3 per cent. per mensem. Some approved customers do not have to give security ; but others have to pledge their gold ornaments or mortgage their dwelling houses. The wholesale traders also sell their goods to traders from other towns on cash only.

There are about a dozen traders who deal in rice and are financed by the Chettiars in the same way as those traders dealing in local products. The wholesale dealers sell partly for cash and partly on credit for a few days.

There are also many traders in ugapi and salt fish, which come from Yandoon ; no credit is allowed in this trade.

- 8. Mills.-There are three large cotton milling companies, vis. Messrs. Steel Brothers, the Burma Cotton Company, and the Japan Cotton Company. In addition there are two big Indian cotton-milling firms from Bombay. Messrs. Steel Brothers have bought up the Burma Spinning and Weaving Mill and taken over the management of the Burma Cotton Company and control the price of raw cotton. All purchase raw cotion through local brokers from the producers in the district, and advance money to the producers before actual delivery. They also bay gimed cotton from small cotton aill owners and cotton traders who always sell for cash. The cotton ginned in the mills is exported to foreign countries. All these establishments are financed by their head offices and mostly through the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

There are also six cotton ginning mills belonging to two Indians and four Burmans, who gin their own cotton as well as that of others. They buy cotton sometimes through brokers and sometimes directly from the producers. They sometimes advance money to the growers. They are financed by Chettiars on the security of their produce and mills, paying interest at Rs. $1 / 12$ per cent. per mensem. The gimned cotton is sold to the three companies mentioned above.

There are also nine groundnut oil mills belonging to four Chinese and five Burmans. They purchase groundnuts from the growers and press out the oil which they dispose of partly in Myingyan and partly in other parts of Burma Sometimes they have to sell on credit. They are Gananced by Chettiars on the security of their produce and their milis, paying interest at Rs, $1 / 12$ per cent. per mensem. Messrs. Steel

Brothers also deal in groundnuts the oil from which they press in their own mill and send to Rangoon for disposal.
9. Small Siall-holders.-There are about 200 small stall-holders in the municipal main bazaar. Most of them have dealings with the Chettiars by taking $n e-p y a n-p e^{*}$ ( $6 \Phi(1) 60:$ ) loans. The rate of interest charged on such loans is from 4 to 5 per cent. per mensem repayable within a month's time by daily instalments out of the sale proceeds. At the time of issuing a loan an amount representing principal and interest together is agreed upon to be repaid by regular daily instalments in one month. No reduction of interest is given for earlier repayment. If a stall-keeper is irregular and unpunctual in his daily repayments and fails to repay his debt within a month's time he is denied further loans. The Chettiars who are doing this business keep collectors who collect the instalments of loans every evening.
10. Coltage Industries.-Until about five year ago, weaving by handloom was carried on largely in the suburbs of the town. It is declining now because foreign cloth is cheaper. The weavers get their finance partly by borrowing money from local money-lenders at Rs. $2 / 8$ to Rs. 3 per cent. per mensem and partly by getting about three months' credit when they buy yarn from the traders of the town. There is not much hope for this industry. Other important cottage industries in the district are the production of lacquerware at Pagan and basket-making in Kyaukpadaung ; those who engage in these industries are financed by local money-lenders whose rate of interest is from 3 to 5 per cent. per mensein.
11. Credit Facilities in Taungtha and Natogyi Townships.-Most of the cotton, groundnuts and tobacco of the district are produced in these townships. The headquarters town of Taungtha township is 16 miles from Myingyan while that of Natogyi township is 19 miles from Myingyan. There are no Chettiars in either of these townships. It is said that the Chettiars cannot compete with the local Burman money-lenders although these charge from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per mensem, because when a Chettiar shop was opened once in Natogyi town the local money-lenders combined in an agreement to reduce the rate of interest and the Chettiar shop was then closed again. Possibly the Burman money-lenders have a hold upon borrowers and intimate knowledge of local conditions which the Chettiars would need some time to acquire. The Burman money-lenders make their advances on pro-note after examination of the standing crops, the rate of interest being from $2 \frac{1}{3}$ to 3\} per cent; sometimes they buy the crop outright before harvest at an agreed rate.
12. Conclusion.-Trade is bad on account of the tightness of money that has prevailed since the beginning of the year as a result of the fall in the price of cotton and groundnuts. For cotton this is generally attributed to the control by millers, while for groundnuts it is due to keen competition with oil exported from India. Other products have also fallen in price. There has been a larger production of cotton and groundnuts this year due to better rainfall.

- Also called ne-pyan-do ( 68.0 two names are equally common. See also paragraph 8 of the Monywa aurvey below


## Pegu.

## List of Sections.

1. Area and population.
2. Transport.
3. Products.
4. Banking and money-lending.
5. Remittance.
6. Traders.
7. Rice-milts
8. Saw-mills.
9. Small stall-hoiders
10. Cattle-markets. 11. Conclusion.
11. A'ca and Population.-Pegu district measures 4089 square miles of which Pegu Town occupies 471 square miles. The district had in 1921 a population of 455,620 inhabitants of which 18,769 were in Pegu Town.
12. Transtort.-Pegu Town is situated on the Rangoon-Mandalay railway line at 47 miles and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours from Rangoon and is the junction for the branch line to Moulmein. It is also connected with Rangoon by a good road, 55 miles long and much used by motor omnibuses many of which travel the whole distance. The Pegu River crosses the town tut serves as transport during the rainy season only. The railway line passes through the principal paddy areas of the district. The PeguSittaung Canal serves as a means of paddy transport to the railway stations, situated on the bank of the canal such as Waw and Thanatpin.
13. Products.-Paddy is the only important product of the district.
14. Banking and Money-lending.-The financing agencies in Pegu Town are 27 Chettiar firms, one pawnbroker and 20 other private money-lenders and the Pegu Central Co-operative Bank. These work independently of each other as follows to finance the agricultural. cominercial and industrial population of the town and the surrounding area.

## (a) Chetliars.

Of the 27 Chettiar firms in the town, 17 are big firms and the remaining 10 are smaller ones.

Estimate of Chettiar Capital at Pegm.
Re.
Owned $\quad . . \quad$... $\$ 1.23,000$
Supplied froun Madras ... $14,90,000$
Borrowed (rom Kangoon 6,23,000 Chettiars.
Temple waney $\quad$... $\quad 1.21 .000$
Local depositi $\quad \cdots \quad 41.000$
Total ... 73,98,000 Every endeavour has been made to ascertain the working capital of these firms, but the figures obtained and shown in the margin hereby . must be regarded as approximations only. The portion borrowed from Chettiars hears interest at 2 to 3 annas above the Rangoon Chettiar rate. For deposits the rate of interest is 12 annas per cent. per monsem, that is 9 per cent. per annum ; the deposits are not fixed, bul the Chettiars make frequent enquiries from depositors of the probable date and amount of withdrawals. The rate charged by Chettiars for loans varies according to the size of the loan as well as the character and circumstances of the borrower. For large loans, say Rs. 2,000 or more, the rate varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 15 per cent. per mensem, averaging Rs. $1 \cdot 25$; for smaller loans the rate varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. $2 \cdot 5$, averaging Rs. 2 ; for very small loans below Rs. 100 the rate is usually Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per cent. per mensem. All except a few approved borrowers must give either movable or immovable property
as security. There is no combination among the Chettiars of Peg1 and no agreement amongst them as to rates of interest. Some of th firms have branches in other places in the district.

## (b) Other Private Lenders.

There are 20 Burman money-lenders who have no other busines and charge from Re. 1 to Rs. 25 per cent. per mensem, lending as rule only on the security of gold, diamonds and immovable property.

## (c) The Pawnbroker.

There are altogether four pawnshops in the town, licensed by th Municipal Committee. There is one license for all the shops together and this is auctioned every year in the month of December for thi coming year. The Municipality received a license fee of Rs. 34,90 for 1929, this being the record amount in the history of PegI Municipality. The rates of interest charged are the maximum rate fixed under the municipal bye-laws, namely: for loans up to Rs. 5 ons anna per rupee per mensem, for loans between Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 nine pies, and for loans above Rs. 20 six pies per rupee per mensem. Ar extra anna is also charged for writing the ticket for each article pawned. The municipal rules allow the pawnbroker to sell any article which has been in pawn for five months or more. The pawners are small shopkeepers, labourers and some salary earners; and the pledges are jewellery, clothing, umbrellas and other such personal property.

## (d) The Pegu Central Co-operative Eank.

This bank was established in 1927 and its present working capital (1929) is Rs. $21,33,000$. Its total deposits, including fixed, savings and current accounts, amount to Rs. $16,50,000$. The rates of interest are $5 \frac{1}{2}$, $6,6 \frac{1}{2}, 7$ and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on $1,2,3,4$ and 5 years fixed deposits respectively, 2 per cent. on current accounts and $4 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent. on savings accounts. The total amount of loans issued to co-operative societies is Rs. $18 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The bank grants crop, intermediate and longterm loans to 215 registered co-operative credit societies in the Pegu and Hanthawaddy Districts at 10 per cent. per annum, while societies oharge 15 per cent. per annum on loans issued to their members. The societies generally receive and repay loans at the bank's premises; but remittances are sometimes done to and from societies by cash order through treasuries and sub-treasuries without commission. Some deposits irom outside of Pegu are received by cheques upon Rangoon banks, no commission being charged ; repayments are similarly made by cheque upon Rangoon without any commission. In other cases deposits are received or repaid by post office money-order or registered insured post. The bank has deposit accounts in Rangoon with the Netherlands Bank and with the Imperial Bank. During the transplanting season the bank is allowed to open a cash credit account with the Imperial Bank at Rangoon at 1 per cent. above bank-rate, subject to a minimum of 6 per cent.; advances on this account are usually received by remittance transfer receipt, while repayments are also made in this way or by passing on cheques on Rangoon received by the bank from its depositors. The bank also opens an overdraft
account with the Imperial Bank against the security of Govermment paper and at the current bank-rate.
5. Remillance.-There are few remittances done by Chettiars. Traders who buy goods from Rangoon carry money with them, as Rangoon is so close to Pegu. Traders buying goods from Upper Burma remit money by registered insured post ; they do not buy hundis from the Chettiars. Hundis are also not used in raising loans. The Pegu Central Co-operative Bank undertakes remittances for the public to Rangoon, and for this business issues drafts, charging a comınission of two annas per 100 rupees. It cashes the cheques drawn upon Rangoon banks by approved persons and charges a discount of 2 annas per Rr. 100 ; but no charge is made to a current account depositor of the bank if the value of the cheque is credited to his account. This bank also buys foreign drafts from its bankers in Rangoon, charging a commission of two annas per Rs. 100 in addition to the other expenses incurred.
0. Traders.-The traders (wholesale and retail) dealing in foreign goods are mostly Indian or Chinese and obtain their stocks from K.ungoon. There are also Burmese traders who deal in foreign goods purchased direct from Rangoon. These traders pay for their goods pattly ly cash and partly bv credit for three months or more. During the busy season, $i c$., from January to May, they have to borrow money from the Chettiars, sometimes without security and sometimes by pledking their gold ornaments and their buildinks; repayment of these loans is made at the end of the season.

Produce of Burma is sometimes bought at Rangoon but the produce of Upper Burma generally comes direct from its place of production. The traders are financed by the local Chettiars and other local moneylenders. They dispose of their goods wholesale to other traders in the surrounding villages and also sell retail ; when selling wholesale they take cash for a part and give credit for a part of the goods. There are also puddy and rice traders who obtain their finance from millers by pledking their stocks.

For all the loans considered in this article the rate of interest varies from 1 to 1.5 per cent. per mensem, according to the local supply and demand.
7. Rice-mills.-There are five rice-mills in the town. They are worked by their porners, who mill paddy for hire and also mill paddy which thev buy from the surrounding villages and send to Rangoon after milting. Some of the paddy sent to Rangoon is sold to Indian or European Firms, such as Chatrabhuj \& Co. and Fiairweather Ruchards \& Co. : sometimes such sales are at market rate, sometimes contracts are made with such firms to supply rice at a fixed rate for a certain time. In other cases the millers employ rice commission agents, who send rice-market reports to the miller and arrange with him for the disposid of his rice, charking him one per cent. commission besides expenses of handing and insurance. Finance is obtained from local Chettiars and other local money-lenders on the security of the mills, interest varving from 1 to $1^{1} 5$ per cent. per mensem. Two mills obtain advances doring the season free of interest from the merchants in Kankoon to whom ther supply rice on contract. Money received for rice in Rangoon is carried to Pegu by the millers themselves.
8. Saw-mills.--There are three saw-mulls. The owners have forest leases and also buy logs from the timber traders of the district, making
part payments in advance without any interest. They obtain their finance from local Chettiars and other local money-lenders, the rate of intercst varying from 1 to 1.5 per cent. per mensem with or without security. They sometimes take Bombay orders through an agent in Rangoon who makes payment for the timber in Rangoon.
9. Sinall Stall-holders.-These are financed in the same way as the stall-holders of Myingyan (see section 9 of the report on Myingyan); there is a difference however in the rate of interest for ne-pyan-po (or ne-fyan-do) loans, which varies from 2 to 3 per cent. per mensem instead of 4 to 5 per cent. Besides the Chettiars, there are also many small Burmese money-lenders who are doing ne-pyan-pe business. Sometimes the stall-holders take loans from two or three different lenders at the same time.
10. Callle-markets.-There is one place within the municipality and there are two places outside it which are used as cattle-markets. The markets go on every day continuously in the season. The sites are merely places in the paddy-fields which are customarily used. There is no organised market ; even the market inside the municipality is not managed by the municipal committee. The village headman and the ward-headman in whose respective jurisdictions the sites fall exercise some control over the markets, but this is unofficial. There are no market bye-laws or rules for any of the sites; no rent is paid for using the land; no market-fee is charged to buyers or sellers of cattle. But the brokers get Re. 1 for each animal while the ward-headman or village-headman in whose presence the purchase is made gets As. 8 for each animal. For each sale the headman issues a printed memorandum showing the name and address of the seller and buyer and a description and the price of the cattle; each memorandum is signed by the headman and by another witness. No fee is recognised for the second witness. The broker puts his signature and his thumb impression on the back of the memorandum, thus making himself responsible for pointing out the seller in case need to do so should arise-e.g., if an animal should prove to have been stolen. The memoranda are issued from a counterfoil book in which the pages are numbered serially, each book having a number which also is printed on every page, and a copy of each memorandum is kept on its counterfoil. A memorandum is not a receipt for the payment and it bears no stamp.

The markets are usually held from the end of one harvest to just before the next ploughing season begins. The buyers are agriculturists from Pegu and Hanthawaddy districts. The sellers are regular dealers, mostly Burmans from Upper Burma and Shans from the Shan States, who bring the cattle down from their homes. When a seller has disposed of his herd he goes away ; but new dealers with fresh herds frequently arrive. Generally the animals have been bred by the sellers: in a few cases the sellers have bought the cattle in Upper Burma with their own or borrowed money; there are no sellers who bring cattle for sale on commission. All the sales are made for cash; the sellers. carry the money back with them or send it by money-order.

New sellers from Upper Burma or the Shan States never come without an introdaction to the headman or a broker. Dealers are not contined to one broker for their sales, but it is understood that a broker will not act for a dealer whom he does not know. In case an animal sold should prove to have been stolen, the broker has not to compensate the purchaser; but he must be able to trace the seller. Sales are
sometimes effected without the intervention of a broker or the headman; but then the purchaser has more risk that the animal may prove to have been stolen.
11. Conclusion.-Owing to the fall in the price of paddy since the harvest of 1929 and the decrease in agricultural produce due to flood during the previous transplanting season and scarcity of late rain during the corresponding crop-ripening season, business conditions are not favourable as compared with previous years. The price of paddy lands is decreasing. The Chettiars and other money-lenders are reluctant to advance money on account of these conditions. If this state of things continues for another couple of years, the financing of agriculture will be difficult and risky. Some agriculturists are contemplating the introduction of new methods, such as ploughing by tractors, sowing before the rains, irrigating with centrifugal pumps worked by oil engines when there is drought.

## Monywa.

## List of Sections.

1. Area and population.
2. Transport.
3. Proxitects.
4. Banking and money-lending.
5. Remittance.
6. Timile in foreign goods.
7. Trade in Burma produce.
8. Sinall stall-holders.
9. Mills.
10. Small industries.
11. Marketing of agricultural produce.
12. Trade and agricultural conditions.
13. Area awd Populalion.-Monywa Town is the headquarters of the Lower Chindwin District. The whole district measures 3,480 square miles of which Monywa Town occupies one square mile only. The population of the district is $\mathbf{3 + 2 , 8 8 0}$. Mônywa Town alone has 9,225 inhabitants residing in 2,586 houses. The residents of Monywa are mostly Burmese and Indians; but there are some Chinese. Monywa is a municipal town and compares very favourably with other towns of the same size. It is an old trading centre situated on the bank of the Chindwin river; and being the marketing centre of both the Lower Chindwin and the Upper Chindwin Districts, is an important and growing town.
14. Transfort.-The Chindwin river runs through the middle of the district, and one steamer runs up the river and another down the river every day; one steamer runs to Pakôkku. At Mônywa there is a steamferry which crosses in both directions every hour ; there are also small boat-ferries at other places. The principal connection of Monywa with the neighbouring country is however by land. But roads are scarce and in bad repair, so that transport is difficult, especially during the rainy season. Village roads seem to be totally neglected; if the care of the roads were transferred from the District Councils to the Public Works Department there would be a great change for the better in them, and, with metalling of old roads and the construction of new ones, 2 great deal of the economic loss from which the district now suffers would become a thing of the past Motor transport is increasing day by day and is a blessing to the people; but it is gradually ousting cart traftic and depriving cartmen of their means of livelihood. By rail Monywa is connected with Sagaing and through the ferry there with the main milway systern of Burna. There is also a line from Monywa to Ye-n, and a line from Sagaing to Myitkyina.
15. Products.-The following are the principal agricultural products of the Lower Chindwin District and their yield for last year :-

(a) Chetliars.
16. Danking and Money-lending.-The principal agencies are the Chettiars ; there are also some other money-lenders and a pawnshop. There were till recently four Chettiar firms in Monywa town. Of these one closed down about a month ago and another which started eight months ago is about to be closed. At the time of our survey only two firms were actually working. The approximate capital of these firms is five lakhs of rupees, of which $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs are their own and the remaining $1 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs represent borrowings from Rangoon and Mandalay for which the usual rate of interest is charged. These firms have neither deposits nor borrowed money from Madras. There is no temple money for their use, as there is no temple in Monnywa. They neither represent Rangoon firms nor have branches out of the town. They have current deposits from local millers and traders to the extent of about Rs. 30,000. They accept no fixed deposits. For current deposits they pay an interest of 8 to 10 annas per cent. per mensem. Any amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000 can be withdrawn on the day of application. For higher amounts five days' clear notice is necessary. These Chettiars do not lend money on the security of immovable property. Approved customers may borrow money from them on unsecured pro-notes while others are required to give gold as security. In both cases the interest charge is Rs. 15 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem. The rate of interest varies according to the fluctuations in the money market and according to the borrower. Money is also lent out by the Chettiars at the same rates of interest on the security of stored goods. In such cases, the borrower has to pay the godown rent and the remuneration of the durwan ; insurance of the goods pawned is an optional matter, but of course the borrower pays the premium if the goods are insured. These Chettiars also buy railway receipts from highly approved customers ; when a trader receives an order for goods, he arranges for the despatch of the goods by rail and obtains a railway receipt which he sells to one of the Chettiars, who in turn collects the price of the goods from the buyer through a Chettiar firm of the locality in which the buyer resides. For this a commission of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per Rs. 1,000 is charged. The Chettiars of Monswa do not lend money on the system known in Burmese as ne-pyan-du ( $2 \& \mathcal{G} \$ \$_{2}$ ) described in the next paragraph and in Article 9 of the report on Myingyan above.

## (b) Other Money-lenders.

There are only two Burmese local money-lenders. They lend money to approved customers on the security of either movable or
immovable property. The rate of interest varies from Rs. $1: 25$ to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem according to the standing of the borrower. They use their own capital, borrowing nothing from Chettiars and accepting no deposits.

There are half a dozen traders who lend money on the ne-pyan-do ( $24.95 \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ ) system to small stall-holders as described in Article 7 of this note.

## (c) Pawushaps.

There is only one pawnshop in Mônywa town. Information about its working capital could not be obtained ; but we were told that it is popular and has good customers. The pawnbroker's license is sold by auction once in three years by the municipality. Rs, 8,150 was obtained at the last auction sale. The rates of interest charged by the pawnshop are the same as at Myingyan. The pawnbroker is a Chinaman ; his assistants are Chinese or Chino-Burmans.
5. Remittance.-The Chettiars issue hundis to be cashed in Rangoon or Mandalay, charging a commission of two annas per Rs. 100 except to approved customers who have deposits with them ; such customers pay no commission. When they need money the Chettiars go to the traders and take money in return for hundis issued free of commission. They pay cash for Chinese bundis on a commission ranging from Rs. 3.5 to Rs. 5 per 1,000 ; such dealings are only had with those Chinese firms which need cash daily for the purpose of buying products from the district for sale to Rangoon firms. See also Article 4 (a) above for transactions with railway receipts. Some of the large traders mentioned in the next article place their daily sale-proceeds with the Chettiars as current deposits, and are allowed overdrafts up to Rs. 1,000 when they buy hundis to be cashed in Rangoon. Those traders who have no deposits with the Chettiar firms take Chinese hundis from Chinese firms to be cashed in Rangoon free of commission.
6. Trade in Furcign Goods.--A bout twenty Indians, three Chinese and three Burmese traders deal in foreign goods in Monywa town. Most of the Indian and Chinese traders are agents of Rangoon and Mandalay firms; all the Burmese traders and some of the other classes do business on their own account. The remainder of this paragraph relates to those doing business on their own account. They sometimes buy goods on credit, three months' time for payment being allowed by the firms in Rangoon and Mandulay. They sell wholesale as well as retail and sllow credit for tifteen days. Most of them work with their own capital and sridom bortow money. When they need money they borrow from the Chettiars without security, paying interest at the rate of Rs. 15 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem. The remittances of these traders have already been dealt with in Article 5.
7. Trade in Bisma Produce.-There are about twetve traders who buy the produce of other parts of Burma and sell it in Mônywa town. They also sell sesamum oil, groundnut oil and paddy produced in Monvwa. They buy msad of various kinds from Rangoon and Yandoon. cnude petmleum from Yenangyang. Burmese silk cloths from Mandahay, etç. They work generally with their own capital, but sometimes borrow from the Cheltiars on security or otherwise at a rate of interest varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem according to the borrower.

There are also seven Chinese, two Indian and six Burmese firms who trade in all kinds of agricultural produce of the district.

The Chinese are big dealers; two of them have selling agents in Rangoon, while the remaining five are agents of Rangoon firms. They have their own capital. They sometimes sell their Chinese hundis for cash to the Chettiars who charge a commission of Rs. 3.5 to Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 ; the Chettiars have the Chinese hundis cashed in Rangoon one day later. Occasionally these Chinese firms borrow money from the Chettiars on pro-notes at Rs. 1 ' 5 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem interest. Sometimes they receive remittances from Rangoon by insured post.

- The Indian traders purchase country produce with the proceeds of the sale of foreign goods. Sometimes they borrow from the Chettiars at the abovementioned rate of interest.

The Burmese traders do business on a small scale with their own capital. Unlike the Chinese, they do not send their goods for sale to Rangoon or Mandalay but store them in godowns to be sold locally when prices are favourable. They can obtain loans from the Chettiars at 2 per cent. per mensem to the extent of 75 per cent. of the value of their stored grain ; while the stored goods remain a security, the owners bave to pay the godown rent, the pay of the durwan and the insurance money, if insured. Insurance is not insisted upon by the Chettiars.
8. Small Stall-holders.-These buy foreign and indigenous goods from wholesale dealers and sell by retail. Most have their own capital, and are generally allowed credit by the wholesalers; they are therefore generally free from the necessity to borrow money. When at times they need money they take loans from the Chettiars or from other local money-lenders on the security of gold or immovable property at a rate of interest varying from Rs. 1.5 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem according to the borrower. When they buy goods on credit, they are required to pay the debt at the next purchase and they are usually made to pay within 15 to 20 days. About 2 per cent. of the current price of the goods bought is added to the price in such cases.

Soine stall-holders of the poorer kind take loans on the ne-pyan-do * ( $6: 10 \$ 1$ ) system of daily repayments. The advances range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 150, but are nsually below Rs. 50. Generally the period for repayment does not exceed one month, but in some cases it is extended to forty days. The system of repayments is as follows. If Rs. 10 are borrowed, one rupee is deducted at once as interest, so that the borrower receives only Rs. 9 but pays back one rupee daily for ten days. For a loan of Rs. 100 the actual advance would be Rs. 90 and the daily payment Rs. 3 for thirty days. Daily payments are always fixed as whole multiples of a rupee. Mônywa differs from Myingyan and Pegu because the loans of this character are not given by Chettiars but only by Burmese traders.
9. Mills.-There are five rice-mills in Monywa town, of which three belong to Indians and the remaining two are owned by Burmans. As the district itself cloes not produce enough paddy to keep these mills going, naddy from outside is brought to these mills, that from Ye-u subdivision in Shwebo district being brought by rail and that from the

[^16]Upper Chindwin district being conveyed by steamer or by Burmese boats. With the exception of one mill which is leased on a monthly rent, the paddy mills are worked by the owners themselves. Milling charges are Rs. 2 per 100 baskets, the miller keeping the bran. The millers work with their own capital ; when they need money they borrow from the Chettiars who charge interest at Rs. $1 \cdot 5$ per mensem.

There are three oil mills, all owned by Burmans. They produce groundnut and sesamum oil. The pressing is done with a roller by an ancient method. They purchase ground-nut and sesamum through brokers who receive a brokerage of Rs. 0.5 to Rs. $1 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the price of these articles. Some of the oil produced is sold locally : some is sent to other parts of Burma, a man being sent to coilect the price.

There are two flour mills, both owned by Indians. They produce wheat and gram Hours both of which are sent for sale to Mandalay and other places. The price of the flour is collected through the post office or through the Chettiars. The owners belong to the Marwari class and work with their own capital.

There are two saw mills, one owned by an Indian and the other by a Chinaman. The owners have their own capital. Ahlone, about seven miles higher up the Chindwin river, is the marketing centre for logs of wood of varions kinds, cane and bamboo. It is from here and from the Sagaing aud Ye-u railway lines that logs come. Scantlings are sold on cash to buvers from Mandalay, Myingyan, Pakôkku and other places; the buyers usually come to Monywa to buy them. The sawmill owners sometimes borrow money from the Chettiars on pro-notes at rates of interest varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem according to the borrower.
10. Simall Industries.-Four or five persons carry on slipper-making. near the municipal hazaar in Mônywa town, working with their own capital. There are also half a dozen lacquer workers and a few weavers in the town; both classes are suffering from foreign competition. The weaviok is on a small scale on primitive lines. Lacquer workshops require a capital of Rs. 1,000 or more, and this is borrowed from Chettiars on the security of gold or immovable property at Rs, 15 to. Rs. 2 per cent. per inensem. About 5 to 20 labourers (including men. women and children) are employed in each workshop, receiving a daily wage of ten annas for males and six for females. Formerly these rateswere 10 to 20 annas for males and 12 to 16 for females. Lacquer is bought on credit from Mandalay; the price is raised by about one-quarter and has to be paid off before a further purchase can bemade.
11. Marketing of Agriculhural Products.-Those who produce crops. in small quantities generally sell them to the hig producers; from both these classes village traders and brokers of Monywa toyn buy crops for cash. Crops are carried in carts from the villuses to the town for sale throush brokers. According to the nature of the crops a brokerage of amas 8 to Rs. 15 per cent. is changed. Mongwa town is the marketing centre of the district. The sellers are compelled to sell their crops at the prevailing prices on arrival at the marketing centre because they have no facilities for storing them. Raw cotton also is brought toMinywa for sale there ; but the only buyers are millers from Myingyan who send their arents to buy for them and to despatch the cotton toMyingyan either by stenmer or by Burmese boats along the Chindwip. river.
12. Trade and Agricultural Conditions.-The agricultural conditions obtaining in the district are similar to those of Myingyan district. Elementary education on agriculture, co-operative and banking for adults as well as for young folks is conspicuous by its lamentable absence. We recommend that these subjects should find a place in the curriculum of the Vernacular schools of the district.

Uncertainty of rainfall is the root cause of the bad conditions prevailing in the district. An example of its effect was given in 1928-29 when crops failed through excessive early rain, and then a lack of late rain prevented the growth of gram, late sesamum, wheat, etc. Success in agriculture depends upon a sufficient water supply, and it is hoped that Government will provide irrigation for the amelioration of the condition of agriculturists not only in the Lower Chindwin district, of which Monywa is the headquarters, but also in all Upper Burma. At present Government has to make agricultural loans; and it will have to continue making them so long as crops fail through lack of irrigation. The

| Township. |  | 1927-28. | 928-29. | 1929-30. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monywa | ... | 9.000 | 9,000 | 9,900 |
| Budalin | ... | 6.000 | 6.800 | 3.000 |
| Ayadaw | ... | 7,450 | 6.000 | 3,000 |
| Salingyi | ... | 6.000 | 8.500 | 3,000 |
| Pale | ... | 6,000 | 20,000 | 5.50 J |
| Kani | ... | 4,000 | 7,500 | 4,000 |
| Yinmabin | ... | 5,000 | 6,500 | 3,000 |
| Total | ... | 44.050 | 64,300 | 31.400 | marginal table shows the agricultural loans advanced to the various townships during the last three years. There are two reasons why needy agricul. turists do not benelit by this system, namely,-

(a) The poor cultivator has to get a well-to-do cultivator to stand surety for him ; but the latter is afraid to do this, because he is not sure that the poor cultivator will repay the loan when required.
( $b$ ) It is unsafe to advance a loan to a poor cultivator because his past failures may be followed by future failures.

The depression in trade due to the tightness in the money market, dull demand for crops and failure of crops due to unsatisfactory rainfall is keenly felt by the various traders.

During our survey we found that traders, especially Burmese traders, keep no accounts of their undertakings.

There ought to be a bank to facilitate remittances.
It should be noticed that at Monywa the Burman traders and millowners tend to rely more upon their own capital and to make less use of borrowed capital than they do at Myingyan and Pegu.

## SURVEY VI.'

## Finance of Selected Industries.

Reports by officers of various districts upon the tnancing of local industries are reproduced in Chapter III of Volume III of the report. and particularly in the appendix to that chapter. See Volume III, page 337.

## SURVEY VII.

## Post-Office Banking.

In this section are given the answers which the-PostmasterGeneral, Burma, gave to a number of questions specially addressed to him to supplement the questions answered by him from the general questionnaire. The undermentioned statistical tables, compiled withe the aid of the Postmaster-General and his office, have been added at the end, namely :-
A.-Distribution of savings-bank post-offices in Burma.
B.-Business done by the post-office savings-bank in Burma.
C. -Post-office cash-certificates in Burma and India.
D.-Post-office cash-certificates in Burma by head post-offices.
E.-Monev-orders from Burma to India.

## Savings-Banks.

1. (a) What races and what classes in each race use the post-office savings-bank in Burma?
(b) State as nearly as you can the proportion of the total deposits which each of these races and other classes provides.

Answer.-(a) The table in the margin shews the result of examining the records of the last 200 accounts opened at Meiktila, Mônywa and Maubin respectively.
(b) This information is not available.

| Kind of <br> depositor. | Meiktila. | Mônywa. | Maubin. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Burmese ... | 59 | 60 | 59 |
| Indian | $\ldots$ | 137 | 131 |
| Other | $\ldots$ | 4 | 9 |
| Total | $\ldots$ | 200 | 200 |

2. Can you (e.g. by asking selected postmasters) get any idea of (i) the number of depositors who are (a) agriculturists or (b) raral residents and (ii) the proportion of the total deposits these classes supply ?

Answer.-The postmasters of the Mandalay, Mônywa, Manbin and Meiftila post-offices who were specially selected for this parpose report that it is not possible to classify the depositors under the heads (a) agricultarists and (b) rural residents, as these details are not recorded.
3. How can the use of the post-office savings-bank be encouraged in Burma ?

Answer.-It is not only the use of the savings-bank that requires encooragement in Burma, but the use of post-offices in general. Every year we open a large number of experimental post-offices but the anajority of them, after prolonged trial, prove to be unlikely ever to be self-supporting and have to be closed. It is the accepted policy of the department to establish savings-bank facilities in as many permanent post-oftices as possible ; and as the country develops and the people are
educated to use the post-office, more offices, and therefore more savings-bank facilities, will become available. At present the interests of many people in rural areas appear to be confined to their own immediate neighbourhood, and they seem to bave no need to make use of post-offices. Without self-supporting post-offices there can be no savings-banks.

Another thing which may help is the increasing proportion of Burmese and other domiciled Burmese-speaking men now being recruited in the post-office. At present many Indian postmasters do not know Burmese ; this probably discourages the use of post-offices and the savings-bank facilities available
4. Are the facilities of the post-office savings-bank sufficiently well known to the public?

Answer.-They appear to be quite well known.
5. What are the difficulties in the way of opening more savingsbank offices?

Answer.-See the answer to No. 3 above.
6. Is there any difficulty in maintaining at post-offices sufficient funds to meet demands for withdraw:als?

Answer.-No serious difficulty is experienced at present.
7. What is the average cost in Burma of each deposit or withdrawal from a post-office savings-bank ?

Answer.-The approximate average cost per savings-bank transaction In the Rangoon General Post-Office is roughly about tive annas. The cost in other offices in the mofussil will be mach less, but I cannot give $a$ figure.
8. Has a proposal to introduce the system of "Home-safes" been considered in connection with the post-office savings-bank ? What advantages, disadvantages and difficulties have been discovered ? Would they be popular?

Answer.-The proposal to introduce "Home-safes" in connection with the post-office savings-bank does not appear to have been considered. The system if introduced would probably redace the number of small deposits and might be popular ; but 1 am unable to gauge the attitude of the public towards the system.
9. Please answer the same enquiries as in Question 8 but with reference to the system of saving by attaching postage-stamps (or stamps specially prepared) to paper forms provided for the purpose, the value of the stamps to be credited to a savings-account on presentation with pass-book at the post-office, provided that not less than a prescribed minimum may be so credited unless the account is to be closed.

Anszecr. -This proposal also does not appear to have been considered. The system would be more of a nuisance than anything else. It would complicate accounts as stamps used for savings-bank deposits would have to be separately classified and accounted for. There appears to be no necessity for the introduction of this system as stamps will have to be purchased from the post-office, and the depositors going to the post-office to purchase such stamps can just as weH deposit the amount in their savings-bank accounts, the minimum that may be deposited at one time being fixed at the low sum of annas four only.

## Loans from Post-Office Moneys.

10. Is it reasonable to say that the post-office savings-bank sucks money away from large areas for use elsewhere? Can you suggest any means by which the post-office savings-deposits of areas of some reasonable extent could be used (through joint-stock banks or otherwise-see also Question 11 below) to finance agriculture industry or trade within the arca in which they are collected ? What benefits or disadvantages for the country do you see in such an arrangement?

Answer.-At present money collected by post-offices on account of savings-bank cleposits is transferred to the local treasuries, and it is not known to me how the money is utilised by the Government of India. It is possible that the Government of India might agree to lend the postoffice savings-bank deposits in Burma to the Local Government for the purpose of granting loans to agriculturists ; but that is a matter for the Local Government to consult the Government of Inclia abont. I do not think the post-office could possibly undertake the work of lending money to the agriculturists, traders and others direct.
11. Is either of the following proposals feasible and advisable ? If so, what safeguards and restrictions would be needed ?-
(a) That post-offices which have a surplns income might, under suitable safeguards (e.g. control from headquarters) and with adequate security, lend to specially licensed local money-lenders, so as to provide fands for local agriculture, trade and industries.
(b) That such post-offices might lend to the public, taking as security gold, silver, jewellery, or safe-deposit receipts for these.
Answer.-(a) This is an extraordinary and an impracticable sugcestion. Post-offices are not permitted to retain cash balances in excess of their actual requirements. All surplas collections are remitted to the nearest treasury either direct or through the head post-office of the district.
(b) The proposal is equivalent to turning post-offices into pawnshops, and it is impracticable and inadvisable.

## Sale of Government Securities.

12. What difficulties are there in ondertaking the purchase and sale of Government securities through post-otices, apart from the conversion of deposits in the post-office savings-banks and without restriction to savings-bank depositors or (in the case of sales) to securities purchased through the post ottice?

Answer.-The post-office andertakes the purchase and sale of Government securities on the conditions stated in Articles 46 (1) and 47 (1) of Section VI of the Post and Telegraph Guide issued in August 1929.* At first I was oppesed to extension of these facilities ; but, on consideration of the views put before me by the Chairman of the Burma Banking Committee in disjussing the matter, I agree that the restricion of the sale facitities of Aricle 47 (1) to depositors in the savings-bank

[^17]and to the sale of securities purchased through the post-office might both be removed. I agree also that there is no serious objection to raising the limit laid down in Article 48 (1), though I doubt if the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs would agree to removing the limit completely.

## Safe Deposit.

13. What are your views as to the use of the post-offices for the safe deposit by the public of paper securities, gold, silver, jewellery and other valuables ? Could such work be undertaken by post-offices anywhere? Under what restrictions?

Answer.-The work suggested could not be safely undertaken by post-offices. The department already experiences considerable difficulty in arranging for the safe custody of the cash and stamp balances of offices.

## Gold Circulation.

14. If gold coins were to be put into circulation again, could arrangements be made for post-offices to give gold in exchange for notes in small amounts, the rates being fixed so as to be profitable to Government? What advantages and what difficulties do you see in this proposal? (Assume that the treasuries would co-operate in any plan adopted.)

Answer.-The proposal would mean carrying larger balances in offices and this would be unsafe. It would also mean sending parcels of gold currency between offices, which is unsafe and inconvenient. Such work should be done by district treasuries.

## Cash Certificates.

15. Do you think the public is sufficiently familiar with the certificates ? How could their sale be increased ?
(N.B. -See also item 4 in Article 1006 of the general questionnaire.)

Answer.-The cash certificates do not appear to be very generally known in spite of the fact that they are advertised on post-office notice boards. Constant advertising is the only way to make them more widely known.

## Money-Orders.

16. What were the total amounts passing in each direction in 1920 , 1923 and in each year from 1926 to 1929 by postal money-order between Burma and places outside Burma?. If for the transfer in either direction there is a specially busy season please state what that season is and give separate figures for it in each of the years mentioned. (If you can give separate figures for remittances to and from some -Indian provinces, Ceylon and the Straits-including the Federated Malay States-please do so.)

Answer.-The total amonnt of money-orders including telegraphic issued from offices in Burma for offices in Lndia from August 1927 to January 1929 was Rs. 98,083,709. It is regretted that statistics in
esard to the amount of money-orders issued from offices in India and zaid by offices in Burma are not rea bily available and their preparation would mean a very great deal of work. The faures fust given happened o be available becanse an expensive special investigation to obtain them was made recently in another connection.
17. Can you by any method (c.g. enquiring from selected officers) zet any idea of the proportion of the total number and amount of money-orders sent or received by Indian shopkeepers, Indian labourers, Indian bankers, other Indians, separating (a) remittances between [3urma and places outside Burma (b) remittances entirely within Burma ?

Answer.--It is not possible to obtain this information.
18. Is there any regular seasonal flow of money sent by money-order [rom some parts to others in Burma ? 'If so, please give such statistics or other information as you can. (If possible give for the years mentioned in Question 16.)

Ansacr.-There appears to be no marked seasonal variation.
19. What has happened as a result of the adoption of Burmese as a languake for money-orclers? Can you give statistics?

Answer.-A najority of the post-office employees being Indians, the eifect of adopting money-order forms in Burmese, has been negligibic. Rather than run any risk the official who cannot read Bumbese writes out the particulars in English on a fresh money-order form which he gets the remitter to sign. Where there is a petitionwriter the remitter is required to go to him. This is not encouraging to the remitter, but there is no immediate alternative. The Indian pastal othcial cannot be hlamed, for he takes a grave risk, 'should his transcription above the Burmese writing not be entirely correct or a perfect transhation. Matters will improve as the proportion of Burmeseknowing officiads 'increases, and a steady effort is now' being made in this direction: (Sce reply to Question 3 above.)
20. What is reckoned as the average cost to the pust-office in Burma of a remittance by money order (a) per remitance, (b) per Rs. 10J remitted?

Ansticr.-1 am unable to work out the cost of a remitance by noney-order. It would entail more work than my staff have time for.
21. Could something on the lines of the Giro system of the German and other post-ottices be arranged by the post-office in Burma? (See the appended note.)

Ansare.--I do not see that there should be any dificulty about introducing the Giro system in the post-office; but it would affect the monev-order commission now earned by the post-oftice unless the rates of transter charges are equal to existing money-order commission in which case people would probably prefer remittance by money-order. Anything which would seduce post-office revenue in the present financial position of the department would certainly meet with opoosition at headquarters.

## Note for Engury 21 above.*

In 1909 the German Post Othice commenced to make credit transfers on the Giro plan, according to which any person $A$ having a credit at

[^18]one post-office máy have any amount of it transferred to the credit of any person at another post-office. Persons keeping a Giro account must maintain a certain minimum credit balance, which is fixed in relation to the transactions on the account.

The Reichsbank, with its 500 branches, maintains a similar system (and in fact was the model copied by the post-office) ; but it requires much larger minimum balances (in 1913 the lowest was about Rs. 666) and intends to provide for people in a large way of business. The greater part of the government offices, the large banks, the Rothschilds all had Giro accounts in 1913 and presumably have them still. Of late years, however, the large banks (particularly the Dresdner Bank) have aimed at developing the cheque system which had not previously been used, and cheques are now tending to displace the Giro system for transfers through banks.

There were also arrangements between the German Post Office on the one hand and the Reichsbank, the Swiss Postal Cheque Office, the Austro-Hungarian Savings Banks, the National Bank of Belgium and the National Bank of Luxemburg on the other for Giro transfers to be made through the German Post Office.

The postal-cheque system used in France and mentioned in Article 605 of Chapter VI of the Committee's general questionnaire differs from the Giro system because it is only necessary for the receiver to have an account at the post-office; any person at any other post-office may pay in to that account by a money order with very low commission. (Unfortunately some memoranda and specimen forms of this system collected in 1924 have been temporarily mislaid; I am unable to say definitely now whether a remittance can be made from an account to a person who has no account, but I think this cannot be done.)

The possibility of trying something like the Giro system in Burma alone as an experiment, without introducing it all over India, might be considered. Also the advisability of asking the Burma Government to subsidise it for a time if that is necessary and there is a possibility of making it self-supporting later on.

## A.-Distribution of Savings-Bank Post-Offices.



[^19]
## B.-Post-Office Savings-Bank-Business done in all Burma.

Nork.-Figures for the Andaman Islands are included, buf they are negligible in comparison.

|  | 1919-20. <br> (2) | 1922-23. <br> (3) | .1925-26. . <br> (4) $\qquad$ | -1926.27. (5) | -1927128. <br> (6) | - 1028-29. $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.-At the close of the year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of accounts* ... ... ... ... | -65,178 | 76,449 | -89,117 | -95,786 | 103,547 | - 68,192 |
| -Total credt balances ... ... \{Thousands bf rupeesh | 68850 | 7,715 | ;8,916 | \$,544. | 10,345 | 10,700 |
| Average credit balance per account ... ... Rs. | 105 | 101 | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 557 |
| II.-Transactions during the year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [ Number ... ... ... | 93,677 | 110,151 | 130,338 | 130,575 | 142,471 | 151,678 |
| Deposits $\quad$ Value ... ... (Thousands of rupees) | 6,247 | 6.673 | 7,086 | 7,375 | 8,063 | 18,554 |
| ( Average value per transaction ... Rs. | 67 | 61 | 54: | 56 | 57 | 56 |
| : $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number ... ... ... ... }\end{aligned}$ | 44,141 | 55,832 | 62,056 | 65,399 | 68,845 | 76.153 |
| Withdrawals \{ Value ... ... (Thousands of rupecs) | 4,744 | 5,059. | 5,702. | 6,085 | 0,425 | ;0,653 |
| ( Average value per transaction ... Rs. | 107 | 101 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 87 |

## Averages per account, 1928-29.

Number of deposits ... ... 2.22

[^20]
## Averages per office, 1928-29.

Namber of accounts
Deposits $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Number } \\ \text { Value }\end{array}\right.$

| $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{1 4 4}$ | Total at credit of account |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\ldots$ | $\mathbf{3 2 0}$ | Withdrawals |
| Rs. | $\mathbf{1 8 , 0 4 6}$ |  |
| Namber |  |  |
| Value |  |  |

Rs. 22,553
. 1161

## C.-Post-Office Cash-Certificates in Burma and India.

Note. - All numbers represent millions of rupees and values at time of issue. Figures for Burma have been specially supplied by Postmaster-General, Burma, and are included in the figures for India which have been taken from the anndal reports of the Controller of the Currency. The figures in column ( 6 ) are included in those in columh (5). The first issue was made in 1917-18.

- Intérest was arranged on a basis of 0 per cent. ffóni Ist April 1923 to 31st March 1926 and $\$ 5$ per cent. from 1st July 1927 to 31 st July 1929 ; at all other times the basis has been 525 per cent". All these rates have been reckoned as compounded annually.

-That is, al all other times up to ist August 1930 when this report was passed for printing.


[^21]NoTB.-This statement ghows same discrepanctes from Statement C because it is based upon figures supplied by separate post-offices and occasionally incumplete or slightly in

## Burma by Head Post Offices.

thousand of rupees of value at time of issue.)

excess. The hiqures of Statement $C$ have been ihtained from the autit-otice and are correct ; higures for any cue hcad post-atice in Statement D are approximately correct.


- Omittin' the Ándaman Islands which are outside Burmi


## Burma to India.

whole thousand of rupces.)

|  |  |  |  |  | 192 | 28. |  |  |  |  |  | 1929. | To | Total for cor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{dan} . \\ & (8) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ (9) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & \text { (101) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apri } \\ & \text { (iib) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $-\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & (12 y) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June. } \\ 1331 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | july. | $-\begin{gathered} \text { kug } \\ \text { hsi } \end{gathered}$ | sep. <br> (ib) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1,71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & \text { (isis } \end{aligned}$ | bec. (19i) | Jain. <br> (20) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1928 \\ & \text { only. } \\ & (222) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 139 | 213 | 169 | 159 | i39 | 133 | 113 | 117 | 105 | ii8 | 105 | i58 | 200 | 2.232 | 1,667 |
| 39 | 41 | 47 | $29^{\prime}$ | 31 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 38 | 574 | 380 |
| 2;170 | 2,15.3 | 2,590 | 2,182 | 2,370 | 2,25k | 2,394 | 2,234 | 1,991 | 2.191 | 2,396 | 2,088 | 2;156 | +0,460 | 27.025 |
| 311 | $3{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 37 | 31 | 312 | 280 | $2{ }^{6} 1$ | 282 | 287 | 271 | 276 | 299) | 318 | 5,4:2 | 3,650 |
| 211 | 220 | 231 | 20.) | 191 | 184 | 158 | 166 | 173 | 187 | 182 | 181 | 223 | 3,573 | 2,312 |
| 567 | 601 | 730 | 510 | 603 | 479 | 458 | 428 | 487 | + 40 | 419 | 465 | 538 | 9,092 | 6,193 |
| 324 | 499 | 526 | 319 | 419 | 295 | 270 | 26't | 260 | 272 | $2{ }^{1} 5$ | 247 | 368 | 5,715 | 3,951 |
| 373 | 412 | 422 | 351 | 371 | 299 | 253 | 255 | 207 | 225 | 257 | 226 | 273 | 5,596 | 3,665 |
| 45 | 48 | 57 | 51 | 52 | 43 | 54 | 57 | 41 | ${ }^{1} 6^{\circ}$ | 46 | 48 | 45 | 807 | 597 |
| 71 | 01 | 86 | 64 | \% 8 | 73 | 55 | 50 | 51 | $30^{\circ}$ | $8 \cdot$ | 72 | 51 | 1,120 | 782 |
| 86 | 80 | 87 | 81 | 85 | 59 | 73 | 88 | - $3^{3}$ | 84 | 9 | 88 | 89 | 1,516 | 1,001 |
| 217 | 194 | 2:6 | 20, | 237 | 200 | 238 | 392 | 204 | 214 | 204 | 221 | 19 | 3,886 | 2,746 |
| $10$ | 15 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | $i i$ | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 252 | 172 |
| 49\% | 513 | $5 \%$ | 641 | 635 | 465 | 50.1 | 525 | 521 | 528 | 546 | 539 | 541 | 9,370 | 0,570 |
| 129 | 122 | 111 | 108 | 119 | 124 | 129 | 124 | 110 | 117 | 120 | 120 | 125 | 1,159 | 1,431 |
| 23 | 21 | 24 | $30$ | 30 | 34 | 47 | $32$ | 27 | 30 | 24 | 35 | 32 | 483 | 342 |
| 72 | 89 | 74 | or | 另 | 71 | 59 | - 0 | 61 | 57 | 63 | 63 | 98 | 1,179 |  |
| 31 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 5 | 31 | 38 | 29 | sb | 31 | 35 | 32 | 31 | 556 | 84 |
| 32 | 30 | $4{ }^{3}$ | 26 | 4 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 28 | 38 | 20 | $30 \uparrow$ | 28 | 569 | 38\% |
| 17 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 13 | ${ }_{2}$ | 13 | is | 221 | 45 |
| 143 | 13.4 | 128 | 11 | 105 | 127 | 125 | 145 | 138 | 127 | 140 | 129 | 155 | 1,2is | 1:53i |
| 55 | 47 | 63 | 50 | 59 | 55 | 4 | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ | 54 | 58 | 0 | 58 | 52 | Y 61 | $6^{6 \% 2}$ |
| 5.509 | 5ivo | 42 | 5,574 | 0.013 | 5.324 | , 399 | 4,394 | , 9 | +5,053 | 355 | 152 | \% | 8084 | daj ${ }^{2} 6$ |

alttrough under the Burma Postmaster-General.

## SURVEY VIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

## STATEMENT 1.-Chettiar Current Rate at Rangoon.

Note.-Each rate is in force during a Tamil calendar month beginning between the 13th and 18 th of the English month shown here as corresponding to it. Kates are shown as rupees, annas anc pies per Rs. 100 per month, except in the lower line of averages; these are given as rupees and decimals. For further details see paragraph 502 of Volume I of this report.


## STATEMENT I-Chettiar Current Rate at Rangoon-contd.

Nore.-Each rate is in force during a Tamil calendar month beginning between the 13th and 18th of the English month shown here as corresponding to it. Rates are shown as rupecs, annas and pies per Rs. 100 per month, except in the lower line of averages; these are given as rupees and decimals.


| , Month. |  | 1013. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916 | 1917. | 1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tamil. | English. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. p. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Thai | Jan. ... | 106 | 113 | 0120 | 0136 | 100 | 0126 |
| Masi .. | Feb. ... | 100 | 106 | 0100 | 0159 | 116 | 0136 |
| Panguni | Mas. ... | 100 | 014 n | 086 | 100 | 0140 | 0130 |
| Chitrai ... | Apr. ... | 0136 | 0120 | 066 | 0130 | 0130 | 0130 |
| Vaikusi | May. ... | 0136 | 0120 | 050 | 0123 | 0136 | 0120 |
| Ani | June. ... | 0116 | 0100 | 046 | 0106 | 0136 | 0100 |
| Audi | July. ... | 090 | 0880 | 046 | 070 | 0136 | 090 |
| Avani | Aug. .... | 0103 | 0113 | 050 | 066 | 0116 | 0100 |
| Puratasi | Sep, .a. | 0123 | 0126 | 070 | 080 | 0100 | 0106 |
| Arpasi ... | Ocl. | 0126 | 0126 | 080 | 090 | 0100 | 0106 |
| Karthkai | Nov. | 0130 | 0126 | 090 | 0106 | $010 \%$ | 0106 |
| Markali | Cec. | 0156 | 0126 | 0106 | 0130 | 0106 | 0116 |
| Average per month |  | 0134 | 0127 | 077 | 0113 | 01210 | 0114 |
| Total pre your |  | $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ | 970 | 5110 | 170 | 9106 | 886 |

## Statement i.-Chetriar Cukrent ${ }^{\text {Rate át }}$ Rangoo- conicld.

Note.-Each rate is in force during a Tamil calendar, mopth begining befween the 13th and 18th of the English moath shown here as corresponding to it, Rates are shown as rupees, annas and pies per Rs. 100 per month, except in the lower line of averages; these are given as rupees and decimals.


Statement II.-Thavanal Ratrs at Ranggon.
Norp- Rates are shown as rupees, annas and pies per cent. per mensem.

| Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1885. | Rs. A. P. | 1895. | Rs. A. P. | 1896. | Rs. A. P. | 1896. | Rs. |
| 1an. 1 | 0110 | Alig. 3 | 0 ¢ 5 | Apr. 21 | 014 |  | ${ }_{10} 0$ |
|  | 0116 | P- 6 | 053 |  |  | Sep. 3 | $\begin{cases}0 & 8\end{cases}$ |
| 15 | 0120 | 14 | 050 | May 2 | 0140 |  | 107 |
| 25 | [0120 | 15 | 056 |  | 6136 | 4 | 083 |
| 25 | 1 b 129 |  |  | 9 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}0 \\ 1\end{array} 13\right.$ | 6 | 086 |
| 36 | 0133 | Sep. 30 | 0 0 53 | 9 | 18129 | $0$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 9\end{array}\right.$ |
| 47 | 0136 |  |  | 10 | 0123 | 9 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 28 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 9\end{array}\right.$ | Ott. 1 | 056 | 12 | $0: 20$ | 12 | 8 |
| 26 | 10140 |  | 059 | 19 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 9\end{array}\right.$ | 13 | 090 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13\end{array}\right.$ | 11 | 060 | 19 | 10.116 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 9\end{array}\right.$ |
| 30 | 10136 | 12 | 063 | 21 | ${ }^{6} 11^{\circ} 3$ | 15 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}10 & 8\end{array}$ |
|  |  | $1 \$$ | 066 | 22 | 0110 | 16 | 0 |
| Feb. 21 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13 & 3\end{array}\right.$ | 20 | 063 | 23 | 0100 | 18 | 076 |
| Feb. 21 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ | 21 | 060 | 25 | 10103 |  | 06 |
| 22 | 0126 | 31 | 066 | 25 | 10100 | Oct. | 080 |
| Mar 1 |  |  |  | $2 \times$ | 090 | 3 | 083 |
| Mar. 1 | (1) $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0\end{aligned} 1300$ | Nov. 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 3\end{array}$ | 29 | 086 | 7 | 086 |
| 3 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 \\ 0 & 13\end{array}\right.$ |  | 070 |  |  | 9 | 089 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}013\end{array}$ | 27 | 076 | June | 088.3 | 12 | 09 |
|  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0\end{aligned} 13130$ | 27 | 080 | 5 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & \\ 0\end{array}$ | 14 | 09 |
| 4 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Dec. |  | 6 | 0 | 23 | 09 |
| 5 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 6\end{array}$ | Dec. | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 9\end{array}$ | 13 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 9\end{array}\right.$ | 25 | 010 |
| 10 | 0130 | 6 | 000 |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ | 27 | 0106 |
| 15 | 0129 |  | 0 0 190 | 15 | 089 | 28 | 0110 |
| 16 | 0123 | 7 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | 18 | 090 | 31 | 0116 |
| 17 | 0120 | 8 | 689 | 20 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 9 \\ 0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 31 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & \\ 0 & \end{array}\right.$ | 12 | 0.90 | 21 | 0 0 | Nov. 1 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 11 & 9 \\ 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 3 | 10120 | 13 | 093 | 23 | 080 | 3 | 0126 |
|  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 24 | 083 | 4 | 0130 |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 16 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}10 & 9 & 9\end{array}$ | 25 | 080 |  | 10136 |
| Apr. 1 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | 17 | 0100 | 29 | 079 | 6 | $\begin{cases}0 & 14\end{cases}$ |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 9\end{array}\right.$ | 29. | -10 | 28 | 080 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 2 | 0110 | 30 | 9116 |  | 080 |  | 1 0 1560 |
| 10 | 0106 |  |  | July 6 | 08 | 7 | $\left\{\begin{array}{rrr}15 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 12 | 0100 |  |  | July 14 | 080 | 7 | $\begin{cases}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0\end{cases}$ |
| 17 | 096 | 1896. |  |  | 1079 |  | 1 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 3\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 15 | $1 \begin{array}{r}0 \\ 1\end{array} 780$ | 24 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 4 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 9\end{array}$ | Jan. 1 | 0120 | 16 | 070 | 25 | 120 |
|  |  | 3 | 0126 | 17 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 9\end{array}\right.$ |  | 1 |
| May 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 8\end{array}$ | 4 | 0130 | 17 | 10 | Dec. 8 | 126 |
| 18 | 983 | $b$ | 0130 | 18 | 060 | 10 | 136 |
| 3.3 | 080 | 8 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & \end{array}\right.$ | 36 | 029 | 11 | 146 |
|  | 10 B 0 | - | 10 |  |  | 12 | 156 |
| June 8 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 21 | 0139 |  | 10 | 13 | 156 |
| Jue | 10 | 25 | 0 fl 0 | Aug. 6 | 10 | 14 | 160 |
| 10 | 070 |  |  | 29 | 060 | 15 | 166 |
| 30 | 075 | Feb. | 0140 | 29 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 3\end{array}\right.$ | 16 | 170 |
| 23 | 070 |  | 0156 | 29 | 1066 |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 24 | 069 | 6 | 0156 |  | 10 | 22 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 6 \\ 1 & 7 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 20 | 066 | 9 | 100 | 30 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 7 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 9 | 1 1 780 |
| July 21 |  |  |  |  |  | 29 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 6 \\ 1 & 8 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| July 21 | 0 0 0503 | Mar. 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 6 \\ 0 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ | Sep. | $\left[\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 3\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 9\end{array}$ | 12 | 0150 | Scp. | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | 1897. |  |
| 27 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 3\end{array}\right.$ | 17 | 0146 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 9\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  | 10 | 14 | 0140 | 2 | 0880 | Jan. 12 |  |
| 29 | 059 | 24 | 0146 |  | 10 | 15 | 166 |

Statement il.-Thavani Rates at Rangoon-contd.
Note.-Rates are shown as rupees, annas and pies per cent. per mensem.


Statement II. -Thavanal Rates ar Rangoon-contd.
Note.-Rates are shown as rupees, annas and pies per cent. per mensem.


STATEMENT II.-Thavanaf Rates at Ranguon-contd.
Note.-lरates are shown as rupees, annas and pies per cent. per mensem.

| Date. | Rate. | Date. | Kate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | Rs. A. P. | 1900. | Rs. A. P, | 1900. | Rs. A P. | 1901. | Rs. A. P. |
| Mar $\quad 9$ | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | July 12 | 0 0 | Dec. 31 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & \\ 1 & 8 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | Apr. 24 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
|  | 1 1 2200 | 24 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 9 \\ 9 & 7 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |
| 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 1901. |  | 25 | 150 |
|  | 11816 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 9\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 27 | 170 |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Aug. 30 | 1070 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 29 | 1100 |
| 11 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 31 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 7 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | Jan. 3 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 9\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 31 | 1070 |  | 1 1 $66 \begin{gathered}6 \\ 1\end{gathered} 7800$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 9 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
|  | i1 1 10 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | 176 | May 1 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 13 | 1106 | Sep. 1 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 10 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 13 | 1110 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 9 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 2 | 190 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ | 4 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 9\end{array}\right.$ | 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 3 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 9 \\ 1 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 15 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 10 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 3 | 1190 |
| 15 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ | 21 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 9 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 21 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 17 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 7\end{array}$ | 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 19 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 10 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | Oct. 3 | 083 |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 11 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 20 | 10156 | 4 | 080 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 1 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 20 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  | 18 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 21 | 176 |
| 21 | 0146 | Nov. 2 | 086 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 22 | 160 |
| 22 | $01+0$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 9\end{array}$ | 19 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 5\end{array}$ |  |  |
| 23 | 0136 | 6 | 090 | 21 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | June 7 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 25 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\leqslant \begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | 21 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | June 7 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 25 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 7 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | 26 | 176 |  | 11500 |
| 26 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 12 | 0106 | 49 | 180 | 8 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 26 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ | 15 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 \\ 0 & \end{array}\right.$ |  | 1 | 8 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 27 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 15 | 10 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  | 1136 |
| 27 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 19 | 0 0 116 | Feb. 14 | 1100 | 9 | 120 |
| 29 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 20 | 0120 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 29 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & \text { i1 }\end{array}\right.$ | 23 | 0126 |  | 1 | 17 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |
| 31 | 0106 | 24 | 0130 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 9 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 17 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 26 | 0136 | 15 | 1100 | 22 | 113 |
| Apr. | 0100 | 28 | 0140 | 15 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 23 | 110 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 29 | 0146 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
|  | 1010 | 30 | 0150 | 16 | 180 | July 4 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | Jut 4 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ |  | (014 6 |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 5 | 0156 |
|  | 0.100 | Dec. 4 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 14 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Mar. 29 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 6 | 0150 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 3\end{array}\right.$ | Dec. 4 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 6 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 14 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | 10140 | 30 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 3\end{array}\right.$ | 8 | 10140 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 9 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13\end{array}\right.$ |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | 14 | 0136 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & \\ 0 & 13 & 6\end{array}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 16 | 0130 |
|  | 0110 |  |  | 31 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  | ( 0126 |
|  | 0100 | 17 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 14 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 18 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  | 18 | 0150 | Apr. 1 | 140 |  | 10116 |
| May 17 | 0106 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 4 | 136 | 19 | 0110 |
|  |  | 19 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 20 | 0106 |
| June | 0100 |  | 110 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 21 | 096 |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\bigcirc 1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ | 6 | 133 | 22 | 090 |
|  | - 090 | 22 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ | 13 | 140 |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | 10 | 27 | 119 | 16 | 150 | 25 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
|  | 090 | 28 | 126 | 19 | $\{146$ |  | 10 |
|  | 086 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 19 | 1150 |  |  |
|  | 080 | 29 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Aug. 21 | 0106 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 9\end{array}\right.$ |  | f1 466 | 20 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 22 | 0 11 6 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | 30 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | 23 | 0126 |

STatement il.-Thavanai Rates at Rangoon-contd.
Nore.-Rates are shown as rupees, annas and pies pet cent. per mensem.

| Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901. | Rs. A. P. | $1902$ | Rs. A. P. | 1802 | Rs. A. P. | 1803. | Rs. A. P. |
| Sep. 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0\end{array}$ | Mar. $\quad 4$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | July 16 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 9 \\ 0 & 7 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Apr. 5 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 10 | 01116 | 6 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | - 18 | 0 0 776 | 7 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13 & 3 \\ 0 & 13 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |
| 14 | 0110 | 11 | 180 | 20 | 070 |  | 0136 |
| 15 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}0106\end{array}\right.$ | 21 | 176 |  |  | June $\%$ | 0130 |
| 15 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 11 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 23 | 170 | Aing 2 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | $1 \begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 17 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 6 \\ 0 & 12 & \end{array}\right.$ | 26 | 166 | Aug, 2 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 9 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | 28 | 150 | 4 | 086 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |
| 18 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 29 | 150 |  |  | 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 11 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ | 30 | 146 | Oct. 28 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 11 | 0106 |
| 19 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Apr. 1 | 140 | 29 | 0 |  |  |
|  | 10130 | Apr. 2 | 136 | 29 | 090 | Aug. 2 | $\left\{\begin{array}{rrr}0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |
| 20 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13 & 6 \\ 0 & 13 & \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | Nov. 24 | 096 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 20 | 10130 | 4 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 9\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 3 | 1096 |
|  |  | 4 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Dec. 1 | 0100 | 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Oct. 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 5 | 0106 |  | 1096 |
|  | 0130 | 7 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 6 | 01110 |  |  |
| Nuv. ... |  | 8 | 1 | 8 | 0118 | Sep. 30 | 090 |
|  | $\ldots$ | 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5\end{array}\right.$ | 10 | 0 0 121206 | Ot. 14 | 096 |
| Dee. 17 | 0140 | 10 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 12 | 0 0 129 | Ot. $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ \\ 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 19 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\left(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 14 & \end{array}\right.$ | 16 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 20 | 0106 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 13 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 14 & 9\end{array}$ | 16 | 10140 | 21 | 0110 |
| 23 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  | 10146 | 24 | 0146 | 45 | 10116 |
| 2. | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 3\end{array}$ |  |  | 25 | $0150$ | 25 | 10120 |
| 28 | 150 | May 3 | 0140 | 26 | 0156 |  | 012 |
| 29 | 160 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 31 | 100 | 26 | 0140 |
|  | 1170 | 4 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 3\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 0140 |
| 50 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 8\end{array}$ | 5 | 0 0 130 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 12\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 7 | 0 0 133 | 1903. |  | Nov. 30 | 0133 |
|  |  | 8 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13 & 9\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 0133 |
| 1902. |  | 12 | 0140 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 19 | 0146 | Jan. 1 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | Dec. $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 17\end{array}$ |  |
| Jan 3 |  |  |  |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 3\end{array}\right.$ | 18 | 0 0 156 |
| Jan 3 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 7\end{array}\right.$ | June 1 | 0140 | 5 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 9\end{array}$ | 19 | $\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 15 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 4 | (1)70 | 2 | 0146 | 7 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 3\end{array}\right.$ |  | 116 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | 5 | 0143 | 7 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 21 | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
| 8 | 150 | 6 | 0139 | 20 | 116 | 22 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 7 | 0136 | 21 | 120 | 25 | 150 |
|  | 1140 | 8 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 13 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 22 | 130 | 27 | 180 |
| 22 | 136 | 8 | 10129 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 29 | 180 |
| 27 | 140 |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0\end{aligned} 126$ | 23 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4\end{array}\right.$ | 27 30 | 180 |
|  |  | 9 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 1 1 1 100 |
| Febs 3 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 3\end{array}$ |  | 10120 |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ | 31 | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| Fes. 5 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 14 | 10116 | Mar | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 1190 |
|  | 136 | 24 | 10110 | 5 | 130 |  |  |
| 0 | 133 | 20 | 010 6 |  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 1804. |  |
| 7 | 130 |  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 3\end{array}\right.$ | 7 | 11 1 |  |  |
| 19 | 140 | 21 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}010 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  | $(1) 0$ | lan 8 | 186 |
| :0 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |  | 1098 | 11 | 110 | 10 | 180 |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 27 | 096 | 12 | 106 | 11 | 176 |
| 23 | 150 | July 2 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 5\end{array}$ | 13 | 100 | 13 | 170 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 30 | 0150 | 14 | 166 |
| 77 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 0\end{array}\right\}$ | 5 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & \\ 0 & 8 & 6 \\ 0 & & \end{array}$ | Apr. 3 | $\left\{\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Aprt. 14 | 106 |

STATEMENT 1I.-Thavanai Rates at Rangoon-contd.
Nore.-Rates are shown as rupees, annas and pies per cent. per mensem.

| Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1904. | Rs. A. P. | 1905. | Rs. A. P. | 1906. | Rs. A. P. | 1907. | Rs. A. $P$ |
| May 29 | 156 | Apr. 13 | 160 | June 5 | 0110 | Apr. 1 | 01116 |
|  |  |  | 150 |  | 0109 | 3 | 0120 |
|  |  | 17 | 140 | 14 | 0109 | 20 | 0116 |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 18 | 130 | 16 | 0133 | 25 | 0110 |
| June 4 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 20 | 120 | 18 | 0100 | 27 | 0106 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 6\end{array}$ | $: 5$ | 1110 |  |  | 28 | 0110 |
| 8 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 29 | 0159 | July 1 | 096 | 29 | 0100 |
| 8 | 140 | 29 |  | J 2 | 0100 |  |  |
| July $\begin{array}{rr}3 \\ & 6 \\ & 9 \\ & 20 \\ & 21 \\ & 26\end{array}$ |  | May | 0150 | 14 | 096 | May 1 | 090 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ | 2 | 0140 | 16 | 090 | May 1 | 088 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 3 | 0140 | 19 | 086 | 2 3 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 9 \\ 0 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 6 | 0130 |  |  | 7 | 080 |
|  | $1{ }^{1} 60$ | 29 | 0140 | Aug. 1 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 7 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 17 | 079 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{8}{15}$ |  | 20 | 076 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & \end{array}$ | July 8 | 0130 | 15 | 080 | 28 | 080 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 17 | 0120 | 16 | 080 | 24 | 070 |
| 26 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0\end{array}$ | 18 | 0110 | 162 $-\quad 28$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | 30 | 069 |
| Aug. 8 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | Aug. 8 | 0106 | Sep. 17 | 0100 | June 27 | 076 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 15\end{array}\right.$ | Ald 24 | 0100 | Sep. 17 | 0100 |  |  |
|  | $014{ }^{\prime}$ |  |  | Oct. 17 | 0100 | Juhy 15 | 070 |
|  |  | Sep. 5 | 0106 |  |  | 17 | 060 |
| Sep. $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 11\end{array}$ | 0136 | Sep. 10 | 0100 | Nov. 16 | 0100 | 18 | 0 |
|  | 0126 | . 28 | 0100 | 17 | 0106 | 20 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 9\end{array}$ |
|  | 0120 |  |  | 21 | 0110 | 23 |  |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 11 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | Oct. 30 | 0106 | 22 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 6\end{array}$ | Aug. 31 | 049 |
| 22 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 31 | 0110 | 30 | 0130 |  |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}0 & 11 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | Sep. 24 | 056 |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 11 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | Nov. 28 | 0120 | Dec. 11 | 0146 | Sep. 24 | 063 |
| 26 | 0110 |  |  | 12 | 100 | 30 | 070 |
| 29 | 0120 | Dec. 14 | 0140 | 15 | 100 | 30 | 070 |
|  |  | 16 | 0150 | 27 | 110 |  |  |
| Oct. $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & \\ & 29\end{aligned}$ |  | 22 | 100 | 28 | 120 | Oct. 1 | 076 |
|  | 0130 | 27 | 110 | 29 | 1110 | 23 | 080 |
|  | 0.140 | 29 | 120 |  |  | 29 | 086 |
|  |  |  |  | 1907. |  | 30 | 090 |
| Nov. 25 | 0146 | 1906. |  |  |  | 31 | 096 |
| 28 | 0156 |  |  | Jan. ... | ... |  |  |
| - 29 | 100 |  |  |  |  | Nov. 20 | 0100 |
|  |  | Jan. 19 | 130 | Feb. 1 | 126 | - 27 | 0106 |
| Dec. $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 28 \\ 29 \\ \end{array}$ | 110 | 28 | 140 | 6 | 120 | 28 | 0110 |
|  | 120 |  |  | 8 | 120 | 29 | 0110 |
|  | 130 | Feb. 28 | 130 | 9 | 110 | 30 | 0120 |
|  |  |  |  | 12 | 100 |  |  |
|  |  | Mar. 1 | 126 | 15 | 0156 | Dec. 21 | 0126 |
| 1905. |  | 2 | 103 | 18 | 0150 | 23 | 0136 |
|  |  | 12 | 0156 | 21 | 0146 | 28 | 0150 |
|  | $\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0\end{array}\right.$ | 13 | 0146 | 23 | 0136 | 30 | 110 |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 3 & 6\end{array}\right.$ | 14 | 0140 | 27 | 0110 |  |  |
| Jan. 2 | $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 0\end{array}\right\}$ | Apr. 5 | 0130 | Mar. 7 | 0106 | 1908. |  |
| Feb. ... |  | 11 | 0120 | 8 | 0110 |  |  |
|  |  | 13 | 0120 | 14 | 0110 | Jan. 2 | 116 |
|  |  | 29 | 0116 | 20 | 0120 | 6 | 140 |
| Mar. $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 27\end{aligned}$ | 156 |  |  | 21 | 0126 | 30 | 130 |
|  | 160 | May ... | ... | 25 | 0123 | . 31 | 126 |

## Statement II.-Thavanai Rates at Rangoon-contd.

Notz--Rates are shown as rupees, annas and pies per cent. per mensem.


Statement Il.-Thavanai Rates at Rangoon-contd.
Notsm-Rates are shown as rupees, annas and ples per cent. per mensem.


## STatement II.-Taayanal Rates at Rangoon-contd.

Note.-Rates sre bhown as rupees, annas and pies per cent. per mensens.

| Date. | Kate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rata | Date. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1917. | RSs. A. P. | 1919. | Rs. A. P. | 1921. | Rs. A. P. | 1922. |  |
| Aug 13 | 0120 | July 1 | 090 | Apr. 23 | 0126 | Oct. 28 | 096 |
| (14 | 0120 | 28 | 086 | - 26 | 0120 | - 31 | 0100 |
| 29 30 | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \end{array}$ | Aug 30 | 090 | 27 | 0116 |  |  |
|  |  | Aug 30 | 090 | May 18 | 0110 | Nov. 30 | 010 |
| Sep. 10 | 0106 | Sep. 18 | 096 | M 24 | 0106 | Dec. 16 | 0110 |
| 11 | 0100 |  |  |  |  | 21 | 0116 |
| 18 | 096 | Oct. 30 | 0100 | June 8 | 0100 | 30 | 0120 |
| Nov. 16 | 0100 |  |  | 13 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 29 | 0110 | 22 | 0 0 880 | 1923. |  |
|  |  |  |  | 24 | 080 |  |  |
| 1918. |  | Dec. 25 | 0116 | 28 | 076 | Jan. 6 | 0126 |
|  |  | 27 | 0120 |  |  | 11 | 0130 |
| Jan. 8 | 0106 | 30 | 0126 | July 11 | 090 | 19 | 0136 |
| 17 | 0110 |  |  | 22 | 066 | 20 | 0140 |
| 18 | 0116 |  |  | 26 | 060 | 26 | 0146 |
| 24 | 0120 | 1920. |  |  |  | 27 | 0150 |
| Fich. 11 | 0126 | Jan. 10 | 0130 | Sep. 24 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | Apr. 10 | 0146 |
| It | 0130 | Jan. 25 | 0136 | 28 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 7 \\ \\ 0\end{array}$ | Apr. 10 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 14 & 6 \\ 0 & 14 & \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 28 | 0140 |  |  | 23 | 0136 |
| Mar. 24 | 0126 |  |  | Oct: 29 | 080 |  |  |
| May. 34 | 0120 | Feh 7 | 0146 | 31 | - 86 | June | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 28 | 0116 | May 18 | 0140 | Nov. 17 | 090 | 15 | 0120 |
|  |  |  |  | 19 | 096 | 21 | 0116 |
| June 6 | 0110 | June 15 | 0136 | 26 | 0100 |  |  |
| 10 | 0106 | 22 | 0130 | 29 | 0106 | July 3 | 0110 |
| 17 | 0100 | 26 | 0126 |  |  | 9 | 0106 |
| 34 | - 96 |  |  | Dec. 8 | 0110 | 16 | 0100 |
|  |  | July 3 | 0120 | -16 | 0116 | 18 | 096 |
| Juy 8 | 090 | 6 | 0116 | 23 | 0120 |  |  |
| 14 | - 86 | 9 12 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \end{array}$ | 29 | 0126 | $\text { Aug. } \quad 1$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 6 \end{array}$ |
| Alys 24 | - 90 |  |  | 1922. |  |  |  |
| - 27 | 096 | Aug. 19 | 0110 |  |  | Oct. 1 | 0100 |
| 88 | 010.0 | 27 | 0116 | Jan. 6 | 0130 |  |  |
| Dec. 2 A |  |  | 011 | 13 | -13 6 | Nov. 29 | 0106 |
| 30 | 0110 |  | 0120 | 21 | 0146 | Dec 72 | 0110 |
|  |  | Ot. 16 | $012 \%$ | 28 | 0150 | 29 | 0116 |
| 1819 |  | 20 23 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & 6 \end{array}$ | r. 18 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | AFr. 26 | 0140 | 19. |  |
| Jan 24 | 0116 | Nov. 26 | 0140 | 27 | 0136 | Jen. 9 | 013 - |
| 25 | 0120 |  |  |  |  | Jan. 12 | 0126 |
| 28 | 0126 |  |  | May 4 | 0130 | 17 | 0130 |
|  |  | 1921. |  | 15 | 0126 | 19 | 0136 |
| Mar, 3i | 0120 |  |  | 17 | 0120 | 25 | 0140 |
| Apr. 9 |  | Jank 21 | 0150 |  |  | 36 | 0146 |
| Apr. 11 | 0 it 0 | Mar. ${ }^{2}$ | 0 14.6 | June 19 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 6 \\ 0 & 11 & 0\end{array}$ | 23 | 0150 |
| 15 | 0106 | 9 | 0 it 0 | 28 | 0106 | Feb. 25 | 0146 |
| June 16 | 0100 | Apr. 5 | 0136 | July 11 | 0100 | Mar. 10 | 0140 |
| 33 | 0 Y 6 | 8 | 0130 | 17 $; \quad 17$ | 096 | 25 | 0156 |

$$
\text { ( } 182 \text { ) }
$$

STATEMENT IR.-Thavanai Rates at Rangoon-concld.
Note,-Rates are shown as rupees, annas and pies per cent. per mensein.

| Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Rate. | Date. | Kate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1924. | Rs. A. P. | 1925. | Rs. A. P. | 1927. | Rs. A. P. | 1928. | Ks. A. P. |
| Apr. 22 | 0130 | July 16 | 090 | Jan. 21 | 0120 | July 24 | 090 |
|  | 0126 | 20 | 086 | 27 | 0126 | 30 | 086 |
| May $\begin{array}{ll}12 \\ & 13 \\ & 26\end{array}$ | 012 | 21 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | Feb 25 | 013 | Aug 20 | 080 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 6\end{array}$ | 27 | 076 | Feb. 25 | 0130 | Aug. 20 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 7 \\ & 7\end{array}$ |
|  | 0110 | Oct. 11 | 080 | Mar. 25 | 0126 |  |  |
|  |  | 17 | 086 |  |  | Sep. 20 | 080 |
| June $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & \\ & 30\end{aligned}$ | 0106 | 24 | 090 | Apr. 16 | 0120 | 25 | 086 |
|  | 0100 | 27 | 096 | 27 | 0116 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { July } & 17 \\ & 21 \\ & 28\end{array}$ | 096 | Nov. 12 | 0100 | May 24 | 0110 | Oct 29 | 090 |
|  | 090 | Nov. 28 | 0106 | May 24 | 0110 | Nov. 22 | 096 |
|  | 086 |  |  | June 4 | 0106 | 29 | 0100 |
|  |  | Dec. 19 | 0110 | 16 | 0100 |  |  |
| Aug. 11 | 080 | . 26 | 0116 | 25 | 096 | Dec. 19 | 0106 |
|  |  | 29 | 0120 |  |  | 49 | 0110 |
| Sep. | 086 |  |  | July 20 | 090 |  |  |
|  | 090 | 1926 |  |  | 086 | 1929. |  |
|  | 096 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jan. 16 | 0126 | Aug. $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 080 | Jan. 5 |  |
| Oct. 31 | 0100 | 27 | 0130 | 29 | 076 | 23 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 6 \end{array}$ |
| Nov. 20 | 0106 | Mar. 15 | 0126 | Sep. 21 | 080 |  |  |
|  | 0110 | 25 | 0120 | 29 | 0. $8 \cdot 6$ | Apr. 11 | 0120 |
| Dec. $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 6 |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 11 & 6 \\ 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | Apr. $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \\ \\ 12\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 11 & 6 \\ 0 & 11 & 0\end{array}$ | Oct. $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & \\ & 27\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ | May 23 | 01150 |
|  | 0126 | 22 | 0106 | 27 |  | Nay 27 | 0106 |
|  |  | 27 | 0100 | Nov. 18 | 0100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30 | 0106 | Junc 11 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 6 \end{array}$ |
| 1925. |  | May ${ }^{-27}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \end{array}$ | Dec. 17 | 0110 | 27 | 096 |
| Jan. | 0130 |  |  | Dec. 13 | 0116 | July 24 | 090 |
|  | 013,6 | Jone 25 | 086 | 29 | 0120 | - 30 | 08.6 |
|  | 0140 | 28 | 080 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0146 |  |  |  |  | Sep. 27 | 090 |
|  |  | July 28 | 076 | 1928. |  |  | 0.06 |
| Mar. 23 | 0140 | Oct. 15 | 080 | Jan. 13 | 0126 | 30 | 086 |
| Apr. | 0136 | cct. 23 | 086 | Jan. 18 | 0130 | Nov. 19 | 0100 |
|  | 0130 | 27 | 090 |  |  | 26 | 0106 |
|  | 0126 |  |  | Apr. 24 | 0126 | 29 | 0110 |
|  |  | Nov. 12 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| May <br> June | 0120 | 29 | 0100 | May $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 22\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 6 \end{array}$ | Dec. 28 | 0116 |
|  | 0116 | Dec. 23 | 0106 |  |  | 1930. |  |
|  | 0110 | Dec 29 | 0110 | June 12 | 0110 |  |  |
| July $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 10\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 21 | 0106 | Jan. 24 | $012.0$ |
|  | 0106 | 1927. |  |  |  | 27 | $0126$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 6 \end{array}$ | Jan. 15 | 0116 | Julv $\cdot 17$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 6 \end{array}$ | Feb. 25 | 0120 |
|  |  |  | 0116 |  |  | Feb. 25 | 012 |

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## STATEMENT 3.-Bank-Rate.

Bank-rate is the rate per cent. per annum at which the Imperial Bank of India makes advances at any of its offices in India or Burma upon the security of Government paper. Each entry in the statement shows the date on which the new rate indicated came into force. The rate in force in 1922 up to the 9 th February was 7. The figures of this table have been kindly supplied by the Agent of the Imperial Bank, Rangoon.


## STATEMENT 4.-The Imperial Bank's Hundi Rate.

Nore.-This statement exhibits the rates per cent. per annum shown in the annual Currency Reports as the rates at which the Imperial Bank has discounted first-class three-months' hundis. For hundis of shorter period the rate depends upon the length of the period and also upon the question whether the period runs into the busy season or not.

| Month. |  |  | 1922. | 1923. | 1924. | 1925 | 1926. | 1827. | 1988. | 1829. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 42 | 7 | 7 |
| February | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 91 | 82 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 75 |
| March | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 91 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| April | ... | ... | 81 | 81 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| May | $\cdots$ | ... | 71 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | $\cdots$ |
| Jurne | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 7 | 61 | 4 | 7 | 7 | $\cdots$ |
| Juty | ... | $\therefore$ | 5 | 5 | 6. | 54 | 4 | 5 | 51 | ... |
| Avgust | ... | ..* | 5 | 5 | 5 | 41 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\cdots$ |
| September | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... |
| October | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ |
| November | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 6 | 54 | 3 | 5 | 5 | $\cdots$ |
| December | $\cdots$ | ... | 6 | $\theta$ | 6 | 54 | 3 | 5 | 6 | $\cdots \cdot$ |

## STATEMENT 5. -Calcutta Bazaar Ratb.

Nots.-This statement exhibits the rates per cent. per annum shown ${ }^{2}$ in the annual Currency Reports as the lowest rates at which bills of small traders have been discounted by Indian bill-brokers (shroffs) in Calcutta. There is usually a range of 1 or 2 above these rates according to the quality of the bill. The Rangoon rate is usually 1 or 2 above the corresponding Calcutta rate, and is thus usually 1 to 4 above the rates given below. The Rangoon rate is not, however, fixed by relation to the Colcutta rates; it is determined by local conditions as explained in Chapter XIA of Volume I of the report.

| Month. |  |  | 1922. | 1823. | 1984. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929 : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | 71 | 71 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| February | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 10 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| March . | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| April | ... | .. | 9 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | $\cdots$ |
| May | $\cdots$ | ** | 9 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | $\cdots$ |
| June | ... | $\ldots$ | 9. | 6 | 54 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | $\cdots$ |
| July | ... | - | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | $\cdots$ |
| August | ... | $\cdots$ | 0 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | $\because$ |
| Sieptember | $\cdots$ | ... | 7 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | $\cdots$ |
| October | $\cdots$ | ... | 7 | 6 | 41 | 101 | 10 | 9 | 9 | $\cdots$ |
| November | $\cdots$ | ... | 7 | 6 | 4 | 103 | 10 | 8 | 9 | $\ldots$ |
| Deciamber | $\cdots$ | ... | 71 | 61 | 41 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | $\cdots$ |

## Statement 6.-Annual Clearings at Rangoon.

Note.-The figures in the column headed Imperial Bank have been obtained direct from the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon and are the grand totals in the several years of the weekly totals, reckoning for each year the whole of every week that ends within that year. The figures in the column headed Director are those given by the DirectorGeneral of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in his annual report : these are compiled from weekly totals reported by the Imperial Bank from Rangoon and should, therefore, be identical with those in the other column. Enquiry for an explanation of the discrepancy between the two columns elicited oniy a suggestion that it might be due to the daily totals of the last few days of a year being included in the first weekly total of the next year. The explanation is unsatisfactory, as the discrepancy is cumulative ; especially the figure of 1313 for 1923 is to be distrusted. High figures similar to those of the Director are given in the annual reports of the Controller of the Currency for financial years April to March ; these are founded upon the same weekly returns as the other two sets. The figures in the column headed Impcrial Bank are the more reliable and are believed to be correct; but the reckoning of odd days at the end of a year in the total of the succeeding year must not be overlooked even for these. It should also be remembered, however, that the 25th, 26th, 27th and 31st December are holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act; as many as three of these may come into the last week included in a year or into the first week of the following year.
2. Weekly figures for clearings in 1927 to 1929 are given in the next statement.

| Calendar year. | Millions of rupees. |  | Calendar year. | Millions of rupees. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Director. | Imperial Bank. |  | Director. | Imperial Bank. |
| 1910 | 477 | ... | 1920 | 1078 | 1102 |
| 1 | 540 | ... | 1 | 1188 | 1224 |
| 2 | 604 | ... | 2 | 1232 | 1227 |
| 3 | 620 | ... | 3 | 1313 | 1109 |
| 4 | 499 | ... | 4 | 1146 | 1156 |
| 1915 | 407 | ... | 1925 | 1248 | 1249 |
| 6 | 485 | ..• | 6 | 1277 | 1281 |
| 7 | 497 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 1251 | 1261 |
| 9 | 693 | ..* | 8 | 1223 | 1204 |
| 9 | 884 | 911 | 9 | ... | 1216 |

Statement 7.-Webkly Clearings at Rangoon.*


[^22]



## STATEMENT 8.-Telegraphic Transfers and Supply Bills.

Nore-This statement shows transfets of funds by the aid of the government treasuries; transfers issued by one branch of the Imperial Bank of India upon another are excloded. For 1923 the figares cover only telegrar bic transfers; for the other years they cover both telegraphic transfers and supply bills.

| Nature of Transfer. | 1923 (T. T. only). ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  | 1927. |  | 1928. |  | 1929. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jannary to June. <br> (2) | Joly to December. (3) | January to June. (4) | July to December. (5) | January to June. (6) | July to December. 7) | January to June. <br> (8) | July to December. (9) |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~K}$ k. | Rs. | Ks. |
| 1. From treasury to treasury in Burma. | 11,000 | 44,000 | 1,356,200 | 1,377,300 | 1,091,800 | 1,316,800 | 2,224,200 | 1,819,900 |
| 2. From Ramgoon to the treasaries in Burina. | 1,008,700 | 12,308,000 | 16,091,300 | 6,678,000 | 12,834,200 | 7,703,400 | 17,551,900 | 9,637,300 |
| 3. From the trcanurics in Burma to Rangem. | 3,355,700 | 3,572.500 | 0,26t,400 | 7,976,000 | 0,477,700 | 5,760,400 | 6,365;100 | 6,159,100 |
| 4. From Burma to India ... | 5,060 | $\cdots$ | 12,500 | 110,000 | 27,00 | 461,300 | 309,100 | 366,200 |
| 9. From lidia to Burma ... | 74,000 | 5,000 | 48.700 | 62,200 | 154,800 | 9,100 | 137,900 | 134,800 |

## Statement 9.-Chettiar Business in Burma.

Results of census by the Natlukkottai Chetliar Association. Rangoon.-(See paragraph 455 of Volume I of the Report).
(Figures in columns 5 to 11 represent lakhs of rupees. One lakh $=0.1$ million.)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Area.

(1)} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Nuraber of basinesses} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Number of Utkade.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Deposits by local non-Chettiars on the date of enquiry.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Amount of loans.} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{(11)} <br>
\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Doing business. $\ddagger$

(2)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{| Covered by enquiry. $\qquad$ |
| :--- |
| (3) |} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Payable on demand.

(5)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Other.
(6)} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{On 15th December 1928.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{On 15th 3ay 1929.} \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Loans to other Clxettiars. (7) \& All other loans (8) \& Loans to other Chettiars. (9) \& All other loans. (10) \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Rs. \& Rs. \& Rs. \& Rs. \& Rs. \& Rs. \& Rs. <br>
\hline Rangoon Town \& $\ldots$ \& 359 \& 337 \& 117 \& 90 \& $65^{*}$ \& 932 \& 1030 \& 763 \& 1079 \& 389 <br>
\hline Pegu Divixion* \& ... \& 446 \& 285 \& 22 \& 6 \& 7 \& 19 \& 694 \& 33 \& 723 \& 267 <br>
\hline Irrawaddy Division \& ... \& 494 \& 369 \& 39 \& 5. \& 10 \& 28 \& 1105 \& 32 \& 1081 \& 630 <br>
\hline Tenasserim Division $\dagger$ \& $\cdots$ \& 158 \& 75 \& 4 \& 9 \& 5 \& . 18 \& 192 \& 21 \& 208 \& 119 <br>
\hline Arakan Division \& $\ldots$ \& 23 \& 10 \& 2 \& ... \& $\ldots$ \& \& , 14 \& $i$ \& 9 \& 3 <br>
\hline Total \& ... \& 1687 \& 1105 \& 189 \& 117 \& 101 \& 1003 \& 3098 \& 856 \& 3169 \& 1411 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^23]In column 2 an numbers are estimates by the committee and the tota! includes firms in Magwe and Sagaing Divisions and in the Shan States as well as in the areas shown in column 1.

## statement 10.-Co-operative Credit.

A-The Burma Provncial Co-operative Bank.


STATEMENT 10.-Co-oprrative Credit-continued.
B.-Central Banks.

| Year ending 30th June- | Number existıng. <br> (2) | Share Capital.(3) | Deposits. <br> (4) | Reserve Fund. | Total Working Capital.(a) |  |  |  |  | Proft. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Made during yeal to |  | Outstanding at end of year from |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Inclividuals. <br> (7) | Banks and Socities. <br> (8) | Individuals. <br> (9) | Banks and Societies. (10) |  |
|  |  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1923 ... | 14 | 727,435 | 3,461,859 | 160,729 | 4,350,023 | 10,000 | 3,708,724 | $\cdots$ | 4,217,277 | + 92,781 |
| 1924 ... | 20 | 933,090 | 3,710,068 | 208,019 | 4,851,177 | 10,314 | 4,453,609 | 1,130 | 4,608,842 | + 89,695 |
| 1935 ... | 23 | 1,096,870 | 3,884,444 | 277,224 | 5,258,538 | *** | 5,143,885 | 187 | 5,051,775 | $+105,659$ |
| 1926 ... | 23 | 1,295,570 | 4,882,303 | 324,571 | 6,502,444 | 3,300 | 9,729,050 | 3,305 | 6,331,359 | + 129,191 |
| 192\% ... | 21 | 1,444,770 | 5,21,604 | 433,646 | 7,150,020 | ... | 6,556,733 | ... | 6,845,098 | $+146,803$ |
| 1928 ... | 21 | 1,317,460 | 5,324,106 | 546,940 | 7,188,506 | 226,425 | 5,726,933 | $\cdots$ | 6,911,009 | + 155,016 |
| 1929 | 14 | 1,273,210 | 4,200,745 | 669,008 | 6,142,963 | 160,062 | 1,807,256 | $\cdots$ | 5,843,9\%9 | + 152,226 |

(a) Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.

STATEMENT 10.-Co-operative Credit-continued.
C.-Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.(a)

| Year ending $30 h$ June.- | Number existing <br> (2) | Share Capital.(3) | Deposits by members. <br> (4) | Loans from Provincial and Ccntral Banks. | Outside Debts. (b) <br> (6) | Loans |  |  |  | Reserve. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Made during year to |  | Outstanding at end of year from |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Individuals. <br> (7) | Banks and Societies. (8) | Individuals. <br> 9\% | Banks and Societies. $(10)$ |  |
|  |  | Rs. | Re. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1923 : ... | 4,039 | 2,920,084 | 160.578 | 10016,912 | 676.725 | 7,090,191 | 84.958 | 15,034,550 | 189,506 | 2,565,291 |
| 1924 ... | 4,097 | 3,299,309 | 207,157 | 10.786,631 | 543,808 | 6,599,441 | 47.094 | 16,476,87¢ | 100,204 | 2,933,706 |
| 1925. | 4,057 | 3,560,947 | 314,067 | 10,253,042 | 491,383 | 6,061,252 | 81,449 | 16,468,901 | 103,039 | 3,252,414 |
| 1926 | 3,919 | 3,757,386 | 364,089 | :0,675,252 | 450,373 | 6,955,182 | 140,105 | 17,299,135 | 1204,749 | 3,752,427 |
| 1927 - ... | 3,788 | 3,83 + , 015 | 406,869 | 10,800,332 | 413,122 | 6,393,128 | 173,280 | 17,557,488 | 322,776 | 4,238,450 |
| 1928 -804 | 3.808 | 3,926,070 | 453,946 | 10,852,816 | 427,401 | 5,346,091 | 86,672 | 17,979,904 | 362,186 | 4,780,556 |
| 1929 : ... | 2,856 | 3,301.539 | 412,909 | 6,827,012 | 312,489 | 3,832,048 | 25,819 | 14,003,210 | 200,423 | 4,538,983 |

(a) Tenancy co-partnership societies, of which there were 91 in 1927-28, and land-mortgage societies, of which there were 2 in 1927-28, are excladed.
(b) Includes loans and deposits fron (1) non-members, (2) societies, (3) Government.

STATEMENT 10.-Co-operative Credit-concladed.
D.-Urban Socicties and Town Banks.


## STatement 11.-Imports by sea of Gold and Silver

Notes.-(1) All figures in this statement have been taken from the annual reports of the Customs Department in Burma.
(2) None of the importations in this statement (or of the exportations in the next) were made by Government.
(3) The years 1914-15 to 1918-19 have been omitted from the table.

| GOLD. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | Uncoined. |  | British coins. |  | Other soins. |  |
| (1) | Ounces. (2) | Value. <br> (3) | Ounces. <br> (4) | Value. <br> (5) | Ounces. <br> (6) | Value. <br> (7) |
| 1909-10 | 13,832 | 874,992 | 9,581 | 658,704 | ... | ... |
| 1910-11 | 19,616 | 1,147,030 | 10,418 | 636,005 | ... | -. |
| 1911-12 | 21,375 | 1,346,409 | 71,540 | 4,194,322 | ... | ... |
| 1912-13 | 33,444 | 2,142,744 | 76,242 | 4,454.758 | ... | ... |
| 1913-14 | 33,723 | 2,017,094 | 99.018 | 5,785,733 | ... | ... |
| 1909-14 | 121,990 | 7,528,869 | 266,829 | 15,729,612 |  | ... |
| 1919-20 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 28 |
| 1920-2 | 2,590 | 158,542 | 1,701 | 340,000 | 5,469 | 270,000 |
| 1921-22 | 2,656 | 212,862 | ... | ... | 275 | 15,200 |
| 1922-23 | 20,035 | 1,410,773 | 4,387 | 309,121 | 13,119 | 876,849 |
| 1923-24 | 23,399 | 1.630,560 | 2,089 | 145,099 | 9,294 | 633,367 |
| 1919-24 | 48,680 | 3,418,737 | 8,237 | 794,220 | 28,157 | 1,795,444 |
| 1924-25 | 35,828 | 2,267,645 | 2.765 | 177,391 | 7,595 | 503,191 |
| 1925-26 | 19,663 | 1,182,139 | 11,328 | 640,655 | 1.984 | 115,120 |
| 1926-27 | 8,155 | 482,311 | 9.505 | 584,511 | 1,636 | 94,846 |
| 1927.28 | 11,483 | 674,519 | 13,144 | 739,688 | 13,763 | 733,746 |
| 1928-29 | 4,946 | 290,669 | 20,113 | 1,168,254 | 698 | 40.055 |
| 1924-29 | 80,075 | 4,897,283 | 56,855 | 3,310,499 | 25,676 | 1,486,958 |

## Coin and Bullion from places outside India into Burma.

(4) Values are market values in terms of rupecs declared at time of passing between ship and shore, except in the case of rupees; for these the face-value is shown.
(5) Up to $1920-21$ actual weights are shown. From 1921-22 onwards gold is shown by its equivalent in fine gold, and silver by its equivalent in standard silver (eleven-twelfthe fine). The totals for the five years 1919-24 include some weights recorded on the one system and some recorded on the other.

| SILVER. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rar |  | Other uncoined. |  | Rupees. |  | Other coins. |  |
| Ounces. <br> (8) | Value. <br> (9) | Ounces. <br> (10) | Value. <br> (11) | Ounces. <br> 12) | Value. <br> (13) | Ounces. <br> (14) | Value. <br> (15) |
| 15 | 42 | ... $\cdot$ | ... | 5.613 | 14,970 | 124 | 267 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | 99 | 164 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 782 | 1.522 |
| 11 | 22 | 26.736 | 35,500 | ... | ... | 1,271 | 2,637 |
| $\ldots$ |  | 217 | 407 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 234 | -453 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 183 | 377 |
| 26 | 64 | 27,052 | 36,071 | 5,613 | 14,970 | 2,594 | 5,258 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | 78 | 203 | $\cdots$ | ... | 85 | 149 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | - |
| ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | - 150 | 375 | ... | ... | ... | - |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 828 | 578 | $\cdots$ | ... | 85 | 149 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | 56 | 146 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| ... | ... | 3.491 | 5,918 | ... | ... | 7,500 | 20.000 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 78.452 | 12836 | ... | ... | 20.625 | 55,000 |
| $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | +,4.36 | 6.979 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| ... | ... | 86,435 | 141,408 | ... | ... | 28,125 | $75.000$ |

STATEMENT 12.-Exports by gia of Gold and Silver
See notes above

| Year. <br> (1) | GOLD. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Uncoined. |  | British coins. |  | Other coins. |  |
|  | Ounces. <br> (2) | Value, <br> (3) | Ounces. <br> (5) | Value. <br> (6) | Ounces. <br> (7) | Value. <br> (8) |
| 1909-10 | 963 | 55,800 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 1910-11 | 874 | 51,000 |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| 1911-12 | 2,244 | 129,750 | 8 | 450 | 55 | 5,430 |
| 1912-13 | 63 | 3,600 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 1913-14 | 1,029 | 60,285 | 61,635 | 3,600,000 | ... | ... |
| 1909-14 | 5,173 | 300,455 | 61,643 | 3.600 .450 | 55 | 5,430 |
| 1919-20 | ... | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1920-21 | 48 | 3,430 | 3,918 | 242,449 | 181 | 10,571 |
| 1921-22 | 3 | 270 | ..0 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 1922-23 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |
| 1923-24 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| 1919-20 | 51 | 3,700 | 3,918 | 242,449 | 181 | 10,571 |
| 1924-25 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| 1925-26 | 13,383 | 796.440 | 6,884 | 352,814 | 1,671 | 101,504 |
| 1926-27 | 365 | 20,979 | 8,178 | 471,788 | 110 | 6,302 |
| 1927-28 | ... |  | 3,403 | 231,374 | 794 | 24,156 |
| 1928-29 | $\ldots$ |  | 1,062 | 68,537 | 698 | 42,008 |
| 1924-29 | 13,748 | 817,419 | 20,087 | 1,154,513 | 3.273 | 173,970 |

Coin and Bullúun from Burma to places cutside India.
Stalement 11.


## STATEMENT 13.-Registered Imports of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion from other parts of India to Burma.

1. All figures in this statement have been taken from the anual reports of the Customs Department in Burma. importing, excent in the case of rupees; for these the face-value is shown.

| Year.(1) |  | GOLD |  |  |  | SILVER. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ounces. |  | Value. |  | Ounces. |  | Value. |  |
|  |  | Private. | Government. (3) | Private. <br> (4) | Government. 15: | Private. (6) | Government. (7) | Private. (8) | Government. (9) |
| 1909-10 |  |  | 102,724 | *.. | 6,000,000 | 1,945,447 | 281,250 | 5,186,136 | 750,000 |
| 1910-11 | ... | 1.522 | 51.362 | 88.890 | 3,000,000 | 917,055 | 375,000 | 2,444,825 | 1,000,000 |
| 1911-12 | ... | 1,712 | 1,007,028 | 113.541 | 21,309,000 | 527,758 | 6,641,250 | 1,394,020 | 17,685,000 |
| 1912-13 | ... | 600 |  | 37,500 |  | 619,875 | 17.968,125 | 1,653,000 | 47,915,000 |
| 1413-14 | ... | 4.362 | 205.450 | 275,062 | 1,200,000 | 2,449,949 | 9,315,000 | 6,533,200 | 24,840,000 |
| 1909-14 | ... | 8,196 | 1.426.564 | 514.993 | 31,500,000 | 6.460.084 | 34,580,625 | 17.211,181 | 92,190,000 |
| 1919.20 | $\ldots$ | 1,800 | $\ldots$ | 99,000 | ... | 12,187 | 1,768,125 | 32,863 | 4,715,000 |
| 1920-21 | ... |  | $\ldots$ | . | ... | 7,500 | 7,500,000 | 20,000 | 20,000,000 |
| 1921-22 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |  | ... |  | 75,000 |  | 200,000 |
| 1922-23 | ... | 432 |  | 30.441 | $\ldots$ |  | 112,500 | ... | 300,000 |
| 1923-24 | ... | 1.698 | : | 113.106 |  | ... | 290,025 | ... | 775,000 |
| 1918.24 | $\cdots$ | 3.930 | $\cdots$ | 242.547 | ... | 19.687 | 9.746,250 | 52,863 | 25,990,000 |
| 1924-25 | $\ldots$ | 5,521 | ... | 355,412 | $\ldots$ | ... | 187,500 | ... | 500,000 |
| 1925-26 | $\ldots$ | 10.637 | ... | 919,881 | .. | $\ldots$ | 253,125 |  | 675,000 |
| 1920-27 | ... | 10.859 | ... | 956,377 | $\ldots$ | 2.765 | 3,075,000 | 3,955 | 8,200,000 |
| 1927-2N | ... | 52,949 | ... | 2.925.618 | $\ldots$ | 9.010 | 300,000 | 14.400 | 800,000 |
| 1928-29 | $\cdots$ | 10.574 | ... | 614,999 | ... | 5.174 | 225,000 | 8,284 | 600,000 |
| 1924-29 | ... | 102,590 | ... | 5,772,687 | ... | 16,649 | 4,040,625 | 26,639 | 107,751,000 |



- TO OTHER PARTS OF IXDIA.

1. All fistree in this statement have been taken from the annual reprort, of the Customs Department in brirma.
2. Valuem are market values in urms of rupees declare: at the time of exporting except in the cave of rupecs: for theve the face-vatue is shown.
3. The values per ounce calculated from the figures for gold in 1919-20 and $1920-21$ show there is some error in the figures. Correction could not be made as the original rentris had been destroyed


## STATEMENT 15.-Registered "mports into Burna and Exports from Burma by sea of Jewellery and Plate of Gold or Silver.

Notes :-These imports and exports vary much yeir by var, especially in the case of jewellery. All articles of gold and silver liable to duty are included in the table, e.g.. gold spectacle-frames. Chemical compounds of gold are not inchuded, but their total value would be small. Precinus
stones, initation jewellery and unset pearls are also not included. Silver sheets are treated as bullion and excluded from this statement. All values are declared market-values at the time of importation or exportation


PART B.

## APPENDICES.

# 1X.-POST OFFICE FACILITIES FOR INVESTORS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. 

(Extracts from Section VI of the Post and Telegraph Guide.")

## I.-Purchase.

46. (1) Any person, whether previously a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank or not, may invest through the Post Office in any loan issued by the Government of India bearing interest at $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or upwards.
(2) The total amount, after deducting any sum sold through the Post Office, which may be invested through the Post Office by an individual investor in any one official year from the 1st April to the 31st March inclusive is Rs. 5,000. The total amount, after deducting any stum sold through the Post Office, zohich may be left in the safe custody of the Deputy Accountauts-General, Posts and Tilegraphs, under rule 48 (1) is Rs. 22,500. This limit applies only to securities the interest on which is liable to income-tax unless they are retained in the custody of the Post Office, and not to securities which originally are declared income-tax free.

Note 1.-The above limits will be applied with reference to the nominal value of the securitics purchased. They do not apply to investments in connection with public accounts or with resimental police and other conjoint accounts.

Note 2.-Subscriptions to new loans through the Post Office will be allowed in each cave up to the lianit specified in the notification announcing the loan. Such finit will be an addition to the yearly amount of investment permissible under these rules. A:at accuritics whether oblained by investing in existing loans or by subscription to a new loan may not be lett in the custody of the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs, tuder rule 48 (1) in excess of the limit of Rs. 22,500 mentioned above, unless they include an issue declared iree of income-tax as one of the original conditions of subscripion thereto.
(3) An investor may apply for the purchase of Government Promissory Notes or stock $\dagger$ certificates under clause (5). A form of application is prescribed for this purpose and may be ohtained at any post otfice.
$(+)$ If the investor is already a depositor in the Post Office Savings biuk, he should present his pass-book with his application; if he is not already a depositor, a pass-book will be prepared and delivered to him. Investments in Government securities can be made either from money already deposited in the investor's Savings Bank accoont, or from money specially deposited for the purpose, or partly from the one and partly from the other.
(5) (a) Applications ior the purchase of Government Promissory Notes or stock certiticates will be for whole pieces of Government paper of Rs. 100, or any moltiple of Ks. 100 subject to the annual limit prescritued the clanse (2).
(b) The investor should specity the particular loan or loans in which he desires to make the investnent. He has also the option of taking delivery of the Government Promissory Notes or stock

[^24]certificates or of leaving them in the custody of the Deputy AccountantsGeneral, Posts and Telegraphs. In the latter case, a receipt from the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs, for the paper will be delivered to the investor. When a Goverament Promissory Note is to be delivered to the investor, it will be endorsed in his favour, enfaced for payment of interest at the district treasury, and forwarded to the post office for delivery to the investor. A stock certificate to be delivered to the investor will be issued in his name and interest on it will be made payable at the Treasury named by the holder.
(c) The purchase will be made by the Deputy AccountantsGeneral, Posts and Telegraphs, and the investor will be charged for the Government Promissory Note or stock certificate at the current market rate for the day on which the application for purchase is received by the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs. This rate cannot be stated beforehand as it is subject to the fluctuations of the market ; and the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs. cannor accept any responsibility that the rate at which the transaction is effected will be the best obtainable during the course of the day. Investments at any particular rate are not undertaken. The entries in connection with the investment will be noted in the pass-book by the head office.
II.-Sale.
47. (1) Any investor may apply for sale through the Post Office of the whole, or any portion of any Government Promissory Notes or stock certificates which may have been purchased for him through the Post Office, whether held by himself or held for him by the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs, provided that the investor is also a Savings Bank depositor at lhe time of atplication, and also that, if only a portion is specified for sale the balance of securities left after the sale is of the nominal value of Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100 . . . .
(2)
. . . . .
The securities in whatever form will be sold by the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs, at the current market rate for the day on which the application for sale is received by the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs. Sales at any particular rate are not undertaken and the Dcputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs, cannot accept any responsibility that the rate at which the transaction is effected will be the best obtainable during the course of the day.
(.3) The result of sale will be intimated to the investor by the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs, through the pustmacter concerned, with the least possible delay after the receipt of the applicatoon. The proceeds of sale, together with any interest that may be due, will be credited to the investor's Savings Bank account in the first instance, and, if the annual or total cash limit of his account is thereby exceeded, the excess will not bear interest and mist be withdrawn by the depositor.

## III.-Safe.Custody.

48. (1) An investor may tender at a Post Office Savings Bank, for safe cūstödy by the Deputy Accountants-General, Fosts and Tulegraphs, Government Promissory Notes and stock curtilicates whick have been purchused for him tlirough the Post Offce, provided that the investor is a satinns bank depositor at the time the securities are tendered. Except in
the case of investments in connection with public accounts or with regimental, police, or other conjoint accounts, the total amount which may be kept in the custody of the Depuly Accomntants-General, Posts and Telegraphs, by an individual investor is limited to Rs. 22,500 in securities the interest on which is liable to income-tax unless they are retained in the custody of the Post Office. This limit is exclusive of securities issued free of income-tax as one of the conditions of subscription thereto

## IV.-Interest.

49. So long as Government securities purchased through the Post Office remain in the custody of the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telcgraphs, under rules $46(5)(b)$ and $48(1)$, interest when due will be drawn and advised to the local Post Office Savings Bank by the Deputy Accountants-General, Posts and Telegraphs, for credit to the investor's account. 'If the annual or total cash limil of the account is exceeded, the excess will not bear interest.

## V.-Fees and Income-tax.

50. No fee, conumission, or brokerage of any kind is charged for the purchase, sales, safe custody or delivery out of custody of Government socurities bought through the Fost Office, or for the realisation and remittance of interest on such securities. So long as Government securitus purchased through the Post Office remain in the custody of the Deputv iccounhonts-Gencral, Posts and Telcgraphs, wader rules 46 (5) (b) and 48 (1), the interest thercon is exempt from income-tax.

## NOTES BY THE BANKING ENOUIRY COMMPTTEE.

1. The rate of tax for any assessee is determined by his total income (Section 3 of the Income-tax Act read with the Finance Act).
2. Interest on tax-free government securities is inciuded in the recipient's total income to determine the rate of tax although excluded from the amount of income to which that rate is applied to determine the amount of tax payabie. Sections 8 and 16 of the Incomestax Act).
3. The above applies also to interest on other povernment securities (i.e. not ordinarily taz-free) which have been purchased through the Post Office and are held in the custody of the Accountant-General. Posts and Telegraphs, and are accordingly exempt from income-tax in virtue of a notification issued under section 60 of the Income-tax Act (Income-dan Memal, Volvme I, Ird Edition, page 107, item 1).

# X.-INSPECTION OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, REGISTRATION BOOKS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY. 

I.-RULES.

(a) Searches.


#### Abstract

127. Every application to a registering officer for an inspection, a search, or a copy, shall be made in writing. Forms for such applications shall be furnished by registration offices free of cost. These applications need not be stamped.


128-132. Omitted.
133. The fee for a search shall entitle the applicant to read the entry for the finding of which the fee has been paid or to have it read to him ; but it shall not entitle him to take a copy of the entry. If a search proves fruitless the fee shall not be refunded, but the applicant may, if he so desires, be granted a certificate stating that the entry sought for has not been found in the books.

134-136. Omitted.
137. (i) When an application for a search is presented and the requisite fees have been paid, the registering officer shall enquire whether the applicant will himself make the search or desires that it should be made by the office establishment. When a clerk is deputed to make the search the name of the clerk deputed shall be noted on the application. As soon as the search is completed, the result or a reference to the certificate of encumbrance showing the result shall be noted on the application by the clerk and signed by him.
(ii) Whenever an entry found on search is read out to an applicant under rule 133, a note shall be made on the application to the effect that this has been done and, when the applicant does not require a copy of such entry, this fact shall also be noted on the application and the signature of the applicant obtained thereto.
138. All inspections and searches of books and indexes shall take place in the presence of the registering officer.
139. A copy of an entry shall not be made from any book until the registering officer has scrutinized the entry generally.

## (b) Certificates of Encumbrances and Lists of Documents.

140. When an application is made for 2 search for encumbrances in respect of any immoveable property or for a list of documents executed by, or in favour of, a single individual, and the applicant desires that a certificate of encumbrances or a list of documents found in the course of such search should be furnished to him by the registering officer, the request shall be complied with, the certificate or list being in the form printed in Appendix VII.
141. In the case of searches for a list of documents executed by, or in favour of, a particular individual, the list shall show the number, date,
nature and value of the several documents found, as well as the names of the parties and the village in which property affected, if any, is situated ; but no description of the properties affected by the documents should be given as in the case of encumbrance certificates on properties. The list shall not include particulars of documents registered in Register Books 3 and 4 unless the applicant is entitled to copies of the entries (section 57 of the Act).
142. A certificate of encumbrance granted by a Registrar or by a Sub-Registrar stationed at the headquarters of a district shall be in English. A certificate granted by any other Sub-Registrar shall be in the vernacular of the sub-district in which the indexes are prepared, except when the party requires it to be prepared in English, in which case the request may be complied with.
143. A certificate of porcumbrance shall contain a complete list of all acts and encumbrances afecting the property in question.
144. In the case of a search made in the records of more than one office, the varions certificates prepared in the different offices shall be granted to the party and not a consolidated certificate by the officer to whom the application was made in the first instance. An officer who makes a search at the request of another officer shall therefore furnish a certificate in duplicate.

145 (i) Searches for certificates of encumbrances shall, as a rule be made hy two persons independently of each other, so that the results obtained by one may be compared and verified with those obtained by the other.
(ii) When a party himself makes the search he should be required to furnish a signed note of the results of the search and the results should be verified by a member of the office establishment.
146. A copy shall be retained of each encumbrance certificate issued from an office and shall be filed in a separate file book in which the various certificates will be numbered consecutively in a separate series for each calendar year.

The notes furnished by parties containing the results of searches conducted by themselves and the duplicate of the certificates received from other offices under rule 144 shall be filed with the office copy of the encumbrance certificate concerned.

## II.-DIRECTIONS.

626. The term " General Search " is applied to a search for more than one document concerning a specified property or a specified person. The term "Single Search "covers a search for single entry or document.
627. (a) Forms Registration 11-104 to 109 shall be furnished to parties wishing to apply for encumbrances on property. Where an applicant requires a list of encumbrances on property created by or in favour of a specified individual he shall be required to add a note to that effect on the application.
(b) Applicitions for a list of documents executed by or in favour of a specified individual shall be obtained from the applicant in Forms Registration 11-98 to 103.
(d) Forms Registration 11-110 to 115 shall be furnished to parties applying for a single search or for a copy of a sinsle document or entry.
(d) A person äpplying for a search regarding a document registered in Book 3 or Book 4 shall be required to specify his title to search such books (section 57 of the Act)

628-640. Omitted.
641. (a) If an application is for a search in Book 3 or 4 the registering officer, who alone should make the search in those books under clause $(+)$ of section 57 , shall, before making such search, obtain from the applicant proot of his title to have those books searched with reference to the restrictions laid down in clauses (2) and (3) of the section [Order $627(d)$ ]. If the search proves fruitless the search shall be continued in Book 1 and Book 4 or Book 1 and Book 3 as the case may be.

Similarly if an application is for a search in Book 1 and the search proves fruitless the registering officer shall continue the search in Books 3 and 4 ; if the requisite entry is found in the course of the continued search he shall without revealing to the applicant the existence of such entry call upon him to furnish proof of his title to have those books searchect. The contents of any entry thus discovered in Book 3 or 4 shall not be clisclosed to the applicant unless he is entitled thereto ander clauses (2) and (3) of section 57.
(b) Searches concerning survesed lands shall be made both in Index Il and in the subsidiary index or in the Registers of Holdings as the case may be. Pages of the Registers of Holdings [Order 620(c)] in which wrong survey numbers are ledgered shall be irvariably gone through before the completion of a search.
(c) Before a single search is declared to be fruitless, Index No. I shall also be searched and a note that this has been done shall be made on the back of the application. Every fruitless single search in Book 1 and the indexes relating thereto shall be verified and the person verifying shall sign on the back of the application in token of his having done so.
(d) When the particulars of an entry found in the course of a single search do not tally in minor points, with the particulars given in the application the registering officer shall nevertheless read out the entry to the applicant and if the entry so read out is not that which he requires the fact shall be noted on the application, and the signature of the applicant obtained thereto. Where the applicant states that the entry read out is identical with the entry he wishes to inspect, a copy of the same shall be granted, if required.

641A, 641b and 642. Omitted.
643. The certificate of encumbrances oh any specified property shall show all documents discovered during the search in the registration records. If an applicant desires that documents executed by particular 'persons should alone be shown, his request may be complied wíth but the fact shall be broughit out clearly in the certificate.
644. (a) The clerk who makes a general search shall himself prerare the certificate of encumbrances and the clerk who verifies the search shall check the certificate. Both clerks shall affix their signatures on the search application as well as on the certificate of encumbrance. Similarly, the clerks who prepare and examine certified copies shall sign on the application and on the certified copy.
(b) The duplicate copies of certificates received from other offices under Registration Rule 144 shall be paged along with the certificates prepared in the receiving office.
645. (a) The notes entered at the foot of the certificate in the form printed as Appendix VIl to the Registration Rules do not absolve the - officer or clerk who conducts a search.
(b). These notes regarding inaccuracy or omission shall be omitted in certificates of encumbrances granted to public offices.

645A. An encumbrance certificate once issued to a party shall, under no circumstances, be corrected or revised without the previous permission of the Registrar.

645B. All notes of whatever kind made by clerks in connexion with general searches prior to the preparation of encumbrance certificates shall be only on the slips containing the results of the searches and nowhere else.

## 1II.-TABLE OF FEES.

13. (1) Search for or inspaction of a single entry or document-
For the first year in the books of which search
is made, for each entry or docunent.
Kis. A.
Lor
Lovery other year in the books of which
seurch is continued for each entry of doch.
ment.
(2) General search for or inspection of any number of entries or documents relating to one and the same property, executed by or in favour of one and the same individual-
For the first year in the books of which search

is made. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| i. | 0 | 0 |
| For every other year in the brooks of which | 0.8 | 0 |
| search is continued. |  |  |

Provided that a fixed fee of one rupee only shall be charged without refereuce to the number of years in the books of which search is made, when a general search is made on the application of a public officer with a view to granting an encumbrance certiticate-
(a) in respect of property offered as security for a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act or Agriculturists' Loans Act, when the loan does not exceed Rs. 750 in amount, or
(b) in respect of property offered as security by a public servant for the due performance of his duties.
(A note ufpended to this Arlicle in the Manual is mot reproduced.)

## A.-FORM OF NIL CERTIFICATE OF ENCUMBRANCE ON PROPERTY.

## Aftlication No.

Cerlificale No.......
(Name of applicant) having applied to me for a certifcate giving particulars of rexistered acts and encumbrances, if any, in respect of madermentioned property $\qquad$

1 hereby certify that a search has been made in Book 1 and in the indexes relating thereto for................years from the............day of...........................19...to the.........day of...........................19... for acts and encumbrances affecting the said property and that on such search no act or encumbrance affecting the said property lias been found.

Search made and certificate prepared by
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Signature } \\ \text { Designation }\end{array}\right.$

Search verified and certificate examined by

Note.-(1) If the properties have been described in registered documents in a manner different from the way in which the applicant has described them in the application the transactions evidenced by such documents will not be included in the certificate.
(2) Under section 57 of the Registration Act and Rule 137 (i) persons desiring to inspect entries in the registers and indexes, or requiring copies thereof, or certificates of encumbrances on specified properties should make the search themselves, when the registers and indexes will be placed before them on payment of the prescribed fees.
*(a) But as in the present case the arplicant has not undertaken the search himself the requisite search has been made as carefully as possible by the office ; but the department will not, on any account, hold itself responsible for any errors in the results of the search embodied in this certificatc.
(b) And as in the present case the applicant has made the requisite search himself and as its result is shown in the certificate after the necessary verifications, the department will not, on any account, hold itself responsible for the omissions in it of any acts and encumbrances affecting the said property, not discovered by the applicant.

## B.-FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ENCUMBRANCE ON PROPERTY.

Application No. Certificalc No.......

(Name of applicant) having applied to me for a certificate giving particulars of registered acts and encumbrances, if any, in respect of undermentioned property :-...........................................................

I hereby certify that a search has been made in Book 1 and in the indexes relatitis thereto for.........years from the.........day of............ 19.........to the.........day of................19.........for acts and encumbrances affecting the said property, and that on such search the following acts and encumbrances appear :-

The form has here a schcdule with 9 columns for the following particulars:-

1. Serial Number of entry.
2. Description of property as given in the document.
3. Date of execution.

- Either (a) or (b) is to be deleted when the form is used.

4. Nature and value of the document; also for a mortgage deed the rate of interest and period of payment, and for a lease the term of lease and annual rental.
5. Names of executants.
6. Names of claimants.

7 to 9 . Volume, page, number and year of the registration record.
I also certify that save the aforesaid acts and encumbrances no other acts and encumbrances affecting the said property have been found.

Search made and certificate prepared by

Search verified and certificate examined by
Daled . $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Office, } \\ 19\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Signature of Registering Officer.

Nort.-(1) The acts and encumbrances shown in the certificate are those discovered with reference to the description of properties furnished by the applicant. If the same properties have bean described in registered documents in a manner different from the wiy in which the applicant has described them, transactions evidenced by such documents will not be included in the certificate.
(2) Linder section 57 of the Registration Act and Rule 137 (i) persons desiring to inspect entries in the registers and indexes, or requiring copics therenf, or requiring ceptificates of encumbrances on specified properties should make the search themselves, when the registers and indexer will be placed before them on payment of the prescribed fees.
(a) But, as in the present case, the applicant has not undertaken the search himself the requisite search has been made as carefully as possible by the office; but the department will not ot any account hold ttsell responsible for any errors in the results of the search embodied in this certificate.
(b) And as in the present case, the applicant has made the reyuisite search himself and as the acts anit encumbrances discovered hy him are shown in the certificde, after veritication, the department will not, on any account, hold itself responsible for the omission in it of any other acts and encurnbrances affecting the said properties not discovered by the applicant.

## C.-FORM OF CERTIFICATE SHOWING LIST OF DOCUMENTS EXECUTED BY OR IN FAVOUR OF A PERSON.

## Aptlication No.

Cerlificale No.
(Name of afplicant) having applied to me for a certificate giving particulars of registered documents executed by or in favour of ( Name )

I hereby certify that a search has been made for such documents in Books 1, 3 and 4, and in the indexes relating thereto for .......... years from the ............ day of ......... 19 ...... to the day of .................. 19 ...... and that on such search the following appear :-

The form has here a schedule with 10 columws for the following sarticulars :-

1. Serial number of entry.
2. Name of village-tract in which the property is situated.

[^25]3. Date of execution,
4. Nature and value of document.
5. Name of executant.
6. Name of claimant.

7 to 10. Book, volume, page, number and year of the registration record.

1 also certify that save the aforesaididocuments no others have been found.

Documents registered in Book 3 or Book 4 copies of which the applicant is not entitled to obtain under the provisions of aection 57 of the Indian Registration Act are not covered by this certificate.
$\begin{array}{cl}\text { Search made and certificate } \begin{array}{c}\text { prepared by }\end{array} & \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Signature } \\ \text { Designation }\end{array}\right. \\ \text { Search verified and certificate } \\ \text { examined by }\end{array}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Signature } \\ \text { Designation }\end{array}\right.$

## Dated



Signature of Registering Officer.
Nots:-11) The documents shown in the certificate are those discovered with reference to the description of the person furnished by the applicant. If the name has been described in registered documents in a manner different from the way in which the applicant has described it, transactions evidenced by such documents will not be included in the certificate.

121 Under section 57 of the Registration Act and Rule 137 (i) persons desiring to inspect entries in the registers and indexes, or requiring copies thereof, or requiring certificate showing list of documents executed by or in favour of a person, should make the search themselves, when the registers and indexes except Books 3 and 4 and the indexes relating thereto, will be placed before them on payment of the prescribed fees.
${ }^{\text {* }}$ (a) But, $2 s$ in the present case, the applicant has not undertaken the search himself, the requiste search has been made as carefully as possible by the office but the departmont will not on any account hold itself responsible for any errors in the results of the search embodied in this certificate.
(b) And, 28 in the present case, the requisite search for entries in Books Nos. 3 and 4 has beon made by the registering officer as carefully as possible and by the applicant himself in regard to entries reiating to Hook 1 and 29 documents so discovered are shown in the certificate after verification, the department will not on any account hold itself responsible for any errors in the results of the search embodied in this certificate.

[^26]
## X1.-TRAVELLING BAZAARS, IN THAYETMYO DISTRICT.

## A. N'cto propared for the Director of Agriculture, Burma, by Mr. F. D. Odell, M.A., I.A.S., Depuly Director of Agriculture, West Central Circle, and incluled in this report by kind permission of the Director of Agriculture.

In Thayetmyo District, position, configuration, history and poor communications appear all to have combined to make the district what it is to-day, one of the most backward in the whole Province.

The district lies mid-way between the wet-zone of Lower Burma and the dryzzone of Upper Burma. Its rainfall is uncertain and the distribution of it irregular.

Except for a modest area of alluvial land devoted to tobacco and patcly in the south, and a simaller area of gently undulating groundnat land in the extreme north-east, the whole lot comprising harely half a lakh acres, the district (which has a total area of over 30 lakh acres) is composed mainly of broken hill and valley conntry in which cultivation is limited to isolated patches.

Koads are few and bridges non-existent. Rivers, except the Irrawaddy and for a part of the year the Mindon chaing are unnavigable, and as yet the railway does not touch the district at any point.

Travel is mostly hy bullock cart, a slow and laborious means of getting from place to place and prohibitive for long distances. In the rains, when stream-beds are unfordable, even this is ont of the question.

Villages and villagers have therefore developed on more or less self-contained and isolated lines having little touch with the world outside.

In holding back the progress of the district too the outlook towards settlod habits resulting from the part played by Thayetmyo as a border country between British and Burmose territory from 1853 to 1887 has also contributed.

From all these canses operating together in the district we have in Tha etmyo a people ill-placed for their own development.

The customs of their fathers have assumed and still retain in many parts of the districts an importance which is out of all proportion to their prest worth.

This is seen to a marked degree in their traling costoms. Even in a district as backward as Thayetmyo some progress in the matter of roads has heen and is still being made, and with the coming of the motor car in the hast 4 or 5 years cmm maications, during the dry season at any rate, have in some parts been considerably speeded op and cheapened. Yet the same ton-san of jungle trading goes on with all the old bad practices.

The numeroas middemen who in the old days possibly were necessary to connect the town-traders, with the jungle caltivator are stilt there in nabated numbers, both, buying and selling, and the practices on which they heiore time grew fat still go on unchanged and unheeded.

Control of the countryman by the townsman or his agents has progressed as the custom of jungle tradiag has develepech, the control being lirmed in bad years by advances on stancting crops, by foans, and by
sales on credit. When domination in this way is secured there is little likelihood of it being overthrown without some organized mass action. And with a people who have grown up under the conditions of the Thayetmyo cultivator this is anlikely.

Where the occasional individual attempts direct purchase or sale in the town he finds little encouragement. Time and money must both be expended in getting to the town. As an individual there he is too small to be worth bothering about, and furthermore any offer to him of favourable terms to attract him to direct contact would be sure to alienate the small buying and selling traders in the jungle for whom thetown traders act as wh lesalers.

The cultivator in the jungle is therefore forced back to jungle trading and with it to the ton-zan (customary methods) of his tract.

In this and in similar ways any initiative which may spark out from the general apathy of the mass is soon extinguished. Attempts towards economic independence are disconraged, indebtedness is fostered, and all ambition and incentive to progress reme ved.

Local customs hold sway, opportunities for purchase and sale are alike restricted, monopolies are established, sharp practices in weighing and measuring creep in, and district development, that part of it at any rate towards which the cultivator would normally contribute, is checked from the beginning.

This was the condition of affairs when the Thayetmyo District Agricultural Improvement Committee reviewed the situation at the end of 1928.

A frecing of the cultivator from his present trading restrictions was held to be imperative if the district was ever to be made to progress.

As a first step towards this it was decided to initiate the experiment of opening a group of trading centres to act as common meeting places convenient alike to townsman and countryman, to provide at these centres standard weights and measures for comparison if desired with those in local use, and to arrange that information as to price movements outside the tract should be available for circulation if manouvrings. within the bazaar should show this to be needed. It was hoped however that the regular meeting together of people from various parts, and the competition arising from buying and selling in the open, wonld of themselves provide all the check that was required.

As natural propaganda grounds for the spread of agricultural information and as centres from which improved seed and improved implements could be distributed the value of the bazaars, if they could beestablished, was fully realized.

From the start the Committee knew that it would likely enough be called upon to put forward a lot of effort to get the bazaars started and possibly to face a good deal of opposition.

Jungle traders might be expected to be definitely hostile to the scheme as interfering with their business, mills and the large towntraders were at best likely to be only luke-warm in their support of a scheme whose reaction on themselves could not be foreseen, and the cultivator, with all the good-will in the world towards the bazaars, would likely enough be watchful rather than workful until the benefit of the scheme was brought home to him. The Committee were however of opinion that the scheme was necessary to the development of the district and it was decided to posh forward with it.

Matters turned out much as was expected.

The area decided upon for the first series of bazaars was a tract in the south-west of the Allanmyo Township where a definite need for opening up, both agricultural and administrative, presented itself. In this area enquiry had shown that jungle trading practices were particularly bad, cultivation was indifferent, and cattle theft a more than usbally popular form of occupation.

Operations started with the calling in of the tract thugyis and the recording of their opinions for and against the scheme. These were followed by the issue of pamphlets detailing the purpose of the bazaars and the advantages which cultivators might expect to derive from them. Mectings were then held to explain the proposals further to cultivators in the various villages and to brokers and traders in the town.

Amongst villagers there was a good deal of cariosity and in some cases signs of actual keenness, but in the towns there was less enthusiasm. At one time indeed, after the date for the opening of markets had been fixed, it appeared doubtful whether the town traders would come in at all either to buy or to sell. Rumour and counter-rumour as to the purpose of the markets and their possible effect on the individual succeeded one another with amazing rapidity during the weeks preceding that fixed for the start, each rumonr affecting the numbers who had agreed to give the market a trial.

Forty-nine shopkeepers who had promised in early December to open stalls at the bazaar had by the middie of the month dwindled down to a third of that number. A fresh canvassing brought the numbers up again to just over 30 , which fresh rumours and reports again reduced. Two days hefore the date fixed for the opening of the bazaars the number of stall-holders willing to attend had dwindled down to six. By guaranteeing conveyances and conveyance expenses to all who made the round of the three selected centres 21 stall-keepers. were finally persuaded to join in, and an actual start was made possible on December 23rd.

The market was set up at Kyaukpadaung on that day (Sunday) and travelled round to Thambulia and to Shwebandaw on Tuesday and Thursday of the same week. The bazaars have made the round of the three centres once a week on these days since then. Up to date (31st March) 14 rounds have been made.

The baxars opened with a sat-pace* to attract the cultivator and with the stalls of the 21 sellers of various goods from the town only.

No jungle produce was at first brought in for sale, the jungle-dweller coming in mainly to huy. Attendances began with 300 to 400 at Kraukpadaung, 600 to 700 at Thambulla and a thousand or more at Shwebandaw, natural curiosity and the opportunity of viewing a free zal-pwe prolably heing responsible for the initial attendance of most.

Business transacted in the bazaars during the first round however amounted to Rs. 526 at Kyaukpadaung. Rs. 1,807 at Thambulla and Rs. 1,008 at Shwehandaw, giving a week's total of Rs. 4,301. This firmed matters. The timid amongst the shop-keepers were thereby convinced of the profit which the bazaars held for them, and their attendince has since been regularly kept up to 20 to 25 stalls. Cultivators too realized that every effort would be made to make the bazaar a weekly feature. The consolidating of the lazaur position has gone on since then. Cultivators who tirst came in because the bazaars offered a convenient place at which to purchase their town goods

[^27]without the bother and expense of a jpurney to the towns soon realized that not only did they save money on their purchases, but in, the bazaars they had a selling place for their produce also.

Paddy, cattle, cutch, beans and vegetable produce soon began to find their way in from the surrounding villages.

It is in cotton however that the biggest turn-pver of jungle produce has sets en place, this being the crop of the tract most grown for its money return. Sales in this started in the fourth week and have continued to date. Altogether 51,554 viss of kuppas has passed through the bazaars, to say nothing of the quantities which have been bought direct in the villages for which the price realized in the bazaar-market has fixed the rate.

Business in the bazaars to a total value of Rs. 77,500 has been done.
The attendance on each bazaar day has become more or less regular at 300 to 400 for Kyaukpadaung, 600 to 700 for Thambulla and a thousand or more at Shwebandaw.

Sales too are more or less steady at Rs. 5,000 for each weekly round.
Bazaar sellers have at their own expense built two lines comprising 29 stalls at Thambulla at a cost of Rs. 150 and a further 33 stalls at Shwebandaw at a cost of Rs. 100.

They have formed their own Committee with a Secretary-Treasurer for the management of bazaar affairs, and have arranged for the collection of a weekly subscription to pay for a durwan and to meet small expenditures called for in improving the bazaars. The movement is thus showing sigus of being able to stand sturdily on its own feet.

Jungle brokers are still antagonistic to the bazaars, a natural happening since they interfere with the practices from which they before-time made their profits. One of their earliest efforts against the bazaars was to promise to cultivators for produce in the jungle the same price or an even higher one than other cultivators obtained by auction in the bazaars, a manipulation of jungle weight providing them with their return. Cultivators are however learning to appreciate the standard weight of the bazaars and the absence of trickery.

The town brokers too are finding the bazaars convenient and open centres at which to buy without the intervention of a third party. With competition amongst them the saving so effected goes in part at any rate to the cultivator.

To the individual cultivator the bazaars have meant not only a higher price for the agricultural produce which he has sold in them, but increased purchasing power for every rupee of the money which he has obtained by their sale. A comparison with the prices he was paying for goods before suggest that this alone has meant to him on an average a gain of between 10 and 20 per cent. This for the cultivator who has used the bayaar.

But the effect of the pazaar extends far beyond the actual user. It sets a standard for prices and becomes a reference centre in the case of disputed jungle weight for miles round.

In this and in the interchange of ideas which the free mixing of pcople from different tracts has brought perhaps. lies its greatest value行 a district development factor.

## XII.-THE WORKING OF THE USURIOUS LOANS ACT.

Letter No. 62-23-7, dated the 2ind October 1929, from Mr. H. Dunkley, M.A., 1.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Registrar, High Court of Yudicature at Rangoon, to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Forest Department.

SUbiect.-Enguiry into the causes of the failure to utilise the Usurious Loans Act.

I am directed to invite a reference to your endorsement No. 316-0.28, dated the 7th March 1929, forwarding copies of recommendations"C 16 and 17 " of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, and of paragraph 365 of the report of the Commission, for the advice of the Hon'ble Judges as to what action should be taken in regard to these reconmendations in this Province, and also to your letter No. 316028-29, dated 19th September 1929, concerning an enquiry to be made by the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee concerning the causes of the failure to utilise the Usurious Loans Act in this Province. I am to say that all District Judges in the Burma were addressed on this matter, and were asked to report concerning the recommentations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. From their replies it would appear that throughout Burma Subordinate Courts do, as a general rule, make use of the provisions of the Isurious Loans Act in all cases where defendants claim the protection of the Act. The usual rate of interest charged in this Province on unsecured loans is from 2 to 3 per cent per mensem, and under the circumstances existing in Burma, in considering the great risis which creditors run in making loans without security, such a rate of interest cannot generally be held to be unduly high.
2. It has been pointed out by some District Judges that the majority of suits for money and a considerable proportion of simple mortgage of suits are decided ex-paric or on confersion, and in such cases the Courts have very little opportunity to reopen the accounts between the parties and go into the orixinal loan in order to give relief to the debtor. It is also undoubtedly the case'that defendants very seldom raise the plea of excessive interest, and where defendants fail to ask for the protection of the Act Courts are naturally reluctant to take opon themselves, of their own motion, the burden of making an enquiry into the origin of the loan with a view to granting relief to the debtor, for which he has not asked. It is only natural that Judges of Subordinate Courts should shirk the difficult and troublesome task of going into accounts which have already been closed, and consequently the provisions of the Act are rarely used save for the simple purpose of reducing the rate of interest charged.
3. It is prohable that the number of cases coming before the Civil Courts of this Province in which the provisions of the Usurious Loans Act could with advantine be applied are not very numerous, and on the whole the Hon'ble Judges are not prepared to say that insatincient use is being generally made of the provisions of the Act.
4. With regard to the suggestion that a special report on the working of the Usurious Loans Act should be included in the Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice, I am to say that any such special report would necessitate the collection of special statistics of cases in which the Act has been applied, and in which it might have been but has not been applied. Such statistics would necessitate the maintenance of special registers in the Courts, and would, in the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges, represent an amount of labour out of all proportion to their usefulness or importance. The Hon'ble Judges are therefore not inclined to look on this suggestion with favour.

## XIII.-STANDARD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROVINCIAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEES.

Issued by the Indian Central Banking Enuuiry Committec.

(The following memorandum is published in order to assist witnesses in the preparation of their evidence. It is not to be regarded as exhaustive, nor is it desired that each witness should necessarily attempt to deal with all the questions raised.)

> I. - Agricullural credit and credit facilities for small industries.

1. Describe the present system by which the agriculturist in your district or province obtains finance
(a) for expenses during cultivation,
(b) for capital and permanent improvements, and
(c) for other special needs, e.g., failure of monsoon, for land revenue, etc.
What are the rates of interest charged in your district or province in respect of advances, the period for which loans are taken, the nature of the security given and accepted (e.g., standing crops, etc.), and other conditions attaching to the grant of such loans ?

Describe the part played in atricultural finance by Government, the Imperial Bank of India, the Joint Stock Banks, Co-operative Banks, the Indigenous Banks and Bankers, professional moneylenders, merchants and dealers, and other organisations giving credit (e.R., companies trading in fertilisers, etc).

Can you give an estimate of the total amount of capital required for the various purposes stated above for your district or province?

State defects, if any, in the present system and the reasons for the existence of such defects. Do you suggest any remedies ?

Is there co-ordination among the various credit agencies including Government, and is there scope for improvement in that direction ?
2. Describe the present method of marketing principal crops in your district or province.

What in your opinion are the possibilities of forming pools and of co-operative effort senerally in marketing prodace?

Describe the credit facilities required for the financing of products doring marketing and the facilities actually existing.

In rengard to such facilities is there any special difference as between Internal trade and foreign trade?

What is the purt played by the different classes of banks and bankers and merchants and dealers cluring the process of marketing ?

What are the existing facilities available to the public, including hanks and bankers, for internal remittance?

State any defects in the existing system and any suggestions for improvement?

Describe the part played by negotiable instruments in the internal trade of the province.

Have you any suggestions to make for the more extensive use of bills (e.g., by reduction of duty on bills) ?

What are the different classes of hundis current in your part of the country? What are the peculiarities of each ? Please give sample wording.

Have you any suggestions for the amendment of the Negotiable Instruments Act by which the public and the bankers handling hundis might be better protected or benefited?

Are hundis emanating from your locality discounted in your local centre or are they sent to a provincial centre and discounted there, or are they held by middlemen, merchants or commission agents?

What different kinds of instruments of ownership of goods and produce (e.g., railway receipts) and documents are employed for raising money during the process of marketing ?

Are any difficulties experienced in the use of these instruments and have you any suggestions to make with a view to temoving those difficulties?

What in your opinion are the possibilities of operating licensed warehouses in India either on the lines of the system which exists in the United States of America or otherwise?

Do you think there is any need for Government assistance in the matter ?
3. In your district what is the value of land per acre for different kinds of crops?

What are the factors affecting such value? In your reply, please distinguish between
(a) value of land in Government auction for non-payment of revenue,
(b) value of land in the event of sale by court decree,
(c) value of land in purchase by private negotiation.
4. Is there any legal impediment to mortgage of land and agricultural holdings in your province? Are there any land mortgage banks or agricultural banks in your province or any other banks for the provision of long term credit ?

State what you know of their method of work and of raising capital.
If no such institution exists in the province, suggest the lines on which such institutions could be established and worked to the advantage of the landholders and tenants of your province.

Do you suggest any measures for
(a) improvement in the record of rights and title of ownership so as to simplify reference, and to avoid possibilitios of disputes and counterclaims by parties other than those who are the clients of the Bank,
(b) simplification of the prooess of foreclosure and sale by the Mortgage Bank in the event of son-payment,
(c) reduction of costs of reference to the record of rights and of repistration of records and of the process at kw so as to reduce the burden on the good constituents of the bank in respect of charges incurred on account of defaulters?

Stould the working capital: of; the proposed' Mortgage- Bank be dorived langely from
(a) deposits,
(b) funds from central inetitutions, or,
(c):debenture bonds ?

Should debenture bonds carry any Government guarantee either. for principal or interest or for both ?

If 80 , what measures would you suggest to secure Goyernment against unnecessary loss ?

On what terms should agricultural Mortgage Banks raisemonies. under each of the above-mentioned heads, with or without Goyernment guarantee, and on what terms should they lend out money sa, as. to. cover their expenses ?

Please state any other suggestions for thie adequate provision of long term credit against sound secarity.
5. In order to devise measures for the inciease of credit 4 facilititg to the agricultural classes it is necossary to reach amostimate as accorate as possible of the existing indebtedness of these classes.

Do yow know of any such ostimate for a village or a district in your province or for the whole province?

In what manner oms such an eatimate be obtained withe reasenableaocaracy ?

In such an astimate please distinguish betwoen-
(a) the amount of debt with land as security which is in ther form of a registered mortyage;
(b) the amount'of debt which is concealed in the form of a judiciad sale to circumvent'the provisions of Acts such. as the Deccan Agricultarists Relief Act;
(c) the amount of debt which is incurred against any other assets, such as the village house, ornaments ploughs and other agriculturad implements, crops and prodtuce; or detot-which is given on the general security of all theassets without-a specific pledge:
Please state wherever possible the parposes for which the debtwasincurred, such as-
(a) the repayment of earlier debts,
(b) marriage and other social occasions,
(c) famine and other kind of distresen.
(d) payment of land revenue;
(e) growth of the debt by compound interest, interest, not: having been paid,
(0). secrion-and: nentures,
(W) improved agricultural implements,
( $h$ ) sinking of wells and agricultural improvements,
Please indicate also to whom this debt is largely due and whether the oreditors are Gravernment, Baaks, Conoperativa Societies; or indigenons lantiorsand professional moneylenders.

State what you know of the rates of interest charged, the methods: used for calculating it and for enforcing the payment of the debt.

- Da you thiuk a large nomber of peopla who aro efficieat farmers, are being turned intor tomants for a period or temantsat- will. through the process of the enforcement of theoold debts. andi laaded: pooperty passing on into the hands of the creditormad?

If this process is going on, does it take away from the actual cultivator the incentive to produce more and in an efficient and better manner ?
6. Give some idea of the number of small subsidiary industries allied or supplemental to agriculture existing in your province, such as rice milling, dairy farming, gur making, garden produce, cotton ginneries, sugar refineries, hand spinning, etc.

Can you suggest methods by which any such industries could be encouraged and by which the producer might be enabled to get a better return for his produce?

Can you suggest any enterprises which may give employment to the farmer during seasons when he cannot make full use of his time on his farm and thus enable him to supplement his income and to raise his standard of living?

What would be the best method of securing working capital for such enterprises?

What financial machinery do you suggest for this purpose?
7. State what you know of the relations that exist between the Cooperative Banks and the other banks in the country, namely, the Imperial Bank of India, the Joint Stock Banks and the Indigenous Banks.

Describe any existing difficulties in the matter of finance in the case of Co-operative Societies both in regard to short and long term capital.

Can you give an estimate of the amount of extra capital required for financing the Co-operative movement in your district or province?

Is there any competition in your district or province between the Co-operative Banks and Joint Stock Banks?

If so to what extent and in what direction ?
Have you any views regarding the possibility and desirability of granting financial concessions in order to stimulate the growth of the Co-operative movement (e.g., by extension of special exemption from income-tax to genuine Co-operative Societies, inclusion of debentures issued by Provincial Co-operative Banks in the list of trustee securities, etc.) $?$

## II.-Indigenous Banking.


#### Abstract

Note-By indigenous banking is meant all banks and bankers other than the Imperial Bank of India, the Exchange Banks, Joint Stock Banks and Co-operative Banks. It includes any individual or private firm receiving deposits dealing in hundis or lending money.)


1. State what you know of the functions of the indigenous bank or banker in your district or province enumerating all kinds of business the bank or banker transacts?
2. How and ta what extent does an indigenous bank or banker in your district or province assist in financing agriculture, trade and industry ?
3. State what you know of the organisation of the indigenous banking system in your district or province with regard to -
(a) the amount of capital invested,
(b) the volume of their business,
(c) their expenses, and
(d) the relations between one indigenous bank and another and between indigenous banks and other banks in the country, (vis.) the Imperial Bank of India, the Joint Stock Banks and the Co-operative Banks.
4. State what you know of the various forms of hundis and other credit instruments used by the indigenous banks and bankers and the extent of their use. Give sample copies of any of the hundis, promissory notes, deposit receipts, etc., used in your locality.
5. State what you know of the indigenous bankers' methods of granting loans and allowing cash credits and the terms and nature of these loans and cash credits.

What are the means by which the indigenous banks and bankers provide themselves with funds to meet their demands ?

What are the rates of interest allowed on various kinds of deposits received by them?

Is it a custom among some indigenous bankers, who carry on other business besides banking, to insist that advances made by them should be taken in commodities and not in cash ?

Is it also a custoin to insist that repayments should be made by sale of goods through the creditor?
6. What are the rates of interest either in money or in kind which the agricultural community has to pay at present to the indigenous banker?

In what manner do you suggest these rates could be brought down by better organisation?

Would the reduction of such rates confer great benefit on the agricultural community and increase its resources thereby leading either to an improvement in the standard of living or enabling them to spend mure on agricultural improvements, better agricultural implements, etc ?
7. Is there a prejudice in your locality against the indigenous bankers?

Are these bankers sufficiently protected in law?
Is there any legal or other facility which can be extended to them?
Are the dealings of this class of bankers with their clientele conducted on sound lines?

If not, indicate the existing defects, making suggestions for remedying them.
8. Would you suggest any means of making this class of bankers more serviceable to the community ?

Could you sugkest any means by which the indigenous banking system in Indaa could be improved and consolidated ?

Do you recommend any special facilities to be given to this class for this purpose?

What do you think would be the attitude of the indigenous banking community towards the introduction of any measures for regulating their operations and for iviving publicity to the same?
9. After making allowance for the lega4 ${ }^{1}$ expenses; management charges; losses through defatt :and losses through foreclosure; can your gite an idea of the net return to the indigenows banks and bankers on their capital ?"
10. Please state whether the indigenous banks and bankers are able to meet all idemands for accommodation or whether they are obliged toreftise any either on accombtiof the unacceptable nature of ther security offered or owing to insufficiencynof their waxkingsoapital ?
11. How in your opinion should the indigenous banking system belinked withithe centralimoner marketiand provincial capitals 3 ?

Would you sugsest the establishment of a branch of a Joint. Stock, Bank, or a branch of a Central Reserve Bank, of a local, bank, with, local directorate, in each district with. which, the indigenous, banking system may be comected ?

In what manner could such a bank inspire the confidence of the indigenous bankers and be able to utilise the local knowledge and experience of the latter?

How is the-competition of such a bank with the indigeneus- bankers to be avoided?

12: Do you think there is-a large amount of money in the districts. in the hands of indigenous bankers whicht doos inotind employment? throughout the year?

Do you think that owing to this cause any large amount of money is. flowing to the provincial capital either for long or for short periods?

Do you think any kind of improvement in the organisation of lending or, borrowing can, be made by whioh; these funds instead, of flowing to the provincial capitals would find remunerative employment int. the: districts and thefeby beneft the districts?

## IXN-Mmesiment, hobblapd-atitration:of capilah,

1. Whiat are the existing banking resources irr the province?

Can you state the amount of additional capital, if any, required ?
What'are the means or institutions in existence for eneouraging savings and investment habit?

Are the public provided with fall facillies-for the investment of their savings ?

Can the existing facilities be improved-in any way or extended in the smaller interior places?

Can you give any useful information itr regard to the habits of the people of India to invest in silver and gold ?

24 Are Postal Cash Certificates popalarin your distriot or poovince and can any steps be taken to increase their popularity ?

De,present interest rates of Cash Gertificates require revisionand doexisting terms of issue in any way need change ?

Do Savings Banks afford all, possible facilities to the public ?
What classes of population resort to such forms of investment $\boldsymbol{i}$.
Can anything be done to attract other classes ?

- Have you anything to say regarding the alleged competition of Government with Banking institutions and bankers in regard to deposits by their attractive rates on Postal Cash Certificates and Treasury Bills ${ }^{\mathbf{r}}$

3. State the existing facilities for purchase and sale of Government securities afforded by Government, the Imperial Bank of India and other Banks. Are you in favour of granting any special facilities to the small agriculturists and the small investors of the country to take up some form of Government security ? If so, state what special facilities you recommend ?

State the existing facilities for purchase and sale of securities, other than Government securities, afforded by the various financial agencies.

Can you indicate clearly the habits of various proups of people in your district or province with reference to monies which come into their hands by sale of produce or through any other cause? Where do they keep this money and for what purposes and in what manner do they use it ?

Do the farmers lend to fellow agriculturists and on what terms? How do they invest surplus money in a prosperous year? Give any information you can regarding the amount, growth and distribution of capital among the indiseneous population.
4. State what you know about the growth of cheque-habit.

What has been the effect of the abolition of stamp duty on cheques?
What classes of population use cheques? Have you any suggestions to make for further promoting the cheque habit (e.g., payments of Government servants and bank employees above Rs. 100 by cheques) ?

Have you any suggestions to make regarding the use of vernacular acripts in banking ?
5. Do you support the view that the banking and investment habit in India is of very slow growth ?

If so, to what causes do you attribute it ?
Have you any suggestions to make regarding the various possible means of educating the people of the country to invest their savings in productive undertakings (e.g., propaganda by Government in regard to Government loans for capital expenditure, etc.).

As far as you know, what has been the result of the opening of new branches in recent years by the Imperial Bank of India?

## PART C.

## QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN BURMA.

## NOTES.

1. The English and Burmese versions of the questionnaire have been reprinted in this volume, but it has not been found possible to reprint the Tamil version which was made for Chapters IV to VII and XI. Chapters XII and XIII were not translated into Burmese.
2. The index and directions and index to chapters which precede the questionnaire in both versions below were prefixed to the questionnaire as it was issued to the public.
3. The questions of each chapter are numbered in a separate series in which the hundreds-digit indicates the chapter. There is thus a break between the last number of any one chapter and the first number of the next.
4. The standard questionnaire issued by the central committee for the guidance of provincial committees'isgiven'at page 223.

## Directions prefixed to the English version of the Questionnaire.

'In'response to a widely supported request the'Government of India has set up a Banking Enquiry Committee to report upon 'banking 'in India, and has appointed an auxiliary committee in each ;provirice to tassist the All-India Committee. The proviacial committees will report by March 1930 and the central committee will study their reports and make further enquiries with the aid of experts of other countries.
2. The following questionnaire bas been prepared by the Burma Committee to assist Burma witnesses in the preparation of their evidence. It is not to be regarded as exhaustive. Communications with reference to any matter relevant to credit for agriculture or small industries, or to the limancing of internal trade, or to indigenous banking cor to the collection of capital or to the development and extension in any tirection of sound banking, or to any other subjects connected with the enquiry will be welcomed.
8. Certain subjects have been reparded as belonging 'more properly to the'feld of enquiry of the All-India Bariking 'Enquiry Committee'to which the 'Burma Committee 'is auxiliary. 'But communications upon these subjects also, so far an thew Heal with matters or aspects of peculiar interest to Burma or show any special considerations to be regarded with respect to Burma, will be welcomed. These subjacts are as follows :-
(a) the regulation of banking with the object of protecting depositors and thereby increasing confidence in the banking system ;
(b) banking education, wth the object of providing facilities for obtaining training in banking and generally of creating a body of people who havos Tealknowledge of the principles and practice of banking :
(c) industrial banks and credit facilities for main industries like cotton, jute, exeal;
(d) the financing of foreign trade.
4. It is not expected that every witness will deal with every matter mentioned in the questionuaire. But it is hoped that every witness will dal fully with every relevant matter to which his activities are closely neinted and will communicate to the committee all special knowledge which is at his command and would be of wse to the committoe, and further will enlist the help of other persons having such knowledge if: they have not been separately addressed by the committee.
5. The questionnaire has been arranged in chapters to facilitate the selection of questions by witresses ; that as It is not possible to repeat all questions which relate to the subjeets of more than one chapter. the committoe hopes that witaesses will be able-to look over the whole -questionnaire to discover all questions, related to their particular interests.
6. Witnesses are requested to leave a margin two inches wido in their answer-paper for filing. (It will be found convenient to fold over a marginal strip two inches wide and to place each sheet of paper with this towards the left when first writing on that sheet. The margin will thus be on the right-hand side when writing on the back of the paper ; but if circumstances permit it will be better to write on one side only.)
7. Witnesses who are able to send three typed copies of their answers should please do so.
8. Replies may be written in the language most convenient to the writer. But the committee hopes that every one will write as much of his reply as he can in English.
9. Replies to the questionnaire should be sent before the 2nd January and should be addressed as follows :-

The Secretary (Questionnaire), Burma Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, Secretariat, Rangoon.
The Deputy Commissioner (or Sub-divisional Officer or TownshipOfficer) will, on request, supply envelopes and stamp and despatch replies.
10. The publication of the answers of witnesses is under consideration. If any witness desires not to have his name associated with any evidence, or wishes to have any evidence not published at all, or wishes. to have any evidence kept confidential his wishes will be strictly complied with.
11. Additional copies of the questionnaire in English or Burmese: and of some chapters in Tamil may be obtained from the Secretary on application.

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[^28]
## QUESTIONNAIRE.

## CHAPTER I.-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

## Purposes of Loans.

1. Is it the common practice for cultivators of your locality toborrow for the following purposes P -
(a) to meet current expenditure in ordinary years;
(b) to meet current expenditure in a year following a bad harvest $F$
(c) to buy cattle ordinarily ;
(d) to buy land, make permanent improvements, obtain any permanent equipment which confers earning-power, to build: houses;
(c) to pay rent, land-revenue, capitation-tax or thathameda;
(f) for special occasions for which plans are usually made in advance, such as shinbyus, ear-borings, marriages, ahlus of various kinds, journeys to famous pagodas ;
(g) for sudden unexpected occasions, such as funerals, replace ment of cattle suddenly dying :
(h) to educate children ;
(i) to buy expensive laxuries (such as gramophones, wireless, bicyles, mirrors, elaborate almirahs, specially fine clothes) or to pay for extravagances of children ;
(j) any other common purposes which you can mention.
2. If money is commonly obtained for any of the above purposesotherwise than by horrowing, state how.

## Crop-loans to Cultivators.

Nors.-Crop-loans are loms taken by a cultivator for any purpose (in connection' with either cultivation or household experses) and expected by the lender to be repaid at the moxt harvest.
3. For which of the purposes mentioned in Question 1 is the borrowing usually done by a crop-loan ?
4. Nore-Throughout this question exclude toans by landowners to their ow: tenante (See Uuestion 0 )
(1) How much of the total crop-loans of your locality is taken from. (a) banks, (b) co-operative societies, (c) other persons? (Answer in sachterms as one holf, pery little.)
(2) What surts of people are included amongst those "other persons"? (State whether they are Burmese, Chinese, Chettiars or other kinds of Indians-mention which kinds of Indians.) State which
sorts are numerous, which are in moderate numbers and which few ; if possible give some idea of the relative numbers. How much of the total crop-loans in your locality does each sort provide?
(3) How many of each sort of people mentioned in your answer to item 2 are cultivators? How much of the total crop-loans do these cultivators provide?
(4) How many of each sort df people mertioned in your answer to item 2 are not cultivators but own agricultural land (i.e. you should exclude cases of land temporarily taken over for bad debts) ? How much of the total crop-loans do these landowners provide?
(5) To what extent do people of each sort mentioned in your answer to item 2 borrow'from others to get money for loans?
(6) Do any lenders prefer to confine their crop-loans to cultivators of particular races or to cultivators of any other-special kind, and usually refuse other business? If so, give their reasons.
(7) Do any-lenders give better or worse terms to particular kinds of borrowers? If so, give their reasons (e.g. it is sometimes said that Indian borrowers get better terms than Burman).
(8) Under what circumstances do borrowers of crop-loans prefer to deal with any particular kind of lender?
5. (1) Answer the following questions for crop-loans in your locality, eixcluding loans granted by landlords to their temants:-
(a) What is the usual time of year for taking the loan?
(b) What is'the usual rate of 'interest?
( $($ ) W/hat are the highest and lowest rates of initerest that are common?
(d) Under what circumstances are different rates of interest 'lixed?
(c) When the rate of interest is fixed by the month, is the Burmese month or the:English month generally used ?
(f) What is the ustal kind of security ?
(4)) What other kinds of security arecommon?
(h) When gold ernaments are: given in pledge for loans, what is'-the largett-leangiven on'one-hundred'rupees worth of gold? (Or, on ten rupees worth of gold)? Is interest less for such loans than for others?
(i) What documents are executed for the loan? In what language are they written?
(j) Is any oral agreement made to supplement the document?
(k) What-dther conditions-are usurilly made for such loans?
( $l$ ) What conditions are understood without being 'melitioned?
(ini) What deductions are made from the, principal money at the time of giving it out?
(ij) Is'any inferest deducted at'the time of 'giving 'ouk the loan ? If so, how much?
(o) What presents does custom require either borrowars on lenders to make to the other party ?
(p) If interest is not paid on due diate, how long do lenders wait before they begin to reckon interest on the interest ?
(2) Is any modification of the answer you have given to any ifem in the first part of this question necessary for any .pasticular class of :crap-loans'?
(3) Do lenders from whom cuhtivators take loans at the beginning of the rains promise to give the borrowers further loans as, requiredi until harvest ?
(4) Do the rates of interest:on cropuloans' vary from year to year or do they remain steady? How have these rates of interest changed during the last ten or twenty years ?
6. (1) Are there many temants in your locality ?
(Nors.-If there are very few the remainder of this question should not be answered.
(2) What proportion of tenants in your locality get their crop-loans. from their landfords (that is, the owners of land they cultivate)?
(3) Do the landlords generally lend from their own money or dothey borrow on each occasion the money required by the tenant ?
(4) Do many landlords who lend their own money to their tenants have along-standing loan of their own ?
(5) When the landlord lends from his own capital :-
(a) how much cloes he charge the tenant either more or. less interest than another leader would.charge ?
(b) is there any other difference in the answers. which must: he given to any part of Question 5 in these cases ?:
(6) When a landlord horrows the money required by his tenant :-
(a) to what extent docs he get better terms than the tenant: himself would get ?
(b) to what extent does he get better terms than an ordinary cultivator would get ?
(c) how much does he charge the tenant more or less interest than he himself pays?
(d) does his loan to the tenant differ in any other of the matters mentioned in Question 5 from the loan taken br himself?
(7) Do some landlords instead of lending to their tenants act as sureties to enable the tenants to horrow elsewhere? Is this practice common in your lecality? In what respects and to what extent dow tenants get better terms in this way?
7. Are loans commonly taken in your locality on sabape, pe-be or any. other similar system? Is sabu-nyum (or a similar system for other producel in use? State the usual rates, the usual reasons for taking such loans, other usual cincumstances of such loans and any customary, conditions with regard to such louns.
8. Is anv consideratile amount of crop-loans given as loans of paddy. or other produce? If given, what are the usual terms? Under what circumstances are such loans taken?.
9. Do some cultivators instead of takiag lowns sell their crop before harvest at a price fixed at the time of the sale and, without reference to the price which happens to be current after harvest?
10. Wihat difficulties do responsible cultivators meot in obtaining necessary crop-lans? How do those ctificultios come about? What remedies do you suphest?
11. If cultuators got crop-loans more easily would they probably. set better crops? Would the crops tre somuch better that the people couldipay intereat on larser loans and. still have a tanger balance for thenselves?
12. (1) What advantages and what disadvantages are there in taking crop-loans from the township officer instead of borrowing from a Chettiar or a co-operative society?
(2) Are the disadvantages greater than the advantages?
(Nors.-Please see also Questions 901 to 906 for the application of co-operative principles to crop-loans.)

## Crop-loans to Landlords.

13. What differences in your answers to Questions 4 and 5 are necessary if the borrower is not a cultivator but is a landlord, that is to say, a landowner who does not cultivate any land but leases his land to tenants?

## Long-term Loans.

NOTE.-Long-terns loans are loans which are given without an expectation that the whole will be repaid within tive years.
14. (1) For what purposes are long-term loans needed in your locality by (a) practical cultivators owning the land they cultivate, (b) tenant cultivators, (c) landlords, that is landowners who let their land to tenants? Distinguish these three classes in your answer.
(2) For what other purposes are long-term loans needed by any of these classes in any other part of Burma ?

## Long-term Loans to Cultivators.

15, (1) How much of the long-term loans to cultivators of your locality has been taken from ( $a$ ) banks, (b) co-operative societies, (c) other persons? Answer in such terms as one halt, iery little.
(2) What sorts of people are included amongst those "other persons"? (State whether they are Burmese, Chinese, Chettiars or other kinds of Indians-mention which kinds of Indians.) State which sorts are numerous, which are in moderate numbers and which few ; if possible give some idea of the relative numbers. How much of the total long-term loans in your locality does each sort provide?
(3) How many of each sort of people mentioned in your answer to item (2) are cultivators? How much of the total long-term loans of the locality have these cultivators provided ?
(4) How many of each sort of people mentioned in your answers to item (2) are not cultivators but own agricultural land. (N.B.-You should exclude cases of land temporarily taken over for bad debts) ? How much of the total long-term loans of the locality have these landowners provided ?
(5) Do any lenders prefer to confine their long-term loans to cultivators of particular races or to cultivators of any other apecial kind, and usually refuse other business? If so, give their reasons.
(6) Do any lenders give better or worse terms to particular kinds of borrowers? If so, give their reasons.
(7) Under what circumstances do borrowers of long-term loans prefer to deal with any particular kind of lender ?
16. (1) Answer the following questions for long-term loans taken by .cultivators in your locality :-
(a) what is the usual rate of interest ?
(b) what are the highest and lowest rates of interest that are common?
(c) under what circumstances are different rates of interest fixed?
(d) when the rate of interest is fixed by the month, is the Burmese or the English month generally adopted? how many times one month's interest is usually paid for a whole year ?
(c) how often is interest due for payment ? is interest ever due at any time except after a harvest? if interest is not paid on due date, how long a time elapses before it is treated as a debt with interest to be paid on it ?
$(f)$ is it usual to fix a definite period after which the loan must be repaid? if so, what is the usual period? is the period usually arranged so that the payment will become due in harvest time? is the borrower allowed to repay the loan whenever he likes before the agreed period expires ? if no definite period is fixed, is the borrower liable to be called upon to repay at an inconvenient time?
$(g)$ is the borrower allowed to repay an instalment of the loan ? if so, can an instalment be made at any time of the year? is any additional payment required by the lender for allowing the privilege of repaying an instalment? does an instalment cease to bear interest as soon as it is paid? must the borrower give previous notice before repaying an instalment? what is the consequence of failing to give this notice? have you ever heard of an instalment offered by a borrower being refused ? -
( $h$ ) has the lender a right to recall the loan at any time? when do lenders of any class make use of this right? why do they do this? what expenses do borrowers commonly suffier through such recalls? does a borrower commonly arrange a fresh loan with the same lender when his loan is recalled?
(i) What is the usual kind of security ?
(b) what other kinds of security are commonly taken?
(k) when mortgages are taken as security, how commonly are usufructuary mortgages taken ?
(i) what documents are executed for the loan? in what language are they written ?
( $m$ ) is any oral agreement made to supplement the document ?
(n) what other conditions are usually made for such loans?
(o) what conditions are understood without being mentioned ?
(p) what deductions are made from the principal money at the time of giving it out ?
$(q)$ is any interest deducted at the time of giving out the loan? if so, how much ?
$(r)$ what presents does custom require either borrowers or lenders to make to the other party ?
(s) if interest is not paid on due date, how long do lenders wait before they begin to reckon interest upon it?
(2) Is any modification of the answer you have given to any item in the first part of this question necessary for any particular class of long-term loans ?
17. Do the rates of interest at which long-term loans are granted change from year to year or do they remain steady? How bave these rates of interest changed during the last ten or twenty years?

18: How don the: rates: of, interest, chargod, for longterm loans compare with those charged for crop-loans? How has this relationship changed during the last ten or twenty years?
19. (1) What difficulties do respectable borrowers meet in connection with long-term loans? Does the purpose of the loan make any difference in this respect?
(2) How do the difficulties arise?
(3) What remedies do you suggest?
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(2) How do you expect them to be useful to (a) practical agriculturists owning their land, (b) tenant cultivators, (c) landowners who let theier land to tenants ?
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(4) Do you recoomend that land-mortgage banks should lend toall the three classes mentioned in item 2 of this question?
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22i: (1) What measures other than the establistmment of land-mortgage banks do you recommend for the improvement' of the facilities of agricultorists for long-term loans?
(2) What security is available for loans given in any manner ygu suggest? What would be the cost of a loan to the borrower?
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Note-mplease see also Questions $90 /$ to 910 for the application of co-operative principles to long-term loans.

## Long-term Loans to- Landiords:

23. What differences in your-amswers to Questions 15 and 16 are necessary if the borrower is not a cultivator but a landiord, that is tosay, a landowner who dees not, cuptivate any, land but leases his land totenants?

## Intermediate Loans.

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(2) For what other purposes are intermediate loans needed by any of these classes in any other part of Burma?
25. (1) What changes in your answers to Questions 16 and 17 are needed for intermediate loans taken by cultivators?
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26. (1) What difficulties do ordinary respectable cultivators or landlords meet in getting an intermediate loan? Does the purpose of the loan make any difference in this respect ?
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## All kinds of Loans.

27. Is there competition amongst persons who regularly lend money to cultivators?
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33. Does a lender, who has for a long-term loan a mortgage on a borrower's land, charge him more than the usual rate of interest for a crop-loan because the borrower must otherwise bear the expense of executing a fresh mortgage to another lender? Is this done when there is still sufficient security for both loans? What kinds of lenders are conceraed? Are they numerous?
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(3) How long is the ordinary interval between the date of final decree and the date of publication of a proclamation of sale? How can this interval be reduced?
(4) How long a time elapses on an average between the proclamation of sale and the recovery of the money? How can this time be reduced ?
(5) What reasons are there for and against reducing the period of six months granted by a preliminary mortgage-decree? How much reduction do you recommend?
38. (1) Are disputes between borrowers and lenders.omanon in your locality ?
(2) Do disputes between borrowers and lenders often arise through misunderstandings of each other's language?
(3) What other causes of disputes are common ?
(4) To what extent is arbitration used to settle disputes in your locality ? How are arbitrators appointed? Is their decision commonly effective?
39. (1) Do lenders generally ask the purpose for which a loan is taken ?
(2) Do borrowers often deceive the lender in this matter?
(3) What are usually the real purposes in such cases? What purposes are usually pretepded?

## Marketing of Agricultural Produce.

40. (1) Which of the principal crops of your district are consumed near by and which are sent to a great distance?
(2) For crops which are consumed near by, state whether cultivators themselves sell retail. If not, through whose hands do these crops pass before reaching the consumer ? How do those persons get the money they need to pay for the crop? When is the cash paid to theecultivator? How much is usually sold by an average cultivator at on time?
(3) For crops which are sent a great distance-
(a) are they bought by local dealers or by dealers from other places or by brokers or agents of distant buyers?
(b) do the dealers trade on their own money or do they raise loans or get money by discounting hundis?
(c) if the dealers commonly take loans, from whom and on what terms do they borrow? What is the usuad practice with regard to security for these loans?
(d) if the dealers commonly raise money by hundis, give particulars :
(e) if hundis are not much used, explain why;
( $f$ ) how much is usually sold by an average cultivator at one time?
(g) when is the cash due to the cultivator paid to him ?
41. (1) Do many cultivators in your district borrow money in connection with the marketing of their crops? What crops do they cultivate? Are they owners or tenants of their land? What is the usuad amount of the loan? From whom are the loans taken? Give as many further particulars as you can of the circumstances and of the conditions of the loans.
(2) Are many cultivators in your district compelled by lack of money and pressure by their creditors to sell their produce earlier than they olherwise would? What crops do they cultivate? Are they owners or tenants of their land? How much longer would they keep their produce if not so compelled to sell ? Do they sell it all early or only a part? How much do they lose by this in an ordinary year? Do they prefer to sell early rather than take loans, or are they unable to get loans?
(3) What proposals do you offer for assisting cultivators in the matters treated in this question ?
42. Are any cultivators who have borrowed money coatrolled in any way by their creditors as regards the persons to whom or the way in which they may dispose of their produce? Give as many particulars as you can.
43. (1) Which kinds of agricultural produce are stored by local dealers or millers for sale after some time ? Do these dealers commonly borrow money to carry on this business? What security do they give for their lonas?
12) Do cultivators store their own produce for sale a long time after harvest? How do they obtain the money they require while the produce is stored ?
(3) If, in either of the cases mentioned in items (1) and (2) of this question, the produce itself is given as security for loans, give as much information as you can about the way this is arranged and about the usual conditions of the loans. If you can give a copy of any documents used tor such loans please do so.
44. (1) What documents (eg, railway receipts) representing claims upon asricultural produce are used for borrowing money daring the process of markcting that produce?
(2) Are any diticulties exparienced in the use of any of these documents? How can the difficulties be removed?
(3) Are there any new types of such documents which you think should be brought into use ? Please give as full particulars as you can of the way they would be used and the special advantages they would have.
45. Would a system be satisfactory under which banks keep in their own godowns goods upon which their advances are secured? What changes do you suggest? How would the banks be safeguarded if your suggestions were adopted ?
46. (1) If persons of good reputation built at suitable centres warehouses to which the public might bring produce to be stored, what documents would they need to give to persons who stored produce with them so that any person who bought the documents in good faith from the holder would obtain a good title to the produce?
(2) To make such documents a satisfactory security for bankers would it be necessary (having regard to Exception 1 of Section 108 of the Indian Contract Act*) for the warehouses to be licensed and supervised by Government or for the forms of the documents to be prescribed by Government ? What further provisions would be necessary or desirable ?
(3) Would there be need for Government's financial assistance in constructing and working the warehouses ?
(4) For what kinds of produce and what parts of the country would the plan be suitable?
47. Having regard to Sections 108 and 178 of the Indian Contract Act*, can you suggest any method, apart from that suggested in reply to Question 46, of arranging for agricultural produce to constitute a security satisfactory to indigenous and other bankers.?
48. (1) Is there any reason why any rice miller should not issue a transferable warrant which, as representing the paddy brought to himr for storing or milling would be available as a pledge to a bank ?
(2) Would not the development of this business help the marketing of the produce?
(3) Could it be applied to other kinds of produce besides paddy and rice ?
(4) What drawbacks or limitations are there to the development of such a business ?
(5) Please suggest a form for the warrant.
49. Please comment upon the statement that no marked improvement in the finance of the marketing of paddy can be achieved without-
(a) restriction of the kinds of paddy grown to a small number of types; and
(b) standardised grading in each of those types; and
(c) provision for storage in bulk of such standard grades.
50. (1) Has any scheme been proposed in your locality for forming co-operative societies for selling agricultural produce or for forming any other association for the same purpose ?
(2) Describe any difficulties that have been or would be met in getting the money required by such societies and associations.
(3) How can those difficulties be overcome?
[^29]
## Organisation of Agricultural Loans.

51. (1) What part in providing the money required by local money-lenders for agricultural loans is played by (a) the Imperial Bank, (b) the Exchange Banks, (c) the other joint stock banks and (d) the other banks managed on European lines? Distinguish the various seasons of the year in your answer, and include loans for marketing as well as for cultivation.
(2) What improvements can you suggest in this matter ?

## Agricultural Charge.

52. (1) Should a preferential claim upon the crops or cattle of a cultivator be given under any circumstances to a person who has lent that cultivator money ? Under what circumstances? With what restrictions and precautions? Should the claim be restricted to lenders registered in some way as bankers or regular professional lenders? Should the claim be restricted to loans registered in some way? If so, how should they be registered? If not, how would competing claims of this kind be treated? How in any case should the claim upon a tenant rank with regard to the claim of his landiord for (a) rent, (b) advances? Would cultivators be likely to find their borrowing power reduced by such legislation?
(2) Could legislation provide that an innocent purchaser of the produce, with or without knowledge of the claim, should have a goods title to the produce free from all claims of the lender? What reason are there for and against such legislation? Do you recommend it ? What supplementary provisions would you make?

## Agricultural Insurance.

53. How could agriculturists be helped by insurance in obtaining loans? (Consider insurance of their own lives, insurance of cattle, insurance of crops against flood or pests or rain at harvest, all other modes of insurance.) Give particulars, if you can, of any practicable schemes. What difficulties are there?

## Value of Agricultural Land.

[^30]54. (1) What different sorts of agricultural land would you distinguish in your locality with respect to valuation ? (e.g. pasture land, ground-mut hand, irrisated paddy land, ordinary unirrigated paddy land, high paddy land, flooded land, kaing land hy the Irrawaddy, kaing land by small streams, custard-apple gardens, mango gardens, betel-nut gardens, orchard gardens of different kinds, market gardens, flower gardens, uham bells, theike tields, etc.)
(2) For each sort of land in your locality so distinguished, state what is the most usual value per acre at present, and what is the value of the best and worst land of that sort (e.g. say : unirrigated paddy land in X and Y townships runs from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per acre ; the most usual value is about Rs. 180 per acre). Do not give the value of land in exceptional situations.
(3) What are the rents corresponding to those sale-values?
55. For each sort of land which you distinguish in Question 54 , state what are the principal eanses of differences in its value or rent from place to place.
56. (1) In the last two or three years has the value or rent of any sort of land in your locality risen or fallen ? How much ?
(2) If you think any sort of land in your locality is likely to rise or fall in value or rent in the near future, say why and whether you think the rise or fall will be large.
57. What proportion of the value (as defined in the note above Question 54) is generally obtained in sales by government auction for recovery of land revenue or in execution of a decree of a civil court?

## Statistics.*

58. How can a good estimate be made of the total amount of crop-loans required every year in any area? Give, if you can, an estimate for a township and a district and for Upper Burma and Lower Burma, showing how your result is abtained.
59. How can a good estimate be made of the total indebtedness of cultivators who own their land excluding all debts which zill normally be paid off at next harvest, and dividing the debts into (a) those secured by mortgages and ( $b$ ) other debts? Give, if you can, estimates for a township and a district, and for Upper Burma and Lower Burma. showing how your result is obtained.

[^31]60. (1) Suppose the ordinary cultivators of your locality owning and working a holding of average size were divided into the live classes described below according to the debts they have remaining in an ordinary year just after selling their harvest and settling accounts as far as they can (i.e. as explained in the note below Question 59). The classes are :-
A. those who are free from debt and have cattle and enough wunsa to last until next harvest begins (or have enough money to pay all their debts and buy this mich wumsa) ;
B. those who do not belong to the class $A$ but would be able to - pay off all their debts if they used all the money they have and sold all their wurnsa but kept their cattle :
C. those who do not belong to class A or B but have debts which are less than half the value of their land (not counting other property);
D. those whose debts are more than half the value of their land but art less than the value of all their property ;
E. those whose debts exceed the value of all their property. On an avernge how many cultivators in ten belong to each of these classes? If any class includes very few, mention that and confiue your estimate to the other classes.

[^32](2) If a cultivator of your district (a) has debts which in an ordinary year, after selling the harvest and settling accounts, amonnt to just half the value of bis land, (b) has a holding of average size, $(c)$ is as industrious and efficient as the average cultivator, (d) has an average family according to his age and (e) is healthy, can he reasonably hope to prevent his indebtedness from increasing seriously (making allowances for ups and downs according to the season) ? If he can, say what proportion of class $D$ could also hope for this; if he cannot, say how much less his permanent debts must be to allow him this hope, and what proportion of class $C$ have debts as small as this.
(3) Can you suggest any better way of grading the cultivatore according to their indebtedness? If so, will you describe it and answer items (1) and (2) of this question as they would be expressed in terms of that gradiug?
( $N . B$. - This to be done in addition to answering items $\mathbf{1}$ and 2 as expressed above.)
61. (1) In an ordinary year, after they have sold all their produce and paid their rent, what proportion of the tenants in your locality have cattle to plough their land and enough wumsa to last until they can get some food from the next harvest and are free from debt $P$ On an average how many tenants in ten would belong to this class ? Can a bealthy industrious tenant of this class, who is of average skill as a cultivatur and has the ordinary standard of living, expect to remain in this class? What are his principal difficulties in doing so ?
(2) How many tenants in ten would be unable to pay all their debts alter harvest in an ordinary year if they sold all their cattle and all their harvest without keeping any wunsa?

## Indiad Contract Act (IX of 1872) Sbctions 108 and 178.

108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases:-

Enception 1.-When any person is, by the consent of the owner, in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to goods, he may transfer the ownership of the grods of which he is 80 in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a sood title thereto, not-withstanding any instructions of the owner to the contrary : Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under cincumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumptinn that the person in possession of the goods or documents ham no right to sell the goods.
E.tception 2.-If one of severat joint-owners of roods has the sole possession of them by the permission of the co-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys then of such joint-owner in good faith, and under circumstances which are not sech as to raise a reisonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.

Enception 3.-When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidabte at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contrat is rescinded, buys them in good frith of the persom in pussession; uniess the circumstances which render the contract roidable
12. (1) What advantages and what disadvantages are there in taking crop-loans from the township officer instead of borrowing from a Chettiar or a co-operative society ?
(2) Are the disadvantages greater than the advantages?
(Notr.--Please see also Questions 901 to 906 for the application of co-operative primciples to crop-loans.)

## Crop-loans to Landlords.

13. What differences in your answers to Questions 4 and 5 are necessary if the borrower is not a cultivator but is a landlord, that is to say, a landowner who does not cultivate any land but leases his land to tenants?

## Long-term Loans.

Note.-Long-terns loans are loans which are given without an expectation that the whole will be repaid within five years.
14. (1) For what purposes are long-term loans needed in your locality by ( $a$ ) practical cultivators owning the land they cultivate, (b) tenant cultivators, (c) landlords, that is landowners who let their land to tenants? Distinguish these three classes in your answer.
(2) For what other purposes are long-term loans needed by any of these classes in any other part of Burma?

## Long-term Loans to Cultivators.

15. (1) How much of the long-term loans to cultivators of your locality has been taken from (a) banks, $(b)$ co-operative societies, (c) other persons? Answer in such terms as one halt, very lillle.
(2) What sorts of people are included amongst those " other persons" ? (State whether they are Burmese. Chinese, Chettiars or other kinds of Indians-mention which kinds of Indians.) State which sorts are numerous, which are in moderate numbers and which few; if possible give some idea of the relative numbers. How much of the total long-term loans in your locality does each sort provide?
(3) How many of each sort of people mentioned in your answer to item (2) are cultivators? How much of the total long-term loans of the locality have these cultivators provided?
(4) How many of each sort of people mentioned in your answers to item (2) are not cultivators but own agricultural land. (N.B.-You should exclude cases of land temporarily taken over for bad debts) ? How much of the total long-term loans of the locality have these landowners provided?
(5) Do any lenders prefer to confine their long-term loans to cultivators of particular races or to cultivators of any other special kind, and usually refuse other business? If so, sive their reasons.
(6) Do any lenders give better or worse terms to particular kinds of borrowers? If so, give their reasons.
(7) Under what circumstances do borrowers of long-term loans prefer to deal with any particular kind of lender ?
16. (1) Answer the following questions for long-term loans taken by cultivators in your locality :-
(a) what is the usual rate of interest ?
(b) what are the highest and lowest rates of interest that are common?
(c) under what circumstances are different rates of interest fixed?
(d) when the rate of interest is fixed by the month, is the Burmese or the English month generally adopted ? how many times one month's interest is usually paid for a whole year?
(c) how often is interest due for payment ? is interest ever due at any time except after a harvest? if interest is not paid on due date, how long a time elapses before it is treated as a debt with interest to be paid on it ?
$(f)$ is it usual to fix a definite period after which the loan must be repaid? if so, what is the usual period? is the period usually arranged so that the payment will become due in harvest time ? is the borrower allowed to repay the loan whenever he likes before the agreed period expires? if no definite period is fixed, is the borrower liable to be called upon to repay at an inconvenient time ?
(g) is the borrower allowed to repay an instalment of the loan? if so, can an instalment be made at any time of the year? is any additional payment required by the lender for allowing the privilege of repaying an instalment? does an instalment cease to bear interest as soon as it is paid? must the borrower give previous notice before repaying an instalment? what is the consequence of failing to give this notice? have you ever heard of an instalment offered by a borrower being refused ? -
( $k$ ) has the lender a right to recall the loan at any time ? when do lenders of any class make use of this right? why do they do this? what expenses do borrowers commonly suffer through such recalls? does a borrower enmmonly arrange a fresh loan with the same lender when his loan is recalled?
(i) what is the usual kind of security ?
(b) what other kinds of security are commonly taken?
(k) when mortgages are taken as security, how commonly are usufructuary mortgages taken ?
(l) what documents are executed for the loan? in what language are they written ?
( $m$ ) is any oral agreement made to supplement the document ?
(n) what other conditions are usually made for such loans?
(o) what conditions are understood without being mentioned ?
(业) what deductions are made from the principal money at the time of giving it out ?
(Q) is any interest deducted at the time of giving out the loan? if so, how much ?
$(r)$ what presents does custom require either borrowers or lenders to make to the other party ?
(s) if interest is not paid on due date, how long do lenders wait before they begin to reckon interest upon it ?
(2) Is any modification of the answer you have given to any item in the first part of this question necessary for any particular class of long-term loans ?
17. Do the rates of interest at which long-term loans are granted change from year to year or do they remain steady? How have these rates of interest changed during the last ten or twenty years ?

18: How do, the rates: of: interest charged, for longsterm loans compare with those charged:for orop-loans? How has this relationship changed during the lastiten or twenty years;
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(2) When six months have expired since a preliminary mortgage decree has been given, how much longer is required on an average to get a final decree? How can this time be reduced?
(3) How long is the ordinary interval between the date of final decree and the date of publication of a proclamation of sale? How can this interval be reduced ?
(4) How long a time elapses on an average between the proclamation of sale and the recovery of the money? How can this time be reduced?
(5) What reasons are there for and against reducing the period of six months granted by a preliminary mortgage-decree? How much reduction do you recommend?
38. (1) Are disputes between borrowers and lenders common in your locality ?
(2) Do disputes between borrowers and lenders often arise through misunderstandings of each other's language?
(3) What other causes of disputes are common?
(4) To what extent is arbitration used to settle disputes in your locality ? How are arbitrators appointed? Is their decision commonly effective?
39. (1) Do lenders generally ask the purpose for which a loan is taken?
(2) Do borrowers often deceive the lender in this matter ?
(3) What are usually the real purposes in such cases? What purposes are usually pretended?

## Marketing of Agricultural Produce.

40. (1) Which of the principal crops of your district are consumed near by and which are sent to a sreat distance?
(2) For crops which are consumed near by, state whether cultivators themselves sell retail. If not, through whose hands to these crops pass before reaching the consumer ? How do those persons get the money they need to pay for the crop? When is the cash pard to theecultivator? How much is usually sold by an average cultivator at on time?
(3) For crops which are sent a great distance-
(a) are they bought by local dealers or by dealers from other places or by brokers or agents of distant buyers?
(b) do the dealers trade on their own money or do they raise loans or get money by discounting hundis?
(c) if the dealers commonly take loans, from whom and on what terms do they borrow? What is the usuad practice with regard to security for these loans?
(d) if the dealers commonly raise money by hundis, give particulars ;
(c) it hundis are not much used, explain why ;
( $f$ ) how much is usually sold by an average cultivator at one time ?
(d) when is the cash due to the cultivator paid to him?
41. (1) Do many cultivators in your district borrow money in connection with the marketing of their crops? What crops do they cultivate? Are they owners or tenants of their land? What is the usual anount of the loan? From whom are the loans taken? Give as many further particulars as you can of the circumstances and of the conditions of the loans.
(2) Are many cultivators in your district compelled by lack of money and pressure by their creditors to sell their produce earlier than they otherwise would? What crops do they cultivate? Are they owners or tenants of their land? How much longer would they keep their produce if not so compelled to sell ? Do they sell it all early or only a part? How much do they lose by this in an ordinary year? Do they prefer to sell early rather than take loans, or are they unable to get loans?
(3) What proposals do you offer for assisting cultivators in the matters treated in this question ?
42. Are any cultivators who have borrowed money controlled in any way by their creditors as regards the persons to whom or the way in which they may dispose of their produce? Give as many particulars as you can.
43. (1) Which kinds of agricultural produce are stored by local dealers or millers for sale after sone time? Do these dealers commonly borrow money to carry on this business? What security do they give for their loans?
(2) Do cultivators store their own prodine for sale a long time after harvest? How do they obtain the money they reyuire while the produce is stored?
(3) If, in either of the cases mentioned in items (1) and (2) of this question, the produce itself is given as security for toans, give as much information as you can about the way this is arranged and about the usual conditions of the loans. If you can give a copy of any documents used for such loans please do so.
44. (1) What documents (ext milway receipts) representing chaims upon agricaltural produce are used for borrowing money daring the process of marketion that produce?
(2) Are any diticulties exparienced in the use of any of these documents? How can the difficulties be removed?
(3) Are there any new types of such documents which you think should be brought into use ? Please give as full particulars as you can of the way they would be used and the special advantages they would have.
45. Would a system be satisfactory under which banks keep in their own godowns goods upon which their advances are secured? What changes do you suggest? How would the banks be safeguarded if your suggestions were adopted?
46. (1) If persons of good reputation built at suitable centres warehouses to which the public might bring produce to be stored, what documents would they need to give to persons who stored produce with them so that any person who bought the documents in good faith from the holder would obtain a good title to the produce?
(2) To make such documents a satisfactory security for bankers would it be necessary (having regard to Exception 1 of Section 108 of the Indian Contract Act*) for the warehouses to be licensed and supervised by Government or for the forms of the documents to be prescribed by Government ? What further provisions would be necessary or desirable?
(3) Would there be need for Government's financial assistance in constructing and working the warehouses ?
(4) For what kinds of produce and what parts of the country would the plan be suitable ?
47. Having regard to Sections 108 and 178 of the Indian Contract Act*, can you suggest any method, apart from that suggested in reply to Question 46, of arranging for agricultural produce to constitute a security satisfactory to indigenous and other bankers.?
48. (1) Is there any reason why any rice miller should not issue a transferable warrant which, as representing the paddy brought to himr for storing or milling would be available as a pledge to a bank ?
(2) Would not the development of this business help the marketing of the produce?
(3) Could it be applied to other kinds of produce besides paddy and rice ?
(4) What drawbacks or limitations are there to the development of such a business ?
(5) Please suggest a form for the warrant.
49. Please comment upon the statement that no marked improvement in the finance of the marketing of paddy can be achieved without-
(a) restriction of the kinds of paddy grown to a small number of types; and
(b) standardised grading in each of those types; and
(c) provision for storage in bulk of such standard grades.
50. (1) Has any scheme been proposed in your locality for forming co-operative societies for selling agricultural produce or for forming any other association for the same purpose ?
(2) Describe any difficulties that have been or would be met in getting the money required hy such societies and associations.
(3) How can those difficulties be overcome ?
[^33]
## Organisation of Agricultural Loans.

51. (1) What part in providing the money required by local money-lenders for agricultural loans is played by (a) the Imperial Bank, (b) the Exchange Banks, (c) the other joint stock banks and (d) the other banks managed on European lines? Distinguish the various seasons of the year in your answer, and include loans for marketing as well as for cultivation.
(2) What improvements can you suggest in this matter?

## Agricultural Charge.

52. (1) Should a preferential claim upon the crops or cattle of a cultivator be given under any circumstances to a person who has lent that cultivator money? Under what circumstances? With what restrictions and precautions ? Should the claim be restricted to lenders registered in some way as bankers or regular professional lenders? Should the claim be restricted to loans registered in some way? If so, how should they be registered? If not, how would competing claims of this kind be treated? How in any case should the claim upon a tenant rank with regard to the claim of his landlord for (a) rent, (b) advances? Would cultivators be likely to find their borrowing power reduced by such legislation?
(2) Could legislation provide that an innocent purchaser of the produce, with or without knowledge of the claim, should have a goods title to the produce free from all claims of the lender? What reason are there for and against such legislation? Do you recommend it ? What supplementary provisions would you make?

## Agricultural Insurance.

53. How could agriculturists be helped by insurance in obtaining loans? (Consider insurance of their own lives, insurance of cattle, insurance of crops against flood or pests or rain at harvest, all other modes of insurance.) Give particulars, if you can, of any practicable schemes. What difficulties are there?

## Value of Agricultural Land.

Notk. - Value of land meana the price which would be regarded localty as
reasonable in a private sale of the laud made without hurry or pressure on either side
54. (1) What different sorts of agricultural land would you distinguish in your locality with respect to valuation ? le.g. pasture land, ground-nut land, irrisated paddy land, ordinary unirrigated paddy land, high paddy land, flooded land, kaing land by the Irrawaddy, kaing land by small streams, custard-apple gardens, manso gardens, betel-nut gardens, orchard gardens of different kinds, market gardens, flower gardens, unam beltes, sheike fields, etc.)
(2) For each sort of land in your locality ou distinguished, state what is the most usual value per acreat present, and what is the value of the best and worst land of that sort (c.g. say : unirrigated paddy land in X and Y townships runs from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per acre; the most usual value is about Rs. 180 per acre). Do nol give the value of hand in exceptional sithations.
(3) What are the rents corresponding to those sale-values?
55. For each sort of land which you distinguish in Question 54, state what are the principal causes of differences in its value or rent from place to place.
56. (1) In the last two or three years has the value or rent of any sort of land in your locality risen or fallen? How much?
(2) If you think any sort of land in your locality is likely to rise or fall in value or rent in the near future, say why and whether you think the rise or fall will be large.
57. What proportion of the value (as defined in the note above Question 54) is generally obtained in sales by government auction for recovery of land revenue or in execution of a decree of a civil court?

## Statistics.*

58. How can a good estimate be made of the total amount of crop-loans required every year in any area? Give, if you can, an estimate for a township and a district and for Upper Burma and Lower Burma, showing how your result is obtained.
59. How can a good estimate be made of the total indebtedness of cultivators who own their land excluding all debis which will normally be paid off at next harvest, and dividing the debts into (a) those secured by mortgages and ( $b$ ) other debts? Give, if you can, estimates for a township and a district, and for Upper Burma and Lower Burma, showing how your result is obtained.

Note.-The statistics of mortgages in the Land Records and Registration Departments are known to be erroneous because redemptions are rarely recorded. Observe that only persons actually eullivating their own land are concerned, and that their loans are to be reckoned as they are when accounts have just been settled after harvest The estinate is to be made akse for an ordisary year, when the debts have not been swollen by a had harvest or temporarily reduced by a good harvest.
60. (1) Suppose the ordinary cultivators of your locality owning and working a holding of average size were divided into the live classes described below according to the debts they have remaining in an ordinary year just after selling their harvest and settling accounts as far as they can (i.e. as explained in the note below Question 59). The classes are :-
A. those who are free from debt and have cattle and enough wunsa to last until next harvest begins (or bave enough money to pay all their debts and buy this much wounsa) :
B. those who do not belong to the class A but would be able to - pay off all their debts if they used all the money they have and sold all their wunsa but kept their cattle :
C. those who do not belong to class A or B but have debts which are less than half the value of their land (not counting other property) ;
D. those whose debts are more than half the value of their land but are loss than the value of all their property ;
E. those whose debss exceed the value of all their property. On an average how many cultivators in ten belong to each of these classes? If any class includes very feu, mention that and confine your estimate to the other classes.

[^34](2) If a cultivator of your district (a) has clebte which in ar ordinary year, after selling the harvest and settling accounts, amount to just half the value of bis land, (b) has a holding of average size, (c) is as industrious and efficient as the average cultivator, (d) has an average family according to his age and (e) is healthy, can he reasonably hope to prevent his indebtedness from increasing seriously (making allowances for ups and downs according to the season)? If he can, say what proportion of class D could also hope for this; if he cannot, say how much less his permanent debts must be to allow him this hope, and what proportion of class $C$ have debts as small as this.
(3) Can you suggest any better way of grading the cultivatore according to their indebtedness? If so, will you describe it and answey items (1) and (2) of this question as they would be expressed in terms of that grading ?
(N.B.-This to be done in addition to answering items $\mathbf{I}$ and 2 as expressed above.)
61. (1) In an ordinary year, after they have sold all their produce and paid their rent, what propartion of the Lenants in your locality have cattle to plough their land and enough munsa to last until they can get some food from the next harvest and are free from debt $P$ On an average how many tenants in ten would belong to this class? Can a healthy industrious tenant of this class, who is of average skill as a cultivator and has the ordinary standard of living, expect to remain is this class? What are his principal difficulties in doing so ?
(2) How many tenants in ten would be unable to pay all their debts after harvest in an ordinary year if they sold all their cattle and all their harvest without keeping any wunsa?

Indian Contract Act (aX of 1872) Sections 108 and 178.
108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases:-

Eaception 1.-When any person is, by the consent of the owner, in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, whartinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to goods, he may transfer the ownership of the goods of which he is 06 in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a dood title thereto, nol-withstanding any instnuctions of the owner to the contrary : Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods or documents has no richt to sell the goods.

Excoption 2. -If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by the permiasion of the eo-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys them of such joint-owner in sood faith, and under circunstances which are not sach as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.
E.tception 3.-When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goots is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good taith of the person in possession; untess the circunastances which render the contract voidable
amounted to an offence committed by the person in possession or those whom he represents. In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

## Illusirations.

(a) A buys from $\mathbf{B}$, in good faith, a cow which $\mathbf{B}$ had stolen from $\mathbf{C}$. The property in the cow is not transferred to $\mathbf{A}$.
(b) $\mathbf{A}$, a merchant, entrusts $\mathbf{B}_{\text {, his }}$ hisent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs $B$ not to sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to $\mathbf{D}$. B sells the goods to $\mathbf{D}$ for less than that price, and gives $\mathbf{D}$ three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to $\mathbf{D}$.
(c) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to $\mathbf{C}$, and it has not been endorsed by C . The property is not transferred to $B$.
(d) $\mathbf{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ are joint Hindu brothers, who own certain cattie in common. $A$ is leff by $B$ and $C$ in possession of a cow, which he sells to $D$. D purchases bona fide. The property in the cow is transferred to $\mathbf{D}$.
(c) $\mathbf{A}$, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, induces B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to $\mathbf{C}$ before $\mathbf{B}$ has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to $\mathbf{C}$ : and $\mathbf{B}$ is entitted to compensation from $\mathbf{A}$ for any loss which $\mathbf{B}$ has sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.
(f) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.
178. A person who is in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, or warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods or documents : Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly :

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody of them, by means of an offence or fraud.

## CHAPTER II.-COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

Note_-" Retail Trader" means a trader who ordinarily sells only retail.
201. (1) What are the principal places from which traders of your district obtain their stocks of goods? Distinguish between wholesale and retail traders, traders in large towns and traders in small villages, and between goods produced in Burma and imported goods.
(2) Are there any traders who import direct from foreign countries?
202. Do the retail traders of your district commonly sell on credit? Do credit sales form a large part of their total sales? Distinguish between traders in towns and traders in small villages.
203. Do the wholesale traders of your district commonly sell on credit? Do credit sales form a large part of their business? Is there any difference in large towns and small towns, or with regard to goods produced in Burma and imported goods? Any other special points?

204 .(1) Do the retail traders of your district commonly buy their stocks on credit or borrow money to pay for them ? Distinguish between traders in towns and in small villages.
(2) To what extent is the practice of retail traders in this matter affected by the credit which they themselves must give?
(3) How do they send the money to pay for their goods?
205. (1) Answer Question 204 for wholesale traders and state whether there is any difference with respect to goods produced in Burma and imported goods.
(2) Mention particularly the case of traders importing directly from foreign countries.
206. (1) How much of the moneys borrowed by relail traders in your district is provided by (a) banks, (b) co-operative societies, (c) other persons? (Answer in such terms as one half, nearly all.)
(2) What sorts of people are included amongst those "other persons" ? (State whether they are Burmese, Chinese, Chettiars or other kinds of Indians-mention which kinds of Indians.) State which sorts are numerous, which are in moderate numbers and which few ; if possible give some idea of the relative numbers. How much of the total does each sort provide?
(3) Do any lenders prefer to make loans to traders of particular races or of particular traders or of any other special kind and usually refuse other basiness ?
207. Answer Question 206 for wholesale traders.
208.* Answer the following points for retail traders taking cash loans :-
(a) at what time of the jear do the traders take most loans ?
(b) what is the usual rate of interest ?
(c) is it usual to fix a definite time for repayment (state the time) ?
(d) is security usually given? If it is, what is the usual kind of security ? What other kinds are common ?
( $f$ ) is a document executed ? is any agreement made to supplement the document?
(d) do some lenders require borrowers to pay them a share of the profits (or a commission on turnover) in addition to interest ?
(h) what other conditions are usually made?
(i) what conditions (if any) are understood withont usually being mentioned?
(j) are the loans commonly made on a running account ?
( $k$ ) is it customary for lenders to require and collect daily rayinents of either principal or interest ?
(l) do lenders sometimes ask for repayment unexpectedly? why ?
209. Answer on the points of Ouestion 238 for wholesale traders.
210. What difficulties do any tradens, wholesale or retail, meet in obraining loans of reasonable amonnt for their business? How do those difficulties come aboat? What remedies do you suggest? Note in each case whether the difficulty occurs in wholesale or retail trade or in both, and kive particular attention to any special dificulties in getting loans from joint-stock banks.

- Item (e) was deleted firom this question before issue.

211. (1) When traders buy their stocks on oredit, are they compelled to buy all their goods from one supplier ?
(2) If not so compelled, is any inducement to confine their purchases to one supplier offered ?
212. Is it a common practice for persons who lend money to traders. to insist upon the trader's goods being bought or sold through them ?
213. Is the system satisfactory under which banks keep in their own godowns goods upon which their advances are secured? What changes do you suggest ? How will the banks be safeguarded if your suggestionsare adopted?
214. If the method by which either wholesale or retail traders of your locality get the loans they require is not covered by the above questions, give a short account of that method.
215. In what branches of trade (apart from the paddy and rice trade) are there numerous brokers? (e.g., fish-brokers.) How do they get the money they require for their business?
216. Mention some kinds of trade in which commission agents. (aratia adalya) finance the dealers. Give particulars of the way it is done in each case.
217. Have any co-operative societies or banks been formed for traders in your locality ? Or has any attempt to form them been made? Has any difficulty been met in obtaining the money required for them ?

## CHAPTER IH.-INDUSTRIES.

Notk-Industries carried on by large Europear firms and European cempanies are excluded from the enquiry.
301. (1) What incustries are carried on in your locality-
(a) by persons working in their homes by themselves or with a help of a few persons? (Weaving, lacquerwork, cheroot-making, etc.)
(b) in large workshops or factories in which people are employed by somehody who does not take part in the work himself, except to manage the business? (Ricemilling, timber-sawing, oil-pressing, etc.)
(2) In what industries do tenants or owners of land who are principally cultivators find a source of income when they are not fully employed in agriculture? How much of the cultivators' time do these industries generally occupy ?
(3) In what industries do persons who are principally agricultural labourers find employment when they are not employed in adriculture? Do these labourers give whole days to the industry or divide each day between agricultural work and the industry ?
(4) In what industries do the persons employed do occasional agricultural work at special seasons of the year? What kinds of agricultural work do they do? Are these persons generally males or females, adults or juveniles? Are they generally members of the housebolds of persons who are either owners of land or tenants?
302. (1) For each of the industries mentioned in answer to Question 301, slate:-
(a) How do the people who carry it on obtain money to buy their supplies of raw material ?
(b) If they use machinery, large buildings or other expensive equipment, how do they obtain money to buy those?
(c) What improvements can be made in the above ways of obtaining money? What better ways can you suggest ?
(d) How could bankers or money-lenders help these people to get a better price for the goods they produce?
(2) (a) What part is played by middlemen and large dealers: in each of these industries?
(b) For what purposes do they borrow money?
(c) How and from whom do they borrow it? State what security is given, what rate of interest is paid, whether the loan is repaid by instalments, and all other important particulars.
(d) What improvements can be made in the means they have for obtaining these loans?
303. (1) Has any attempt to start a new industry in your locality failed only because of difficulties in obtaining capital ?
(2) What remedy do you suggest ?
304. Have any co-operative societies for artisans been formed in your locality? Or has any attempt to form them been made? Has any difficulty been met in obtaining the money required for them ?
305. Would it be advisable to form a bank for lending money required for carrying on small industries? If so, state :-
(a) whether it should be a co-operative or a joint-stock bank:
(b) whether it should supply fixed capital or should be contined to the supply of working capital ;
(d) whether it should grant loans to individuals or only to artisans' co-operative societies;
(d) how it should abtain its own money ;
(d) any other impertant suggestions you wish to make.
306. What other plan for lending money would encourage small industries by enabling the producer to get a larger price for his produce or otherwise?
307. (1) What industries can be started or developed to give employment to cultivators at seasons when they cannot make full use of their time in their agriculture? Mention whether the industries would employ only atricultural labourers or would employ tenants and cultivating owners, and whether they would employ them for full time or part time.
(2) Would any undesirable effects be caused by developing these industries? Would the adrantages exceed the disadvantages ?
(3) What further arrankements are needed for supplying loans required by these industries?

## CHAPTER IV.-CREDIT DOCUMENTS.

## Negotiable Instruments.

401. What inconveniences or difficulties are met in connection with any kind of negotiable instruments at present in use ? How can they be removed?
402. What amendments of the Negotiable Instruments Act do you consider desirable in the interests of either the public or the bankers? Explain the effect of your proposal.

Goods Warrants (See also Questions 43 to 48 inclusive).

- 403. (1) What kinds of documents representing goods are used to obtain credit? Are any difficulties experienced in the use of them? How can they be removed ?
(2) Are there any new types of such documents which you think should be brought into use ? Please give as full particulars as you can of the way they would be used and the special advantages they would have.

404. (1) What advantages and disadvantages would result if bills of lading, railway receipts and delivery orders were treated as negotiable instruments ?
(2) Discuss similarly the case of any other documents which you think should be so treated.

## Hundis.

(Nots-In this questionnaire the term hundi does not inclade a promissory-note.)
405. (1) Which of the following kinds of credit documents are in use? Which are more common?-

Promissory-note payable after a specified period.
Hundis payable after a specified period.
Bills of Exchange written in English and payable after a specified period.

Promissory-notes payable on demand.
Hundis payable at sight.
Bills of Exchange written in English and payable on demand.
(2) In what languages are promissory-notes and hundis written ?
(3) What other credit documents are used ? How common are these? In what langunges ?
14) For each kind of credit document in use, mention whether the use is increasing or decreasing.
(5) For what purposes is each kind most commonly used ?
(6) Please give samples or copies of as many kinds of credit documents as you can.
406. (1) What proportion of the hundis issued or paid in your locality are payable at sight ?
(2) What proportion of them are payable after 2 period exceeding one year from date or sight?
(3) Amongst hundis payable after a period of one year or less what periods are most common? Roughly what proportions belong to each of these common periods ?
(4) Does the proportion of any kind of hundi mentioned in your answer to this question tend to increase or decrease ?

* 407. On what occasions on which both could be used are promissorynotes preferred to hundis, or vice versa? Why ?

408. (1) For what purposes are hundis used by traders?
(2) What advantages or disadvantages would result from the increased use of hundis by traders?
(3) How could the use of hundis by traders be increased?
(4) To what extent would promissory-notes or other sorts of documents be displaced if this use of hundis increased ?
409. (1) For what purposes are hundis used by any persons other than traders?
(2) What advantages or disadvantages would result from an increased use of hundis by such persons ?
(3) How could the use of hundis by those persons be increased ?
(4) To what extent would promissory-notes or other sorts of documents be displaced if this use of hundis increased?
410. (1) Could hundis be used conveniently for advances to cultivators ?
(2) What advantages or disadvantages would there be as compared with present practice?
411. (1) What kinds of people in your locality issue hundis payable in Burma or discount hundis or promissory-notes? State which of these kinds of people are few and which numerous, and name the towns in which they live.
(2) If possible give a rough estimate of the numbers of each kind of people doing this business.
(3) Are there many of these people who are neither professional money-lenders nor bankers? Why are there not more?
(4) Is it a common practice in your locality to buy hundis from bankers instead of making deposits with them ?
(5) Is it at any season difficult to buy hundis in your locality ?
412. (1) From whom does a person in Rangoon generally obtain hundis payable at Madras, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lahore, Pesharar, Karachi, Indore, Bombay, Gujerat, Naspur, Hyderabad, Colombo, Penank, Singapore?
(2) What is the usual commission in each case?
413. (1) How does a person outside Rangoon generally obtain hundis payable at the several places mentioned in Question 412? From whom does he get them ?
(2) What is the usual commission?
(3) How could it be made easier or cheaper to obtain such hundis?
414. Do persons in your locality who receive hundis or promissorynotes not payable at sight or on demand generally hold them until they are due for payment ?
415. (1) Do persons in your locality who get hundis or promissorynotes discourted generally get this done locally ?
(2) Who discounts most of those discounted locally ?
(3) Are many sent elsewhere for discounting? Whither and to whom are they sent ? Who discounts them there?
416. (1) Do you recommend the introduction of standard forms of hundis?
(2) Should Government prescribe standard forms by law or talke any other steps to bring standard forms into use ?
(3) In what languages should the standard forms be drawn?
(4) Should the standard forms be bilingual ?

## Stamp Duty on Hundis.


#### Abstract

Note.-Under item 13 of Schedule 1 of the Indian Stamp Act, hundis payable on demand are not liable to stamp duty, but other hundis are liable If a bundi is payable not more than one year after date or sight the duty is fixed according to the amount of the hundi by a scale which makes the duty approximate to three anmas for every Rs. 200. If a hundi is payable more than one year after date or sight the duty is roughly eight annas per Ks. 100 subject to rates of two annas for bs. 10 or under, and four annas per Rs. 10 to Rs . 50 and to a full charge of K3. 2-8-0 for every Rs. 500 (or any broken part of Rs. 500 ) in excess of Rs. 1,000 . In England the corresponding scale is equal to eight annas per Rs. 1.000 or part thereof; but there is also a fixed duty of two annas for bundis payable on demand.


417. (1) Having regard to the necessity of raising revenue somehow as well as to the advantages of reducing the stamp duty on hundis, do you recommend reduction of that duty? Answer separately for (a) hundis payable more than one year after clate or sight, (b) lundis payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight. In each case distinguish also (i) hundis payable only if same condition is satistied and (ii) bundis pavable uncoaditionally. In each case also state how nuch reduction you recommend.
(2) How would trade, industry, agriculture, or any class of persons benefit by the reduction or abolition of the stamp duty on hundis?
(3) If the reduction or abolition of duty which you recommend were made, (a) would any difference in practice arise with regard to the use of hundis or promissory-notes payable on demand ? and (b) would any change be required with respect to the duty on bonds, which at present is the same as that on bills of exchange payable more than one year after date or sight?
(4) What suggestions do you make to meet the loss of revenue resulting from your proposals 7
(5) If the stamp duty on hundis is not abolished, should any change be made in the Government of India's Stamp Rule 4? See page 172 of the Burma Stamp Mantral, 1927.) The rule prescribes that every sheet of paper on which a hundi is written shall be mot less than $8 \frac{6}{6}$ inches long and $5 \frac{1}{7}$ inches wide, that no plain paper shall be joined to it, and that particular kinds of stamps and stamped papers shall be used.) Will any rules of this kind be needed if the stamp duty is abolished ?

CHAPTER V.-CHEQUES - (See also questions 708 to 712).
501. (1) What classes of the people in your locality (other than Europeans and large lirms and companies) use cheques? At which kind of bank do people of each of these classes usually keep their
accounts ? In what languages do they write their cheques? What proportion of cheques is written in each language ?
(2) Is the use of cheques extending to more people in these classes or to other classes? Is the extension quick or slow? If slow, why ?
502. Has the abolition of the stamp dinty on cheques led to any increase in either-
(a) the number of cheques drawn by people who used cheques before, or
(b) the number of people who use cheques?
503. (1) In what cases could Government accept cheques more freely in payment of revenue or other moneys due to it ?
(2) Should the Post Office accept cheques for deposits in its savings bank ?
(3) The Burma Railways Company accepied cheques drawn by persons to whom it had issued a certificate of approval for this purpose. Should this arrangement be re-introduced? What extension of it do you recommend?
(4) In what cases could municipal committees or district councils accept cheques in payment of taxes or other moneys due to them ?
504. (1) Certain classes of government servants stationed out of Rangoon are already permitted to draw in Rangoon a fixed sum as part of their salary, taking the balance from the local treasury in cash. It has been suggested that in modification of this system Government misht allow certain classes of its servants to draw from the treasury as cash so much of their salary as they noted in their pay-bills for this purpose and for the balance might give a cheque drawn upon Rangoon ; if Government were able to adopt this sugsestion would it be a useful modification of the proposal of this question and acceptatle to government servants concerned ?
(2) What could be done to encourage payment by cheque for salnries of persons employed by (a) mumicipal committees and district councils, (b) companies, firms and other private employers?
505. Should Post Offices open "cheque accounts"? (i.e. receive money on deposit and pay it out or remit by money-order as directed b) the depositor's cheques). If so, what restrictions should be made as to the language of the chernes and signature, amount of each cheque, nomber of cheques, interest on the balance, any other matters?
506. What further means can you suggest for increasing the use of cheques?
507. Having regard to the lack of banks outside Rangoon, what can Government do to assist either co-operative banks or joint-stuck banks which have cheque accounts to provide the cash necessary for meeting at once all possible demands for payment of cheques? Could the Currency Department and Treasuries help? What restrictions should be imposed ?
508. What arrangements do you sugge for the clearing of cheques presented int Ramoon and drawn in Enghish upon Chettiars of ouncr indigenous bankers in Rangoon? (See alio questions 516 20 5211.
509. (1) What kinds of persons in your locality other than indigenous bankers cash cheques drawn upon joint-stock banks or European banking firms which have no local office? Are such persons numerous?
(2) What charges does each kind make to (a) people who do other sorts of business with them, $(b)$ others ?
(3) How much delay is there in getting cash after presenting a cheque ?
(4) What difficulties or inconveniences are experienced by the public or by the persons who cash the cheques? How can they be removed?
510. (1) What kinds of indigenous bankers in your locality cash cheques drawn upon joint-stock banks or European banking firms which have no local office? Are such bankers numerous?
(2) What charges does each kind make to (a) people who do other sorts of business with them, $(b)$ others ?
(3) How much delay is there in getting cash after presenting a cheque?
(4) What difficulties or inconveniences are experienced by the public or by the bankers who cash the cheques? How can they be removed?
511. Please answer questions 509 and 510 for cheques drawn upon co-operative banks situated in other towns.
512. (1) How many and which kinds of indigenous bankers in your locality give to persons who have accounts with them credit for cheques drawn upon other indigenous bankers whose office is (a) in the same town, (b) in Rangoon. (c) elsewhere ?
(2) What charges do they make for this?
(3) How much delay is there in getting cash after presenting a cheque ?
(4) What difficulties are experienced by the public or by bankers in this matter? How can they be removed?
513. (I) Do joint stock banks, co-operative banks or other banks managed on European lines collect for their customers money due for cheques drawn upon indigenous bankers whose office is (a) in the same town as the bank, (b) in Rangoon, (c) elsewhere? Under what circumstances does any bank refuse to do this?
(2) What charges are made ?
(3) How much delay is there in getting credit after presenting a cheque?
(4) What difficulties are there in this matter for the public or for bankers? How can the difficulties be removed? Please answer separately for collection of cheques by banks in Rangoon and by banks elsewhere.
514. What other difficulties or disadvantages in connection with cheques drawn upon indigenous bankers exist besides those considered in the above questions? What remedies are available ?
515. Please answer questions 708 to 712.

## Language of Cheques.

516. '(1) It has been said that any person whatsoever who is likely to need to write cheques could learn with reasonable ease to sign his name in English even if he were not literate in any language. Is this true?
(2) Seeing that signatures of English people are apt to 1. illegible, what serious difficulties are there for bankers in the use for cheques of signatures in a non-English script in common use?
(3) Would a banker find forgeries of a signature in a non-English script with which he had a moderate acquaintance more difficult to detect than forgeries of an English signature laboriously written by a person not able to write it fuently ?
(4) To what extent are bankers' difficulties with signatures which are not in English due to unskilfulness of the writing rather than to the laind of soript ?
(5) Since bankers cannot reasonably be expected to recognise cheque-tignatures in a large number of scripts, what scripts should bankers in Burma be asked to accept for cheque-signatures without requiring either that the signature should be written in the presence of an officer of the bank or that security should be given? What order of the scripts do you suggest according to their importance in this connection ?
(6) What inducement need or can be offered to bankers to persuade them to try an experiment with one or more of the scripts you mention? Could they reasonably (i) charge a small commission on the cheques issued or (ii) make a charge to customers not signing in English and a payment to banks passing on such cheques for collection ?
(7) Should an English signature in addition to the other be required as something like a transliteration to assist the bank's cashier ?
(8) Please give any other observations or suggestions you can to help deal with the problem of non-English signatures of cheques.
517. (1) If bankers accepted cheques written whnily in Burmese, would it be necessary and feasible to have a subsidiary clearing for Burmese cheques ?
(2) What other plan can yon suggest? What are its advantages?
(3) What inducement need or can be offered to bankers to persuade them to try the plan adopted?
(4) Should the plan be tried in Burma for Burmese or for any other language in preference to Burmese ?
518. (1) Apart from the signatures and the difficulties of clearing what difficutties is a banker likely to meet in connection, with cheques in a language or script other than English ?
(2) Could these difficulties be overcome for cheques in the Burmese language and script ?
(3) Can they be overconve in some other language for the benefit of Indians? What language and script should be adopted for this? Should it he given preference ower Burmese for this purpose?
(4) What could le doae for Chinese cheques?
519. Are there very great difficulties for any person whatsoever likely to need to use cheques, whether literate in any language or not, in learning to till iu an English cheque form if he has a will to learn it ? (Handbokss could be priated and sold cheaply to show how to write dates and how to write in words and in hixures any sum up to Rs 10,000 ; thus tesides writing the mame of the payee it would only be neressary to learn to recoguise the tiakuroe and to copy mem and the words and the names of the months. For the payee's name there would often be the payee's letter-heading which could be copied in print. Even a person otherwise quite illiterate in every lauguage could learu all this

For many it would only be necessary to examine the work of a clerk who bad filled in the form for them. If you can suggest an alternative plan for removing difficulties please do so.)
520. Consider on the one hand the difficulties of bankers in dealing with cheques in different scripts, and the number of scripts claiming recognition; consider on the other hand the rapidity with which knowledge of English is extending, the unlikelihood that banks will develop in any place before a considerable number of local people can write cheques in English, the extra expense which bankers will necessarily incur if various scripts are accepted, and the inevitable result that this expense will be passed on to the bank's customers. Do you then think it would serve the needs of the public well enough, if banks outside Rangoon accepted cheques drawn in either Burmese or Enylish upon banks in the same town, while in all other cases only cheques in English were accepted (except of course by banks founded especially for a particular language and not expecting their cheques to be passed through the clearing.) What further arrangements do you think proper?
521. Can you give any further help in discussing the question of the use of other languages than English in cheques?

## CHAPTER VI.-REMITTANCES.


#### Abstract

Note.-For each question please consider remittances in both directions (a) between Rangoon and other places in Burma, (6) between two places in Burma both of which are outside Rangonn. (c) between Rangoon and a place nutside Burma, (d) between a place in Burma outside Rangion and a place outside Burna.


601. (1) , How is money remitted in each of the four cases noted above? Please note particularly if any methods you mention are restricted to or excluded from any of those cases.
(2) To what extent are the various methods (including actual transport of currency notes or coin by a messenger) used in the several cases? Is the use of any of the methods increasing or decreasing considerably ?
(3) What expenses are incurred ?
(4) What delays are experienced ?
(5) To what extent do trankers other than Chettiars take part in this business ?
602. Are any modifications desirable if the rules or arrangements for currency telegraphic transfers and supply bills?
603. What improvements can be made in the post office money-order system? Is the commission considered too large? Are the present arrangements as to the language in which the orders must be written satisfactory ?
604. In England documents called postal orders marked with any value up to twenty rupees are sold at the post offices. A smail commission is charged in addition to the value when issuing them. They can be sent by post to any perwon a the recipient can exchunge them for their vatuo is cash at any post oltice. Would this system be suitable for use in Burma? Would it have any advantages oter the noney-order system? Would it have any dangers? How could the langers be met?
605. In France and some other countries a person may open an ccount at his local post office and have all money sent to him by noney-order credited to that account instead of having the money arried to him by the postman. Similarly he can send money away by noney-order and have the amount subtracted from his account instead if sending cash to the post office. Would this system be practicable nd useful in Burma?
606. Would it be advisable to institute the issue by post offices of etters of credit payable at any one of a number of post offices (or rossibly, payable at any head or sub-post office) ?
607. (1) In what other ways could any methods used for remitting noney be improved?

- (2) What new methods could be introduced? By whom and o what extent would the new methods you suggest be used ?


## CHAPTER VII.-INDIGENOUS BANKING.

Notr- - Indiginous bankrr means a person regularly lending money to the general public who is not (a) a joint-stock bank, (b) a co-operative bank, (c) a bank nanaged on European lines or (d) a bank incorporated out-side Burma and Lndia or c) a pawnbroker.

## General

701. (1) What kinds of indigenous bankers do business in your locality ?
(2) What part does each kind play in supplying and transmitting money for ( $a$ ) agriculture, (b) trade and (c) industry? What are their methods of doing this business?
(3) What other sorts of banking business does each kind transact? What methods do they use?
702. Do indigenous bankers of any kind do other business besides banking and money-lending ? If so, what sort of business? Is this generally the principal or the subordinate business?
703. (1) How can an estimate of the total loans of the indigenous bankers (or of any class of them) in a particular area be made?
(2) Please make such an estimate for your township showing how the estimate is obtained. If you can do the same for the whole of your district and for your division or for Upper Burma or Lower Burma please make these estimates too.
704. If you have heard other people's estimates of the total loans of the indigenous bankers (or of any class of them) for any area, please state them and say whether you think they are nearly right.
705. Do indigenous bankers have many loans which are not recovered? What are the usual causes of their losses?
706. Are there many people apart from indigenous bankers, who regularly buy or sell hundis or bills of exchauge? Whu ance there not more?... Are there suticient in your localiby 3
707. Pleace give samples or copies of any documents in common use by indigenous bankers, eg., hundis, promissory-notes, mortages, receipts for interest pad, receipts for instalments of principal money, reassignments ot mortgages, any other kinds.

## Demand Deposits.

70B. Do many indigenous bankers accept deposits of money from which they undertake to repay any amount at any time when the depositor asks for it? (Note.--Such depoits are oalled demand dkposits.)
709. What kind of documents are given to the depositor to show that he has made 2 demand deposit? Please give particalars and give sample or copies if you can.
710. (1) Do many indigenous bankers let customers have demand deposits to which the custamer can add when he pleases as well as withdraw when he pleases? (Nore.-Such deposits are catied deposits on current account.)
(2) What does the banker give the depositor to show that he has a deposit on current account ? Does the banker give the depositor a book in which he shows all moneys added to the deposit and all moneys paid out from it ? (Noze.-Such a book is called a pass-book.)
711. (1) How do indigenous bankers allow money to be withdrawa from a demand deposit? Must the depositor go to the banker himself? Does the banker pay the money at once when the depositor asks him to ? If a delay is customary, give paticulars.
(2) Will the banker pay part of a demand deposit to another person if the depositor writes an order for this to be done? Do the bankers provide printed forms for writing such orders easily ? (Nors.-Such forns are calted cheques.) Are cheques paid at once when brought to the banker? If a delay is customary, give particulars. Does interest cease accruing when the cheque is presented or when the money is paid? If a banker refuses to give money for a cheque although he has enough money deposited on current account belonging to the person who signed the cheque, what steps does the latter usually take?
(3) Is any charge made when the depositor asks for a re-payment or when a cheque is presented ?
712. What rates of interest do indigenous bankers of each kind allow for demand deposits? Do these rates rise or fall in particular months? What changes have there been in the last ten or twenty years ?

## Fixed Deposits.

713. (1). Do indigenous bankers accept deposits for a fixed period? (Notz.-Such a deposit is calited a fired deposit.)
(2) What rates of interest are paid for fixed deposits?
(3) What changes in the way of determining these rates have there been in the last ten or twenty years?
714. What kinds of documents do indigenous bankers give to depositors to show that thes have nrade fixed deposits? Are they receipts or promissory-notes or hundis? riwoo rive particulars and give samples or copies if you can.
715. Do indigenous bankers always repay fixed deposits at once when their period expires ? If $\mathbf{a}$ delay is customary, give particulars.
716. Do many people who wish to earn interest with their money buy from indigenous bankers humdis which the bankers have bought from other people? Give any particulars you can of this practice.

## Provision of Cash.

717. (1) How do indigenous bankers who accept deprosits payable on demand arrange to have sufficient cash ready at all times to pay depositors who ask for their money or to pay the people who bring cheques?
(2) How do those who accept deposits for a fixed period arrange to have sufficient cash to repay every deposit when it falls due ?
(3) What defects are there in these systems? How can improvements be made ?

## Advances.

718. (1) For what purposes do indigenous bankers grant loans in your locality ?
(2) What proportion of the loans are taken by other moneylenders to enable them to grant smaller loans to cultivators, traders and others? Do such money-lenders commonly say they want the loan for a different purpose?
(3) What documents are executed for the loans?
(4) What security is taken? Is a guarantee by other persons accepted?
(5) What rate of interest is generally charged for each class of loan ?
(6) What are usually the other terms of the loans?
719. In what circumstrances do indigenous bankers allow a person who has a current account to withdraw more money than is credited to the account ? Please sive all particulars on the lizea of the preceding question ; and any other particulars you can.
720. How can persons who take foans from indigenous bankers check their accounts? Does the banker give them pass-books or copies of their accounts ?
721. (1) Do indigenous bankers accept payments of loans by instalments ?
(2) When an instalment is paid between two regular dates for paying interest, do they recion it at once as a reduction of the principal money on which interest is calculated ?
(3) Do they ever give a receipt for the payment of ab instalment ? Are such receipts ever asked for ?
722. How could indigenous bankers be enabjed to increase their power to grant loans?
723. (1) What measures do you recommend to bring about a reduction of the rates of interest on loans?
(2) Would cultivators and traders get all the benefit of the reduction, or would village money-lenders, landiords of tenants or other persons get all the benefit or a part of it ?

## Recoveries.

724. What are the most usual reasons for failing to pay given by persons who are sued on a pro-note or on a mortgage-deed? What are generally the real reasons?
725. How long does it take on an average to recover through the civil courts in your locality money due on a pro-note? How could this time be reduced?
726. (1) How long does it take on an average in your locality to obtain a preliminary decree in a mortgage-suit ? How could this period be reduced ?
(2) When six months have expired since a preliminary mortgage-decree has been given, how much longer is required on an average to get a final decree? How can this time be reduced?
(3) How long is the ordinary interval between the date of final decree and the date of publication of a proclamation of sale ? How can this interval be reduced?
(4) How long a time elapses on an average between the proclamation of sale and the recovery of the money? How can this time be reduced ?
(5) What reasons are there for and against reducing the period of six months granted by a preliminary mortgage decree? How much reduction do you recommend?
727. What is the usual expense in recovering money due on a pro-note for ( $a$ ) one hundred rupees, ( $b$ ) one thousand rupees? Please show how the various parts of this expense are incurred.
728. How could a reduction of the court-fees in suits on pro-notes or mortgages be justified ? What fees are charged in other countries ?

## Money-Market.

729. (1) Is there a money-market in your district? (Money-market means a place where persons who buy or sell hundis and other credit documents regularly meet to carry on this business.)
(2) If so, where is it, and how does it work ?
(3) How is it linked with Rangoon or Calcutta?
(4) What part in it is played by brokers (dalal)? How are they remunerated?
(5) Give particulars of any customs of the money-market which influence any sort of trade.
(6) Is it at any season difficult to buy hundis?
730. (1) Are there any provincial associations of indigenous bankers besides the Nattukottai Chettiar Association of Rangoon ?
(2) Are there at any place in Burma any local associations of indigenous bankers and money-lenders other than those of the Chettiars? Give particulars.
(3) How is the money-market infuenced by any of these associations?
731. (1) At what rates are hundis issued-
(a) for internal remittance,
(b) to obtain credit?
(2) Are there seasonal variations in these rates? If so, what are the causes of these variations?
(3) How does the Imperial Bank of India rate affect the bazaar rate, and vice versa ?

## Co-ordination.

732. (1) What relations exist between-
(a) indigenous bankers of the same class,
(b) indigenous bankers of different classes,
(c) indigenous bankers and other banks (i.e., the Imperial Bank of India, the Indian and foreign joint-stock banks and the co-operative banks) ?
(2) To what extent do the Imperial Rank of India and the Indian and foreign joint-stock banks give the indigenous bankers preferential treatment over other customers?
(3) Do the Imperial Bank and the other iont-struck banks in times of difficulty, give as much support as they should to incligenous bankers who, though not offering government pare. its security, nffer such good security as produce in godowns or title deeds of land or house-property held by the indigenous banker as security for loans to his clients?
(4) Do they in other respects give as much support to indigenous bankers as they should ?
733. (1) To what extent does co-ordination exist between indigenous hankers and other bankers in the provision of credit for agriculture, trade and industry generally ?
(2) In what directions do you think that better co-ordination of this kind is desirable? Would you recommend the establishment of a provincial thankers' association, with branches in important trade centres? Please outline a plan.
734. (1) What differences are there for indigenous bankers of different kinds but of good standing in the rates of interest on advances and of discount on bills charged to them by (a) Indian joint-stock banks, (b) the Imperial Bank and (c) other ioint-etock hanks ?
(2) How :avo these rates related to the rate charged by the Imperial Bank for advances on the security of goverament paper ?
735. (1) Do persons requiring to borrow money in your district and offering good security ever find that nobody has sufficient money to lend them although some would be willing to grant the required loan if they had the money ?
(2) Why cannot the indigenous bankers obtain money from Rangoon or Mandalay or elsewhere when this happens?
736. (1) Do any persons regularly lending money in your district find at some times of the year that they have a considerable amount of money for which there are no borrowers who offer reasonable security and have good use for the monev? When does this happen? Does it happen every vear? (Have regard both to rural and to urban areas.)
(2) What happens to the money at those times? Does it get concentrated in Rangoon and the big towns?
(3) Is it possible so to improve the organisation of lending and borrowing that these fexcess funds could find remunerative employment locally ?
(4) Are there at the times mentioned in item (1) other places in Burma where the conditions are as described in Question 735? If so, how could it be arranged that the excess money of some places should be made available at other places where money is lacking?
(5) Would any improvements in means of travelling and sending messages or documents be of use in solving the problem of item (4) ?

## Miscellaneous.

737. What is the public opinion regarding each kind of indigenous banker in your locality? If there is a prejudice against any of them give particulars; state also (a) how the prejudice arose, (b) whether you think it is justified and (c) how it can be removed.
738. (1) It has been said that many people take loans from Chettiars saying they will use the money for cultivating their land and in fact use the money to lend to others at a higher rate of interest. Does this happen in your locality? To what extent ? What harm results? What remedies are available?
(2) What other cases are common of borrowing for one purpose and pretending another ?
739. (1) $\mathrm{DO}_{0}$ indigenous bankers of any class sometimes ask borrowers unexpectedly to repay their loans immediately or at short notice even when the security is good and there has been no previous arrangement for repayment at that time?
(2) What reasons do they generally give to the borrowers on these accasions?
(3) What are generally their real reasons?
(4) Do they ever ask for such repayments because a more profitable use of their money is offered elsewhere ?
(5) What kinds of borrowers are affected by this practice?
(6) What remedies are available?
740. (1) Are there any other well-founded complaints about the way indigenous bankers deal with their borrowers of depositors ?
(2) What remedies do you suggest:
741. (1) What other improvements do you suggest in the way indigenous bankers of any kind do their business?
(2) Does the public suffer any inconvenience through the Chettiar practice of changing agents every three years ? is this inconvenience compensated for by any advantages to the public?
742. What Tegal or other difficulties do indigenous bankers experience in carrying on their business? What remedies can be applied ?
743. Are the indigenous bankers sufficiently protected in law ? What new safeguards or privileges should be given them?
744. (1) Should a preferential claim upon the crops or cattle of a cultivator be given under any circumstances to a person who has lent that cultivator money? Under what circumstances? With what restrictions and precautions? Shonld the claim be restricted to lenders registered in some way as bankers or regular professional lenders? Should the claim be restricted to loans registered in some way If so how should they be registered? If not, how would competing chaims
of this kind be treated? How in any case should the claim upon a tenant rank with regard to the chaim of his landford for (a) rent, (b) advances? Would caltivators be hikely to find their borrowing power reduced by such legislation?
(2) Could legislation provide that an innocent purchaser of the produce, with or without knowledge of the claim, should have a good title to the produce free from all claims of the lender? What reasons are there for and against such legislation? Do you recommend it? What supplementary provisions would you make?
745. (1) What other changes should be made in the law relating to the business of indigenous bankers?
(2) Should legislation be undertaken to compel indigenous bankers to render periodical accounts to their borrowers? What should the periods be?
(3) Is any legislation or other action desirable to ensure fairness. in the transactions between indigenous bankers and cultivators or other customers ? If so, please give particulars.
(4) Should legislation be undertaken to enforce palfication of balance sheets by indigenous bankers of any class, or to regulate their besiness in any way? How often and in what manner shoold balancesheets be published?
(5) What other measures should be adopted to emable indigenous bankers to carry on their business more conveniently or sothat they can serve the public better in any way?
(6) What objections would indigenors bankers be likely to offer to the proposils mentioned is this question or in your answer to it?
746. (1) Should every person carrying on a regular business as an indigenous banker be required to get registered by Government? How would this be of use to the public?
(2) Should any privileges be given to bankers so registered? e.g. should they have special rates of stamp-duty for bills, pro-notes mortgages or any other kind of document? Should they have a preferential clain upon crops of their borrowers?
(3) How otherwise would licensing confer any benefit upon indigenors hankers ?
(4) How should the question be decided whether any particular person should get a ticense or not? Who should decide?
747. (1) Are many people averse to depositing their money with a Chettiar or other indigenous banker because the income-tan officers learn from the banker's accounts the amount of their deposit and of the interest paid for it ?
(2) Is there anything here calling for remedy? W'hat remedy do you advise ?
(3) Have indigenous bankers any other reason to complain of unfairness with regard to income-tax? How does this cone about? What is the effect upon their brsiness or upon the development of banking in Burma? What remedies are available?
748. (1) On what basis do indigenoms bankers of any kind estimate the value of agricultural land offered to them as secorify?
(1) Fow what proportion of its value do indigenous bankers of any kmod conskder agricultural had goord security for a loan to a cyltivator or to a landiord who does not cultivate?
(3) On what basis do indigenous bankers of any kind estimate the value of house-property offered to them as security? For what proportion of its value do they consider such property good security for a loan ?
(4) For what proportion of their value do indigenous bankers consider gold ornaments good security for a loan ?
749. (1) Do indigenous bankers of any kind in your locality, when paying out money, make a charge in consideration of giving notes instead of silver ?
(2) Do any make a charge for giving silver instead of notes?
(3) Do any make an allowance to a customer who consents to receive either silver or notes instead of the other of these ?
(4) Do any when receiving money from a customer make an allowance in consideration of getting either silver or notes instead of the other?
(5) For any such charge or allowance which is made, say in what circumstances it is made, why it is made and how much it is. Say also how long the custom has existed.
750.) Under these numbers please answer Questions 508, 510, 512 and 513, respeclively, unless you are answering them in 752. 75 Chapler V.
750. (1) How would the business of any indigenous bankers in Burma be affected if Burma were separated politically from Inclia?
(2) What would those bankers be likely to do in consequence $\boldsymbol{P}$.

## Development of Indigenous Banking.

755. (1) Is the indigenous system of banking capable in itself of such development as will satisfy the needs of the country ?
(2) Along what lines should a beginning of such development be attempted?
756. Is the indigenous banking system in your locality in any way connected with the principal money-markets, whether within or without Burma. If so, what is the nature of that connection? If there is no such connection, do you consider it (i) possible, (ii) desirable to create it ?
757. (1) With the object of creating a closer connection between the indigenous banking system and the principal money-markets, would you approve any of the following plans? State what you think are the advantages and disadvantages of each plan :-
(a) the establishment of a branch of some joint-stock bank in every district where at present one does not exist ; (SeeQuestion 758 below) :
(b) the establishment of a local joint-stock bank with a local directorate in every district where at present there is no branch of a joint-stock lank; (See Question 758 below);
(c) the establishment of agencies of joint-stock banks or the Imperial Bank of India, held by local indigenous bankers;
(d) the amalgamation of the business of the indigenous bankers of each locality into joint-stock banks owned and controlled by those local indigenous bankers? (See Question 759 below.)
(2) Please suggest any other plans for attaining the same object and point out their advantages and disadvantages.
(3) Would any of the plans be improved by the use of any form of the kominandit principle described in the note at the end of this chapter of the questionnaire?
(4) Would any of the plans be liable to dangers or difficulties arising from (a) excessive competition between banks or (b) monopoly ?
(5) Would the new banks in any of the plans suggested be able to attract enough business to make their establishment profitable ?
(6) Which of all the plans mentioned in the first part of this question, or suggested in your answers to the second and third parts, do you prefer ?
758. If either of the plans (a) or (b) of Question 757 is adopted would any of the following dangers be serious? How could each danger be avoided ? -
(a) the danger that the joint-stock bank would by competition swallow up the indigenous bankers ;
(b) the danger that the joint-stock bank might fail to make adoquate use of the local knowledge and experience of the incligenous bankers:
(c) the danger that the joint-stock bank minht not inspire confidence in the depositing public of the locality ;
(d) the danger that the local branch of a joint-stock bank in a small centre might not lend its deposits in the locality, but transfer them to its headquarters for lending in a larger trade centre.
759. With regard to plan ( $d$ ) of Question 757 it has been suggested that if the partners or proprietors of indigenous banking businesses are members of Hindu joint families there is a difficulty in arranging combination of such businesses. Is this difficulty real for all kinds of Hindus (especially Chettiars) ? How can it be overcome?
760. (1) Assuming that it is possible to create a connection between the indigenous banking system and the principal money-markets, would you regard it as desirable or essential that a Central Reserve Bank should lie established to create a bond between all the elements of the banking system?
(2) If so, should the indigenous banks be linked with the Central Reserve Bank directly ? How otherwise? How would your reply be affected if plan (c) or plan (d) of Question 757 were adopted?
761. How can an increase be made in the number of trade-bills suitable for the Central Reserve Bunk to discount ?
762. What changes would you make in your answers to any of the Questions 755 to 761 inclusive if Burma were separated politically from India?
763. Please answer Question 801 here if you are not answering it in Chapter VIII.

## note.-The Kommandit Princtiple.

The kommandit principle in a simple form is the principle of section 70 of the Indian Companies Act, which provides that in a limited company the liability of any or all of the directors may be unlimited if so defined by the memorandum of association. In Germany this principle has been used in the Disconto-Gesellschaft, and in the Darmstadler und Nationalbank, which are two of the four largest banks of the conntry. The partner-directors have unlimited liability, and receive no salaries, but share to the extent of 20 per cent in the profits after a dividend of 4 per cent to shareholders has been provided. The law requires the reserve fand to reach one-third of the capital before the entire profits can be divided.

Another form, also used in Germany, is that in which a large bank becomes a silent partner with limited liability in a private bank at an outlying place instead of opening a branch there. The object of this is to limit the number of institutions able to create liabilities for the bank in the way that branches would. It has been urged however that the difference from a branch is merely formal, and that the leading bank cannot abandon a kommandit (that is, the local bank) any more than it could a branch; while there are various difficulties with a kommandit which do not arise with a branch. The advantage to the leading bank of the local knowledge and connoctioms of the kommandit (in comparison with a branch) is actordingly said by some to be less than might be expected. But others say that the local director's special knowledge has great value, and that his unlimited liability makes him more cautions in his management of the bank than a branch manager would be. And the fact remains that the system has continued in Germany for seventy years or more.

It was reported in the Rangoon-Gazette of the 28th September 1929 that during October a final decision would be taken whether the Deutsche Bank will combine with the Disconto-Gesellschaft, which as mentioned above is managed on the kommandil principle.

In France the Socidt en Commandite seems to be the same as a limited partnership in English law. A commanditaira is a partner who takes no part in the management of the business and is liable for losses only to the extent of his contribution to the capital ; this is the same as a limited partner in England.

Thé German forms have been recommended by Mr. B. T. Thakur for application in India. (See his book "Tbe Organisation of Indiap Banking," pages 352 to 354.)

## CHAPTER VIII.-JOINT-STOCK BANKING.

801. (1) What are your views as to the relative advantages in Burma of the system of a few large banks with branches about the country and the system of independent local banks ? How would yon prevent the evils of (a) monopoly, (b) excessive competition and (c) scattering of reserves ?
(2) Do you advise getting a start made in extending joint-stock banking outside Rangoon? How could this best be done? Would you look to the Chettiars to undertake it ? (See also Questions 755 to 762.)

802 Give any hely you can in the discussion with reference to Burma of the following proposals for the legisiative regulation of banking which have been made in India. Particularly make clear the form in which you would approve any of the proposals for application in Burman and explaia the effect of any special features you suggest for Burma and the reason why special treatment of Burma is needed. If you consider any other regulations of joint-stock banking in India should take a special form in Burma, discuss them in the same way. Note that in the proposals the term India inctudes Burma and the term Indian includes peopfe of races indigenous to Burma as well as people belonging to other parts of India. In your reply the term Burman will be understood to include all races iudigenous to Buma and also all persons domiciled in Burma, whether Indian, European or other; if you wish to use this term with a different meaning, please say so. The proposals are as follows :-
(a) the right to organise joint-stock tanks in India should be confined to Indians ;
(b) at least a preserithed minimum of capital should be subscribed. (N.B.-- The minimum might be prescribed by a scale according to the extent of the field in which the bank proposed to operate. Suggest a scale.)
(c) at least a prescribed proportion of the shares should be offered for subscription only by Indians. (N.B.-What propertion do you suaggest ?)
(d) at least a prescribed proportion or number of the directors should be Indians. (N.B.-What proportion or number do you suggest ?)
(c) certain qualifications for directors should be prescribed. (N.B-What qualitications do you suggest ?)
( $f$ ) some directors should be'elected by depositors;
$(\mathrm{d})$ nobody should be director of more than two banks;
(h) every bank should have at all times a cash reserve equal to the sum of 20 per cent. of its demand liabilities and deposits repayable within fifteen days and 5 per cent of all other deposits;
(i) at least one-third of the cash regarve should be kept in the vaults of the bank itself; at least so much of two-thirde of the cash reserve as is not so kept should be kept with the aper bank or its agent or with the local clearing bank; and the balance (not exceeding one-third of the whole) may be kept as demand deposits with other banks. (Balances tue to other tranks are to be deducted in estimating the total of these demand deposits) ;
(j) in addition to the cash reserve everv bank should have liquid assets (including advances asainst gold and silver) equal to 30 per cent. of its demand liabilities and deposits repayable within fifteen days and 10 per cent. of all other deposits:
(k) all the banks in India (including Burma) should contribute 5 per cent. of their net annuad profits to a Safety Fund from which loans would be granted to banks in times of pmic or distress and kans might be granted also to ameliorate the condition of bank creditors;
(l) there should be a compulsory periodical examination and audit of joint-stock banks by a Government Department specially created for the purpose; banks should pay an "examination tax" equal to 3 per cent of their net profits towards the cost of this, and Government should bear the remainder of the cost in the interest of the general welfare.
803. Should Exchange Banks in Burma be exempted from any of the proposals of Question 802? If so, on what terms?
804. What difference would the political separation of Burma make to your answers to Questions 801, 802, 803 ? What should then be the apex bank? (Consider what currency separated Burma should have.)
805. What relations exist between joint-stock banks in Burma and (a) Chettiars, (b) other indigenous bankers and money-lenders, (c) co-operative banks ? Would there be advantage to the country in general if such relations could be developed in any way? How should a start be made?

## CHAPTER $\mathbb{X}$.-CO-OPERATIVE BANKS AND SOCIETIES.

Agriculture-Crop-Loans. (See also Questions 1-13.)
Nore.-Crop-loans are loans taken by a cultivator for any purposes (in connection with either cullivation or household expenses) and experted hy the lender to be repaid at the next barvest.
901. (1) Do some cultivators in places where there are co-operative credit societies prefer to get their crop-loans without joining such a society ?
(2) Why do they prefer this plan ?
(3) What other advantages and what disadvantages do they find ?
(4) Are they for any reasons compelled to adopt this plan? What are these reasons ?
902. (1) Do some members of agricultural co-operative credit societies borrow money for crop-loans outside their society ?
(2) From whom do they borrow ?
(3) Why do they borrnu ontside the society ?
(4) What other advantages and what disadvantages do they find in this practice?
(5) Are they for any reason compelled to adopt this plan ?
(6) Do they take crop-loans from the society as well as croploans from other lenders?
(7) How does the practice of members taking crop-loans outside thei ${ }^{*}$ 'society affect the societies ?
903. (1) Do agricultural co-operative credit societies supply sufficient crop-loans to those members who ask for them?
(2) What difliculties or defects are there? How should they be dealt with ?
904. (1) Primary co-operative credit societies at present get nearly all the money they use to make loans by borrowing from a central bank. Would it be better if the primary societies provided their own working capital to a much greater extent ?
(2) What plan do you recommend for increasing the capital or reserve funds of the primary societies ?
(3) What plan do you recommend for increasing the amount of deposits obtained by primary societies from local people?
905. On account of insufficient rain, or of fionds, or of other unfavourable circumstances cultivators, both in Upper Burma and in Lower Burma, often have difficulty in repaying their crop-loans at harvest. Especially in Upper Burma difficulties of this kind arise. If its borrowers do not repay at one harvest a primary society which lends from its oyn deposits and reserve fund has not enough money to grant fresh crop-loans for the next season, while a society which uses a loan from a central bank as working capital is unable to repay the bank. Generally a large number of people suffer from the bad harvest at the same time ; consequently there is a large extra demind for money from the central hask in such years, while the occurrence of such years shows there is a certain risk attached to its loans. How can this difficulty in providing sufficient money for primary societies be met ?
906. (1) If the number of primary credit societies were largely increased, would the central banks meet any difficulties in providing the societies with enough money to supply all the crop-loans required by their members?
(2) How should those difficulties be nuct ?
(3) Would there be more difficulty if other kinds of credit societies fot traders and artisans also became numerous? If so, how should these difficulties be met ?
(4) Would there be more difficulty if either these societies. granted also a large amount of long-term loans to their members or other co-operative societies were made for this purpose? How should these ditflulties he met?

## Agriculture-Long-term Loans. (Sec also Questions 14 to 23.)

Nork-Long-term kwhe are ligans which are civen without an expectation that the whole will be repaid within fommank $\qquad$
907. (1) Do members of agricultural co-operative credit societies commonly obtain their long-term loans outside their society?
(2) In such cases from whom do they borrow?
(3) What are the advantages and disadvantages felt by the members in petting their long-term loans from those lenders?
(4) How does the practice of members taking long-term loansoutside their society affect the societies?
908. (1) What difficulties do agricultural co-operative credit societies find in supplying their members with long-term loans to the extent reamenably required by them? Distinguish between loans required for paying oft old dehts and long-term loans for production parposes.
(2) How can the difficulties be met?
(3) Would it be better to have separate agencies for granting long-term louns? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this plan?
(4) Should those separate agencies for long-term loans be special co-operative societies? What advantages and disadvantages would this plan have?
909. (1) If arrangements are made for a large amount of long-term loans to be issued by co-operative societies, how can the money required for those loans be obtained? Explain both for the plan under which separate societies are made for long-term loans, only and for the plan under which crop-loans and long-term loans are granted by the same societies.
(2) How would you manage if you found that neither the societies nor the central banks could get enough money to satisfy the need for both long-term and short-term loans? Is this likely to be the case?
910. Is the need for long-term loans as urgent as the need for crop-loans? Why?

## Agriculture-Intermediate Loans. <br> (See also Questions 24 to 26.)

Note.-Intermediate foans are hoans which are not expected to be repaid at next harvest but are expected to be repaid within two three or four yeara.
911. (1) Do members of agricultural co-operative credit societies commonly obtain their intermediate loans outside their society ?
(2) In such cases from whom do they borrow?
(3) What are the advantages and disadvantages felt by the members in getting their intermediate loans from those lenders?
(4) How does the practice of members taking intermediate loans outside their society affect the societies?
912. (1) What difficulties do primary agricultural credit societies find in granting sufficient intermediate loans to their members?
(2) How can the difficulties be met ?
913. (1) If you think long-term loans for cultivaters should be arranged by something separate from the primary societies granting crop-loans, how do you think intermediate loans should be provided?
(2) If you think special co-operative societies should be made for intermediate loans, exnlain how such societies would obtain the money they would reyulre?

## Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Produce.

Note.-If you have answered Question 50 you need only make such additional remariss here as you wish.
-914. (1) Has any one in your locality proposed the formation of a co-operative society for selling agricultural produce?
(2) Describe any difficulties that have been or would be met in getting the money required by such societies.
(3) How can those ditficulties be overcome?

## Co-operative Purchase Societies.

915. (1) Has anyone in your locality proposed the formation of a co-operative society for the purchase of seed and agricultural implements required by its members ?
(2) Describe any difficulties that have been or would be met in getting the money required by such societies- $p$
(3) How can those difficulties be overcome?
916. (1) Has anyone in your locality proposed the formation 'of a co-operative society for supplying the household requisites af izts members ?
(2) Describe any dificulties that have been or would be met in getting the money required by such socicties?
(3) How can those difficulties be overcome?

## Loans to Traders and Artisans.

917. (1) What difficulties are met iby co-operative societies in supplying reasonable loans to members who are traders?
(2) What defects do traders lind in the conoperative system in this respect ?
(3) How can those difficulties, and defects be removed ?
918. (1) What difficulties are met by co-operative societies in supplying reasouable loans to members who are artisans?
(2) What defects do artisans find in the co-qperative system in this respect ?
(3) How can those difficulties and defects be removed ?
919. (1) If the number of co-operative credit societies for lending to traders or artisans were largely increased, would these societies find any difficulty in obtaining enough money to supply all the loans their members reguired ?
(2) If co-operative credit societies for cultivators were also increased at the same time, would that increase the difficulty ?
(3) How can the diftionlties ibe met?

## Bilis.

Note.-In some countries the co-operative banks grant loans to the societies in the following way. The bank has printed forms directing the society to pay a certain amount of money'to'it on a eertain date; three officers of the society sign their name apon the form, which then becomes the society's promise to pay the money to the bank on some future day mentioned in the document. In exchange for such a document the bank given the society the amount stated in it. deducting the money which will be due as interest at the time the society has promised to pay. The amount written in each bill is of course made to agree with the amount of loan requited. Documents arranged and signed in this way are called bills, and the umount detlucted to calted discomitt. Chettiars use documents called hundrs in the 'same way ; bills are a tind of hundi. Usualiy bilts for traders are not made for loans for move than three montts: but in the case of loans to agriculturists some reountries have tills for six months or nine months, and this plan could be used in Hurma. A co-operative bank will probably be abie to transier such bills to other tanks and so ottain money with which to grant fresh loans to its societies. Promissory notes could the transferred to other banks in the same way, but they are not quite so convenient for some parposes. The important things are as foltows : (i) the money borrowed by meant of the bill should be used for agriculture, trading w manufacture in surch a way that it will be recovered with a protit in a few mountrs: (ii) the geriod allowed by the bill for repayment should be just long enoush to altow that protit to be obtaned and tiii) the borrower should repay.promptly on the date fixed by the bill.
920. (1) Can co-operative credit societies be taught to take loans from their central banks by drawing bills? Will they tpay the monay fpromptly when it becomes due ? Censider the cases cof agricultural societies, trading societies and artisan's societies separately.
(2) How will the societies manage if their members do not repay their loans promptly ?
921. How could the use of bills be introduced with advantage in co-operative marketing societies, co-operative purchase societies or other kinds of co-operative societies ?
922. Could the use of bills be extended in Burma so that members of societies sign bills for loans taken from their societies and the societies transfer these to the central bank ?

## Debentures.

923. (1) Under what conditions is the issue of debentures a suitable way for co-operative banks to get part of their working capital ?
(2) How much should they regard as the maximum amount of working capital to be got by issuing debentures?
(3) What security should they offer for the debentures?
(4) Under what circumstances and to what extent should Government guarantee such debentures?
(5) What other terms?
(6) What advantages and disadvantages would debentures have over deposits as a source of working capital ?
(7) Should various co-operative banks issue debentures independently, or should the issue be restricted to one bank which lent the proceeds to the others? How would the latter plan be arranged ?
(8) Should the debentures be added to the list of investments available to trustees under section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882? What conditions, if any, should be imposed for this ?

## Long-term Deposits.

924. Should co-operative banks try (by offering high rates of interest, if necessary) to obtain deposits for long periods, such as ten or twelve years? For what purposes wonld such deposits be used? How could the public be induced to make such deposits? How much interest would be necessary ? What should be the longest period ?

## Privileges.

Nors.-1. Co-operative societies at present are exempt from income-tax in respect of their profits, and their members are exempt from income-tax in respect of dividends or other payments received by them irom the societies on account of profits. Co-operative societies must however pay income-tax in respect of interest Teceived on account of securities held by them. (See also Note at the end of Chapter XI.)
2. Government has remitted the stamp duty opon (a) all documents executed by a co-operative society and $(b)$ all documents relating to the business of a co-operative society and executed by an officer or member of that society.
3. Government has also remitted all fees payable under the Registration of Deeds Act by or on behalf of a co-operative suciety or in respert of any document relating to the business of a co-operative society and executed by any officer or member of that society.
4. Co-operative societies also have the privilege of remitting money through Government treasuries and certain sub-treasuries by Remittance Trangier Receipts (R.T.R.) or cash orders free of clarge. subject to a minimum of Rs 150 heing sent. In places where the treasury is managed by the Imperial Bank of India the same privilege is given by that Bank.
5. Co-puerative banks, as well as co-operativo societies, enjoy all these concessions.
925. (1) Allowing for a desire to stimulate the growth of the co-operative movement, do you think any change should be made in the concessions noted above? (For income-tax see also Question 1120.)
(2) What defects are there in the working of these concessions ? How can those defects be removed ?
926. Should the Post Office Savings Bank give interest at one per cent above the ordinary rate for deposits made by co-operative societies?
927. Some provincial governments in India pay three quarters of the commission charged by the post office on money-orders used for remittances between societies, including remittances between societies and central banks. The Committee on Co-operation in Madras recommended that the whole should ve paid by Government. Should this plan be adopted in Burma ? State reasons for and against. How much should Government pay ?
928. What other financial concessions is it desirable to grant to co-operative societies besides those mentioned above? What precautions and limitations are necessary for the concessions you propose ?
929. In some provinces municipal committees and district councils deposit their funds with co-operative banks ? Should this be done in Burma ? What restrictions are desirable? Should current'funds, and the balances of provident funds and sinking funds be so deposited?
930. Should any part of the deposits received by the Post Office Savings Bank in any area be lent to co-operative societies of that area ? If so, how should the system be arranged and managed? What areas should be adopted?
931. Can deposits by contractors, bailiffs and others in a co-operative bank be accepted in Burma by Government and municipal committees and district councils as security ? What restrictions are desirable?

## General.

232. What relations exist between any co-operative bank you know and (a) the Imperial Bank of India, (b) other joint-stock banks, (c) Chettiars ( $d$ ) other professional lenders of money?
233. Can you suggest how co-operative banks could obtain funds from joint-stock banks?
234. Is it desirable to have an apex co-operative bank in Burma ?
235. (1) Having regard to the lack outside Rangoon of other banks receiving deposits subject to withdrawal by cheque, do you think that more co-operative banks should do such business?
(2) How could they be enabled to have always available the cash necessary for meeting at once all possible demands for payment of cheques ?
(3) What restrictions would you impose upon co-operative bunks doing this business?
236. (1) Should Government's loans under the Agriculturist Loans Act and the Land Improvements Loans Act be made through 2 co-operative agency? How should this be arranged? What secourity should the agency give to Government?
(2) For what purposes stoutd the kons under each Act be granted in this way ?
(3) What should be the maximum periods of the loans granted in this way?
237. Give particulars of any way in which the co-operative system in Burma fails to provide credit which, having regard to all the circumstances, it might reasonably be expected to provide in the present stage of its devclopment. How can the defect be cured ?
238. Please answer Questions 511, 1008, 1022 and 1027 if you have not already done so.

## CHAPTER X.-SAVING AND INVESTMENT.

1001. (1) What do people in towns do with money which they do not wish to enjoy at once ? How do they try to avoid risk of losing. it by fire, rats, white ants, theft, flood, etc.? Answer separately for people who have large sums and people who have ouly small sums.
(2) How must your answers to the above question be changed for people living away from towns?
(3) Are these methods satisfactory (a) to wealthy persons, (b) to persons who have only a little money?
(4) What improvements do you suggest ?
1002. Why do so many people think the best use of their money is the purchase of land? is not the trouble of finding and dealing with tenants a great disadvantage? What are the disadvantages of other ways of using money when there is enough to buy some land ?
1003. (1) Is there in Burma any considerable amourt of money or of gold or silver which people keep fidden away ?
(2) How much would you think there is altogether in any township or district or in the whole of Burma? How have you made this estimate ?
(3) Is the practice of hiding away savings decreasing ?
1004. (1) Is the practice of keeping savings in the form of jearellery imoreasing ?
(2) Can you give rough estimate of the value of the gold in the jewellery usually possessed by the wife of (a) an ordinary cultivator working his own land, (b) an ordinary tenant cultivator, (c) an agricultural labourer, ( $($ ) a blacksmith or other artisan, 1o) $\mathbf{2}$ smadl shop-keeper ? For what locality is your estimate made?
(3) Is there much additional value in the form of precious stenes and pearls?
1005. In Burma in recent years there has been a farge increase of rice-mills, saw-mills, electric power stations, motor cars, motor lorries, large shops; there has also been a large increase in the use of imported goods. Where has all the money come from that has been reeded to provide these and many other expensive developments? How much of it represents gold or silver formerly hidden away in hoards or kept in the unproductive form of jewellery ?
 kinds of people living in "towns buy them, and what kiods of people living outside towns? For what purposes dnes each class buy them?
(2). Do you recomraend any changes in the sode according te. which theis redemption-value increases, or in any other of thoir terms, or in the arrangements made for their safe custody; sale and redemption or in any other particular concerming them ?
(3) What other steps can be taken to persuade mona paople. to buy thein?
(4) Some people have said that the profit obtained through buying pust office cash certificate is so large that it binders: banks ime attracting deposits: Do any people in, fact buy these certificates who; if the profit of these certificates were less, would deposit their monoge. instead in Indian or othen joint-stock banks or in co-operative banks or societios? If so, is the country injured by this?
1006. (1) What classes make use of the Post Office Savings Bank at. present ? (Answer separately for towns and rural areas.)
(2) What improvements have you to suggest for the Post Ofice Savings Bank?
(3) Please comment upon the following suggestions which have been made with respect to the Post Office Savings Bank:-
(a) the maximum amount of an account should be: increased:
(b) the maximum amount which may be added to tha, account in one year should be increased;
(c) the hours of business should be extended;
(d) "home safes" should be provided so that people could save small sums in them and taike them to the post office when they wished to deposit these sums in their accounts ;
(e) the restrictions upon joint accounts should be relaxed (c.g., husbandand wife);
(f) every depositor should be allowed to nominate a person to roceive payment of his money in case he dies;
(g) deposits should be free from attachment, except sums receutly doposided;
(h) withtrawals should be paid out by the:postman in the depositor's village:
(i) interest at one per cent above the ordinary rate sbowd. be paid on deposits by a co-operative society.
1007. (1) What classes at present make use of the savingss depart ments of the co-operative banks?
(2) What improvernents have you to suggest for these savings banks ? (Answer separately for towns and rural areas.)

1009 (1) What other institutions besides the Post Office Sxrings Ronk and the co-operative savings banks offer the public assistance in. the investment of their savings?
(2) What classes male use of them ?
(3) What improvements. in those existing institutions are needed?
(4). What furtber institulions are requined for this purpose in: the large towns?
(5) What further institutions are required for this purpose outside the large towns?
1010. Complaint has been made that by the post office savings bank and post office cash certiticates Government drains away from rurab places money which ought to be used for rural improvements. Is this the case in Burma ? What remedy do you offer? (See also Questions 930, 1006 and 1022.)
1011. (1) Is it desirable that district councils, municipal committees or other public bodies should open savings banks? If so, what restrictions do you suggest for such banks with regard to their working or to the use or investment of their funds?
(2) If such banks were opened by municipal committees some arrangement would naturally be made for payment of municipal taxes by transfer from a savings account. Should the municipal committee have any lien upon an account in respect of taxes due from the depositor?
1012. The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1925-26) recommended in Article 67 of its Report that Government should sell for rupees documents called savings certificates. These would be like post office cash certificates in that they could be redeemed for cash at any time, and their value would steadily increase. But they would have the special privilege that, if the owner waited till the end of three years or five years before redeeming, he would have the right to ask Government to pay him the value of his certificate in gold. Thus unlike a purchase of gold, a purchase of such a certificate would yield interest.
(1) What advantages and disadvantages are there in this plan ? Do you recommend its adoption ?
(2) Would the practice of hiding avay gold and silver for safety be diminished if these certificates were issued ?
(3) Would people buy these certificates instead of jewellery ?
(4) Would gold and silver already hidden away be brought out to buy such certificates? Would jewellery be soid to bay them?
(5) Would people buy these certificates instead of buying land?
16) How could purchasers of such certificates be enabled to keep them safely against fire, rats, white ants, theft, flood, etc. ?
1013. If Government issued gold coins would people collect them and make ornaments of them or store them away as coins so that they would not pass constantly from one person to another as coins properly do ? Or would the effect be that people who now store up gold would cease to do so ?
1014. Many people, even amongst those who are not rich, have some money which they do not need to use at once. Sometimes they will need to use it soon, but still there is a short time in which they do not wish to use it. Bankers try to collect such money and make it useful for granting loans to other people while still being available to its owners whenever they want it. Can you suggest any way not treated in this questionnaire by which more money could be collected for use in this way?

## Stock Exchange.

1015. How could the Rangoon Stock Exchange be improved ?
1016. (1) Why is there no regular market, in Rangoon for government securities and for shares and debentures ordinarily dealt in at Calcutta and Bombay ?'
(2) Should such a market be started ? How can this be done?
(3) Should an attempt be made in any town of Burma besides Rangoon ?

## Government Securities.

1017. (1) Describe how Burmans or Indians living outside Rangoon who wish to buy or sell government securities can arrange to do this. Are there special difficulties for those who cannot read and write English ?
(2) How do Burmans or Indians living in Rangoon generally arrange when they buy or sell government securities?
1018. (1) What assistance in the purchase or sale of government securities is offered by ( $a$ ) Government, (b) the Imperial Bank of India, (c) other banks and (d) other persons or institutions? What more could any of these do?
(2) Does any bank now offer to buy Government securities for the general public and collect the payment by instalments?
1019. Are there any inconveniences or difficulties in the transfer of government securities and in the rules relating to indorsement of such securities or the payment of interest? How can these inconveniences and difficulties be removed?
1020. What changes do you recommend in the rules (given in Section VI of the Post and Telegraph Guide) for the assistance of the Post Office in the purchase, sale and custody of Government securities and in the collection of interest upon them?
1021. Should a public debt office be opened (a) in Rangoon (b) in any other towns of Burma ?
1022. (1) Should the practice of investing in government securities be encouraged amonst private investors? Should they rather be induced to invest in local undertakings or to deposit in banks or cooperative societies which finance local undertakings? Is investment in Government securities to be regarded as a first stage of training to invest more widely ?
(2) What arrankements, if any, do you recommend to encourage people with small savings to take up Government- occurities and to enable them to-do this easily ?
1023. Some propte have said the profit on buying Treasary Bills is so large as to create competition between Government and the banks in attracting money. Is this true? Say why you think it is for would be) objectionable.

## Otber Sectarities

1024. (1): How canc peoplie in Burma whio wistiz to bury or sell securities other than government securities arrange to do this? Answer particularly for Burmans and' Indians, living outside Rangoon as well as for all classes in Rangoon.
(2) What facilities are offered in such cases by (a) the Imperial Bank of India (b) ottrer banks, and' (c) other persons or institutions?
(3) What improvements do you recommend'?

## Growth of Investment and Banking.

1025. (1) Do you consider that the practice of depositing money with banks or bankers is extending with undue slowness in Burma ? 10, (2) Why do you think this? With what other countries are you comparing ?
(3) What causes the slowness? What rem :dies don you suggest ?
1026. (1) Have you known any persons averse to depositing their money in a joint stock bank because of the time taken to cash a cheque os to pay money in to the account?
(2). Have you found the time taken for these transactions unduly long ?
(3) What remedies do you propose?
1027. (1) Have you known any persons averse to depositing their money in a joint-stock bank because of the quality of the management of some banks which have failed ? Do you think this feeling deters a considerable number of people?
(ㄱ) Is there a similar fear with respect to deposits with indigenous bankers or to deposits with a co-operative bank or society?
1028. Having regard to the lack of joint-stock banks outside Rangoon do you think that more co-operative banks should receive deposits on current account ? What restrictions are needed?
1029. Are many people averse to depositing their money with a a Chettiar or other indigenous banker because the income-tax officers learn from the banker's accounts the amount of their deposits and of the interest paid for it? Is there anything here calling for remedy ? What veredy do you advise?
1030. (1) Do you consider that the practice of investment in either Government or other securities is extending with undue slowness in Burma?
(2) Why do you think this 7 With what other countries are you comparing?
(3) Does the difficulty of preserving documents from theft and from deestruction ty fire, water, white ants and other insects and animals deter people from investing in securities? What remedies do you propose to meet this? Does the same chaficulty apply to fixed deposits, with bankers. ${ }^{2}$
4) What othey causes are there for the slownessit What remedies do you propose for these?

1081: Is the establiehment of investment tructs feacibio in Burma ? If there axe difficulties how can they be owercome? Cam suitable ditectors and managerse be found for the remuneration the trusts could offer?

## Insurance. (See also Question 53.)

1032. To what extent do people outside Rangoon insure (a) their lives and (b) their property ?
1033. Do you know of any person who although in good health found difficulty in arranging an insurance of his life for a reasenable premium? What was the difficulty? How can it be met?
1034. What difficulties are there in Burma in arranging insurances of marchandise and other property against fire; theif, Hood and other accidents ? How can they be met?
1035. Do you approve the view that as the people are acyuiring the habit of saming through insurance, restrictions on the operations of non-Indian insurance companies should be introduced? Pleaso. give reasons.
1036. (1) Should Government offer annuities for sale through the Post Office as is done in England ?
(2) Would investors in Post Office Cash Certificates be likely to keep the certificates till they ceased to earn an income and then redeem the certificates to buy such an annuity?
(3) Would any others be likely to buy such ammities?
1037. Is any real development of life insurance and annuity business, whether by Government or by companies, possible in Burma without a. large improvement in the collection and tabulation of death statistics? What should be done in this direction ?

## CHAPTER XL-MISCELLANEOUS.

## Vernacular Script ia Banking

1101. (1) Have you any susgestions to make regarding the use of vernacular seripts in banking? (c,s in pass-books, pay-in slips.) Note.- For chicyues see Questions 510 to $\$ 21$.
(2) What languiges and scripts would yof permit ?
(3) Would you forbid the use of any languages and scripts under any circumstances?

## Pawnbroking.

1102. (1) What rates of i.1.rest are charged by pawnbrokers in your locality? Do you recommend fixing a lower rate than this as a maximuin? Should the rale be made as low as possible without rexard to the consequent fall in license-fees or to the possible evil of encouraging excessive wis of pixinashope ?
(2) What ather mensures don you gropose for the negulation of private pawnbrodicers? .
(3) Do you recommend the opening of pawnbroker's shops by Government or by district or municipal councils? What do you think of the plan of appointing to each shop a guarantor who, for a commission upon loans, would determine the maximum advance for each pledge and would pay any deficit in case the pledge had to be realised? Could this plan be combined with a plan for municipal banks? (See Question 1011.)

## Equitable Mortgages.

1103. (1) Should the privilege of making an equitable mortgage by delivery of title-deeds without the execution of a mortgage-deed be extended to the whole of Burma or to any part of Burma outside the towns where it exists at present ?
(2) Could the use of commercial bills be encouraged in this way?

## Title in Land.

1104. What changes should be made in the Land Records or the Registration of Deeds systems or elsewhere to simplify or cheapen the investigation of title in land?
1105. What advantages and what disadvantages would there be if each district printed and sold to the public at the end of each year a copy of the entries made in the Registration Index Books for that year throughout the district? Do you recommend that this should be done?

## Public Funds in Banks.

1106. What conditions should banks satisfy to be permitted to keep the balances of municipalities, district councils, universities and other public bodies in Burma?

## Imperial Bank of India.

1107. In recent years the Imperial Bank of India has opened many new branches. What has been the result in Burma with respect to-
(a) the encouragement of saving and investment ;
(b) the promotion of trade and industry ;
(c) the facilities for agricultural credit ;
(d) the indigenous banking system ;
(e) the extension of joint-stock banking by the opening of new banks or of branches of existing banks;
$(f)$ the rate of interest on loans and the cost of buying hundis :
(g) any other matters ?

## Usurious Loans Act.

1108. (1) Do many people know this Act exists ?
(2) Do many debtors in your district ask for the application of the Usurious Loans Act when sued for their debts?
(3) Do civil courts apply the Act without being asked by the debtor to do so ?
(4) Are there many cases in which the Act should palpably be applied but is not ?
1109. (1) Does a debtor who asks for the Act to be applied find greater difficulty in consequence in getting credit afterwards ?
(2) Does that happen if the court applies the act without being asked by the debtor to do so ?
(3) Are there any other disadvantages for a debtor who (a) claims the benefit of the Act or (b) is given that benefit without asking for it ?
1110. Do lenders commonly protect themselves against application of the Act by getting new bonds executed just before bringing their suit, the principal of the new bond being made up of the principal and interest of the old bond and the borrower having no means of showing to the court that the new amount is made up in this way? Is legislation required to remedy this ? Would a law reguiring the lender to give the borrower a statement of the account every six months (or cuery year) be appropriate?
1111. How will any law limiting interest affect borrowers who have little or no security to offer ? If the law recognises that interest must correspond to the lender's risk, what is the limit to the rate that must be paid by a tenant cultivator with no property? If the law fixes an absolute limit, will not the borrowers seek out lenders prepared to break the law and pay the present rates increased further to cover the lender's risk of punishment?
1112. How would any of the remedies you suggest or approve meet the case of the horrower requiring money so urgently that he is willing to sign a boud for a principal much in excess of whit he actually borrows? The Act includes this excess in "interest ;" but will the borrower be able to prove the excess ?
1113. (1) What advantages and disarlvantages, either for individuals or for the country in general, would arise it the Act were used more frequently ?
(2) How could more frequent use of the Act be brought athout?
(3) Do you recommend the adoption of those measures?
(4) Is there a danger that measures designed to encourage the use of the Act might lead to ( $a$ ) widespread attempts to repudiate just debts or ( $b$ ) extravitgance in incurring debt or (c) greater readiness on the part of people in general to break contracts? Do these dangers attend the measures you recommend? How should they be met?
1114. Is it true that borrowers anxious to get money will try to evade whatever law of this kind is made? Is it possible to prevent evasions effectually ?
1115. (1) Do you recommend any amendment of the Act? Give particulars.
(2) Do you recommend the repeal of the Act with or without the substitution of different legislation? Give reasons.

## Insolvency of Agriculturists,

1116. What changes are required in the Provincial Insolvency Act with respect to agriculturists?
1117. (1) If cultivators who have no hope of paying their debts went through some sort of insolvency procedure what advantages and disadvantages wouldthey find ?
( 2 lls it desirable that a considerable number of agriculturists should go through such a procedure? What would be the effect upor the lenders and upon the conditions of agricultural credit?
1118. Can you suggest any plan for setting up conciliation boards. which would deal with deeply indebted agriculturists so as (1) to insist. upon their paying all they can pay in a reasonable time and (2) to relieve them of the rest of their debts so that they could have a fresh start financially ?
1119. Is it common for heirs of a deceased person to accept responsibility for his debts in excess of the value of the property inherited?

## Co-operative Societies and Income-tax.

1120. All the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees have been asked by the Government of India to examiue the possibility and desirability of granting special exemptions from income-tax with a view to stimulating the growth of the co-operative movement: What measures with regard to the assessment of income-tax upon co-operativesocieties and upon their members and debenture-holders do you recommend in Burma? Is any modification of your proposals proper for (a) societies whose by-laws forbid all distribution of profits or (b) societies whose surplus, in case of winding-up, is required by their bylaws to be devoted to a public purpose or to the foundation of a new co-operative society and may not be shared amongst the members ?
\{Nots.-A mote upon this suhject is given immediately below. Attention shouk: be given to the case in which one gociety is a member of another as well ay to ther case of individual members of a society.)

## Note.-Co-operative Societtes and Income-tax.

1. Under a Notification issued under Section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act the "profits of Comperative Societies or the dividends ox other payments received by the members of any such societies on account of profits" are exempt both from income-tax and from supertax, but have to be taken into account in determining the total income, for the purpose of fixing the rate of tax on the taxed (other) income. By an executive instruction the word "profits" has been interpreted as being confined to profits in the strict sense of the word, that is to say, profits or gains from business, and as exclucting iscome from intarest. on securitios or dividends. The reasons for this interpretation are-
(a) in the Act "profits" are confined to profits from "business," and.
(b) the profits or dividends in a co-operative concern are meraly regayment of over-charges, whereas income from outside investments, represents real profits.
2. Without ohallenging the dbove interpretation, the Madras: Cemtral Urban Bank Limited claimed exemption some time age in respect of (a) interest on securities and (b) interest on deposits with another prowincial co-operative bank. The claim was made on the - groond that the deposits and investments were a necressary part of the business of the Bank, and therefore the income from these was an interml and inseparable part of the profits. The matter was taken to the Madras High Court, which decided that the investment of the fluid askets of the Bank could not be held to be a necessary part of the business of the Bank, and that the exemption claimed was inadmissible.
3. In England societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, were originally exempt from payment of income-tax on income from public securities and also on profits from business, unless the societies sold to non-members; but no member or employee of a society had any special exemption. The justification for the exemption of the societies was two-fold. (1) The thulk of the profits was, as stated in paragraph 1, really not profits in the ordinary trading sense but represented mere repayments of excess charges mate it the first instance. (2) Even in respect of that part of the profts which was actually trading protit, the bulk of the members being poor people not liable to income-tax, it was not necessary to use the machinery of these co-operative societies to tax their members; and if any member was liable to be taxed, the profits received by him which did not represent mere repayments of excess charges couid not escape assessment in the ordinary course. These concessions were examined by the Koyal Commission on Income-tax in 1920 (for England) and the majority of the Commission came to the following conclusions :-
(a) a co-operative society should be treated exactly as a company in assessment to income-tax dividends upon purchases being reckoned as discounts (and therefore as expenses of the business) whether paid to members or to non-members ;
(b) individual members of societies should be taxed upon their incomes, including interest on shares in a society, in exactly the same way as other persons ;
(c) dividend upon furchases is not income for the parchasor, whether he is an individual or a society; but when the price paid is charged as an expense in estimating assessable income, the net price cenleutated by deducting the dividend from the oriximal price) must be reckoned ;
(d) whether income-tax due'from memhers in respect of payments made to them by societies should be doducted at the time of payment is merety a matter of administrative convenience.
Thns any part of a society's net proceeds which is not actually returned to members as divident or discount. and all income derived from invested reserves, is a protit which should be charged to incometax: while the niode of investinent of the reserves is irrelevant.
4. The practice in some other countries is as follows:-

In the Union of South Africa, the income of companies and societies not deriving protits from transactions with non-members is exempt Hrom income-tux, except as regards income from investments.

In Canade the incomes of mutual cosporations not having a capital represented by shares, are exempt from income-tax if no part of the income mures to the protit of any member.

In the Commonwealth of Australia, a co-operative society is taxed on its net income after deducting ( $a$ ) rebates paid to members in respect of purchases and (b) sums distributed to shareholders as interest or dividends on shares. In the Provinces societies established not for profit are wholly exempt in respect of all their income, including income from investments, except in West Australia where tax is levied on investments utiless the society is for the purpose of improving agriculture.

In New Zealand, roughly speaking, all co-operative societies connected with dairy farming are exempt.

In New South Wales co-operative societies are exempt in respect of ( 1 ) undistributed profits, rebates or bonuses paid to members and (b) dividends or interest derived from shares or bonds in other co-operative societies.
5. The view taken by the Government of India as regards tax on income from securities, or from the rental value of property was that exemption was clearly inadmissible. The argument for exempting profits is that the so-called profits are not strictly profits at all. This argument does not apply in any way to income earned by the investment of cash in securities outside the business or in land; and, however much the encouragement of co-operative societies may be desired, there is no justilication for the extension of such a privilege, which would be a bounty in indirect form given at the expense of the general tax-payer. The privilege would moreover be capable of becoming a serious danger to the revenues of the Government. The tax collected from co-operative societies during the last three years has been very small; but it is growing, having nearly doubled itself in two years. The latest figure is about half a lakh a year; and it seems likely that the loss resulting from granting the concession may increase considerably as the co-operative movement continues to grow and as the existing tax-free securities are paid off.
6. The attention of the Government of India has boen drawn to the possibility, if the concession were granted, of evasion of tax by wealthy individuals through the medium of co-operative societies. It might be possible for societies to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and at the same time to be nothing more than societies for the investment of capital in securities and shares outside the co-operative movement. A wealthy individual who formed such a society with a number of smaller members with the object of investing his money would escape tax. It would, be possible for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to cancel the registration of such societies* if abuses of the sort contemplated came to his notice ; but this does not seem to be a sufficient remedy. It would impose a new responsibility upon the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and in any case would only be applied after evasion had taken place.
7. Recently a proposal was made to the Government of India that not only the interest on the securities held by co-operative societies but also interest on the debentures issued by these societies should he exempt from income-tax. The two considerations that govern the exemption of the profits of co-operative societies from income-tax, viz., that the profits are not real profits in the trading sense and that the bulk of the members of the co-operative societies are people whose income are below the taxable limit, do not apply in respect of interest on debentures issued by co-operative societies and held by outsiders.

The exemption from income-tax of such interest would for all practical purposes be equivalent to a subsidy given to the co-operative movement to enable it to secure money at lower rates of interest than it otherwise could. Further, there is no obvious reason for distinguishing debenture holders from ordinary depositors in this way.
8. A short statement of the various privileges accorded to co-operative societies is given in Chapter IX, above Question 925.

## CHAPTER XII.-LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Note.-That Questions 1201 to 1230 inclusive relate only to the problem of supplying long-term loans to landowners who cultivate their land themselves. The case of other landowners is treated in Question 1231. By a long-term loan is meant a loan for five years or more. The mallers mentioned in Questions 20, 21 and 22 of Chapter 1 should be borne in mind throughout.

## Banks for Practical Cultivators.

1201. Should the banks be established as private firms, as joint-stock companies, as co-operative societies, or as banks incorporated under special legislation with a co-operative character or as government agencies? If not established as government agencies, what part should Government have in their constitution ?

## Banks of a Co-operalive Character for Practical Cultivators.

1202. Should the public be invited to take shares? If so, on what terius? If not, how should the initial capital be provided? Particularly say what part Government should play here, and how Government should obtain any money you propose that it should subscribe.
1203. Should borrowers be compelled to take shares as a condition of receiving a loan? Should the number of shares so taken be proportional to the loan?
1204. Whether borrowers take shares or not, what liability should they have for the debts of the banks ?
1205. What share should borrowers have in the control of the banks?
1206. What should be the area of operations of a land-mortgage bank ? With such an area will it require branches? If so, how will they be manased? Will any kind of federation or other association of land-mortgage banks be necessary or desirable? If so, how should that be arramed, how widely should it extend, and how much power should the federation have over the individual banks which are its members?
1207. (1) If the banks are on a co-operative basis should they contine themselves to long-term loans, or should they endeavour to supply all the credit the borrower needs? In the latter case will they in fact (having regard to the extent of their area of operations) control his borrowings? Will he not still borrow elsewhere for unproductive purposes and for other purposes for which the bank refuses further loans?

4(2) If the banks granted cropdoans as well as long-term loars, would they injure the co-operative system in any way ?
(3) If the banks confined their operations to long.term toans would they injure or benefit the co-operative system in any way?
1208. In what cases should banks of a co-operative character grant loans which are not self-liquidating-that is to say, which are not so applied that the borrower's income is increased by sufficient to meet the annual payments of the loan? (For example, consider a loan of reasonable amount to build a house for the cultivator to live near his land.)
1209. Should any maximum be appointed for either the size or the period of a loan:? if so, should it be determined by the bank itself or by notification or by law? What maxima do you think suitable for the various parts of Burma ? Would you adopt lower maxima for the early years of a bank's working ?
1210. Is the system of equated payments covering both interest and principal suited to Burma ? If so, how frequent should the payments be ? If not, what system do you recommend? Do you think it possible to leave it to bank managers to make a reasonable demand for payment of an instalment of the principal whenever the borrower disposes of produce?
1211. (1) Do you agree that if the bank, by lowering too far the rate of interest charged to its borrowers, failed to pay its creditors, the borrowers would be even more unfortunate than if they had continued to pay the higher interest charged by other lenders ?
(2) Do you advise charging a rate of interest which would yield the bank such a profit that it could build up irvincible reserves or a low rate that borrowers fassuming they are trying to pay) could pay it with so much less difficulty that the barik would have less defnults?
(3) About what rate of interest do you think suitable in your district under present conditions? Is any differentiation of rates appropriate (a) for different classes of borrowers or (b) for different parts of the district 9
(4) Would a different rate'for scale of rates) be needed in other parts of Burma ?
(5) Should any rate or maximum be fixed by law ?
1212. (1) Is it possible for co-operative land-mortgage banks to allow borrowers to postpone payments on their loans when the thrivest or the price obtained for it is smatl? If you think such concessions should sometimes be made, do you recommend leaving them to the bank-manager's discretion? If not, how would you control and limit fhem ?
(2) Is it 'feasible to insist upon prompt payments and tet the borrowers take short-term loans where they can to tide them over to a fbetter harvest \& Would this not be moze economical in practice than postponemente, seeing that it would tend to adjust the short-term loans to actual needs as the needs arose, and to compel borrowers to setnench expenditure rather than allow arrears of their loans to cecumalate?
1213. Shourd personal sureties' be required in rddrtion to a mortgage as security ?
1214. Should mortgages be simple, usufructuary, or of any other special type?
1215. For what proportion of its value should land be accepted as security for a loan ? Should there be a differentiation here for different kinds of land and for different localities? Should any other property be accepted as security ? If so, in what circumstances, to what extent. and for what proportion of its value?
1216. (1) What rules would you adopt for controlling the transfer of loans to heirs of deceased Buddhist borrowers ? Consider amongst others the cases in which the heirs are improvident, or non-agriculturist, or minors. (It is assumed the deceased borrower's land is not extensive enough to provide profitable holdings for all the heirs.)
(2) Would it be desirable to increase the interest on loans sufficiently to pay for the insurance of the outstanding amount of the loan against the borrower's death ?
1217. Under what circumstances should a loan be recallable?
1218. (1) On what condition should co-operative land-mortgage banks established for practical cultivators (and possibly having some special privileges such as those mentioned in Questions 1228, 1229 and 1230) be permitted to lènd also to ?-
(a) superannuated cultivators whose land is worked by their children or other heirs;
(b) widows and unmarried daughters of deceased cultivators ;
(c) sons of deceased cultivators;
(d) other landowners who are not practical cultivators.
(2) On what conditions should such banks be permitted to depart in any other way from the sphere of loans to practical agriculturists secured primarily upon agriculturad land (with, of course, any sort and amount of supplementary security ?)

## Banks of any kind for Practical Cullivators.

1219. What special powers or privileges should be given to landmortgage banks of any of the descriptions mentioned in Question 1201 for recovery of their loans or of periodical payments due on them ? What simplification of the usual legal processes of such a case do you recommend?
1220. (1) Should any working capital of a land-mortgage bank be obtained from current deposits, fixed deposits, savings deposits, saving certificates (like post office cash certificates), debentures, any other device? If there are branches or associations of banks (see Question 1206), what corresponding arrangements should be made with relation to the collection and sharing of working-capital ?
(2) The Bank of France in consideration of its right of note-issue pays the Government a tax upon the amount of bank-notes issued by it, and a large proportion of the proceeds is assigned to the land-mortgake banks system as working capital for long-term loans to agriculturists. Is any assiznment of revenue possible or desirable in Burma to provide working-capital for land-mortgage banks ?
(3) Can land-mortrage banks raise any adequate amount of working capital in Burma by any of the means mentioned here or in
your answer to the first item of this question? DC yu. acuan....nes trying to raise capital for Burma, banks by any such means in India (where most other provinces also contemplate the organisation of landmortgage banks) ? Where else? What chance is there of success? What rates of interest and what other conditions are necessary for saccess?
(4) Would the political separation of Burma from India make any differemce to your answer to any part of this question?
1221. (1) Stould any guarantee be given by Government for either the principal or the interest in the case of money raised by banks of any class mentioned in Question 1201 by any manner mentioned in Question 1220 or in your answers to these ?
(2) What measures do you recommend to protect Government against unnecessary loss on account of such a guarantee?
(3) Would Government, by taking part in organising landmortgage banks, incur any moral responsibility (apart from explicit contracts of guarantee) for moneys entrusted to the banks? What precautions are mecessary to avoid such a responsibility ?
1222. If Govermment lent to banks of any class mentioned in Question 1201 or bought their debentures or guaranteed amy loans or debentares for them, wornd any specia difficulty be likely to arise in enforcing the claims of the banks against defaulting borrowers and their land?
1223. To what extent should Government consent to buy debentures of land-mortgage banks or lend to the banks in any way?
1224. If Burma were separated politically from India, how far could Government go in lending to land-mortgage banks, or guaranteeing their loans from the public without weakening its own credit ?
1225. Should the amount of working-cipital borrowed by a land-. mortgage bank be limited to a fixed multiple of its share capital or of its total owned capital or in any other way apart from the amount of mortgages or other cover provided ?
1226. Is any difficulty likely to be experienced by land-mortgage banks in Lower Burma in connection with any of the following matters? If so, how can the difficulty be met ?-
(Note-Sice next question for Upper Burma.)
(a) the supply of working capital available to the banks on terms allowing reasonable terms to be given to their borrowers;
(b) the supply of competent managers, accountants, valuers;
(c) the establishing of somd title in land offered for mortgage ;
(d) the babits of the people with respect to repayment of debts, their attitude towards monotony of all kinds, and their probable behaviour with reference to payments which have to be made repeatedly through a long term of years ;
(e) the variations of outturns and prices;
(f) the diminishing competitive power of Burma rice in the world market, and the increase in the use of whent by Japan and 'China ;
(g) mutual competition of numerous land-mortgage Banks in raising capital ;
(h) the high rate of mortality amongst the people;
(i) the high rate of mortality amongst cattle.
1227. What differences in your answer to Question 1226 are meoessary for application to Upper Burma ? Consider particularly (but not solely) the difference in the variations of the harvest and in the supply of competent managers acquainted with local conditions.
1228. Should debentures of land-mortgage banks of any type be added to the list of investments available to trustees under section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 ? What conditions, if any, should be imposed ?
1229. Should the existing concessions to co-operative societies in the matter of stamp duty and registration fees and remittances be extended to all land-mortgage banks, or to any class of these banks ? Should any distinction be made with respect to urban business done by such banks?
1230. How should land-mortgage banks be treated with regard to income-tax (compare Question 1120)?

## Banks for other Landowners.

1231. (1) For what purposes do land-owners belonging to class (d) - of Question 1218 require a land-mortgage bank to grant them loans ?
(2) Are joint-stock banks which can finance paddy-milling and - other industries best suited to these excluded land owners and able to deal with business on their scale more economically than could banks designed for business on the smaller scale of practical cultivators?
(3) Would there be enough business to support banks speciahsing in the loans required by this class of borrowers? Would they be likely to be able to nase the capital they would require ?
(4) Would there be any speciad difficulties in working such banks in Upper Barma?
(5) If such banks were established would there be any considerable class unable to comply with their terms and yet exchuded from the co-operative banks for practical agriculturists ? Is it not wise to leave the problem of this class until the banks for the larger classes - of tortowers have been organised?

## General.

1232. Please give any further help you can with respect to practical questions arising in an attempt to establish land-mortgage baniks in Burma.

## CHAPTER XIII.-BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE.

1301. (1) Should the term banker be defined in the Negotiable Instroments Act ?
(N B-Sce also item 5 of this question, Question 1311, and the note at the end of this Chapter throughout thas question. Have regand to "indigenous bankers as defined in the Note above Cliapter VII.")
(2) Can this definition be siven satisfactorily otherwise than by instituting reaister of baukers?
(3) If a register of bankers is instituted-
(w) what shoutd be the qualitications.for admission to the rexister?
(h) who should decide eppon applications for admission ?

[^35](c) should unregistered persons be forbidden to do business under any title including the word bank. or any of its derivatives?
(d) should the privileges given to bankers by the. Negotiable Instruments Act, the Banker's Books Evidence Act or any other law be confined to registered bankers, while every person who carried on business under a title including the word bank (or any of its derivatives) or held himself out as a banker would be subject to all restrictions imposed upon bankers by law? (See item 5 of this question.)
(c) Should any kinds of banking business be forbidden to unregistered persons?
(4) If you prefer another plan describe it and give a definition of bank or banker suitable for the Negotiable Instruments Act, having regard to the matter of item 5 of this question. Explain also how your definition would apply to persons who combine banking business with some other business to which it may or may not be subsidiary.
(5) The term banking is used in sections 4 and 259 of the Indian Companies Act without definition; banker is used in Articles 1 and 53(1) of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act with the definitionin section 2 (1)-that banker includes a bank and any person acting as. a banker ; in the Bankers' Books Evidence Act the terms bank and banker mean " any company carrying on the business of bankers" (and also persons to whom the act is extended by notification in the Gazette) Should a detinition be inserted in the Indian Companies Act? Should any change be made in the other definitions mentioned? Suggest a satisfactory definition for each act. (See also item $3 c$ of this questionand the note at the end of this chapter.) For each question consider the case in which banking is combined with some other business, whether as a subsidiary business or not.
(6) In Germany the term Credit-bank is used to differentiate the commercial joint-stock banks (without the privilege of note-issue) from other banks having a more restricted and special field of operations, such as the mortgage-banks, the co-operative banks, savings banks, industrial banks. Should any special name of this kind be adopted in Burma for the register or any of the delinitions suggested in this question ? If so, what name would be best ?
(7) How would the political separation of Indian from Burma affect any part of your answer to this question ? (e.g. see item 3b).
1302. (1) Should the term "customer of a bank" be detined for the purposes of the Negotiable Instruments Act? What definition should, be adopted, having regard to the interests of both the bankers and the public? (See Paget's Law of Banking, 3rd Edition, pages 10 to 14 and Lesal Decisions affecting Bankers, Volume III, pages 89 and 220).
(2) Should the Act also state what are the duties of a banker in respect of enquiries to be made and references to be required on admission of a new customer? (See Paget's Law of Banking, 3rd Edition, page 11 et seq. and Journal of the Institute of Bankers, Volume XLIX, Part V, page 234.) Should there be any distinction between registered and unregistered bankers in this matter? [See item $3(d)$ of Question 1301.]
1303. Before the Underwood decision, in cases where the banker made no arrangements with his customer as to whether he would honour the customer's cheques against uncleared effects, the credit as cash of open cheques received by the banker for collection made the banker a holder for value. He was therefore (assuming there was no question of a forged indorsement) protected against the true owner. In 1924 the Underwood case put upon the banker the burden of proving (i) that cash was credited and (ii) that the customer might draw at once ; thus in most cases the banker would not be deemed to be a holder for value and would consequently be unprotected against the true owner if it should be found that his customer had not a good title. (See Legal Decisions effecting Bankers, page 327 et seq.) Should legislation be undertaken on account of this decision so as to relieve the banker of the burden it imposes upon him ? Would it be suitable for this purpose to declare that, by crediting as cash a bill or an uncrossed cheque which was not overdue and upon which there were no forged indorsements, a banker shall become a holder for value?
1304. Is it desirable to have the term "negligence" in section 131 of the Negotiable Instruments Act defined ? Would it be satisfactory to deline it as an omission to do anything which a reasonable businessman would do, taking surrounding circumstances into consideration? What changes in this definition would you make? (See the case of Mortison r. Westminister Bank in Legal Decisions affecting Bankers, Volume III, page 91.)
1305. In England it has been decided in the Macmillan case (Legal Decisions affecling Bankers, Volume III, page 165) that it is the duty of a customer to draw his cheques in such a way as not to facilitate fraud. Shonld this ruling be embodied in the Negotiable Instruments Act? Please suggest how this should be done.
1306. Are you in favour of legislation to make the taking out of his pass-book by a customer and its return to the bank by him without comment constitute a settled account? (That is to say the customer should tee assumed to have accepted the account as correct as at the date the account was made up.) How would you provide for customers who only send in or take out their pass-books at long intervals? Are there other cases of difficulty ?
1307. (1) Comment upon the proposal that drafts, hundis and cheques originally made payable to bearer should le declared by law to the negotiable by delivery in all circumstances ireespective of any indorsements that may be made upon them. Do you approve?
12) If such lexislation is passed, will there be need for protection in the case of hundis analogous to that provided by crossing in the case of bearer cheques ?
1308. Is it desirable to create by law a special type of negotiable instrument which being orixinally drawn payable to bearer should aluays remain payable to bearer?
1309. What other amendments to the Nesotiable Instroments Act with respect to cheques or to hundis or to any other negotiable instraments do you recommend?
1310. What amendments to the Bankers' Books Exidence Act do you recommend, apart from that considered in Question 1301?
1311. Criticise the following four definitions suggested for use inthe report of this Committee. (See also Question 1301 and the note at the end of this chapter).

Banker means a person who in the ordinary course of business receives from the public deposits on current account of money subject to payment by cheque or withdrawal on demand. (Explanation.-Savings banks, co-operative banks, landmortgage banks and industrial banks are not included in the term banker unless they satisfy this definition.)
Indigenous banker means a banker other than (a) the Imperial Bank of India, (b) any joint-stock bank, whether Burman, Indian or other, (c) any bank incorporated outside Burma and India, $(d)$ any other bank managed on European lines and (e) any co-operative bank.
Bill-broker means a person who buys hundis or bills of exchange as a regular business and is not a banker.
Money-lender means a person wholends money to the public for profit and does not belong to any of the following classes :-
(a) bankers;
(b) bill brokers ;
(c) pawnbrokers ;
(d) savings banks, co-operative banks and societies, landmortgage banks, industrial banks and loan associations for house purchase and building ;
(e) persons lending money in the course of and for the purposes of a business of insurance or other business carried on by them without having the lending of money for a primary object.
1312. Please see Questions 20 to 22, 44 to 52, 401, 403, 404, 416, 417,732 to 736,743 to 747,755 to 762,920 to 922,926 to 938,1103 , 1104, 1105 and 1108 to 1120 in earlier chapters, and also Chapters V, VI, VIII and X and favour the committee with assistance with respect to those if you have not already done so. The Committee will be glad to have answers to other questions too; but those mentioned here have a close relation to the subject of this chapter or are of special interest to bankers and lawyers.

## Note on the Definition of a Bank.

1. Sheldon in "Practice and Law of Banking" (2nd edition, page 180) says:-

A person cannot claim to be carrying on the business of banking unless he receives money or instruments representing money on current accounts, honours cheques drawn thereon and collects the proceeds of cheques which his customers place into his hands for collection. The banker performs many other functions but this function of receiving money from his customers and repaying it by honouring their cheques as and when required, is the one function above all others which distinguishes a banking business from any other business."
2. In Hart's "Law of Banking " (3rd edition, page 1), one finds :"A banker is one who in the ordinary course of his business honours cheques drawn upon him by persons from and fo ${ }^{5}$ whom he receives money on current accounts."
3. Paget in his "Law of Banking" (third edition) after reviewing legal decisions, sums up as follows:-
"No one and no body, corporate or otherwise, can be a banker who does not-
(i) take deposit accounts,
(ii) take current accounts,
(iii) issue and pay cheques drawn on himself,
(iv) collect cheques crossed and uncrossed for his customers."

But a person or body corporate may in Paget's opinion do all of these things and yet not be a "banker" ; for in addition to the above,
(v) banking must be a part of the person's known occupation;
(vi) he must hold bimself out as a banker and the public take him as such,
(vii) there must be an intention generaliy to get a living by sa holding himself out,
(viii) the banking business conducted must not be subsidiary or ancillary to another business or other basinesses carried on ty the same concern.
4. In the U.S.A. the following definition has been given in an Act of Congress* -

By "hanking" we mean the business of dealing in credits, and by "a bank" we include every person, firm or company having a place of business-
(a) where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of moneys or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, cheque or order, or
(b) where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or
(c) where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale.
5. The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926) sugkested in Article 162 of its report that in India and Burma the term bank should be taken to mean :-
(a) every person (including a firm or company) using "bank" or "banker," or "bankers" in its description or title, and
(b) every company accepting deposits of money subject to withdrawal by cheque, draft or order.
6. In 1915 the Bankers' Clearing House Committee (London) sngkested that a bank might be broadly described as a firm or institution whose main business is to receive from the public moneys on current account repayable on demand by cheque. In 1920 Dr. Walter Leaf, in his address to the Institute of Bankers, said :-

The expression "bank " means any persons who receive from the public on current account money which is to be repayable on demand by cheque, or who use the word "bank" or any derivative of that word as part of the title under which they cary on business.
In his book on Rankiag published in 1926 (Home University Library) Dr. Leaf defined thank as a person or corporation which holds itself out to receive irom the public deposits payable on demand by cheque.

[^36]He was careful then to say that this definition was offered for the purposes of English banking, and that in continental Europe, where the use of cheques is too little developed to be regarded in any sense as a fundamental part of the operation of a bank, it would be better to define a bank through its work of discounting bills or giving monetary credits. Even in England too, doubts have been thrown sometimes upon the narrow interpretation of the term bank, and in Shield's case* (in 1901), it was said: "Those who take money on deposit are just as much bankers as those who hold it on current account ; "but this is not in accord with other decisions, and even in the same case another judge well nigh admitted that the honouring of cheques was an essential part of banking in 1901. In fact, the meaning of bank has changed with the development of cheques. This leads to the thought that possibly a definition suited to continental Europe might be a better guide in Burma than one suited to England. But a register (see paragraph 7 of this Note) may be better for Burma than a formal definition.
7. At the meeting of the Institute of Bankers in 1920 (mentioned above) most of the bankers present were in agreement with Dr. Leaf when he said that what was really needed was a register of bankers established without a hard and fast definition. A tribunal representative of existing banks and also of industry, commerce and Government should be set up (he thought) with power to admit spplicants to the register or to reject them on a wide view of all the circumstances of their business. He intended that no unregistered person should be allowed to use the word "bank" or any derivative from that word in describing itself, while on all registered banks such obligations (e.s. the publication of accounts) would be imposed as might be thought desirable.
8. There is special interest in Burma in the application of the term banker to Chettiars. In this connection many judicial references might be given. As an example take the statement in Kadirasan v. Narayana (1927, Madras Weekly Notes 118) that " a Nattukottai Chettiar, though primarily a money-lender, is also a banker." In the High Court of Rangoon Mr. Justice Chari said (Civil Regular No. 157 of 1926): " Chettiar firms undoubtedly do banking business. It has been held in more than one case that the essential of a bank or banking business is that the person or firm doing the business takes deposits and allows customers to draw by cheques on these deposits." It is said however that some Chettiars do not recognise cheques presented by third parties though they pay on direct demand. Others refuse deposits repayable otherwise than on a fixed date, deeming such deposits too troublesome in view of the corresponding need to keep ready cash. Others again are willing to receive such deposits, but in their particular locality are unable to get them. Some critics of the Rangoon High Court's dictum have expressed a doubt whether a Chettiar banker would pay damages to a customer whose cheque he failed to honour although there was adequate credit balance; these would accordingly deny the description " banker " to the ordinary Chettiar.

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## QUESTIONNAIRE AS ISSUED IN BURMESE.






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ENGLISH BURMESE

following form all land owned or worked, by the family in 1290 :$T$ for tenant. In column 5 put $T$ as well as the amount $\boldsymbol{f}$ tenant pays the revenue.,

e was bought after the beginning of 1250 write date of purchase across owned at the beginning of 1290 was sold during 1290, give particulars sale. For both sales and purchases state how money was used or wrchase price or loan is accounted for
8. CATTLE.

I:-On New Year's Day 1291.
8.
B)-Other Cattle.

Give description ard value as for A. Value as on New Year's Dave 1291 to the given.)


 -axed 8upasand proof ye 27ou 205 "
aTlas of Butien ә!!чм roque exinbua t5onden daze bios of doff umoqs sasodand 241 y pays
 - proser a yt yo yo 0381 pure al 07


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[^0]:    - Col. $30=$ Col. $14-$ Col. $13 ;$ Col. $31=$ Col. $16-\operatorname{Col} .15 ; \operatorname{Col} .32=$ Col. $30-$ Col. $31=$ Col. $14+$ Col. $15-$ Col. 13 -Col. 16

[^1]:    - Often said; but at 40 a labourer does not easily get employment. and he prefers to live with his family as a tenant. Six words cannot explan this matuer fully. (Nute by Chairman.)

[^2]:    - This estimate makes no alinwance for purchasing catte or for interest charges repairs to implements, etc. Noreover the method of estimating must mol be taken to imply that 25 acres of paddy land weuld form a typical holding ; the typical area is protiatly 30 to 00 acres, and the estimate rectoms for the area worked by two yoke of caltte. According to paragraph 73 the average outturn per acre is 35 basketh wrorth (at Ra. 160) Ra. 56 . Setilement report should be conaulted.-Chairmas.

[^3]:    - It is tonbtul if auch large advances would be made with paddy at its gresont price (Febeury 1930)-Chaisenath

[^4]:    - Pronounced In two syllables : Pya-pon.

[^5]:    * Since this evidence was recorded Government has appointed additional town ship officers at the headquarters of tiree fownships, and has arranged for inor frequent reports of cash bilancee from others; see paragraph 36s of the tirso volumid of the report.

[^6]:    * There is mes witnans marted I.

[^7]:    - Promonaced in three sithablea : $D$ e-diz-ye.

[^8]:    - Pronounced in three svilaties? Bórgk.

[^9]:    - Mr. Dawson notes that the usull rate in Dawsons liank for small loans is really Rs. 1-4.

[^10]:    - This meains that additional signatures are taken on the pro-note; but the additional persons always sign as principals not as guarantors in the etrict sense. (Chairman)

[^11]:    -The answers to Nis. 14 and 15 require to be read cautiously. Enquirith into value are perfunctory and systentic records are not kept : title is not thoroughly Investigated ; considerable risks are taken. (Chairman)

[^12]:    26. What are (from the banker's point of view) the advantages particularly attached to any kind of document for a loan? (Answer with regard to the various kinds of security.)

    Ans.-Registered moorgage deeds bave the advantage of rexistration.
    

    - Fiy iang-term loans only interest is expected at barwast; no stipalation for - epayment or motaiments is unde. Wharnment

[^13]:    - Only hundis payable at sight are free of stamp-duty ; gee lidian. Stamp Act. 1899, Schedule I, Article 13.
    $t$ This is not correct. Deferred or usance hundis are used in Rangoon and to a small extent elsewhere, and 3 days of grace are allowed ; see Chapter XIA of Volume I of the report. The answers in this section relate only to demat hugdis.

[^14]:    - No stipulation for such reparnents is made at the time of granting a han : the answer bere apmests to relate to demabis for sume payarent if security bovares donbeta. (Chelirmat.)

[^15]:    - Old fee was one rupee for each Rs. 500 abnve Rs. 1.000 , op to Rs. 5.000 ; then Re. 1 per extra thousand up to Rs. 50,000 ; then Rs. Ori per eatre thoustind.

[^16]:    - Also called ne-pyan-pe ( $6, ~(G) \& i)$ both at Pegu aud al other places. The two names are equally common. See Article $4(a)$ and $(b)$ above.

[^17]:    - The essential parts are reproduced in Part B of this voipane.

[^18]:    - This note was appended to the questonas scit by the Commitee to the Past-master-(ieweral.

[^19]:    "The term " Urdinary Burma" in the last line of the statement means all Burma except the districts marked in column 1. In the casc of Mandalay only the city is ercepted, the rest of the district being included in "Ordinary Burma." The total number of savings-bunt post-otices an all Burma is 474 (February 1930).

[^20]:    Number of:withdrawals ... 1.12

    - Not including accounts opened during the year. Owing to a change of practice there was no Iransfer to dead accounts in 1925-26, $1926-27$ or 1427-28, but a targe transfer of 44,082 accounts in 1928-29.

    The average annual transfer for six.years previous to 1925-26 was 3,193 ascounts, but the work was not thoroughly done; hence inflation of ascounts, but the work was not thoro
    figares in this line previous to $102 \gamma-29$.
    .. Rs. 14,669

[^21]:    - Omitting the Andaman Islands which are in Rurma for postal administration.

[^22]:    *Figores tindly supplied by the Agent of the Imperial Bank, Ranzoon. See Note above Stateinent 6

[^23]:    - Omittine Rangcon Town ; but some businesses of column 2 are included in otier columns for Rangoon as utkade. + Oinittirg Salween, Tavoy and Mergui Districts,

[^24]:    - Edition of August 1929.
    + Stont certitizates are a forta of Govermment Soraritict and their chief adrantage dien in the fact that they are mon netotiatile by entarsement and are conseynenty of on ratue in the hands of a wrongial bolder.

[^25]:    - Either (a) or ( 6 ) is to be deleted when the form is meed

[^26]:    * Either (a) or (b) is to be deleted when the form is used.

[^27]:    - A dramatic performance.

[^28]:    - Not translated into Burmese. $\dagger$ Available also in Tamil.
    \$ Page numbers were given in original questionnaire; for this copy see the indez at the end of this volume.

[^29]:    - Sections 108 and 178 of the Indian Contract Act are reproduced at the end of this Chapter.

[^30]:    Note.-Value of land means the price which would be regarded locally as reasonable in a private sale of the land made without hurry or pressure on either side.

[^31]:    Note.-The statistics of mortgages in the Land Records and Registralion Departments are known to be etroneous because redemptions are rarely recorded. Observe that only persons actually eultivating their own land are concerned, and that their loans are to be reckoned as they are when accounts have just been settled after harvest The estimate is to be made atse for an erdisary year, when the debts have not been swollen by a had harvest or temporarily reduced by a good harvest.

[^32]:    - In printing the replies the four questions of this section have been frealed as separate sections.

[^33]:    - Sections 108 and 178 of the Indian Contract Act are reproduced at the end of this Chapter.

[^34]:    - In printing the replies the four questions of this section have been treated as separate sections.

[^35]:    - In printing the reptres the several questions of this chapter have heen treated a: separate sections, save that Nu. 1311 has becu asioniated with 1301 . while 1907 and 430s have been taren topether.

[^36]:    - 14 Statuea at Large page 115 (Quoted here from Tannany bombing Law amd Practice to India, page 24.)

[^37]:    *Tannan's Banking Lawand Practice in India, page 26. Also (1901) I.R. Ch., page 172.

