

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

## CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT IN BURMA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1908



RANGOON

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**RESOLUTION**  
ON THE  
**REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT  
SOCIETIES IN BURMA**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1908.**

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Agricultural Department, No. 67C.—  
3A.-37, dated the 28th October 1908.

**READ—**

The Report on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Burma for the year ending 30th June 1908, by the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Burma, submitted with Financial Commissioner's letter No. 486-7C.-14, dated the 12th September 1908.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Registrar's Report contains an interesting account of the continued progress of the Co-operative Credit movement during the past year. The number of Societies has increased from 40 to 81 ; and there has been a further increase since the close of the year. There has also been a satisfactory increase in the number of members and in the transactions of the Societies. The majority of the Societies are rural Societies of the Raiffeisen type. A new form of Society on the model of the Punjab adaptation of the Luzatti class of Societies was constituted. The idea of this Society, it is understood, was worked out by a Burman Honorary Organizer, Maung Bya, who has since been appointed to the paid staff of the Registrar. The Lieutenant-Governor learns that several more Societies of this kind have been formed since the Report was written. It seems likely to become a popular and useful type. Although it is desirable that the energies of the Registrar and his assistants should be devoted more particularly to the formation of Rural Societies and the spread and development of the Co-operative idea among the rural population, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Financial Commissioner in welcoming the appearance of the Saving Societies classed as Urban. These Societies will doubtless receive from the Registrar due supervision and encouragement. For Rural Societies, it seems most probable that the Raiffeisen and Luzatti models, adapted to suit local conditions, will be the prevalent and most persistent types.

2. The result of the work of the past two years indicates that the Co-operative Credit movement has attracted much attention among Burmans and that it has every prospect of becoming a vital and efficient factor in the solution of various problems connected with agricultural progress and development. It is gratifying that it has been found possible to establish Societies without pecuniary aid from Government and that the credit of the Societies has attracted offers of larger sums as deposits than the Societies have been able to accept. One essential necessity,

at the outset, is that the constitution and working of the Societies should be closely supervised in order that there may be no risk of failure in the fulfilment of their obligations. This is clearly recognized by the Registrar. It may now be held that the Co-operative Credit system has passed beyond the experimental stage. There is good reason to believe that it is suited to the temperament and needs of the people of Burma. Subject, therefore, to the limitations imposed by the necessity of close supervision, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the formation of new Societies should be encouraged and that the injunction to proceed on experimental lines may be relaxed. But it is not intended that more Societies should be formed than can be properly controlled and guided by the Registrar and such of his Assistants or other officers as are qualified to undertake that part of the work.

3. The Financial Commissioner and the Registrar contemplate in the comparatively near future a substantial increase to the strength of the supervising staff. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to consider definite proposals to this end. But as at present advised he doubts whether it will be possible for Government to provide a staff of Registrars, with the necessary qualifications and of sufficient strength, to maintain for an indefinite time the close supervision which is recognized as essential in the infancy and childhood of the movement. By degrees, the Societies must learn to manage their own affairs and be responsible for their own stability. No doubt this result will not be attained for some years to come. In the meantime, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if in framing any proposals for the staff required the Financial Commissioner and Registrar would consider whether the close control of Societies and the audit of their accounts could not be entrusted in many cases to Subdivisional Officers. It is recognized that in the formation of a Society the presence and personal advice of a Registrar or Deputy or Assistant Registrar is necessary. But in Upper Burma, at least, where the work of Subdivisional Officers is comparatively light, it might be possible to entrust the actual supervision of duly constituted Societies to the Subdivisional Officer. This would leave the Registrar or Registrars free to devote their attention to the formation of new societies and to the supervision of Societies in those parts of the Province where District Officers are fully occupied with other work. His Honour does not suggest that, save in exceptional cases, Deputy Commissioners could find time to undertake the actual supervision of Societies.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the views expressed in paragraph 9 of the Financial Commissioner's forwarding letter. The arrangements indicated in that paragraph will enable effect to be given to some of the suggestions in paragraph 48 of the Report. His Honour agrees with the Registrar that loans should be granted only for productive purposes and for the transfer of mortgages and onerous debts from money-lenders to Societies.

5. The Financial Commissioner will doubtless see that Direction 8A of the Registration Directions which embodies the orders remitting all registration fees payable by any Co-operative Credit Society constituted under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, is brought to the notice of Registering Officers. If the Financial Commissioner considers it expedient to pursue the suggestion in paragraph 44 of the Report for the reduction of the rate of commission on remittances by money-order to or from Societies, a separate representation should be submitted.

6. It is doubtful whether, in all cases, District, Subdivisional, and Township Officers have exhibited active interest in the Co-operative Credit movement. His Honour desires that these officers should actively exert themselves as much as possible in supporting and assisting the Registrar in his work.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the zeal and ability displayed by the Registrar Mr. A. E. English and in congratulating him on a successful year's work. His Honour also cordially acknowledges the services of Mr. H. Clayton and Mr. W. J. Keith and of the Registrar's Assistants whose names are mentioned with commendation in the Report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

W. F. GRAHAME,

*Offg. Revenue Secretary to the Govt. of Burma.*

**Burma.**

No. 486—7C.-14. Dated the 12th September 1908.

FROM

*A. E. T. Sarfas, Esq.,*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, BURMA,

TO

THE REVENUE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit the Annual Report for the year ending on the 30th of June 1908 on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in Burma.

2. The report exhibits a gratifying record of progress. Indeed, the main anxiety which besets both the Registrar of the Societies and the Financial Commissioner is the fear lest the number of Societies may grow so rapidly that efficient supervision of them by the Registrar and by his assistants may become impossible.

3. The Registrar's many difficulties of locomotion have been represented to Government and some steps have been taken and others are contemplated to mitigate them. The area of the province is so vast that if the Co-operative movement is to be carefully fostered and supervised, there must shortly be two officers with the full powers of a Registrar. Mr. Gates does not overlook the financial aspect of an increase in the staff of Registrars and he thinks that before long it will be feasible to charge the Societies a reasonable fee for the services of the Registrars. This fee might be fixed at 1 per cent. on the amount borrowed. Such a fee, however, would go a very short way towards paying the expenses of two Registrars with a staff of Assistant Registrars and clerks. It seems to the Financial Commissioner that Government may well accept a considerable charge for the promotion of co-operative borrowing both on the ground that it will increase the prosperity of the inhabitants of the province and indirectly tend to an increase of revenue, and on the ground that it will avoid expenditure in other directions which it would otherwise be necessary to undertake, such, for example, as a considerable increase of the revenue establishments in order to deal with questions of land alienation and tenancy. By this observation Mr. Gates does not mean to imply that a wide extension of a system of co-operative borrowing will necessarily obviate the enactment either of a Tenancy law or of a law to hinder the transfer of land from the agriculturist to the non-agriculturist, but both those enactments as at present drafted provide for tentative action, and it may be one result of co-operative borrowing that the necessity for utilizing the provisions of the Tenancy and Land Alienation laws will arise comparatively seldom.

4. The Registrar's remarks in paragraph 10 upon the probability of leading the cultivator to dispense with borrowing altogether do not seem to the Financial Commissioner to exhibit the whole of the probabilities. Even in districts where the crop is practically secure so far as rainfall and climate are concerned there are personal disasters which at intervals attack the cultivators, such as the loss of plough cattle by disease and the death of the adults of the family. Supposing therefore, that in prosperous years money is saved, it will have to be invested through the local Co-operative Society in lending either directly or through another Society to less happily circumstanced cultivators. Then when the year of disaster

arrives the savings can be drawn out ; but if they are not immediately available (and it can hardly be expected that a small Co-operative Society will be able to arrange to meet unexpected calls of this kind) the owner of the savings will nevertheless have to borrow. He will however owing to his own and his Society's good credit, borrow at a much lower rate than he would now pay as an individual. In districts where the crop is precarious, the process of saving will be slower and the necessities of borrowing will be more frequent so that the Societies in the dry zone should be able to borrow from those in the Delta districts where the crop is certain and the accumulation of savings should be more rapid. Supposing then that all cultivators were educated to habits of saving, a time would no doubt arrive when the amount of savings seeking investment would be so large as to render the rates of interest much lower than at present for those who were compelled by climatic or personal disaster to borrow. When this point had been reached the time would arrive for enterprising and active cultivators to borrow money for improving the cultivation and outturn of their lands ; and if such borrowings were conducted with reasonable prudence and foresight, the result to the Societies, to the cultivators and to the province in general would be highly beneficial. It seems therefore that as time goes on the Societies should develop from purely borrowing Societies into Societies for gathering and investing accumulated savings.

5. The Financial Commissioner welcomes the appearance of the Saving Societies at Ma-ubin and in No. 5 Settlement Party. The police constable, the clerk and the Settlement Holding Marker are not exposed to the risk of climatic disaster on the same lines as the agriculturist, but they are exposed to the risk of personal disaster such as sickness. The formation of a habit of thrift is therefore particularly desirable in their case. The difficulty in the case of these Societies will be the wise employment of the accumulated funds. It is to be hoped that they will lend to the borrowing Societies with safety. The danger appears to be that they may prefer risky loans of 18 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. to their own members rather than loans to other Societies at rates from 9 to 12 per cent. The main point in this as in other Co-operative Societies is to secure that loans are not given to members except for really necessary purposes,

6. The appearance, as mentioned in paragraph 25, of a new type of Society is to be noted. It has been evolved by a Burman and seems likely to meet the views of Burmans.

7. The obstacles which have been raised in Registration Offices, as mentioned in paragraph 29, are noted, and suitable action will be taken to see that Registering Officers comply with the Societies' Act. In many offices either the Sub-Registrar or the clerk, or both, are paid according to the fees realized, and there is therefore some hostility to the remission of fees in the case of Co-operative Societies. In one office the Sub-Registrar asked the Financial Commissioner whether the fees which were remitted to the Societies ought not to be paid by Government.

8. The Financial Commissioner sees no reason for reducing below 9 per cent. the rate of fixed deposits. On the contrary if the number of Societies increases considerably, it may be necessary to raise the rate for a time. A great deal more capital could be obtained at 12 than is now available at 9 per cent.

9. With regard to paragraph 48, I am to point out that the alienation of granted land within 5 years of the date on which exemption of land revenue ended, is permissible with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner in Lower Burma. The Financial Commissioner has no objection to instructing Deputy Commissioners to give such permission in the case of mortgages to Co-operative Societies. There is nothing to prevent a squatter from mortgaging to a Co-operative Society his immature occupancy right in the land, and if the Society had to foreclose and take over the land, it would under section 7 of the Lower Burma Land and Revenue Act stand in the same position as the mortgagor and would after completion of the period necessary to make up the 12 years, acquire a landholder right. So, also, the Society would have an immature occupancy right



which it could sell, and if it took the precaution of ascertaining that its transferee would be approved of by the Deputy Commissioner and would not be liable to ejection under Lower Burma Land Revenue Direction 7A, the price which it would obtain for the occupancy right would be sufficient in all probability to meet its loan.

In Upper Burma the Financial Commissioner has ruled that a rural Co-operative Credit Society is not a non-agriculturist and that it does not come within the danger of Upper Burma Land Revenue Direction 94. The Registrar's suggestions for financing the clearance and cultivation of new land appear to Mr. Gates to be sound, and he hopes that the precedent set by the loan to the Achan Yegyaw Society will be followed in Pyapôn, Toungoo, Pegu and other districts. There is also an opening for loans of this kind in the Katha and Myitkyina Districts.

10. It seems to the Financial Commissioner that the principles of co-operation have made considerable progress in the year under report. Mr. Gates has seen some of the Societies either formed or in process of formation in the Shwebo, Mandalay, Bassein and Ma-ubin Districts, and he always found a willingness to discuss and desire to understand the doctrine which Government is putting before the people. In the Financial Commissioner's opinion Mr. English is to be congratulated upon a year of hard work and upon the attainment of much success.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. E. T. SARFAS,

*Assistant Secy. to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

## CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT

### IN BURMA

For the Year ending 30th June 1908.

#### I.—ADMINISTRATIVE AND TOURS.

1. *Period of Report.*—This report deals with the twelve months from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

2. *Registrar.*—The office of Registrar was held throughout this period, and since October 1906, by the writer.

3. *Staff and Office.*—At the beginning of the year, the establishment consisted of two clerks and three peons. Early in the year an Extra Assistant Commissioner (with a clerk and one peon) was deputed to assist me as Assistant Registrar. Maung Kyin Yôn, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was thus on deputation from 16th July to 14th June, when he took privilege leave and was relieved by Maung Tin Baw, Myoök, 3rd grade.

Maung Bya, son of the late Myinzugyi Wundauk, was appointed Honorary Organizer on the 8th June 1907, and has devoted practically all his time to Co-operative work during the year.

The staff is about to be increased by the appointment of two Junior Assistant Registrars, who will be officiating Myoöks. These posts will be filled by Maung Ba U, my Head Clerk, and Maung Bya, the Honorary Organizer, above mentioned.\*

4. Besides the above, Mr. H. Clayton, officiating Deputy Commissioner, was gazetted to assist me in Co-operative work in such spare time as he might get from his work of enquiry into the extent, classes, and causes of agricultural indebtedness in the Irrawaddy Division.

The question of the appointment of a full-time officer from the ranks of the Commission to be Deputy Registrar is now before Government.

Inability to supervise a much larger number of Societies has prevented my using the services of a number of persons who, on enquiry, volunteered to act as Honorary Organizers in various parts of the country.

5. *Tours.*—I was on tour 241 days in the year, which amount is more than at first appears, as touring and work were done on some forty-five Sundays and gazetted holidays. Except in July (five days), October (sixteen days), April (eleven days), and June (fourteen days), I was out over twenty days in each month of the year. The best months for the formation of Societies are, outside the dry

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\* These appointments have since been made.

zone, February to May. The fact that I actually travelled on 203 days out of the 241 will shew that the touring is arduous and expensive, and also that the Registrar has about reached the limit of Societies that he can supervise. I have been more fortunate than my clerks, both of whom have spent periods in hospital. One had to take privilege leave to recover his health. The Assistant Registrar, Maung Kyin Yôn, had also to take privilege leave after an illness brought on by bad food on tour.

The means of getting about in Burma are slow and involve great discomfort, and, for clerks especially, conveniences at travellers' bungalows and in river travelling are conspicuous by their absence.

6. In consequence of the waste of much valuable time on the Railway by not having a carriage that I can live in, and in the Delta creeks by not having a houseboat, I applied for the use of a reserved touring Railway carriage and for a launch and houseboat. Government has notified its intention to take steps for the provision of a launch and houseboat. Meantime an arrangement by which Deputy Commissioners in the Delta will lend me launches and houseboats has been made, but this will not help my assistants. Considering the time spent on the Railway, a touring carriage would in the long run save money, not to mention valuable time.

In the light of actual experience and on account of the great expenditure of time involved in getting about, I have found it necessary to curtail the programme laid down for this year, by the exclusion of the districts of Môngywa, Magwe, and Minbu, in spite of the fact that I have actually received applications from Minbu. Nor have I been able to follow up last year's enquiries in Hanthawaddy or Myingyan, or to deal with applications received from Prome. On a representation that the success of the existing Societies in the Irrawaddy valley would be jeopardised by my turning my attention to Arakan, the Local Government agreed that operations in that division should be postponed till the cold weather of 1908-09. I fear, however, that unless a fully empowered Deputy Registrar be appointed, extension to Arakan will be no more possible than now.

I have, however, commenced operations in Yamèthin, which, lying on the main line between Toungoo and Meiktila, both of which districts have Societies, was accessible, and, on enquiry, turned out to require attention more than many places. Nyaunglebin Society having been wound up, Pegu District drops out from the list of those having Societies.

7. The result is that there are Societies in 13 districts, seven of which are in Upper Burma and six in Lower Burma.

These districts are—

*Upper Burma.*

Katha  
Shwebo  
Mandalay  
Sagaing  
Kyaukse  
Meiktila  
Yamèthin

*Lower Burma.*

Toungoo  
Tharrawaddy  
Bassein  
Henzada  
Ma-ubin  
Myaungmya

There are Societies at or near 34 Railway Stations, and there will shortly be others at two more. All the Societies in the Irrawaddy Division and most of the remainder away from the Railway line are on the Irrawaddy or on main navigable creeks. Hence the interior parts of districts have hardly been touched. There are only three Societies over ten miles by road from a main waterway or Railway. Most of those not located at Railway Stations or on the river are within four miles at most of such lines of communication.

A map of the country is appended to this report, which shows how much and how very little has been accomplished so far.

8. I have at present pending some 60 applications, not to mention numerous enquiries, most of which should be attended to, if time permitted. Some of these come from comparatively inaccessible places like Ye-u and Tapun, and are consequently yet more difficult to deal with.

9. It is clear that if co-operation, even in its initial stages, is to extend into the interior of even those districts already attacked, I must have effective assistance, and such assistance should come from the ranks of the Commission. The responsibility involved in gauging the standing of a body of applicants and assessing their real requirements in the way of a Fixed Deposit, which may amount to Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000, is great, and only officers on a pay adequate to the responsibility involved should be called upon to exercise it. Even Commissioners can only sanction loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act up to Rs. 2,000. My present staff will be most useful in ways in which it can be legitimately employed, *i.e.*, in explanation, in perfecting Societies in accounts, in inculcating Co-operative principles, in carrying through work initiated by the Registrar (such as the transfer of mortgages from money-lenders to Societies) and in inspection and such like. With it I hope to be able to bring the existing 81 Societies to a good state of Co-operative efficiency, to establish a certain number of new Societies in the dry zone (including the Mandalay and Shwebo Canal tracts) and perhaps in Pyinmana, and to perfect several important Societies in the Irrawaddy Division, which are arising under the care of Mr. Clayton.

In other words, till a Deputy Registrar from the Commission can be appointed, I suggest it will be best to concentrate energy as to new Societies in the five districts of Yamèthin, Meiktila, Kyaukse, Mandalay and Shwebo, and to perfect existing Societies wherever they be.

10. In connection with my request for the addition to my staff of a Deputy Registrar now (and more to follow), I would call attention to the fact that conditions in Burma are different from those in Europe, and particularly to the fact that expansion here means, not development in size, but expansion in area. We are dealing chiefly with purely agricultural villages. The cultivators' business is subject to limitations of space and opportunity. The conditions which tend to depress agriculture in Europe are mostly absent here. The Burman cultivator could, if he had acquired the necessary self-restraint and knowledge, generally avoid the necessity of working on credit. Credit working is a habit and, in Burma, a habit largely bad and unjustified. Hence it is not so much perennial credit that the cultivator wants as education to prevent his using it. Co-operation will get him out and keep him out of his difficulties; but really successful Rural Societies will tend, in accomplishing this end, to commit suicide, or at any rate to become dormant. Some Societies are already reducing their capital (*e.g.*, Singaing). Hence the conditions of propaganda, enquiry, formation and training in accounts and general principles will not only subsist but increase in importance for many years to come, as the circles of new Societies spreading from the various nuclei get progressively wider; and the period at which the Registrar can diminish personal control over individual Societies is still far off, unless disaster is to be courted by allowing inadequate enquiry and inspection and so risking default and the stopping of the flow of funds.

11. I refer in Chapter VII (Resources) to the urgent need of vigorous action in the various tracts where jungle is being claimed or reclaimed for cultivation.

In other tracts, enquiry has shown that action is called for, especially in the Delta, in Toungoo and Pyinmana, in the various canal tracts and in the dry zone; and there is little reason to suppose that Arakan, Amherst, Thaton, Hanthawaddy or Pegu are in any less need of co-operation.

The need in Pyinmana (Yamèthin District) seems specially urgent, as the recent enquiries of the Deputy Commissioner have brought to light a very serious state of agricultural indebtedness.

## II.—SOCIETIES—INCREASE.

12. The following table compares the statistics of registered Societies on the 30th June 1908 and on the 30th June 1907 :—

Statements  
IB, IC, IIB,  
IIC, IVB, &  
IVC.

<i>Number of Societies.</i>						30th June 1907.	30th June 1908.
Central	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	37	72
Total						40	81
<i>Number of Members.</i>							
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	103	423
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	2,662
Total						2,028	3,085
<i>Capital.</i>							
Loans from non-members	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 30,200	Rs. 88,398
Share Capital	...	...	...	...	...	44,385	47,631
Deposits by members	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	1,295
State aid and agricultural advances	...	...	...	...	...	31,060	20,660
Reserve (net profits)	...	...	...	...	...	14,700	22,874
Total						1,21,945	1,80,858
<i>Expenditure.</i>							
Loans repaid to non-members	...	...	...	...	...	.....	9,300
Loans issued to members	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,200	1,94,586
Contingencies and establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,381	1,863
Shares repaid	...	...	...	...	...	1,991	23,207
Loans to other Societies	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,500
Government loan repaid	...	...	...	...	...	.....	11,000
Dividends	...	...	...	...	...	14	5,867
Other items	...	...	...	...	...	2,016	9,233
Total						1,78,692	2,56,556

13. Of the 72 Rural Societies two, *viz.*, Myinmu (old) and Maletto (old) are in process of being wound up, and one, Öktwin, is dormant. The last named Society was formed last year after members had made arrangements for money: they wished to borrow in the spring of 1908, but found it unnecessary to do so owing to a good crop and very high prices.

As explained elsewhere the new Rural Societies formed during 1907-08 have started with a small membership and only nominal share capital and no Government loan free of interest; hence the increase in share capital and reserve is, compared with previous years, small.

The winding up or reconstitution of seven original Schultze Societies accounts for the large amount of shares and Government loans refunded and dividends paid.

Where Fixed Deposits have been renewed, the money has been treated in the statement of Receipts and Disbursements as money deposited for two years and not as repaid and again received.

I have shown Urban Societies in the statements by Societies and not by Districts, as they are few in number and dissimilar in objects and method of working.

I have added to the statements prescribed, statements showing transactions by Societies. Their preparation causes no extra trouble, and they enable depositors and the public to see how the various Societies stand. They also make the Annual Report far more useful than it would otherwise be, as a book of reference to inspecting officers.

## III.—WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

14. *Urban*.—There are nine Societies which under the Act are classed as Urban, *viz.*— Statement  
IB.

- 5 Government Servants' Friendly Societies.
- 3 Town Traders' Societies.
- 1 Lime-burners' Society.

15. Of the five Friendly Societies two (Kyauksè and Sagaing) are at present primarily lending Societies obtaining their funds by monthly subscriptions of members. Subscriptions are recovered with difficulty; loans and interest payments are not seldom in arrear, and loans tend to be excessive in number and amount.

Their original By-laws have proved unsatisfactory, and I am now trying to improve the By-laws and the system of working. They have, of course, done good, in so far as they have caused some Rs. 4,000 to be saved by some eighty clerks and ministerial officers; outstandings will without doubt be collected.

Two more are located at Ma-ubin and were started by the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Clayton. One is for Government Clerks and the other for the District Police Force. Both are share Societies; the shares of the former being Rs. 25 each and of the latter Rs. 10. Both are essentially saving Societies. Payments to them are made by deduction from pay. Both are working satisfactorily.

The lower ranks of the Police Force tend to be always in debt, and the interest they usually pay on loans reaches 150 per cent. In the Police Society, loans are made at 30 per cent., and the first object is to transfer debts bearing onerous interest to the Society.

The fifth Friendly Society is that formed by Mr. W. Keith, Settlement Officer, Meiktila, for his (No. 5) Settlement Party. It has yet another kind of by-laws. There are no shares, but funds arise from savings made by way of monthly subscriptions. It also is more of a saving than of a loan Society. It charges 18½ per cent. on loans. It also promises well.

16. Of the three Traders' Societies, the oldest, that at Wakèma, has hardly commenced real business yet. It will probably swallow the existing unregistered Society and develop on the lines of the Ma-ubin Town Society.

The Ma-ubin Town Society is on a share basis with limited liability. It finances traders and other inhabitants of Ma-ubin. It hopes to proceed to a Savings Bank and current account business ere long, and is, perhaps, the germ of a District Bank.

The third Town Bank is that at Myinmu, which has arisen from the approaching dissolution of the unwieldy Myinmu Rural Society. This Society contained traders in agricultural produce from Myinmu town, and cultivators from surrounding villages. This was a combination of the wolf and the lamb, and jealousies arose between the trading and the cultivating elements. Jealousies also developed between the members from the various villages, who did not know or love each other. It was an original Schultze Society, and the only course was to split it into *bonâ fide* Urban and Rural Societies. This splitting is nearly accomplished. One or two Rural Societies will ultimately, I expect, be formed. Their formation is delayed by the temporary absence of many cultivators owing to recent scarcity.

17. The remaining Urban Society is a small Lime-burners' Society at Tónbo in the Sagaing District, which is working on Raiffeisen lines.

18. In pursuance of the declared policy of Government, I have made no effort to produce a crop of Urban Societies. It is the agriculturist that most needs

help and protection in Burma, and after him the followers of the few remaining indigenous industries such as silk-weaving and lacquering. The bulk of the traders can very well look after themselves.

Statement  
IVB.

19. *Capital Raised.*—The Sagaing and Kyauksè Clerks' Societies have borrowed nothing from outside.

The Ma-ubin Clerks took Rs. 1,000 at 9 per cent., which will not be renewed when due. The money was required for loans, but since then subscriptions have exceeded loan requirements and the Society has lent Rs. 150 to the Police Society and Rs. 1,350 to three Rural Societies (and a further Rs. 200 since July 1st).

The Ma-ubin Urban (Town) Society has raised Rs. 1,160 paid up in shares (Rs. 10 paid up on Rs. 50 shares), and will shortly call up Rs. 20 or so further on each share, to increase the feeling of "stake" in the members' minds. It has also borrowed by way of Fixed Deposit at 9 per cent. Rs. 3,500 from outsiders and Rs. 600 from members, and will take more, as required, from the Clerks' Society.

It has made a commencement with recurring deposits and receives Rs. 10 a month in this way.

The No. 5 Settlement Party Society obtains all its funds by subscriptions.

The Myinmu Town and the Tõnbo Lime-burners' Societies have each taken Rs. 800 Fixed Deposits. Myinmu has Rs. 50 shares (Rs. 10 paid up) with limited liability. The Tõnbo Society resembles Raiffeisen Rural Societies in that one Rs. 10 share only is taken by each member. The liability is unlimited.

Statement  
IIB.

20. *Loans.*—In the five Friendly Societies loans have numbered, respectively :—

	No.	Amount. Rs.
Kyauksè Clerks ... ..	20	3,325
Sagaing Clerks ... ..	24	1,310
Ma-ubin Clerks ... ..	24	2,620
Ma-ubin Police ... ..	41	690
No. 5 Settlement Party ... ..	40	1,880

and in amount have ranged from Rs. 450 in the Ma-ubin and Kyauksè Clerks' Societies to Rs. 10 in the Ma-ubin Police Society.

Loans are usually repaid in ten equal monthly instalments. The purposes have been nominally house-building, liquidation of prior debt, education of children, transfer expenses, and in some cases expenditure on weddings, funerals, and leave. I fear in the Sagaing and Kyauksè Societies some of the prior debts were contracted and some of the loans devoted to less desirable purposes. With the new by-laws and stricter treatment of defaulters and sureties, I hope matters will improve in this respect.

The security given has been almost universally that of sureties; in a few cases at Ma-ubin mortgages have been made.

The rate of interest is 30 per cent. per annum in the Ma-ubin Police Society, 18½ per cent. in the No. 5 Settlement Party Society, and 15 per cent. in the other Urban Societies.

Except in Kyauksè and Sagaing, where management has again been slack, loans have been punctually repaid.

21. The Sagaing Clerks' Society banks with the Post Office Savings Bank. The Kyauksè Clerks' Society funds are kept by a Treasurer (other than the Secretary).

The Ma-ubin Clerks' and Town Societies bank with the Bank of Burma; the Police Society with the Bank of Rangoon.

In the other Urban Societies the funds not in use are kept by the Chairman.

22. *Rural*.—Of the 72 Rural Societies existing at the end of the year, 16 approximated in form to the Schultze model; 55 to the Raiffeisen model, and one to the Luzatti model, as adopted in the Punjab. In no case have the European models been blindly followed. Statement  
IC.

23. The first 22 Societies formed in the Province were of the Schultze type with unlimited liability. The by-laws permitted dividends after the building up of a Reserve, members were taken from a wide area, and the membership included a large percentage of non-agriculturists. Each of the above factors tended, however, in practice to engender dissension and non-co-operative aims. The prospect of dividends in itself, in a country where mushroom fortunes are common, obscured the real objects of the Society, and of the Act under which it was registered. And this evil was aggravated by the failure in many cases to realize that the heavy initial profits made were largely due to the loans made by Government free of interest for three years.

The inclusion of members from a number of villages miles distant from each other tended to make the Society rather a Society of villages than of individuals. The bulk of the members took no interest in the Society's affairs, and, provided they got loans, attended no meetings and understood nothing of co-operation.

The most serious objection, however, to the Schultze type as here applied was that, with the prospect of profits, it attracted traders into cultivators' Societies. The trader thrives by beating down the cultivator, and by making loans to be repaid in kind at reaping or at onerous money rates of interest; and accordingly he wished to run the Society to suit himself or to have no Society at all. Thus the traders made great efforts to get into the Mawlu Society: failing in this attempt they have tried hard to dissuade cultivators from continuing to adhere to it.

The consequence has been that, as most of the Schultze type Societies, as originally constituted, did not thrive and were indifferent object-lessons, it has been necessary to take steps to wind up six and remodel others. Others again I have left to work out their own salvation, as they seem to contain life and vigour within them.

Kyðnsòk was wound up last year. Since then I have wound up the Nyaunglebin, Apyauk, and Neikban Societies. In the case of the first two (Nyaunglebin and Apyauk) the Society was located in a town, and mostly comprised of traders or trading land owners. They wanted money in tens of thousands and took no interest in a Society prepared to loan in hundreds.

The formation of the Neikban Society was due in too large a degree to official action: the members were never keen, and some eight or ten persons of indifferent character were included. The Society was without life and the only course was to wind it up.

The Myinmu Society is in course of being wound up. The Sitchaung Society is being reconstituted on Luzatti lines. This Society, too, was formed at a trading centre, contained many members who had been persuaded to join without really desiring to do so, and was in consequence lacking in vigour.

I have already split Ywathit Schultze Society (Kyauksè) into four Raiffeisen ones, and shall shortly proceed to split Amarapura, Thinbòk, Tindeik and Myittha.

Tani and Maletto (Ma-ubin District) have both been reconstituted on Raiffeisen lines: both have repaid their Government advance and have eliminated undesirable or apathetic members. Tani is a Fishermen's Society, and strictly speaking should be classed as Urban.

Thus, of the original twenty-two Schultze Societies four have been wound up; the winding up of another will shortly be completed; one has been split up into Raiffeisen Societies; four more will shortly be similarly treated and three have been reconstituted, so that ere long but nine of the original Schultze Societies will remain. The original by-laws have been found lacking in completeness and have accordingly been elaborated.

Of the remaining Schultze type Societies Ngathainggyaung and Daunggyi (Henzada) are really far more Urban (Town Trader) Societies than Rural, and they will probably develop into Urban Societies like that at Ma-ubin.



Chaungu is likely to be wound up if it does not properly regard the main principles of co-operation. The remaining six are doing useful work and have sufficient life to give ground for hope that they will evolve on satisfactory lines.

24. There are fifty-five Raiffeisen type Societies. Shares are little more than nominal, Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. Each member takes but one share. The Society covers a small area, so that members may really know each other intimately. The administration is gratuitous, except for a small remuneration to some of the Secretaries. There are no dividends, all profits going to reserve. Long term loans (long for Burma, *viz.*, three or four years) are given. Special inducements to saving are held out in many Societies by allowing a higher rate of interest on members' deposits than on deposits from outsiders. The objects kept in view at formation have been to obtain a vigorous natural growth from small beginnings, to exclude any but those who are clearly keen, and to avoid the inclusion of classes of people in one Society whose aims are divergent (*e.g.*, agricultural produce traders and cultivators).

The result is that many of the Raiffeisen type Societies are still very small in membership. I consider it far better to eliminate thirty out of fifty applicants and let the thirty seek for admission later, than to start with fifty and have many of the thirty apathetic. It is the old story of not valuing what is easily come by.

I can see no reason why the Raiffeisen and Luzatti types should not fully meet all requirements in Burma; but the oldest Raiffeisen Society has been in existence for less than two years, and, though I have great hopes that the bulk of those formed will succeed, I cannot say more than that I think the results fully justify our forming more.

25. There is one Punjab Luzatti type Society at Wathôndaya in the Mandalay canal tract. It is purely experimental, and results from the feeling of Maung Bya, the Honorary Organizer, and others that the Raiffeisen type hardly lays sufficient stress on saving, where saving is possible from the beginning, in crop-certain tracts. The by-laws of this Society provide for the paying up of shares of the value of Rs. 100 in ten yearly instalments of Rs. 10. During ten years the shareholder will get no dividend; all profits going to the reserve. At the end of ten years the share money will be repayable. For the eleventh year the funds will consist of later shares in course of being paid up, profits of ten years' working (reserve) and borrowed money. At the end of the eleventh year the profits thereon will be divided into two portions, one going to the reserve and the other being divided among holders of fully paid up shares. This practically means that the fully paid up shareholders will thenceforward get a sort of pension as long as the Society exists. This system was evolved in the Punjab and described in the last year's Punjab report. Since the close of the year three more such Societies have been formed in Lower Burma.

26. *Capital Raised.*—The sixteen Schultze type Societies work on capital raised by means of shares (value Rs. 10 but held in some cases by individual members to the value of Rs. 300 or more), Government loans and Reserve Fund, supplemented sometimes by Fixed Deposits. The total amount of share capital held by these Societies is Rs. 21,962, of Government Loan Rs. 18,040, of Reserve Fund Rs. 8,098, and (in the case of seven Societies) of Fixed Deposits Rs. 10,800.

In some Societies shares are now only issued at a premium.

The single Luzatti type Society has fifteen members and (after July 1st, 1908) Rs. 1,500 Fixed Deposit.

Of the 55 Raiffeisen type Societies three hold small loans from Government, all hold Fixed Deposits and all hold a small nominal share capital (shares being usually Rs. 10 and each member taking, except in one or two Societies, only one share).

A few Societies have obtained members' deposits, and in such cases a higher rate (15 per cent.) is allowed by way of encouragement. I have not the slightest doubt local savings will before long be attracted.

27. *Loans.*—I have modified the practice of only giving loans to half the members which was in force in most cases last year, as some at least of the remaining members tended to be landed in difficulties and as in some cases those members who did not get loans from the Committee got doles subsequently from members who did get them.

If the enquiry into requirements and stability which precedes sanction to a Fixed Deposit is thorough and effective, the security to the depositor is not weakened by the relaxation of the above rule, the spirit of which is still acted up to as far as may be.

The total number of loans made in 72 Rural Societies during the year was Rs. 1,74,661, the total membership being 2,662. In most Societies loans are made for twelve months, and so only once a year. Statement II-C.

28. *Purposes.*—As during last year, every effort has been made by exhortation, by careful enquiry leading to the limitation of funds to minimum requirements, and by local investigation and inspection to restrict loans to really productive uses, such being the transfer of onerous debts from money-lenders to the Society, the purchase of cattle, seed, food and other agricultural necessaries, the purchase of land and hiring of labour.

Generally speaking, and in Rural Societies especially, loans have been honestly applied to the productive purpose for which they were taken. The restriction of loans to productive purposes meets with general approval among all the leading spirits in the various Societies.

29. *Security.*—In by far the greatest number of cases the security taken has been that of one or more (generally two) member-sureties. In a few cases, non-members have been required or accepted, where all or nearly all the members have taken loans and where, in consequence, a system of cross suretyship must have resulted. The acceptance of non-members, who do not subscribe to the by-laws, however, opens the door to litigation, and cross security within the Society seems the better course.

Most Rural Societies hold written permits to accept carts, cattle, or boats on mortgage to secure loans.

A great deal is in practice done in Burma, especially in Fishery tracts, in securing obligations by mortgage of moveables without possession; cases of sale without notice seem to be rare, and it is desirable to employ a form of security which is easily given and given without cost and free of the premium, which it is the rule all over the country for a person to demand who gives personal or real security for another.

In no case have gold or valuables been accepted.

Mortgages of immoveable property have been made by way of security in a good many cases and are insisted on where the loan exceeds, say, Rs. 150, and is to be devoted to the redemption of land from a money-lender. In some cases also, where land has been bought with a loan, the land is similarly mortgaged to the Society. Immoveable property would be employed as security to a much greater extent were it not for the difficulty experienced in getting documents registered.

Even at the headquarters of two divisions registration fees have been insisted on: at one such headquarters extracts of *kwin* maps, though no longer necessary, have been required. At this office three separate attempts to register documents failed, and the Settlement Officer ultimately had to take up the matter on behalf of the Society. Added to this are the facts that in out-station offices the Registering Officer is often on tour, and that the office is often far from the residence of the parties.

Generally speaking, amongst the type of agriculturists that are admitted to Societies, the sense of obligation in the matter of suretyship is strongly developed. I do not think the obligation is lightly undertaken or that sureties have any idea of avoiding it. The incidents of the year all point towards the obligation being viewed as real and not formal.

30. In some 20 cases in Lower Burma lands have been redeemed from Chetties and others with money lent by the Society, and in 17 of these cases the land has been remortgaged to the Society. I personally saw seven transactions of this kind through at Sangin and Legaing (in Ma-ubin).

A good deal has been done in Upper Burma in the way of paying off loans secured by usufructuary mortgages.

Most of the money lent has taken the place of those comparatively small sums annually borrowed on the *sabape* (payment in kind) method or at high rates of money interest.

31. *Rate of Interest.*—The Fishermen's Society at Tani charges 30 per cent. on loans to fishermen and 18 per cent. to cultivating members, the difference being in view of the extra risk incurred in the pursuit of fishing.

The Kosu Society still charges its members 12 per cent. All other Rural Societies charge 15 per cent. (Re. 1-4-0 a month).

This is a low rate even to a big substantial cultivator in tracts where the market rate of interest is lowest.

Enquiries made by me and my staff on tour, and information obtained from Settlement Officers and others, show that there is considerable diversity in the system of lending and in the rates of interest holding in different parts of the country.

Generally speaking, big sums, whether big at the time of lending or big by accretion—a very common cause of bigness—are secured by a mortgage. As the prospect of repayment becomes more remote, in some parts of the country (principally the dry zone), the security mortgage develops into a usufructuary mortgage.

Where a loan is secured by the mortgage of sufficient land, the interest varies with the amount of competition amongst lenders, with the need and reputation of the borrower, and with the cost of money to the lender, from Rs. 3 to Re. 1-4-0 a month (36 per cent. to 15 per cent.). None but the most reliable cultivators, however, in places where money is otherwise cheap, can get loans to any extent below or even at 15 per cent.

The vast bulk of the borrowing is done in comparatively small loans (Rs. 5 to Rs. 200) for cultivating expenses, that is, purchase of cattle and seed, hire of labour, provision of food during the cultivating season and such like. Such borrowing is done (1) by way of loans in which the principal and interest are paid in cash (*Ngwedo*), (2) by way of loans where repayment of principal and interest is in kind (*Sabape*), (3) by way of loans where repayment of principal is in cash and payment of interest in kind (*Sabanyun*).

In the Irrawaddy Division such small loans are generally taken in the *ngwedo* form; they are often unsecured, if taken from a fellow villager; if taken from a shopkeeper or professional money-lender, they tend to be on pledge of valuables. Much of the hiring of cattle and human labour is, however, done in kind. In precarious tracts also loans are generally taken in this way, the borrower being reluctant to bind himself to pay part of a crop which may not come to maturity.

In Toungoo, Pyinmana, Shwebo and Taungdwingyi there is comparatively little *ngwedo* lending. It is mostly done in the *sabanyun* form, in which the principal is repaid in cash and interest in kind, the normal rate of interest being from 40 to 70 baskets of paddy per 100. This is for loans for some eight or nine months and works out, with paddy at Rs. 100 for 100 baskets, at 70 to 80 per cent.

It is said the *sabanyun* rate was far higher 15 years ago—up to 100 baskets per Rs. 100—but paddy was then less valuable.

*Sabape*—the second system by which principal and interest are paid in kind—is common in Katha, the irrigated parts of Shwebo and Mandalay, and in other tracts where crops are fairly certain.

The rates vary from 100 baskets repayment for a loan of Rs. 30 in tracts unfavourably situated as regards markets or only recently brought under cultivation, to Rs. 80 in places (e.g., Patheingyi) near a big town like Mandalay. The rate becomes more favourable to the borrower as harvest approaches.

The commonest rate at the beginning of the cultivating season is probably 100 baskets for Rs. 50, and this for eight months works out (with paddy at Rs. 100 at harvest per 100 baskets) to 150 per cent. Paddy, however, would more likely rule at Rs. 70 to Rs. 90, so that the interest rate works out to 100 or 120 per cent. This rate of 100 baskets for Rs. 50 is styled customary.

Every sort of local variety of these forms is to be found. For instance, in Katha money interest at 60 per cent. is sometimes charged in addition to the *sabape* payment of principal and interest in kind.

Where *ngwedo* lending obtains the rate of interest varies from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 5 or even Rs. 6 a month.

The commonest rates for the average cultivator in Lower Burma are Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month. In Upper Burma the rates tend to be higher, and Rs. 5 is the rate most nearly approaching what may be called a customary rate. Rates vary in a remarkable way, however: thus the *ngwedo* rate in the arid Meiktila District seems to be Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, whereas a Rs. 5 rate is commoner in the irrigated district of Kyaüksè.

32. The explanation of the variation in the system of lending seems to be that the Burman money-lender is generally a produce trader: he wants produce rather than cash, and he therefore prefers repayment of principal and interest in kind. The borrower prefers money interest: he fears that a short crop will necessitate the payment due in kind being turned into money at a high rate, to be again turned into produce in the next season.

33. In its bearing on the rate of interest offered by Societies for deposits and demanded for loans, this matter has been receiving attention since the first beginnings of the Co-operative movement in Burma. It seemed unwise to charge less than 15 per cent. considering the high rates found to be in force. The 9 per cent. rate offered for deposits was fixed upon consideration of the rate obtainable by investors, who know the ins and outs of the Rangoon money market.

The 8 per cent. rate, clear of expenses received by the depositor, is doubtless more than that which, with even a small amount of advertising and effort to induce such investment, is essential. The great excess of the amount offered over the amount that there are Societies to take, proves this. Everything, moreover, points to the security being in practice excellent—better even than I expected—provided the Registrar be careful in gauging the stability and requirements of each Society at formation and at each inspection thereafter, and provided his audit be thorough and he enforce reasonable efficiency in procedure and accounting by application of the 'stick' of restriction on borrowing.

I see no reason yet, however, to reduce the 9 per cent. rate given by Societies, which is one they can comfortably pay in a country like Burma, and which keeps up an easy flow of funds.

The saving in interest to the members owing to their borrowing from Societies and not from money-lenders cannot be less than Rs. 20,000.

34. *Repayment of Loans.*—Repayment of loans has been uniformly satisfactory in all Rural Societies. Time has been given for special reasons occasionally. The ease with which loans have been recovered in the few cases of winding up is indicative that they have been carefully made and well applied.

35. *Defaulters.*—There have been but three cases of default which are mentioned in Chapter VIII.

36. *Custody of Funds.*—Funds are kept by the Chairman in all cases. Owing to the expedition with which sums paid in are lent out again, it is seldom that any large sum is so retained. Where, however, it has been necessary to keep a large sum it has been distributed for safe custody among several elders. Where large closing balances appear in the appended statements the reason is generally that loans had just been repaid and not yet disbursed on or about the last day of the year.

In the case of some Societies formed in June 1908, the Committees were awaiting receipt of Fixed Deposits which were unfortunately delayed till July. The keeping of safes in Police Stations has not proved popular.

37. One member was expelled (from the Kywèbwè Society) for bad living.

#### IV.—RESERVE FUND.

Statements  
IV-B. and  
IV-C.

38. Reserve Funds have in every Society, saving the old Myinmu Rural Society, which is now being wound up, been employed in the ordinary business of the Society. The total net profits from formation to 30th June 1908 of the seventy-two Rural Societies working during the year were Rs. 29,040 and of the nine Urban Societies Rs. 1,539, and the amount of reserve held by Societies working at the end of the year was Rs. 22,874.

As recommended at the last Conference, column 29 (Reserve Fund) has been left blank in the statements of Receipts and Disbursements, except in the case of No. 5 Settlement Party Society, where entry is necessitated by the Society's system of accounting.

These net profits have in practice been carefully invested and greatly improve the security to the depositing non-members. The amount of the net profits accumulated by the thirty-eight Societies which have held deposits from the public (not Government or members) for over three months is Rs. 13,188 against deposits totalling Rs. 61,550.

In many places this Reserve Fund should before long suffice for the needs of the Society, and enable it to dispense with extraneous aid other than purely local savings. Though Dividends in some Rural Societies have become payable, none have been paid except in the case of the Societies wound up.

I have not shown interest earned or due (but not received or paid) in the Profit and Loss Account. Such entries will at this stage only confuse the Committees, which are being taught to fill up the account forms for themselves.

#### V.—AUDIT AND INSPECTION.

39. Every Society actually working before the end of the year (June 30th 1908) was subjected to inspection and thorough audit of accounts once at least, and, in many cases, two or three times, by the Registrar.

Inspections have also been made by Mr. Clayton in the Irrawaddy Division, by the Assistant Registrar, by an Accounts Clerk and by Honorary Organizer Maung Bya. In the Meiktila District the Settlement Officer has done inspection as well as propaganda work.

In some cases it will be found that the figures in the statements in last year's Annual Report do not agree with those on which the accounts for this year are based. This is due to the fact that in a few cases it was not possible to bring last year's accounts up to the 30th June, *e.g.*, Ngathainggyaung Society closed its accounts on the 16th June. In others, *e.g.*, the Sagaing Clerks' Society, some items really accruing in July 1907 were erroneously entered in the figures of the year ending 30th June.

The figures for the year 1906-07 have, in every case, been verified, and I think the figures exhibited in the statements attached to this Report may be accepted as correct in all particulars.

I have this year had a sufficient staff to permit of all accounts being checked and figures for the statements being obtained in July 1908. Statistics for the Meiktila District were obtained and supplied by Mr. Keith, Settlement Officer.

40. During the year, a handy form of statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet, which provides also for notes as to the membership, classes of loans, overdue payments, meetings, etc., was printed, and Societies are being taught to use it for themselves.

The keeping of accounts presents considerable difficulty in the purely agricultural parts of Lower Burma, especially in Karen Societies. Occasional Societies in Upper Burma have also failed in this respect.

Failure to keep reasonably good accounts is met by the one sort of punishment that the Registrar can dispense, *vis.*, curtailment of the amount to be borrowed by way of Fixed Deposits.

In no case has anything approaching dishonesty been detected; the tendency has been to repay Fixed Deposits rather than to lend in excess of the security ultimately forthcoming. In the case of the Tagundaing Society in the Tharrawaddy District, Rs. 500 Fixed Deposit was repaid at six months, instead of at nine months when it was due, as the Society found they had obtained too long a period. This was unfair to the depositor, of course, but a healthy sign.

With my increased staff I shall now be able to polish up the account keeping of all Societies, and the four months, August to November, will be especially devoted to educational work of this kind.

Accounts have been simplified during the year, and new and more serviceable forms of agreement and mortgage-deed printed.

## VI.—RESOURCES—GOVERNMENT LOANS, ACCESS TO THE GENERAL MONEY MARKET.

41. *Government Loans.*—At the commencement of the year 24 Societies (3 Raiffeisen Rs. 1,020, and 21 Schultze Rs. 30,040) had received Rs. 31,060 out of the Rs. 50,000 allotment made by Government, against an equal amount of share capital. Statements  
II-C. and  
IV-C.

During the year no more such Government advances have been made, and Rs. 11,000 has been repaid into the Treasury. Of this Rs. 11,000, Rs. 6,000 is from Societies which have been or are being wound up, and Rs. 5,000 comes from Societies that have been reconstituted. Thus the amount now advanced by Government is Rs. 20,060 only. Rs. 600 was issued as an agricultural advance to one Society. Rs. 1,000 was collected from Ywathit Society and at once redistributed to the four Societies resulting from the division of that Society into manageable groups.

Government money is certainly no longer necessary to enable Societies to start in any but pioneer tracts. I cannot say that Societies in Burma could have been started in the first instance without such assistance, but it would, in the light of subsequent events, I think, have been better had the money been advanced at 8 or 9 per cent. interest.

The amount out will be further reduced as Societies are split up into one village Raiffeisen Societies.

42. *Share Capital.*—The share capital of the remaining Schultze type Societies is considerable. In Societies formed since January 1907, members have only taken single shares at Rs. 10 a head. In these cases the Society has at once been assisted with a loan by way of Fixed Deposit at 9 per cent. obtained from the agents of the Societies, Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, for Upper Burma, and Mr. H. Broadbent, for Lower Burma, or otherwise.

43. *Deposits by Non-members.*—The amount of Fixed Deposits thus held by 24 Societies on July 1st, 1907, was Rs. 30,200. This amount has now risen to Rs. 88,398 for 5 Societies, and the amount would be larger by Rs. 10,100 and seven Societies had not these Societies, though getting sanction for the Fixed Deposits in June, not received the amounts till early in July. Statements  
IV-B. and  
IV-C.

The agents have found that  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the sum deposited does not pay expenses, and their remuneration will, therefore, be raised to 1 per cent., leaving the depositors 8 per cent. This 1 per cent. commission covers cost of remittance of the loan to the Society.

This system has worked smoothly, there have been a few unavoidable cases of delay on the agents' part, and a few cases of mistake as to dates and of premature repayment by Societies. It entails altogether a good deal of correspondence, *i.e.*, between the Registrar and the agents, between the agents and depositors, and between the agents and Societies.

It further has one great drawback, which is that, inasmuch as depositors generally desire to deposit for a year, the Societies are often unable to repay after

marketing the crop at nine or ten months when in their best interests cultivators' Societies should usually free themselves of the money.

The months when the average Society does not want funds are February to May, and these are just the months when money is in great demand in the big towns.

In this fact lies the possibility hereafter, when Societies are numerous and when money is required in lakhs instead of thousands, of financing them from a specially regulated Joint Stock Bank.

44. The Fixed Deposit money has generally been sent to Societies in notes by insured post, as being the cheapest means of remittance. This method has drawbacks. Notes cannot be claimed at the treasury for remittance purposes, and in the case of many Societies notes cannot be changed in the village, but have to be taken to a Sub-treasury.

By far the simplest method would be to remit by money order, but the rate of commission is prohibitive.

I think it would not be undue coddling by Government, but rather a logical and very useful form of assistance, if the money order rate were reduced to four annas per one hundred rupees on the remittance, to and from Societies, of sums borrowed and repaid with the Registrar's approval.

Statements  
IV-B. and  
IV-C.

45. *Deposits by Members.*—Deposits by members are still few. In three of the Raiffeisen Societies out of the four into which the Ywathit Society was split, the members left the amount of their shares in the original Society in excess of Rs. 10 as Fixed Deposits in the new Societies carrying 15 per cent. interest. In the Kyigôn Society in Shwebo, members left Rs. 85, which they had subscribed to an original unregistered Society merged into the registered one, as Fixed Deposits at a similar rate.

The Ma-ubin Urban Society has attracted Rs. 620.

The total, however, is small, and amounts to only Rs. 1,295. I have not pressed for such deposits by members, as I am confident that they will flow in as soon as the local public sees with its own eyes that Societies are honestly run, and as soon as the principles of co-operation are more generally understood. The Burman is quick to adopt sound principles from outside, and it is impossible to believe the rich villager in Lower Burma will continue to deposit large quantities of cash in his house as a bait for dacoits and robbers or to invest it in the purchase of gold, when he sees a safe place handy wherein to bestow at least some part of it.

No Society has yet embarked on a current account business.

46. *Accumulated Profits.*—To the above list of resources should be added the accumulated profits which (excepting the case of the expiring Myinmu Rural Society) have been used as capital for the purpose of loans in every Society. I consider this wise and quite justifiable: the Registrar controls the borrowings from outside and he controls them by carefully gauging the standing of each Society and the requirements. Hence, if the amount of a Fixed Deposit is thus restricted to safe limits, there seems to be no reason why the profits should not be turned over in loans, with the result that the Societies' funds increase faster than they would and their need for outside help *pari passu* diminishes. Nor, judging by the extreme rarity of defaults by members in repayment of loans in those Societies which hold Fixed Deposits from the public, is the investment of such reserves in loans to members unduly unsafe.

47. I see no reason to think that the flow of money from the public will dry up. Both Agents have been offered far more than they required. The Bank which offered Rs. 50,000 last year still maintains its offer.

The present flow has been set up by a four weeks' advertisement in three Burma newspapers published a year and-a-half ago. Since then, to avoid correspondence and disappointment, the existence of this form of investment has in

no way been advertised, and given adequate supervision and resultant absence of default, I imagine a safe 8 per cent. will attract quantities of money.

Of the Rs. 88,000 odd deposited on 30th June 1908 in this way slightly over half has been deposited by civil officials, the balance coming from military officers and non-officials. Rs. 4,500 has been deposited by Burmans. I have had offers of considerable quantities of money from Burmans at 9 per cent. and of Chetty money at 12 per cent.

Statements  
IV-B. and  
IV-C.

48. During the year the question of financing Societies of pioneer cultivators in tracts of country under reclamation from jungle was raised.

In such tracts, no transferable title to the newly broken land having been yet attained, and the cultivators not having yet become fixed in the locality, there is not, I consider, sufficient security either in realty or approved honesty to warrant financing through Fixed Deposits made by the public. It is to the advantage of the State that such land should be brought under cultivation, and it seems reasonable that, as is done in the Colonies, the State should take the risk of providing the necessary capital. Such action will enable the pioneers to keep out of debt contracted at onerous rates on the crops, and such aid need only be given until a transferable right has been acquired in the lands.

This certainly is not bolstering up the Co-operative movement by State aid, and Government has approved the principle. Permission was thus given to the disbursement of Rs. 800, agricultural advance to the Achan Yegyaw Society in the Ma-ubin District, where most of the land held by the members is under immature squatter or grant tenure, the periods prescribed for the acquisition of rights of alienation not having yet been reached.

It is clear, however, that as soon as ever jungle has become paddy land (one to four years), the land has acquired a value, and it may be well, if Societies in such pioneer tracts become numerous, as it is most desirable they should, that permission should be given to the mortgage of such lands to Rural Co-operative Credit Societies, which could invariably find a suitable successor to a defaulting member.

The restrictions on the mortgage of such lands under immature landholder's tenure hits the thrifty hard while failing, in many cases, to save the thriftless. They doubtless check speculative investment in land, but they prevent an *immature* holder from getting the comparatively easy credit he could get, if he could openly use the land he has brought under cultivation as a mortgageable asset.

Prevention is better than cure. I think much could be done in places like Bogale (Pyapôn) and Tantabin (Toungoo) and elsewhere by establishing Co-operative Credit Societies, financing them, to begin with, mostly with agricultural advances, and, as the land becomes cultivated and valuable, substituting for such advances Fixed Deposits from the public. The amount of agricultural advances required would not be excessive, and the sums so given would progressively follow the pioneer's axe. This appears to be a clear way of establishing and retaining a peasant proprietary. Failing some such system the pioneer, as heretofore, will openly borrow on crops, or secretly on his land, at swamping rates of interest, and in due course lose his land to the lending classes.

The rules on the subject of the alienation of grant land seem to prohibit alienation even to an agriculturist within five years of the date on which exemption from Land Revenue ended. Those as to squatter land seem to permit alienation to an agriculturist within the twelve years requisite for the acquisition of a full title, or at any rate to permit it with the approval of the Collector.

On the understanding that no Rural Co-operative Credit Society should retain land for more than two years, I think general orders might perhaps issue declaring that a Rural Co-operative Credit Society is an agriculturist, that grantees and squatters may mortgage their *immature* land to Rural Co-operative Credit Societies by way of security for loans, and that, where such lands are taken over by the Society for default, the Society may sell the right of occupancy to a cultivator.

It would be the duty of the Registrar and his staff to see that such purchasers were *bonâ fide* cultivators, and, if they found this not to be the case,



to move the Deputy Commissioner to cancel the transfer. Cases of default and sale would, however, be extremely rare. Such orders would make it possible for pioneer villages to obtain loans in the open market and go a very long way towards establishing a peasant proprietary in such new tracts. I confess, however, to some doubt as to whether the policy of restricting the investment by traders and others of capital in land reclamation has justified itself. The state of things seems to be that in the Delta and other virgin soil tracts there are a large amount of private capital seeking investment; very few opportunities for investment save land; a quantity of waste land awaiting cultivation and a large class of cultivators without capital ready to cultivate such lands.

Government has hitherto failed to finance such cultivators, and it has also failed effectively to keep out private capital, and I question whether the removal of restrictions against capitalists taking up large blocks and bringing them under cultivation by means of tenants or hired labour would not be generally beneficial and more in agreement with the general trend of events.

The fact that cultivators welcome tenancy under such capitalists is clearly proved by the ease with which those capitalists, who have risked resumption by Government in Pyinmana, have obtained tenants. It would be easy later, when the practical disappearance of waste land has removed complications, to secure a reasonably sound position for the tenant class by legislation.

Co-operative Credit Societies will doubtless attract some of the capitalist money; and it may be possible to bring agricultural advances to the needy pioneer, but, unless the Registrar's staff be very largely increased, it must be long before this method of financing becomes really effective in pioneer tracts.

## VII.—WORK OF SUPERVISORS, COMMITTEE, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

49. Supervisors proper do not exist. In the various Friendly Societies, auditors have been appointed and, except in Kyauksè and Sagaing Clerks' Societies, have done their work regularly.

50. Committees consist of from four to nine persons, according to the size of the Society, and except in the Nyaunglebin, Neikban, and Apyauk Societies, which have been wound up, have generally worked well. They have efficiently scrutinized the security offered for loans and have held a sufficiency of meetings. They in particular merit the thanks of the country for much responsibility and labour incurred gratuitously.

51. The Secretaries have done exceedingly well in some of the Upper Burma Societies, and very indifferently in some of the Lower Burma Societies. Karen Societies are the worst in this respect.

Even where the writing up of accounts and minutes has been faulty, however, the accounts have been found correct in fact.

The Secretaries will improve with training, and for Karen Societies, if they increase in number, it will be well to have a Karen clerk to teach the Secretaries and Committees by frequent visits and examination of accounts.

52. Broadly speaking, general meetings have been too few when the case is viewed from a European standpoint. In Burma, however, the custom is for elders to *manage*, and the idea of a general meeting is grasped but slowly. I try to make Societies understand that it is the duty of every member to understand the methods and proceedings of his Society, and that this can only be done by attending general meetings.

From understanding will arise, in good time, the desire to have a voice in the management.

Viewing the management from the Co-operative standpoint I think Mohnyin, Manlè, Ywamôngyi, and Kywèbwè have been the most satisfactorily managed Societies during the past year.

In Lower Burma there has been some disregard for by-laws, but this has not, in fact, resulted badly, and is doubtless mostly due to the fact that the by-laws want amending. Societies will, however, get to know that such amendment must be formal, and receive the Registrar's sanction before becoming effective.

### VIII.—DISPUTES AND LITIGATION.

53. There were two suits against defaulting members at Myinmu during the winding up of the old Society, in both of which satisfaction was obtained in full.

At Myittha, an outsider attached a pair of bullocks belonging to a defaulting member, which he had mortgaged to the Society. The Society successfully intervened and obtained full satisfaction.

### IX.—ACT, RULES, AND BY-LAWS.

54. The Act and Rules remain as they were.

55. *By-laws*.—The Schultze by-laws have been elaborated, but are in little request.

The Raiffeisen model by-laws have recently been revised in the light of experience and are now before Government for approval.

Model by-laws for Urban Societies on a share basis have been approved.

There are no model by-laws for Clerks and Police Friendly Societies, each Society having evolved its own.

Punjab-Luzatti model by-laws are being prepared, as there seems to be a good prospect of applying this system in parts of the Irrawaddy Division.

56. *Pamphlets, etc.*—The pamphlet describing the Raiffeisen system was revised during the year and is now before Government, as also a new leaflet (No. 2) on the true objects of a Co-operative Credit Society.

The latter seeks to show that a big membership, large capital and business and heavy profits are not the criteria of success; that the real object is to eradicate the *habit* of working on credit and to enable members to work on their own capital, which may often mean an apparently diminishing business for the Society.

A note on the procedure to be followed by District and other officers, when enquiring into applications for registration, has also been approved and will shortly be published.

It shows how the standing of a group of applicants should be examined, and how the minimum requirements in the way of a Fixed Deposit should be gauged.

The object of all these publications is no less to show the official and non-official public how the movement is being conducted, than to ensure systematic dealing with applications.

Delays in the Translating Department have somewhat diminished the value of such publications.

Hence but little literature has been issued; my fear has been lest, by spreading information on the subject, people should be led to apply for registration in numbers beyond my powers and from tracts which I have no prospect of being able to visit within a reasonable time, and that, thus, discouragement and distrust should ensue.

I think the time has come to issue a Manual to ensure correct action by District and other officers in Co-operative work.

### X.—ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC: ASSISTANCE RECEIVED, OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL.

57. My remarks in Chapter X of the last year's Report on the attitude of the public apply no less this year. Keenness to know about co-operation is apparent in the districts of Shwebo, Mandalay, Sagaing, Kyaukse, Meiktila and Tharrawaddy, and similar keenness may be expected in Ma-ubin, which district now has a fair sprinkling of Societies.

I have had enquiries from Chetties in various places as to the intentions of Government, and as to how they will be affected.

The Burman trader in agricultural produce, who earns much of it by loans repayable at heavy interest in kind, is at present decidedly antagonistic. This phenomenon has been evident in all districts which I have visited. It is natural he should be annoyed, as his occupation and big profits may go if Societies take a firm hold.

On the other hand, there is a good chance that in view of the yearly increasing difficulty in getting reliable tenants in some of the older tracts in Lower Burma, the big landlord will see the uses of co-operation for his tenants, in enabling him to select and retain the best men in the locality.

The Lower Burma successful cultivator tends to become a produce trader, and the produce trader tends to invest in land. The line of distinction is vague, and it may be that the interest of the two classes are less divergent than would appear to be the case at first sight. If this be so, it will be sound not to ignore the monied class in Lower Burma.

Influential Burmans, both Pôngyis and laymen, have expressed interest in the movement, and, I doubt not, will help it on.

58. There is an undoubted spirit abroad among Burmans generally that they must combine to compete successfully with Chinese, Indians and other alien races and, while combining, adopt foreign business methods.

The pamphlets printed in Lower Burma, the exhortations of itinerant preachers like the Ledi Sadaw and his disciples, the attitude of the Vernacular Press, and lastly and chiefly the fact that unregistered Societies, which have been working in some cases for ten or twelve years on lines largely co-operative, are being found in all parts of the country, show that the Burman is not the thriftless epicure that many hold him to be.

The time and the soil are, I think, extraordinarily favourable to co-operation, and the undoubted trend to development from within that exists may, if it be treated sympathetically and regulated on sound co-operative lines, be retained within a channel politically safe to the great advantage of Government and the governed.

At the present time material wealth occupies men's minds here rather than political power. Co-operation will therefore prove acceptable.

Co-operation produces healthful inter-dependence between the central banking system and the village bank; between the capital city and the jungle village. Co-operators have interests far afield; and, like those who have money in the funds, cannot afford to be revolutionary.

An economic system based on co-operation will certainly tend away from disorganization and anarchy.

59. I venture to urge the claims of co-operation in this province to continued ungrudging support. That it is necessary and, if feasible, that it will prove immensely useful, economically and politically; no one, I think, will deny. The eighty-one Societies now existing and the sixty odd applications in my office prove this much—that Burmans can combine and that non-State money can be got.

I can assert that nearly all these eighty-one Societies were not "made to order"; and that the few that were so made, now exist because they desire to exist.

I also assert that I could have formed four times the number now existing, had I not deliberately "gone slow," and spent much of my time in developing the earlier Societies on the soundest possible lines.

It is clearly impossible to introduce and firmly establish a new economic system in a country of this size, where distances are great and means of communication still rudimentary, with one Registrar, even though he be aided by several Assistants from the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

In blowing the trumpet of co-operation, I trust I shall not be thought to blow my own. Such success as there has been is chiefly due to the innate common-sense, to the public spirit and to the undoubted intelligence and vigour existing in

the Burman race, and, secondly, to the sympathetic efforts of a few official and non-official advocates of the movement.

Central unions will come, and contributions from Societies towards that State audit, which will shortly be the rule in Europe, will come; but their time is not yet. Development meantime must, I think, be carried on by Government through Registrars, whose number must be increased from time to time to cope with the expanding demand for Societies.

60. Notices in the Public Press have been few; and no articles have been contributed by me.

61. Officials have, as last year, viewed their responsibilities as regards the movement in very different lights. Some clearly take no interest in it: others begin and end by expressing interest in it.

Others again have taken a very great and real interest in it, involving no small quantity of extra work. My special acknowledgments are due to Mr. Clayton, who, as Deputy Commissioner, did much sound propaganda and formation work in Ma-ubin, and to Mr. W. J. Keith, Settlement Officer, Meiktila, who has most efficiently prepared for formation several Societies in the Meiktila District.

Both these officers have made Friendly Societies for their clerks, and Mr. Clayton has further piloted to formation a District Police Society and the Ma-ubin Town Society.

I have received considerable assistance from Subdivisional Officers and Township Officers; in particular I would mention Captain Sandeman, lately Subdivisional Officer of Amarapura, and Maung Tin, lately Township Officer of Singaing.

With regard to the question of official assistance, I realize that in many districts the Deputy Commissioner is unable to spare the time to do much for co-operation; where, however, he can spare the time, his assistance will be much valued, provided he takes steps to assimilate the theory of co-operation generally and the practice thereof in Burma. Much can be done by such officers in smoothing away difficulties such as those connected with the registration of documents.

Until, however, a senior Assistant Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner be appointed as Deputy Registrar to assist me in formation and supervision, I fear vigorous action by District Officers will only aggravate the present block and lead to disappointment.

Where opportunity has offered I have taken Assistant Commissioners and others out to attend at formations and inspections. I gave a lecture to six Subdivisional Officers and Township Officers at Thazi, but prefer the former method of personal explanation on the spot.

62. I have again to thank Mr. Swinhoe of Mandalay, and Mr. Broadbent of Rangoon, for their services in being the actual agents of supply of funds to the Societies.

63. As I have said above, the Committees and Officers of Societies deserve great credit for their gratuitous and public spirited work. In particular I would mention Maung Lan, Chairman of Mohnyin Society; Maung Gyi, Chairman of Kin-u Society; Maung Lôn, Chairman, Shwepyingaywa; Maung Tin, Chairman of Ywamônggyi Society; Maung Tin, Secretary of Ywamônggyi Society; Maung Tha Dun, Chairman of Kywèbwè Society; Maung Po Chein, Chairman of Ma-ubin Town Society; Mr. Bloxam, Chairman of the Myinmu (old and new) Societies, and Maung Kyauk Lôn, Chairman of Daunggyi Society.

My staff has worked well, especially the Honorary Organizer, Maung Bya. He and my Head Clerk, Maung Ba U, have been rewarded by being appointed to officiate as Myoòks.

A. E. ENGLISH,

*Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Burma.*

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## APPENDICES.

## STATEMENT I-B.

## GENERAL PROGRESS.

*Urban Societies (Paragraphs 12 and 14).*

District.	Name of Society.	NUMBER OF SOCIETIES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		WORKING CAPITAL		Remarks.
		At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SAGAING	Tônbo Lime-Burners' Co-operative Credit Society.	...	1	...	12	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 920 0 0	Unlimited.
	Sagaing District Clerks' Friendly Society.	1	1	35	37	1,811 15 4	2,808 4 10	Do.
	Myinmu Town Society.	...	1	...	17	...	2,235 6 9	Limited
KYAUKSE	Kyauksè District Clerks' Friendly Co-operative Credit Society.	1	1	42	42	1,457 8 6	2,891 15 0	Unlimited.
	Meiktila and Minbu No. 5 Settlement Party Co-operative Credit Society.	...	1	...	50	...	1,779 3 3	Limited.
MYAUNG-MYA.	Wakèma Town Society.	1	1	26	26	1,260 0 0	1,055 0 0	Do.
MA-UBIN	Ma-ubin and District Clerks' Friendly Co-operative Credit Society.	...	1	...	74	...	3,687 10 3	Do.
	Ma-ubin Town Society.	...	1	...	78	...	5,459 13 9	Do.
	Ma-ubin and District Police Friendly Co-operative Credit Society.	...	1	...	87	...	691 1 8	Do.
	Total	3	9	103	423	4,519 7 10	21,531 8 0	

STATE  
RECEIPTS AND DIS  
Urban Societies

District.	Name of Society.	RECEIPTS.													
		Share payments.	En-trance fees.	De-posits by mem-bers.	LOANS FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Loans repaid by mem-bers.	Loans repaid by other socie-ties.	Interest received	Sale pro-ceeds of stock.	Other Income.	Total In-come of year.	Open-ing balance.	Grand total receipts including the opening balance.
					Gov-ernment.	Other Socie-ties.	Non-mem-bers.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.
Sagaing	Tonbo Lime-Burners' Co-operative Credit Society.	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	920 0 0	...	920 0 0
	Sagaing District Clerks' Friendly Society.	1,137 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,242 0	...	168 13 10	...	...	2,545 13 10	246 3 0	2,792 0 10
Kyaukse	Myinmu Town Society ...	800 0 0	...	...	...	581 2 8	800	...	...	8 5 4	...	15 0 0	2,249 8 0	...	2,249 8 0
	Kyaukse District Clerks' Co-operative Credit Society.	1,801 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,309 8	...	200 12 0	...	1 0	4,112 4 0	142 4 6	4,254 8 6
Meiktila	Meiktila and Minbu No. 8 Settlement Party Co-operative Credit Society.	1,665 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	525 0	...	191 9 3	...	...	2,371 9 3	...	2,371 9 3
Myaungmya	Wakama Town Society ...	1,020 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	500 0	...	35 0 0	...	...	1,555 0 0	...	1,555 0 0
Ma-ubin	Ma-ubin and District Clerks' Friendly Co-operative Credit Society.	2,423 0 0	78	...	...	...	1,067	1,118 0	...	162 2 8	...	...	4,834 2 8	...	4,834 2 8
	Ma-ubin Town Society ...	1,160 0 0	78	603	...	...	3,520	1,630 0	...	118 3 9	...	...	7,104 3 9	...	7,104 3 9
	Ma-ubin and District Police Friendly Co-operative Credit Society.	441 12 0	87	...	...	150 0 0	...	115 0	...	25 15 2	...	11 4	620 15 2	...	620 15 2
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,917 12 0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>600</b>	...	<b>731 2 8</b>	<b>6,187</b>	<b>7,439 8</b>	...	<b>806 13 7</b>	...	<b>502 4</b>	<b>6,512 8 8</b>	<b>383 7 6</b>	<b>26,911 16 9</b>

STATE  
PROFIT AND  
Urban

District.	Name of Society.	PROFIT.			
		Interest earned.	Gross profit on sales of stock.	Other Items.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sagaing	Tonbo Lime-Burners' Co-operative Credit Society ...	...	...	...	...
	Sagaing District Clerks' Friendly Society	168 13 10	...	...	168 13 10
Kyaukse	Myinmu Town Society	8 5 4	...	...	8 5 4
	Kyaukse District Clerks' Friendly Co-operative Credit Society ...	200 12 0	...	(b) 1 0 0	201 12 0
Meiktila	Meiktila and Minbu No. 8 Settlement Party Co-operative Credit Society.	191 9 3	...	...	191 9 3
Myaungmya	Wakama Town Society	35 0 0	...	...	35 0 0
Ma-ubin	Ma-ubin and District Clerks' Co-operative Credit Society	162 2 8	...	(d) 74 0 0	236 2 8
	Ma-ubin Town Society	118 3 9	...	(e) 78 0 0	196 3 9
	Ma-ubin and District Police Co-operative Credit Society	25 15 2	...	(f) 87 0 0	112 15 2
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>806 13 7</b>	...	<b>240 0 0</b>	<b>1,146 13 7</b>

MENT II-B.  
DISBURSEMENTS.  
(Paragraphs 12 and 20).

DISBURSEMENTS.																
Share capital withdrawn.	Deposits withdrawn.	LOANS REPAID TO			Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Carried to reserve.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.	Grand total expenditure including closing balance.	Remarks.
		Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.												
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920 0 0	...	920 0 0	
148 0	...	...	...	...	1,810	...	...	...	...	81 12 0	...	...	1,811 12 0	21,280 4 10	2,792 0 0	* Subscription Savings Bank (Loss) Rs. 1,100-00
...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2 6 8	...	80	11 11 0	...	...	2,084 1 8	156 6 0	2,240 8 0	Hand balance Rs. 1,000-00
273 8	...	...	...	...	3,325	...	...	...	...	66 6 0	...	...	3,361 11 0	6-0 10 6	4,154 8 6	Reserve fund received from old Society.
41 0	...	...	...	...	1,880	...	...	103 7	...	24 12 0	...	61 10 8	2,113 13 8	167 12 0	2,311 9 8	
...	...	...	...	...	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330 0 0	2-8 0 0	1,665 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	2,620	1,500	...	...	...	28 8 0	...	...	4,148 8 0	658 10 0	4,811 9 0	Cash in Bank Rs. 6,000-00 Cash in hand Rs. 9,000-00
...	...	...	...	...	5,850	...	...	...	...	14 6 0	...	...	5,864 6 0	1,130 13 9	7,104 8 9	
...	...	...	...	...	690	...	4 8 0	...	...	6 1 6	11 4	...	701 11 6	119 1 8	820 18 4	Subscription received in excess and returned.
489 8	...	...	...	...	10,925	1,560	6 14 8	103 7	80	208 8 6	1 4	61 10 8	22,349 4 0	4,562 11 9	26,911 15 9	

MENT III-B.  
LOSS ACCOUNT.  
(Societies).

Loss						Net profit or loss	Remarks.
Interest paid and due,	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due,	Debts written off.	Depreciation of stock.	Other items.	Total.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	83 12 0	...	...	...	83 12 0	+ 111 1 10	
2 6 8	11 11 0	...	...	...	14 1 8	-(a) 8 11 11	(a) Loss of contingencies meet.
...	66 6 0	...	...	...	66 6 0	+ 1-5 6 0	(b) Monthly meeting a contingent loss
...	24 12 0	...	...	(c) 1 10 0	26 6 0	+ 1-2 2	(c) Sum of interest paid to members in arrears
...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 8 0 0	
...	28 8 0	...	...	...	28 8 0	+ 1-7 12 3	(d) Entrance fees
...	14 6 0	...	...	...	14 6 0	+ 1-9 11 9	(e) ...
4 8 0	6 1 6	...	...	...	10 9 6	+ 1-2 5 8	(f) ...
6 14 8	208 8 6	...	...	1 10 0	216 0 8	+ 9-24 4 8 - 8 11 11 = 9-12 12	



STATE  
BALANCE SHEET AS  
Urban Societies (Paragraphs)

District.	Name of Society.	Assets.								Loans from non-members.	Loans from other societies.
		Cash in hand and bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 4 and 5.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total assets.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Tambo Lime-Burners' Co-operative Credit Society.	...	920 0 0	...	...	...	...	920 0 0	800 0 0	...	
Sagaing	Sagaing District Clerks' Friendly Society.	1,280 4 10	1,528 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,808 4 10	...	...	
	Myinmu Town Society	155 6 9	2,000 0 0	...	...	80 0 0	...	2,235 6 9	800 0 0	581 2 8	
Kyaoké	Kyaoké District Clerks' Friendly Co-operative Credit Society.	589 10 6	2,250 8 0	...	51 13 0	...	...	2,891 18 6	...	...	
Meiktila	Meiktila and Minbu No. 5 Settlement Party Co-operative Credit Society.	424 3 8	1,855 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,779 8 8	...	...	
Myaungmya	Wakéna Town Society	225 0 0	830 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,055 0 0	...	...	
	Ma-ubin and District Clerks' Friendly Co-operative Credit Society.	685 10 8	1,502 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	...	...	3,687 10 8	1,067 0 0	...	
Ma-ubin	Ma-ubin Town Society	1,239 13 9	4,220 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,459 13 9	3,500 0 0	...	
	Ma-ubin and District Police Friendly Co-operative Credit Society.	119 1 8	573 0 0	...	...	...	...	694 1 8	...	150 0 0	
	<b>Total</b>	4,719 3 0	15,180 8 0	1,500 0 0	51 13 0	80 0 0	...	21,531 8 0	6,767 0 0	731 2 8	

MENT IV-B.  
 AT 30TH JUNE 1908.  
 12, 19, 38, 43, 45 and 47).

LIABILITIES.														Profit + and loss -.	Remarks.
Interest due on loans in columns 10 and 11.	Loans from Government.	Interest due to Government.	Total of columns 10 and 14.	Share capital.	Deposits by members.	Interest due on members' deposits.	Dividends due to members.	Total due to members (columns 16 to 19).	Establishment and contingent charges.	Other items.	Reserve fund.	Total liabilities.	Profit + and loss -.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	800 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	320 0 0	...	...	...	920 0 0	...		
...	...	...	...	2,638 0 0	...	...	...	2,638 0 0	...	...	67 8 0	2,895 8 0	+112 1 10	Rs. 1150-13-0 Savings Bank.	
...	...	...	1,881 8 8	860 0 0	...	...	...	860 0 0	...	...	800 0 0	2,541 8 8	- 8 11 11		
...	...	...	...	2,697 0 0	...	...	...	2,697 0 0	...	...	7 12 6	2,704 12 6	+127 8 0	Rs. 81-13-0 (due to Profit and Loss Account).	
...	...	...	...	1,614 0 0	...	...	...	1,614 0 0	...	...	...	1,614 0 0	+165 8 8	Includes Rs 54-10-8 carried to Reserve, and Rs. 107 11-0 added to amounts at credit of members.	
...	...	...	...	1,020 0 0	...	...	...	1,020 0 0	...	...	...	1,020 0 0	+28 8 0		
...	...	...	1,087 0 0	2,423 0 0	...	...	...	2,423 0 0	...	...	...	2,490 0 0	+107 10 8		
...	...	...	2,800 0 0	1,160 0 0	820 0 0	...	...	1,780 0 0	...	...	...	2,297 0 0	+179 11 8		
...	...	...	180 0 0	411 12 8	...	...	...	441 12 8	...	...	...	621 12 8	+106 8 8		
...	...	...	6,893 8 8	12,473 12 8	6,200 0 0	...	...	11,093 12 8	...	...	244 12 8	2,248 12 8	+976 9 10		

## STATEMENT I-C.

## GENERAL PROGRESS.

*Rural Societies (by Districts) Paragraphs 12 and 22.*

District.	Kind of Society.	NUMBER OF SOCIETIES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		WORKING CAPITAL		Remarks.
		At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Katha ... ..	Cash Un- limited Liability.	2	3	42	83	2,065 8 0	6,151 5 0	
Shwebo ... ..	Do.	1	4	64	150	2,585 0 0	9,936 7 0	
Sagaing ... ..	Do.	3	4	274	313	18,062 8 6	10,461 5 5	
Mandalay ... ..	Do.	1	10	88	290	5,127 11 3	13,908 4 9	
Kyaukse ... ..	Do.	14	19	747	835	44,909 9 6	57,200 2 0	
Meiktila ... ..	Do.	...	3	...	77	...	9,129 6 0	
Yamethin ... ..	Do.	...	1	...	31	...	1,660 0 0	
Toungoo ... ..	Do.	1	1	30	42	2,865 0 0	4,345 0 0	
Pegu ... ..	Do.	1	...	47	...	4,079 12 0	...	
Tharrawaddy ... ..	Do.	...	5	...	103	...	3,040 4 0	
Henzada ... ..	Do.	3	2	162	102	12,223 2 11	4,516 0 2	
Bassein ... ..	Do.	4	4	211	239	11,064 6 3	14,911 9 7	
Myaungmya ... ..	Do.	3	4	38	54	3,262 8 0	3,176 0 1	
Ma-ubin ... ..	Do.	4	12	222	343	16,970 6 6	21,009 14 9	
Total ... ..	...	37	72	1,925	2,662	1,21,235 8 11	1,52,445 10 9	

STATE  
RECEIPTS AND  
Rural Societies (by Districts)

District.	Kind of Society.	RECEIPTS.														
		Share payments	En-trance fees.	De-posits by mem-bers.	LOANS FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Loans repaid by members.	Loans repaid by other socie-ties.	Interest received.	Sale pro-ceeds of stock.	Other in-come.	Total income of year.	Opening balance.	Grand total receipts including the opening balance.	
					Gov-ernment.	Other socie-ties.	Non-mem-bers.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Katha	CashUnlimited Liability.	430	...	...	...	...	8,500	2,112 0 0	...	893 7 0	...	...	6,435 7 0	...	6,435 7 0	
Shwebo	Do.	980	...	135	...	...	7,200	2,940 0 0	...	857 8 0	22 8	...	11,615 0 0	75 0 0	11,690 0 0	
Sagaing	Do.	500	...	...	...	...	...	17,880 0 0	...	2,058 0 4	80 0	1,163 0	21,181 0 4	100 9 8	21,231 9 7	
Mandalay	Do.	2,130	...	...	...	...	6,800	5,274 4 0	...	1,136 14 0	...	...	14,841 2 0	1 11 8	14,842 13 8	
Kyaukse	Do.	2,952	...	590	1,000	...	11,500	43,009 0 0	...	6,582 12 8	...	879 8	66,512 15 8	188 5 6	66,701 4 9	
Meiktila	Do.	980	...	...	...	...	8,500	150 0 0	...	148 2 0	...	...	9,778 2 0	...	9,778 2 0	
Yamethin	Do.	100	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,660 0 0	...	1,660 0 0	
Toungoo	Do.	130	...	...	...	...	1,200	3,150 0 0	...	455 4 8	...	...	4,935 4 8	...	4,935 4 6	
Pegu	Do.	200	...	...	...	...	...	6,420 0 0	...	626 4 0	...	...	5,246 4 0	1 12 0	5,248 0 0	
Tharrawaddy	Do.	820	...	...	...	...	2,700	640 0 0	...	43 0 0	...	...	4,208 0 0	...	4,208 0 0	
Henzada	Do.	680	...	...	...	...	400	15,155 0 0	...	1,493 7 0	...	...	17,678 7 0	58 2 11	17,736 9 11	
Bassein	Do.	470	7	...	...	...	2,000	14,020 0 0	...	1,656 18 8	...	2 0 0	18,365 18 8	881 6 6	18,767 8 9	
Myaungmya	Do.	488	...	...	...	...	8,500	3,225 0 0	...	441 8 1	...	...	7,654 8 1	...	7,654 8 1	
Maubin	Do.	3,275	...	...	600	1,350	13,300	25,460 0 0	...	2,859 4 0	120 0	2,170 0	49,134 4 0	181 6 6	49,315 10 6	
Total	...	14,122	7	715	1,600	1,350	61,600	1,86,935 4 0	...	18,489 15	5,222 8	4,214 8	239,235 14 5	938 5 11	240,254 4 4	

MENT II-C.  
DISBURSEMENTS.  
Paragraphs 12, 27 and 41.

DISBURSEMENTS.																
Share capital withdrawn	Deposits withdrawn	LOANS REPAID TO			Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Carried to reserve.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.	Grand total expenditure including closing balance.	Remarks.
		Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.												
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
					6,167 0		168 8			80 10 0			6,374 9 0	61 5 0	6,435 7 0	
				1,050	10,815 0		118 12			89 18 0			11,628 9 0	61	11,690 0 0	
3,840		2,000		2,000	10,065 0		188 6	1,009 7 2		267 7 0	+1,061 2 8		20,948 6 10	885 2 9	21,231 9 7	† Reserve for new societies resulting from division.
280					18,104 4		261 0	85 6 0		98 12 6			18,759 8 6	1,088 4 9	19,848 12 9	
2,740	100	1,000		2,800	55,014 0		1,451 0	97 4 0		499 11 9	+879 2 0		66,261 2 9	1,490 2 0	67,751 4 9	
60				880	9,255 0		67 8			21 4 0			9,753 12 0	24 6 0	9,778 8 0	
					1,680 0								1,680 0 0		1,680 0 0	
10					4,690 0		212 7			17 12 6			4,920 4 6	5 0 0	4,925 4 6	
2,670		1,000			490 0			1,076 0 0		12 0 0			5,248 0 0		5,248 0 0	
				500	2,680 0		22 8			5 4 0			4,307 12 0	0 4 0	4,308 8 0	
2,870	1,500	2,000			7,871 0		162 0	1,917 7 0		118 2 9			17,736 9 9	0 0 2	17,736 9 11	
40					17,890 0		270 0			90 12 2			18,260 12 2	675 9 7	18,736 9 9	
100				900	6,025 0		242 0			10 2 0			7,277 2 0	275 9 1	7,552 9 1	
10,045		5,000			25,825 0		221 0	1,227 12 9		227 11 9	+2,178 0 0		28,178 7 9	1,120 2 9	29,298 10 6	
22,745	1,600	12,000		2,200	174,021 4		2,414 1	12,763 4 11		1,227 6 8	2,128 5 2		226,271 6	24,200 12 1	250,471 6 6	

STATEMENT III-C.  
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.  
*Rural Societies (by Districts).*

District.	Kind of Society.	Profit.				Loss.						Net profit + or loss—.	Remarks.
		Interest earned.	Gross profit on sales of stock.	Other items.	Total.	Interest paid and due.	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due.	Debts written off.	Depreciation of stock.	Other items.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Katha	Cash Un- limited Liability.	893 7 0	...	...	893 7 0	166 8 0	20 10 0	...	...	...	187 9 0 +	206 5 0	
Shwebo	Do.	857 8 0	22 8	...	880 0 0	118 12 0	59 18 0	...	...	...	173 9 0 +	216 7 0	
Sagaing	Do.	2,058 0 4	80 0	...	2,138 0 4	183 8 0	267 7 0	...	...	...	450 13 0 +	1,687 8 4	
Mandalay	Do.	1,136 14 0	...	...	1,136 14 0	296 6 0	93 14 6	...	...	...	838 4 8 +	741 9 6	
Kyaukse	Do.	6,582 12 8	...	...	6,582 12 8	1,451 0 0	409 11 9	...	...	...	1,250 11 9 +	4,612 0 6	
Melktila	Do.	148 2 0	...	...	148 2 0	67 8 0	21 4 0	...	...	...	83 12 0 +	59 6 0	
Yamethin	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo	Do.	455 4 6	...	...	455 4 6	212 7 0	17 12 6	...	...	...	230 4 6 +	128 0 0	
Pegu	Do.	626 4 0	...	...	626 4 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	32 0 0 +	614 4 0	
Tharrawaddy.	Do.	48 0 0	...	...	48 0 0	22 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	27 12 0 +	20 4 0	
Henzada	Do.	1,493 7 0	...	...	1,493 7 0	162 0 0	116 2 9	...	...	...	278 2 9 +	1,218 4 9	
Bassein	Do.	1,836 18 8	...	+ 9	1,895 18 8	270 0 0	90 10 2	...	...	...	260 10 2 +	1,635 8 1	+ Entrance fee and fare.
Myaungmya	Do.	444 8 1	...	...	444 8 1	243 0 0	10 8 0	...	...	...	233 8 0 +	191 0 1	
Maubin	Do.	2,859 4 0	120 0	...	2,979 4 0	251 0 0	41 12 0	24 12	...	...	404 12 0 +	2,575 4 0	
Total	...	18,489 15 8	222 8	9	18,721 7 5	3,442 7 0	1,621 12 8	25 12	...	...	8,126 15 8	11,614 7 5	

STATE  
BALANCE SHEET AS  
Rural Societies (by Districts).

District.	Kind of Society.	ASSETS.							Total assets.	Loans from non-members.	Loans from other societies.
		Cash in hand and Bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 4 and 5.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Katha	Cash Unlimited Liability	81 5 0	6,090	...	...	...	...	6,151 5 0	4,900 0 0	...	
Shwebo	Do.	81 7 0	9,875	...	...	...	...	9,985 7 0	7,200 0 0	...	
Sagaing	Do.	835 2 9	9,045	631 2 8	...	...	+500	10,461 5 5	...	...	
Mandalay	Do.	1,038 4 9	12,825	...	...	...	...	13,863 4 9	7,300 0 0	...	
Kyaukse	Do.	1,420 2 0	65,780	...	...	...	...	67,200 2 0	24,400 0 0	...	
Mektila	Do.	24 6 0	9,105	...	...	...	...	9,129 6 0	8,150 0 0	...	
Yamethin	Do.	...	1,660	...	...	...	...	1,660 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	
Toungoo	Do.	5 0 0	4,840	...	...	...	...	4,845 0 0	3,400 0 0	...	
Fegu	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tharrawaddy	Do.	0 4 0	2,040	...	...	...	...	2,040 4 0	2,200 0 0	...	
Henzada	Do.	0 0 2	4,516	...	...	...	...	4,516 0 2	400 0 0	...	
Bassein	Do.	476 9 7	14,435	...	...	...	...	14,911 9 7	4,460 7 1	...	
Myaungmya	Do.	878 0 1	2,600	...	...	...	...	3,176 0 1	2,800 0 0	...	
Maubin	Do.	1,129 2 9	19,790	...	80 12 0	...	...	21,009 14 9	18,700 0 0	1,350	
	Total	4,982 12 1	1,53,301	531 2 8	80 12 0	...	500	1,59,445 10 9	80,160 7 1	1,350	

PART IV-C.

31st JUNE 1908.

Paragraphs 12, 38, 41, 43, 45 and 47.

LIABILITIES.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	220	...	5,120 0 0	850	...	...	...	830	...	...	5 0 0	5,125 0 0	+ 26 5 0	
...	500	...	7,700 0 0	1,870	85	...	...	1,855	...	...	53 0 0	8,575 0 0	+ 23 7 0	
...	3,000	...	3,000 0 0	3,970	...	...	...	3,970	...	...	1,804 2 1	8,774 2 1	+ 1,0 7 8	
...	1,400	...	8,700 0 0	3,750	...	...	...	3,750	...	...	710 11 8	13,160 11 8	+ 21 0 0	+ 1,000 0 0
...	10,500	...	24,900 0 0	13,612	630	...	...	14,202	10	...	3,000 9 8	52,074 9 8	+ 1,100 1 6	
...	...	...	8,150 0 0	920	...	...	...	920	...	...	...	9,070 0 0	+ 60 6 0	
...	...	...	1,500 0 0	180	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	
...	500	...	3,700 0 0	420	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	4,120 0 0	+ 15 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,200 0 0	820	...	...	...	820	...	...	...	3,020 0 0	+ 20 6 0	
...	1,000	...	1,400 0 0	2,670	...	...	...	2,670	...	...	2 2 6 5	2,672 6 5	+ 2 2 6 5	
...	3,100	...	7,540 7 1	4,250	...	...	...	4,250	...	...	1,505 19 5	11,795 6 6	+ 17 5 1 1	
...	...	...	2,600 0 0	875	...	...	...	875	...	...	...	3,475 0 0	+ 10 0 1	
...	600	...	15,650 0 0	2,070	...	...	1 4	2,170	...	...	...	17,820 0 0	+ 10 0 1	
...	20,000	...	100,000 7 1	1,000	1 5	...	1 9	1,001	...	...	...	101,001 6 6	+ 1 5 1 4	



STATEMENT I-C.  
GENERAL PROGRESS.

Rural Societies (Paragraphs 12 and 22).

District and Name of Society.	Kind of Society.	NUMBER OF SOCIETIES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		WORKING CAPITAL				Remarks.	
		At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	At the beginning of the year.		At the end of the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9	
						Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
LOWER BURMA.											
Toungoo	Kywèbwè ...	Cash Un- limited Liability.	1	1	30	42	2,865	0 0	4,345	0 0	
Pegu	... Nyaunglebin ...	Do.	1	...	47	...	4,079	12 0	...		
Tharra- waddy.	{ Öktwin ...	Do.	...	1	...	21	...	...	...		
	{ Tagundaing ...	Do.	...	1	...	14	...	660	4 0		
	{ Thitnapa ...	Do.	...	1	...	33	...	1,030	0 0		
	{ Pauktôn ...	Do.	...	1	...	20	...	700	0 0		
	{ Letkôkpin ...	Do.	...	1	...	15	...	650	0 0		
Henzada	{ Apyauk ...	Do.	1	...	54	...	5,403	8 0	...		
	{ Daunggyi ...	Do.	1	1	64	91	2,978	6 5	4,006	0 2	
	{ Neikban ...	Do.	1	...	44	...	3,841	4 6	...		
	{ Tanthônbin ...	Do.	...	1	...	11	...	...	510	0 0	
Bassein	{ Koza ...	Do.	1	1	56	54	2,519	7 5	2,815	10 11	
	{ Thabaung ...	Do.	1	1	40	39	1,765	0 0	3,372	4 0	
	{ Ngathainggyaung ...	Do.	1	1	102	126	5,722	6 10	6,751	7 2	
	{ Thingandaung ...	Do.	1	1	13	20	1,057	8 0	1,972	3 6	
Myaung- mya.	{ Tawkalut ...	Do.	1	1	10	11	1,537	8 0	1,607	10 0	
	{ Teinngu ...	Do.	1	1	11	13	655	0 0	1,301	5 0	
	{ Thayetkôn ...	Do.	1	1	17	16	1,070	0 0	127	1 1	
	{ Nyaungwaing ...	Do.	...	1	...	14	...	...	140	0 0	
Ma-ubin	{ Sitchaung ...	Do.	1	1	65	65	3,576	3 9	800	11 9	
	{ Tani (old) ...	Do.	1	...	72	...	8,372	2 9	...		
	{ Tani (new) ...	Do.	...	1	...	39	...	3,950	0 0		
	{ Maletto (old) ...	Do.	1	1	72	72	4,499	0 0	109	0 0	
	{ Maletto (new) ...	Do.	...	1	...	42	...	2,936	0 0		
	{ Welawe ...	Do.	1	1	13	14	543	0 0	1,940	13 0	
	{ Achan Yegyaw ...	Do.	...	1	...	20	...	1,361	5 0		
	{ Sangin ...	Do.	...	1	...	20	...	3,752	8 0		
	{ Nyaunggyaung ...	Do.	...	1	...	18	...	700	1 0		
	{ Legaing ...	Do.	...	1	...	12	...	3,670	8 0		
	{ Thaungdan ...	Do.	...	1	...	18	...	709	0 0		
	{ Tatapaw ...	Do.	...	1	...	11	...	510	0 0		
	{ Kanyingauk ...	Do.	...	1	...	12	...	570	0 0		
Total, Lower Burma	...	16	28	710	883	50,485	3 8	50,998	12 7		

## STATEMENT I-C—concluded.

## GENERAL PROGRESS.

## Rural Societies.

District and Name of Society.	Kind of Society.	NUMBER OF SOCIETIES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		WORKING CAPITAL			Remarks.	
		At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	At the beginning of the year.	At the end of the year.	At the beginning of the year.		At the end of the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	
						Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
UPPER BURMA.										
Katha	Mohnyin	Cash Un- limited Liability.	1	1	22	30	1,053	0 0	2,020 15 6	
	Mawlu	Do.	1	1	20	26	1,012	8 0	1,920 5 6	
Shwebo	Manlè	Do.	...	1	27	27	...	2,210 0 0		
	Kin-u	Do.	1	1	64	63	2,585	0 0	2,781 7 0	
	Kyigôn	Do.	...	1	...	40	...	2,485 0 0		
	Puthlaing	Do.	...	1	...	23	...	2,430 0 0		
	Yindaw	Do.	...	1	...	24	...	2,240 0 0		
Sagaing	Myinmu	Do.	1	1	125	125	9,993	14 6	1,081 2 8	
	Tindeik	Do.	1	1	72	71	3,247	14 0	3,657 4 9	
	Chaungu	Do.	1	1	77	96	4,820	12 0	5,512 14 0	
	Kyauktalôn	Do.	...	1	...	21	...	210 0 0		
Mandalay	Amarapura	Do.	1	1	88	119	5,127	11 3	5,742 3 3	
	Shwepyingaywa	Do.	...	1	...	30	...	1,579 5 0		
	Tôngyi	Do.	...	1	...	19	...	1,640 12 6		
	Da-nôn	Do.	...	1	...	34	...	2,860 0 0		
	Tadaingshe	Do.	...	1	...	17	...	1,370 0 0		
	Kaungmun	Do.	...	1	...	15	...	150 0 0		
	Wathôndaya	Do.	...	1	...	15	...	150 0 0		
	Sidainggan	Do.	...	1	...	14	...	140 0 0		
	Patheingyi	Do.	...	1	...	11	...	110 0 0		
	Pyintha	Do.	...	1	...	16	...	160 0 0		
	Myittha	Do.	1	1	75	74	5,105	0 0	5,301 7 0	
	Ywakainggyi	Do.	1	1	61	70	5,882	12 0	6,253 0 0	
	Ywamôngyi	Do.	1	1	83	95	8,625	12 0	9,310 0 0	
	Singaing	Do.	1	1	153	139	5,649	13 9	5,083 2 3	
	Paleik	Do.	1	1	70	70	4,465	3 0	4,743 1 0	
Ywathit (old)	Do.	1	...	100	...	5,327	0 0	...		
Ywathit (new)	Do.	...	1	...	23	...	...	2,250 10 0		
Thinbôk	Do.	1	1	44	47	2,357	0 9	2,686 11 9		
Kyaukse	Dayegaung	Do.	1	1	21	26	1,427	8 0	1,757 10 0	
	Pwelôngyaw	Do.	1	1	20	24	1,012	8 0	2,105 0 0	
	Letkôkkôn	Do.	1	1	20	20	1,010	8 0	2,077 0 0	
	Kasun	Do.	1	1	30	36	1,012	8 0	3,448 7 0	
	Kôkkosu	Do.	1	1	40	42	1,519	0 0	1,635 6 0	
	Ngazu	Do.	1	1	10	10	505	0 0	515 10 0	
	Konywa	Do.	1	1	20	20	1,010	0 0	1,550 0 0	
	Kywedat	Do.	...	1	...	22	...	...	1,220 0 0	
	Seywa	Do.	...	1	...	21	...	...	2,122 7 0	
	Tamagon	Do.	...	1	...	52	...	...	3,541 10 0	
Meiktila	Khanlu	Do.	...	1	...	14	...	740 0 0		
	Belin	Do.	...	1	...	30	...	1,800 0 0		
	Nyaungyan	Do.	...	1	...	46	...	4,369 6 0		
	Theing n	Do.	...	1	...	15	...	1,450 0 0		
Yamèthin	Kyaukpana	Do.	...	1	...	16	...	3,316 0 0		
	Thawatti	Do.	...	1	...	31	...	1,660 0 0		
Total, Upper Burma	...	21	44	1,215	1,779	72,750	5 3	1,08,446 14 2		
Total, Lower Burma	...	16	28	710	883	50,485	3 8	50,978 12 7		
Grand Total, Burma	...	37	72	1,925	2,662	1,23,235	8 11	1,59,425 10 9		
Total Urban	...	3	9	103	423	4,529	7 10	21,512 8 0		
Grand Total, Rural and Urban.	...	40	81	2,028	3,085	1,27,765	0 9	1,80,937 2 9		

District and Name of Society.	Kind of Society.	RECEIPTS.														
		Share payments.	En- trance fees.	De- posits by mem- bers.	LOANS FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Loans repaid by mem- bers.	Loans repaid by other socie- ties.	Interest received.	Sale pro- ceeds of stock.	Other in- come.	Total income of year.	Opening balance.	Grand total receipts including the opening balance.	
					Gov- ern- ment.	Other Socie- ties.	Non- mem- bers.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<b>LOWER BURMA.</b>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Toun- Kywehwe ... ooo.	Cash Un- limited Liability.	180	...	...	...	...	1,200	8,150 0 0	...	455 4 6	...	...	4,935 4 6	...	4,935 4 6	
Paou, Nyaungiebin	Do.	200	...	...	...	...	...	4,420 0 0	...	826 4 0	...	...	5,246 4 0	1 12 0	5,248 0 0	
<b>THABAWADDY.</b>	Oktwin ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tagundaling...	Do.	140	...	...	...	1,000	640 0 0	...	43 0 0	...	...	1,828 0 0	...	1,828 0 0	
	Thitnapa ...	Do.	830	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	1,080 0 0	...	1,080 0 0	
	Pauktion ...	Do.	200	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	...	700 0 0	
	Letkokpin ...	Do.	160	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	650 0 0	...	650 0 0	
<b>HIRAYADA.</b>	Apyauk ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	5,800 0 0	...	603 12 0	...	...	6,403 12 0	85 8 0	6,439 4 0	
	Daunggyi ...	Do.	520	...	...	...	...	5,525 0 0	...	543 12 7	...	...	6,688 12 7	22 8 5	6,611 8 0	
	Nelkban ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	8,850 0 0	...	945 14 5	...	...	4,175 14 5	0 4 6	4,178 2 11	
	Tanthonbin...	Do.	110	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	510 0 0	...	510 0 0	
<b>BABEIN.</b>	Kozu ...	Do.	40	...	...	...	...	2,840 0 0	...	821 9 3	...	2	3,208 9 3	167 1 8	3,370 10 11	
	Thabaung ...	Do.	20	...	...	...	1,200	4,200 0 0	...	528 14 0	...	...	5,946 14 0	43 0 0	5,989 14 0	
	Ngathalng- gyaung, Thingandaung	Do.	840	...	...	...	...	5,910 0 0	...	583 8 0	...	...	7,188 8 0	171 4 10	7,804 12 10	
<b>MAUNGMYA.</b>	Thingandaung	Do.	70	7	...	...	800	1,070 0 0	...	154 14 0	...	...	2,101 14 0	...	2,101 14 0	
	Tawkalut ...	Do.	110	...	...	...	1,400	1,500 0 0	...	25 0 0	...	...	3,235 0 0	...	3,235 0 0	
	Telngu ...	Do.	65	...	...	...	1,200	655 0 0	...	81 14 0	...	...	2,001 14 0	...	2,001 14 0	
	Thayethon ...	Do.	170	...	...	...	900	1,070 0 0	...	137 5 1	...	...	2,277 5 1	...	2,277 5 1	
<b>MA-TRIN.</b>	Nyaungwaling	Do.	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	...	140 0 0	
	Sitchaung ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	8,795 0 0	...	411 9 0	...	...	4,208 9 0	7 8 9	4,213 12 9	
	Tani (ohi) ...	Do.	1,325	...	...	...	...	14,870 0 0	...	1,406 2 0	...	...	17,601 2 0	100 2 9	17,701 4 9	
	Maletto (ohi)	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	4,425 0 0	...	528 8 0	120 0	...	5,071 8 0	64 0 0	5,135 8 0	
	Welawe ...	Do.	10	...	...	...	1,800	545 0 0	...	137 5 9	...	...	1,992 5 0	10 0 0	2,002 5 0	
	Achan Yegyaw	Do.	200	...	...	600	50	680 0 0	...	106 18 0	...	...	2,088 18 0	...	2,088 18 0	
	Singin ...	Do.	200	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	110 7 0	...	...	8,810 7 0	...	8,810 7 0	
	Nyaung- gyaung, Legaing ...	Do.	180	...	...	...	500	...	456 0 0	...	43 12 0	...	...	1,183 12 0	...	1,183 12 0
	Thaungdan ...	Do.	120	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	60 0 0	...	...	8,650 0 0	...	8,650 0 0	
	Tatapaw ..	Do.	190	...	...	...	500	690 0 0	...	51 12 0	...	...	1,431 12 0	...	1,431 12 0	
	Tatapaw ..	Do.	110	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	510 0 0	...	510 0 0	
	Kanyingauk	Do.	120	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	870 0 0	...	870 0 0	
	Tani (new) ...	Do.	300	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	1,560 0	8,950 0 0	...	8,950 0 0	
Maletto (new)	Do.	430	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	610 0	8,040 0 0	...	8,040 0 0		
<b>Total, Lower Burma</b>	...	6,010	7	...	600	1,650	23,100	66,070 0 0	...	7,813 8 10	120 0	2,179 0	107,242 3 10	622 11 11	107,864 15 9	

\* Spent on works of merit.

MENT II-C.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Societies (Paragraphs 12, 27 and 41).

DISBURSEMENTS.																
Share capital withdrawn.	Deposits withdrawn.	LOANS REPAID TO			Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other Items.	Carried to reserve.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.	Grand total expenditure including closing balance.	Remarks.
		Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.												
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10	..	..	..	..	4,690 0	..	212 7	..	..	17 13 6	..	..	4,930 4 6	6 0 0	4,918 4 6	
2,670	..	1,000	..	..	490 0	..	..	1,076 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	..	5,249 0 0	..	5,216 0 0	Wound up.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dormant.
..	..	..	..	500	1,800 0	..	22 8	..	..	5 4 0	..	..	1,827 12 0	0 4 0	1,828 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	1,080 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030 0 0	..	1,030 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	700 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	650 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650 0 0	..	650 0 0	
2,370	..	2,000	..	..	500 0	..	..	1,467 7 0	..	101 18 0	..	..	6,439 4 0	..	6,429 4 0	Wound up.
..	..	..	..	..	6,611 0	..	..	..	..	0 2 10	..	..	6,611 2 10	0 0 2	6,611 8 0	
1,000	1,500	1,000	..	..	50 0	..	162 0	450 0 0	..	14 2 11	..	..	4,176 2 11	..	4,176 2 11	Wound up.
..	..	..	..	..	510 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510 0 0	..	510 0 0	
40	..	..	..	..	2,965 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,006 0 0	868 10 11	3,370 10 11	
..	..	..	..	..	5,850 0	..	108 0	..	..	9 10 0	..	..	6,967 10 0	22 4 0	6,999 14 0	
..	..	..	..	..	7,075 0	..	90 0	..	..	73 5 8	..	..	7,218 5 8	66 7 2	7,304 12 10	
..	..	..	..	..	2,000 0	..	72 0	..	..	7 10 6	..	..	2,079 10 6	22 3 6	2,101 14 0	
..	..	..	..	..	3,100 0	..	126 0	..	..	1 6 0	..	..	3,227 6 0	7 10 0	3,234 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	1,855 0	..	46 0	..	..	0 9 0	..	..	1,900 9 0	101 5 0	2,001 14 0	
100	..	..	..	900	1,070 0	..	72 0	..	..	8 4 0	..	..	2,150 4 0	127 1 1	2,277 5 1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140 0 0	140 0 0	
1,800	..	1,500	..	..	270 0	..	..	..	..	43 1 0	..	..	3,413 1 0	200 11 9	3,213 12 9	
6,336	..	2,000	..	..	6,700 0	..	..	831 4 9	..	275 0 0	1,560 0 0†	..	17,701 4 9	..	17,701 4 9	
2,100	..	1,500	..	..	125 0	..	..	706 8 0	..	4 0 0	610 0 0†	..	3,135 8 0	..	3,135 8 0	
..	..	..	..	..	1,965 0	..	36 0	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	2,001 8 0	0 11 0	2,002 6 0	
..	..	..	..	..	1,830 0	..	45 0	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	1,875 8 0	211 5 0	2,086 13 0	
..	..	..	..	..	3,745 0	..	56 4	..	..	1 11 0	..	..	3,802 12 0	7 2 0	3,809 7 0	
..	..	..	..	..	1,150 0	..	22 8	..	..	6 3 0	..	..	1,178 11 0	3 1 0	1,181 12 0	
..	..	..	..	..	3,550 0	..	78 12	..	..	9 5 0	..	..	3,611 4 0	49 12 0	3,660 0 0	
10	..	..	..	..	1,280 0	..	22 8	..	..	0 4 0	..	..	1,612 12 0	19 0 0	1,631 12 0	
..	..	..	..	..	510 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510 0 0	..	510 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	570 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570 0 0	..	570 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	3,950 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,960 0 0	..	3,960 0 0	
..	..	..	..	..	2,890 0	..	..	..	..	104 0 0	..	..	2,994 0 0	46 8 0	3,040 0 0	
16,235	1,500	9,000	..	1,400	62,081 0	..	1,170 18	4,621 3 9	..	652 12 5	4,170 0 0	..	1,82,216 2	1,207 0 7	1,83,423 12 2	

† Transferred as reserve to newly constituted Raikisena Society.

STATEMENT  
RECEIPTS AND  
Rural

District and Name of Society.	Kind of Society.	RECEIPTS.														Grand total receipts including the opening balance.
		Share payments.	En-trance fees.	De-posits by mem-bers.	LOANS FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Loans repaid by mem-bers.	Loans repaid by other socie-ties.	Interest received.	Sale pro-ceeds of stock.	Other in-come.	Total income of year.	Opening balance.		
					Gov-ernment.	Other socie-ties.	Non-mem-bers.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ks.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<b>UPPER BURMA.</b>																
KATHA	Mohnyin ...	Cash Un-limited Li-ability.	80	...	...	...	800	1,112	...	160 15 0	...	...	2,152 15 0	...	2,152 15 0	
	Mawlu ...	Do.	60	...	...	...	800	1,000	...	150 0 0	...	...	2,010 0 0	...	2,010 0 0	
	Manib ...	Do.	290	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	62 8 0	...	...	2,272 8 0	...	2,272 8 0	
SHWEDO	Kin-u ...	Do.	90	...	50	...	1,000	2,940	...	857 8 0	22 8	...	4,480 0 0	75 0 0	4,555 0 0	
	Kyigon ...	Do.	400	...	15	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,485 0 0	...	2,485 0 0	
	Pathlaing ...	Do.	230	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	2,480 0 0	...	2,480 0 0	
	Yindaw ...	Do.	241	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,240 0 0	...	2,240 0 0	
SAGAING	Myinmu ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	8,750	...	787 0 4	80 0	1,163 0	10,780 0 4	28 2 6	10,808 2 10	
	Tindelk ...	Do.	60	...	...	...	...	8,880	...	628 14 0	...	...	8,953 14 0	2 10 9	8,981 8 9	
	Chaungu ...	Do.	240	...	...	...	...	6,250	...	742 2 0	...	...	6,232 2 0	69 12 0	6,301 14 0	
	Kyauktalon ...	Do.	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 0 0	...	210 0 0	
MANDALAY	Amarapura ...	Do.	420	...	...	...	...	5,095	...	791 2 0	...	...	6,816 2 0	1 11 8	6,807 13 3	
	Shwepyinga- ywa, Tongyi ...	Do.	300	...	...	...	1,200	178-4	...	171 15 0	...	...	1,851 3 0	...	1,851 3 0	
	Dan-on ...	Do.	190	...	...	...	1,400	...	...	120 3 0	...	...	1,710 3 0	...	1,710 3 0	
	Tadainghe ...	Do.	340	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	63 10 0	...	...	2,893 10 0	...	2,893 10 0	
	Tadainghe ...	Do.	17	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,870 0 0	...	1,870 0 0	
	Kaungmun ...	Do.	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	
	Wathondaya ...	Do.	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	
	Sidainggan ...	Do.	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	...	140 0 0	
	Patheingyi ...	Do.	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	
	Pyintha ...	Do.	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0 0	...	160 0 0	
	Myittha ...	Do.	70	...	...	...	...	4,380	...	657 8 0	...	...	5,107 8 0	28 4 0	5,135 7 0	
	Ywakalnggyi ...	Do.	140	...	...	...	...	5,840	...	246 8 8	...	...	6,328 8 8	81 12 0	6,367 15 8	
	Ywamongyi ...	Do.	180	...	...	...	...	1,170	...	1,282 14 0	...	...	9,632 14 0	39 12 0	9,672 10 0	
	Singalng ...	Do.	22	...	...	...	...	5,770	...	858 14 0	...	...	6,645 14 0	8 13 9	6,649 11 9	
	Paleik ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	4,505	...	666 0 0	...	...	5,171 0 0	70 11 0	5,241 11 0	
Ywathit (old) ...	Do.	700	...	...	...	...	5,285	...	780 15 0	...	...	6,725 15 0	1 0 0	6,726 15 0		
Thinbok ...	Do.	80	...	...	...	...	2,405	...	864 11 0	...	...	2,799 11 0	8 0 9	2,802 11 9		
Dayegaung ...	Do.	60	...	...	...	200	1,500	...	217 8 0	...	...	1,967 8 0	10 0 0	1,977 8 0		
Pwelongyaw ...	Do.	60	...	...	...	1,000	1,130	...	158 8 0	...	...	2,843 8 0	...	2,843 8 0		
KYAUNGSE	Letkokkon ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	150 0 0	...	...	1,150 0 0	...	1,150 0 0	
	Kasun ...	Do.	60	...	...	...	2,700	1,044	...	154 10 0	...	...	3,958 10 0	...	3,958 10 0	
	Kokkosa ...	Do.	90	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	223 12 0	...	...	1,743 12 0	...	1,743 12 0	
	Ngazu ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	76 2 0	...	...	576 2 0	...	576 2 0	
	Konywa ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	170 10 0	...	...	670 10 0	...	670 10 0	
	Kywedat ...	Do.	220	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,220 0 0	...	1,220 0 0	
	Ywathit (new) ...	Do.	230	...	800	200	1,200	...	...	...	...	831 10	2,261 10 0	...	2,261 10 0	
	Scywa ...	Do.	210	...	100	200	1,400	...	...	...	...	215 15	2,125 15 0	...	2,125 15 0	
	Tamagon ...	Do.	520	...	190	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	831 10	3,541 10 0	...	3,541 10 0	
	Khanlu ...	Do.	140	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	740 0 0	...	740 0 0	
MEIKTILA	Bella ...	Do.	800	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	...	1,800 0 0	
	Nyaungyan ...	Do.	520	...	...	...	4,200	150	...	148 2 0	...	...	5,018 2 0	...	5,018 2 0	
	Kyaupana ...	Do.	810	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	8,210 0 0	...	8,210 0 0	
YAMETHIN	Theingon ...	Do.	150	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	1,450 0 0	...	1,450 0 0	
	Thawatti ...	Do.	100	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,680 0 0	...	1,680 0 0	
Total, Upper Burma ...		...	3,112	...	725	1,000	38,500	70,865-4	...	10,678 11 7	102 8	2,042 8	1,32,023 10 7	265 10 0	1,32,399 4 7	
Total, Lower Burma ...		...	6,010	7	...	600	1,350	23,103	66,070	...	7,613 3 10	120 0	2,172 0	1,07,242 8 10	622 11 11	1,07,864 15 9
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA ...		...	14,122	7	725	1,600	1,850	61,800	1,36,935-4	...	18,499 15 5	222 8	4,214 8	2,39,265 14 5	887 5 11	2,40,154 4 4

II-C—concluded.  
DISBURSEMENTS.  
Societies.

DISBURSEMENTS.																
Share capital withdrawn.	Deposits withdrawn.	LOANS REPAYED TO			Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Carried to reserve.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.	Grand total expenditure including closing balance.	Remarks.
		Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.												
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
					2,097		54 0 0			0 15 6			2,151 15 6	0 15 6	2,152 15 0	
					1,000		72 0 0			17 10 6			1,089 10 6	20 5 6	2,010 0 0	
					2,170		40 5 0			2 0 1			2,222 5 0	40 0 0	2,272 5 0	
80					2,160		118 12 0			59 18 0			4,478 9 0	61 7 0	4,540 0 0	
				1,050	2,485								2,485 0 0		2,485 0 0	
					2,430								2,430 0 0		2,430 0 0	
					2,240								2,240 0 0		2,240 0 0	
					100		188 6 0	1,009 7 2		174 8 0	1,081 2 8		10,838 2 10		10,808 2 10	
2,260		2,000		2,000	2,260					24 4 1			2,260 4 0	122 4 9	2,961 8 9	
80					2,160					59 0 0			2,219 0 0	2 14 0	2,201 14 0	
														210 0 0	210 0 0	
					5,525		90 0 0	25 6 0		80 4 0			5,695 10 0	217 8 8	6,007 18 8	
					1,724 4		21 0 0			11 10 0			1,736 14 0	24 8 0	1,761 8 0	
					1,615		62 0 0			0 6 2			1,677 6 8	21 25 6	1,710 8 0	
					2,860		27 0 0			2 10 0			2,887 10 0		2,887 10 0	
					1,370								1,370 0 0		1,370 0 0	
														150 0 0	150 0 0	
														120 0 0	120 0 0	
														160 0 0	160 0 0	
														110 0 0	110 0 0	
														180 0 0	180 0 0	
					4,475					21 0 0			4,496 0 0	206 7 0	4,702 7 0	
170					5,370		90 0 0			44 15 8			5,464 15 8	222 0 0	5,686 15 8	
190					2,810		270 0 0			22 10 0			3,080 10 0		3,078 20 0	
					5,350		180 0 0			55 9 6			5,535 9 6	2 2 8	5,538 12 4	
80				1,000	4,965		180 0 0			65 10 0			5,215 10 0	22 1 0	5,237 11 0	
							192 0 0	27 4 0		22 8 0	279 2 0		5,726 12 0		5,726 12 0	
2,800		1,000		2,800	2,720					22 0 0			2,742 0 0	2 11 9	2,908 11 9	
					1,250		108 0 0			11 14 0			1,368 14 0	7 10 0	1,377 8 0	
					2,225		72 0 0			15 8 0			2,303 8 0		2,303 8 0	
20					1,000		72 0 0			1 0 0			1,072 0 0	77 0 0	1,149 0 0	
					2,242		62 4 0			2 15 0			2,310 0 0	142 7 0	2,452 7 0	
		100		800	1,600		29 0 0			4 2 0			1,633 2 0	2 20 0	1,635 2 0	
					520		22 0 0			7 6 0			527 6 0	22 0 0	549 6 0	
					250		22 4 0						272 4 0		272 4 0	
					1,220								1,220 0 0		1,220 0 0	
					1,220								1,220 0 0	4 10 0	1,224 10 0	
					2,265					2 0 0			2,267 0 0	2 7 0	2,269 7 0	
					2,120		0 8 0			2 0 1			2,122 8 0	1 12 0	2,123 10 0	
					2,240								2,240 0 0		2,240 0 0	
					720								720 0 0		720 0 0	
					1,200								1,200 0 0		1,200 0 0	
					1,200								1,200 12 0	22 8 0	1,222 8 0	
					4,425		27 8 0			21 4 1			4,473 12 0		4,473 12 0	
					2,310								2,310 0 0		2,310 0 0	
					1,450								1,450 0 0		1,450 0 0	
					1,220								1,220 0 0		1,220 0 0	
					1,220								1,220 0 0		1,220 0 0	
2,510	103	2,000		2,900	1,08,200 4		2,242 2 0	1,122 1 2		227 22 2	1,222 2 2		1,222 2 2	1,222 2 2	1,222 2 2	
12,225	1,500	2,000		1,400	22,021		1,220 12 0	4,422 2 2		222 22 2	2,172 2 2		2,172 2 2	2,172 2 2	2,172 2 2	
22,745	1,200	12,000		2,200	1,74,221 4		2,212 1 0	4,722 2 11		1,222 2 2	4,122 2 2		4,122 2 2	4,122 2 2	4,122 2 2	

STATEMENT III-C.  
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.  
*Rural Societies.*

District and Name of Society.	Kind of Society.	PROFIT.				Loss.						Net profit + or loss —.	Remarks.
		Interest earned.	Gross profit on sales of stock.	Other items.	Total	Interest paid and due.	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due.	Debts written off.	Depreciation of stock.	Other items.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
LOWER BURMA.													
Toungoo...	Kywébwé ...	Cash Un- limited Liability.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
			455 4 6	...	455 4 6	212 7 0	17 18 6	...	...	...	230 4 6 +	225 0 0	
Pegu ...	Nyaunglebia ...	Do.	626 4 0	...	626 4 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	12 0 0 +	614 4 0	
Tharra- waddy.	Óktwin ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tagundalg ...	Do.	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	22 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	27 12 0 +	20 4 0	
	Thitnapa ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pauktón ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Henzada	Letkókpin ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Apyauk ...	Do.	603 12 0	...	603 12 0	...	101 18 0	...	...	...	101 18 0 +	501 15 0	
	Daunggyí ...	Do.	543 12 7	...	543 12 7	...	0 2 10	...	...	...	0 2 10 +	543 9 9	
	Nelkban ...	Do.	845 11 5	...	845 14 5	162 0 0	14 2 11	...	...	...	176 2 11 +	169 11 6	
Bassein...	Tanthónbia ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kozu ...	Do.	321 9 8	...	323 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 323 9 8	
	Thabaung ...	Do.	526 14 0	...	526 14 0	108 0 0	9 10 0	...	...	...	117 10 0 +	409 4 0	
	Ngathalog- gyaung.	Do.	688 8 0	...	688 8 0	90 0 0	73 5 8	...	...	...	163 5 8 +	720 2 4	
Myaung- mya.	Thingandaung	Do.	154 14 0	...	161 14 0	72 0 0	7 10 6	...	...	...	79 10 6 +	82 3 6	
	Tawkalut ...	Do.	225 0 0	...	225 0 0	126 0 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	127 6 0 +	97 10 0	
	Telngu ...	Do.	81 14 0	...	81 14 0	45 0 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	45 9 0 +	36 5 0	
	Thayetkón ...	Do.	137 5 1	...	137 5 1	72 0 0	8 4 0	...	...	...	80 4 0 +	57 1 1	
Ma-ubla...	Nyaungwalng...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sitchaung ...	Do.	411 9 0	...	411 9 0	...	7 5 0	85 12	...	...	48 1 0 +	363 8 0	
	Tani (old) ...	Do.	1,406 2 0	...	1,406 2 0	...	275 0 0	...	...	...	275 0 0 +	1,131 2 0	
	Maletto (old) ...	Do.	526 8 0	120 0	646 8 0	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0 +	642 8 0	
Ma-ubla...	Welawe ...	Do.	137 5 0	...	137 5 0	36 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	36 8 0 +	100 13 0	
	Achan yegyaw...	Do.	108 13 0	...	106 18 0	45 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	45 8 0 +	0	
	Sangla ...	Do.	110 7 0	...	110 7 0	56 4 0	1 11 0	...	...	...	57 15 0 -	52 8 0	
	Nyaunggyaung	Do.	48 12 0	...	48 12 0	22 8 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	28 11 0 +	20 1 0	
Ma-ubla...	Legaisg ...	Do.	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	78 12 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	81 4 0 -	21 4 0	
	Thaungdan ...	Do.	51 12 0	...	51 12 0	22 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	22 12 0 +	29 0 0	
	Tatapaw ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kanyingauk ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ma-ubla...	Tani (new) ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maletto (new) ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	104 0 0	...	...	...	104 0 0 -	104 0 0	
Total, Lower Burma...		...	7,813 8 10	190 0	9	7,922 8 10	1,170 15 0	654 0 5	85 12	...	1,860 11 5	6,061 8 5	

STATEMENT III-C—concluded.  
 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.  
*Rural Societies.*

District and Name of Society.	Kind of Society.	Profit.				Loss.						Total.	Net profit + or loss —	Remarks.
		Interest earned.	Gross profit on sales of stock.	Other items.	Total.	Interest paid and due.	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due.	Debts written off.	Depreciation of stock.	Other items.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
UPPER BURMA.														
Katha	Mohayin ...	Cash Unl- imited Liabi- lity.	160 15 0	...	...	160 15 0	54 0 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	54 15 0	+ 106 15 0	
	Mawlu ...	Do.	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	72 0 0	17 10 0	...	...	...	89 10 0	+ 60 8 0	
	Manlè ...	Do.	82 8 0	...	...	82 8 0	40 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	42 8 0	+ 40 0 0	
Shwebo...	Kin-u ...	Do.	857 8 0	22 8 0	...	880 0 0	118 12 0	59 18 0	...	...	...	178 9 0	+ 706 7 0	
	Kyigón ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Puthlaing...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Yindaw ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sagaing ..	Myinmu ...	Do.	787 0 4	80 0 0	...	867 0 4	158 8 0	174 8 0	...	...	...	857 9 0	+ 8 9 7 4	
	Tindeik ...	Do.	528 14 0	...	...	528 14 0	...	84 4 0	...	...	...	84 4 0	+ 494 10 0	
	Chaungu ...	Do.	742 8 0	...	...	742 8 0	...	59 0 0	...	...	...	59 0 0	+ 0 3 8 0	
	Kyauktalón	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mandalay	Amarapura	Do.	791 2 0	...	...	791 2 0	125 8 0	80 4 0	...	...	...	806 10 0	+ 6 8 8 0	
	Shwepyil- ngaywa.	Do.	171 15 0	...	...	171 15 0	81 0 0	11 10 0	...	...	...	92 10 0	+ 79 5 0	
	Tóngyl ...	Do.	120 8 0	...	...	120 8 0	08 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	78 8 0	+ 64 12 0	
	Da-nón ...	Do.	63 10 0	...	...	63 10 0	27 0 0	6 10 0	...	...	...	53 10 0	+ 10 0 0	
	Tadainghe	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kaungman	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wathodaya	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sidsinggan	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kyaukse	Pathingyl	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pyintha ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Myittha ...	Do.	657 8 0	...	...	657 8 0	...	84 0 0	...	...	...	84 0 0	+ 673 8 0	
	Ywakaling- gyi.	Do.	846 8 8	...	...	846 8 8	80 0 0	44 15 8	...	...	...	144 15 8	+ 711 4 0	
	Ywamóngyl	Do.	1,282 14 0	...	...	1,282 14 0	970 0 0	92 10 0	...	...	...	92 10 0	+ 920 4 0	
	Singaing ...	Do.	858 14 0	...	...	858 14 0	140 0 0	58 8 8	...	...	...	248 8 8	+ 617 4 0	
	Paleik ...	Do.	666 0 0	...	...	666 0 0	140 0 0	69 10 0	...	...	...	94 10 0	+ 417 8 0	
	Ywathit (old).	Do.	780 15 0	...	...	780 15 0	193 0 0	82 8 0	...	...	...	82 8 0	+ 697 7 0	
	Thlobók ...	Do.	864 11 0	...	...	864 11 0	...	86 0 0	...	...	...	86 0 0	+ 778 11 0	
	Dayegaung	Do.	217 8 0	...	...	217 8 0	108 0 0	11 14 0	...	...	...	119 14 0	+ 97 10 0	
	Pwéngyaw	Do.	153 6 0	...	...	153 6 0	72 0 0	18 8 8	...	...	...	14 8 8	+ 84 0 0	
	Letkókou...	Do.	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	72 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	72 0 0	+ 77 0 0	
	Kaun ...	Do.	164 10 0	...	...	164 10 0	82 4 0	8 15 0	...	...	...	74 8 0	+ 87 0 0	
	Kókkou ...	Do.	228 12 0	...	...	228 12 0	99 0 0	14 6 0	...	...	...	112 6 0	+ 116 6 0	
	Ngazn ...	Do.	76 2 0	...	...	76 2 0	26 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	40 8 0	+ 36 10 0	
	Kónywa ...	Do.	170 10 0	...	...	170 10 0	83 4 0	7 8 0	...	...	...	90 10 0	+ 80 0 0	
Kywedat ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ywathit (new).	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seywa ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tamagón ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khanu ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belin ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meiktila	Nyaungyan	Do.	148 8 0	...	...	148 8 0	67 8 0	21 4 0	...	...	...	89 12 0	+ 59 6 0	
	Kyaukpana	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Theingon...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Yaméthin...Thawattí ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Upper Burma.	...	10,676 11 7	102 8 0	...	10,779 8 7	2,878 8 0	867 12 8	...	...	...	8,266 4 8	752 13 6		
Total, Lower Burma.	...	7,812 8 10	120 0 0	9	7,942 8 1	1,170 18 0	624 8 8	25 12 4	...	...	1,460 11 8	6,471 8 8		
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA.	...	18,488 16 8	222 8 0	9	18,711 7 8	4,048 7 0	1,491 12 8	25 12 0	...	...	9,726 6 6	13,987 7 0		



STATE  
BALANCE SHEET AS  
Rural Societies

District and Name of Society.	Kind of Society.	Assets.								Loans from non-members.	Loans from other societies.
		Cash in hand and bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 4 and 5.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total assets.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>LOWER BURMA.</b>		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Toungoo	Kywbwé ...	Cash Unlimited Liability ...	5 0 0	4,840	..	...	...	4,845 0 0	3,400 0 0	...	
Pegu	Nyaungiebin	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tharra-waddy.	Oktwin ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tagundalog	Do.	0 4 0	660	...	...	...	660 4 0	500 0 0	...	
	Thitnapa ...	Do.	...	1,080	...	...	...	1,080 0 0	700 0 0	...	
	Pauktón ...	Do.	...	700	...	...	...	700 0 0	500 0 0	...	
	Letkókpin	Do.	...	650	...	...	...	650 0 0	500 0 0	...	
Henzada	Apyauk ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Daunggyi...	Do.	0 0 2	4,008	...	...	...	4,008 0 2	...	...	
	Nelkhan ...	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tanthónbin	Do.	...	510	...	...	...	510 0 0	400 0 0	...	
Dassein	Kozu ...	Do.	865 10 11	2,450	...	...	...	2,815 10 11	...	...	
	Thabaung	Do.	22 4 0	8,850	...	...	...	8,872 4 0	1,200 0 0	...	
	Ngathalog-gyanog	Do.	66 7 2	6,685	...	...	...	6,751 7 2	1,600 7 1	...	
	Thlogan-daung.	Do.	22 8 6	1,950	...	...	...	1,972 8 6	1,600 0 0	...	
Nyaung-mya.	Tawkalut	Do.	7 10 0	1,800	...	...	...	1,807 10 0	1,400 0 0	...	
	Telingu ...	Do.	101 5 0	1,200	...	...	...	1,301 5 0	1,200 0 0	...	
	Thayetkón	Do.	127 1 1	...	...	...	...	127 1 1	...	...	
	Nyaung-walug.	Do.	140 0 0	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	...	...	
Ma-ubin	Sitchaung	Do.	800 11 9	...	...	...	...	800 11 9	...	...	
	Tanl (old)	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maletto (old)	Do.	...	100	...	9 0 0	...	109 0 0	...	...	
	Welawe ...	Do.	0 18 0	1,940	...	...	...	1,940 18 0	1,700 0 0	...	
	Achan-Yegyaw.	Do.	211 5 0	1,150	...	...	...	1,361 5 0	500 0 0	...	
	Sangin ...	Do.	7 8 0	3,745	...	...	...	3,752 8 0	3,500 0 0	...	
	Nyaunggy-sung.	Do.	5 1 0	695	...	...	...	700 1 0	...	500	
	Legaing ...	Do.	48 12 0	3,550	...	71 12 0	...	3,670 8 0	3,500 0 0	...	
	Thaungdan	Do.	19 0 0	590	...	...	...	709 0 0	500 0 0	...	
	Tatapaw ...	Do.	...	510	...	...	...	510 0 0	...	400	
	Kanyingauk	Do.	...	570	...	...	...	570 0 0	...	450	
	Tanl (new)	Do.	...	3,950	...	...	...	3,950 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	
Maletto (new)	Do.	46 0 0	2,890	...	...	...	2,936 0 0	2,000 0 0	...		
<b>Total, Lower Burma</b>		...	1,927 0 7	43,921	...	80 12 0	...	50,393 12 7	23,700 7 1	1,350	

MENT IV-C.  
AT 30TH JUNE 1908.  
(Unlimited).

LIABILITIES.														
Interest due on loans in columns 10 and 11.	Loans from Government.	Interest due to Government.	Total of columns 10 to 14.	Share capital.	Deposits by members.	Interest due on members' deposits.	Dividends due to members.	Total due to members (columns 16 to 19).	Establishment and contingent charges.	Other items.	Reserve fund.	Total liabilities.	Profit + and loss-.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	800	...	8,700 0 0	420	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	4,120 0 0	+ 228 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	500 0 0	140	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	840 0 0	+ 80 4 0	
...	...	...	700 0 0	830	...	...	...	830	...	...	...	1,080 0 0	...	
...	...	...	500 0 0	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	700 0 0	...	
...	...	...	500 0 0	180	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	680 0 0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,000	...	1,000 0 0	1,960	...	...	...	1,960	...	...	608 6 8	2,468 6 8	+ 548 9 9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	460 0 0	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	510 0 0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,000	...	1,000 0 0	1,030	...	...	...	1,030	...	...	403 1 8	2,403 1 8	+ 328 9 9	
...	880	...	2,130 0 0	850	...	...	...	850	...	...	83 0 0	2,963 0 0	+ 400 4 0	
...	1,810	...	2,910 7 1	2,110	...	...	...	2,110	...	...	1,010 18 9	3,921 4 10	+ 790 8 6	
...	...	...	1,800 0 0	290	...	...	...	290	...	...	...	1,890 0 0	+ 88 3 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,400 0 0	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	1,510 0 0	+ 97 10 0	
...	...	...	1,200 0 0	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	1,265 0 0	+ 65 6 0	
...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	70 0 0	+ 57 1 1	
...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140 0 0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423 8 9	423 8 9	+ 268 6 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	
...	...	...	1,700 0 0	140	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	1,840 0 0	+ 100 18 0	
...	600	...	1,160 0 0	909	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	1,809 0 0	+ 61 8 0	* Agricultural Balance.
...	...	...	2,500 0 0	207	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	2,700 0 0	+ 52 0 0	
...	...	...	600 0 0	180	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	60 0 0	+ 80 1 0	
...	...	...	2,500 0 0	180	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	2,620 0 0	+ 80 0 0	
...	...	...	600 0 0	150	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	640 0 0	+ 80 0 0	
...	...	...	400 0 0	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	510 0 0	...	
...	...	...	450 0 0	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	570 0 0	...	
...	...	...	2,000 0 0	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	1,200 0 0	3,200 0 0	...	
...	...	...	2,100 0 0	420	...	...	...	420	...	...	610 0 0	2,710 0 0	- 14 0 0	
...	2,040	...	23,100 7 1	20,048	...	...	1 0	23,154	...	...	1,265 0 7	24,419 0 8	2,000 11 11	

STATEMENT  
BALANCE SHEET AS  
Rural Societies

District and Name of Society.	Kind of Society	ASSETS.							Total assets.	Loans from non-members.	Loans from other societies.
		Cash in hand and Bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 4 and 5.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
<b>UPPER BURMA.</b>											
Katha	Mohnyin ...	Cash Unlimited Liability	0 15 6	2,020	...	...	...	2,020 15 6	1,400 0 0	...	
	Mawla ...	Do.	20 5 8	1,900	...	...	...	1,920 5 8	1,400 0 0	...	
	Manie ...	Do.	40 0 0	2,170	...	...	...	2,210 0 0	1,900 0 0	...	
Shwebo	Kin-u ...	Do.	61 7 0	2,720	...	...	...	2,781 7 0	1,000 0 0	...	
	Kyigon ...	Do.	...	2,485	...	...	...	2,485 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	
	Futhlaing ...	Do.	...	2,430	...	...	...	2,440 0 0	2,200 0 0	...	
	Yindaw ...	Do.	...	2,240	...	...	...	2,240 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	
Sagaing	Myintu ...	Do.	...	...	581 2 8	...	500	1,011 2 8	...	...	
	Tindeik ...	Do.	123 4 9	2,535	...	...	...	2,657 4 9	...	...	
	Chaung ...	Do.	2 14 0	5,510	...	...	...	5,512 14 0	...	...	
	Kyauktalon	Do.	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	210 0 0	...	...	
Mandalay	Amarapura	Do.	817 3 8	5,425	...	...	...	5,742 3 8	1,000 0 0	...	
	Shwepyithar	Do.	24 5 0	1,555	...	...	...	1,579 5 0	1,200 0 0	...	
	Tongyi	Do.	81 12 6	1,615	...	...	...	1,648 12 6	1,400 0 0	...	
	Dagon	Do.	...	2,860	...	...	...	2,860 0 0	2,500 0 0	...	
	Tadainghe	Do.	...	1,370	...	...	...	1,370 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	
	Kaungmun	Do.	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	...	
	Wathodaya	Do.	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	...	
	Sidalnggan	Do.	140 0 0	...	...	...	...	140 0 0	...	...	
Kyaukse	Pyintha	Do.	110 0 0	...	...	...	...	110 0 0	...	...	
	Myittha	Do.	160 0 0	...	...	...	...	160 0 0	...	...	
	Ywakaingyi	Do.	408 7 0	4,895	...	...	...	5,301 7 0	...	...	
	Ywamogyi	Do.	668 0 0	5,590	...	...	...	6,258 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	
	Singaling	Do.	...	9,810	...	...	...	9,810 0 0	8,000 0 0	...	
	Pateik	Do.	3 2 3	5,080	...	...	...	5,083 2 3	1,000 0 0	...	
	Ywathit (old)	Do.	28 1 0	4,715	...	...	...	4,743 1 0	2,000 0 0	...	
	Thinbok	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dayegaung	Do.	8 11 9	2,630	...	...	...	2,638 11 9	...	...	
	Pwelongyaw	Do.	7 10 0	1,750	...	...	...	1,757 10 0	1,400 0 0	...	
	Lekkakon	Do.	...	2,105	...	...	...	2,105 0 0	1,800 0 0	...	
	Kasun	Do.	77 0 0	1,000	...	...	...	1,077 0 0	800 0 0	...	
	Kokkosu	Do.	143 7 0	8,800	...	...	...	8,443 7 0	8,000 0 0	...	
	Ngazu	Do.	65 6 0	1,600	...	...	...	1,635 6 0	1,100 0 0	...	
	Konywa	Do.	5 10 0	530	...	...	...	535 10 0	400 0 0	...	
Kywedat	Do.	50 0 0	1,550	...	...	...	1,550 0 0	1,300 0 0	...		
Ywathit (new)	Do.	...	1,320	...	...	...	1,320 0 0	1,000 0 0	...		
Seywa	Do.	4 10 0	2,255	...	...	...	2,259 10 0	1,500 0 0	...		
Tamagon	Do.	2 7 0	2,120	...	...	...	2,122 7 0	1,400 0 0	...		
Khanlu	Do.	1 10 0	8,540	...	...	...	8,541 10 0	2,000 0 0	...		
Bellu	Do.	...	740	...	...	...	740 0 0	500 0 0	...		
		Do.	...	1,800	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	
Meikilla	Nyaungyan	Do.	24 6 0	4,845	...	...	...	4,869 6 0	3,850 0 0	...	
	Kyaukpada	Do.	...	8,410	...	...	...	8,410 0 0	8,000 0 0	...	
	Theingon	Do.	...	1,560	...	...	...	1,450 0 0	1,300 0 0	...	
Yamithin	Thawatti	Do.	...	1,660	...	...	...	1,660 0 0	1,500 0 0	...	
Total, Upper Burma		...	2,985 11 6	1,04,330	581 2 8	...	500	1,03,416 14 2	63,450 0 0	...	
Total, Lower Burma		...	1,997 0 7	43,921	...	80 12 0	...	50,993 12 7	26,730 7 1	1,300	
GRAND TOTAL, BURMA		...	4,982 12 1	1,58,301	581 2 8	80 12 0	500	1,59,415 10 9	80,180 7 1	1,300	

... concluded.  
 17<sup>th</sup> JUNE 1908.  
 (Limited).

LIABILITIES.

12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24		25		26
		Rs.	A. P.									Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
...	220	...	...	1,620 0 0	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	- 5 0 0	1,050 0 0	+	1,045 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,600 0 0	260	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	1,030 0 0	+	1,025 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,900 0 0	210	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	1,010 0 0	+	1,005 0 0	...	...	...
...	500	...	...	1,600 0 0	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	75 0 0	2,575 0 0	+	2,570 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,700 0 0	400	85	...	...	485	...	...	...	2,485 0 0	+	2,480 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	290	...	...	...	290	...	...	...	2,400 0 0	+	2,395 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,700 0 0	240	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	2,240 0 0	+	2,235 0 0	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,670	...	...	...	1,670	...	...	571 11 8	3,341 11 8	+	3,336 11 8	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	...	1,000 0 0	2,190	...	...	...	2,190	...	...	502 11 0	4,533 11 0	+	4,528 11 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	210	...	...	630 12 0	5,163 12 0	+	5,158 12 0	...	...	...
...	1,400	...	...	2,400 0 0	2,041	...	...	...	2,041	...	...	716 11 8	6,179 11 8	+	6,174 11 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	+	1,495 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,400 0 0	190	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	+	1,195 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0	340	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	1,400 0 0	+	1,395 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0	170	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	+	995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	800 0 0	+	795 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	700 0 0	+	695 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	600 0 0	+	595 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	500 0 0	+	495 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	400 0 0	+	395 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	300 0 0	+	295 0 0	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	...	2,000 0 0	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	700 4 0	4,700 4 0	+	4,695 4 0	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	...	3,000 0 0	1,550	...	...	...	1,550	19	...	511 12 0	6,211 12 0	+	6,206 12 0	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	...	5,000 0 0	2,610	...	...	...	2,610	...	...	170 10 0	8,620 10 0	+	8,615 10 0	...	...	...
...	1,500	...	...	2,500 0 0	1,612	...	...	...	1,612	...	...	83 14 0	9,453 14 0	+	9,448 14 0	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	3,000 0 0	1,010	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	103 11 0	10,566 11 0	+	10,561 11 0	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	314 0 0	11,880 0 0	+	11,875 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,400 0 0	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	10,000 0 0	+	9,995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	140	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	8,000 0 0	+	7,995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	200 0 0	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	6,000 0 0	+	5,995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	260	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	+	3,995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,100 0 0	400	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	+	2,995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	400 0 0	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	+	1,995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	+	995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	+	995 0 0	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	140 0 0	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	300 11 0	2,500 11 0	+	2,495 11 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	+	995 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	300	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	+	1,495 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	300 0 0	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	100 0 0	+	95 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	300 0 0	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	100 0 0	+	95 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	+	1,495 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	150 0 0	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	150 0 0	+	145 0 0	...	...	...
...	15,720	...	...	10,100 0 0	15,112	63	...	...	1,177	1	...	677 3 0	21,489 3 0	+	21,484 3 0	...	...	...
...	5,110	...	...	1,907 0 0	1,405	...	...	1,200	1,200	...	...	600 0 0	2,507 0 0	+	2,502 0 0	...	...	...

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

## CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT IN BURMA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1908



RANGOON

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA

1908