

REPORT
ON
REVISION SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
IN THE
HANTHAWADDY DISTRICT,
Season 1897-98.

—
Accompanied by Maps.
—



RANGOON:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BURMA.
1900.

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REPORT

ON

REVISION SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

HANTHAWADDY DISTRICT,

SEASON 1897-98.

CHAPTER I.

THE area dealt with in the present report comprises the whole of the Kyauktan and Thabyegan townships of the Hanthawaddy district and parts of three circles of the Kungyangôn township, namely, Mòkkyun, Kanyingôn, and Tawku. These parts originally comprised two of the Settlement Officer's assessment tracts and were taken together for that reason. It was, however, ultimately found necessary to modify very largely the original division into assessment tracts, and it would now appear to have been better if the whole of each circle had been taken at one time.

2. The Kyauktan and Thabyegan townships form a compact block, in fact a deltaic island with the sea as southern and eastern boundaries, the Rangoon river on the west, and the Pegu river and Kawet *chaung* on the north. Mòkkyun, Tawku, and Kanyingôn circles border on the Bassein creek. Both the Kungyangôn township, within which they fall, and the two eastern townships of the Kyauktan subdivision are intersected in all directions by tidal creeks, rendering communication and transport everywhere easy. The character of the country is very uniform, but from Syriam in the north-west corner of the Thabyegan township, just opposite Rangoon town, there runs south a laterite ridge stretching as far as Kyauktan on the Hmawwun creek and ending there in a curious and interesting rocky formation running in ridges across the stream. Everywhere else within the area dealt with only the usual features of the delta are to be seen. Each *kwin* is a little island, each circle a bigger island with wider creeks for boundaries. A certain amount of damage is done annually in the *kwins* by the action of the spring-tides, but this is over no large and definitely defined area.

District.	Township.	Circle No.	Circle	Cultivated area.	Gross area.	Square miles	Percentage of cultivated to gross area (columns 5 and 6).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HANTHAWADDY.	Thabyegan.	38	Pagu ..	Acres. 17,376.31	Acres 19,729.86	30.23	88.07	
		39	Dezat ...	24,028.86	27,294.82	42.65	88.03	
		40	Metgailhan ...	30,338.17	39,916.98	62.37	76.00	
		41	Kadônbow ...	18,203.70	25,297.89	39.52	71.96	
		42	Kayan ...	21,257.91	27,537.88	43.03	77.19	
		43	Pagandaung ...	25,960.91	29,616.02	46.27	87.65	
		44	Kyauktaingbyin ...	20,142.88	22,376.43	34.96	90.01	
		45	Thanhlyin ...	19,624.55	30,799.01	48.12	60.47	
			Total ...	176,933.29	222,564.89	347.75	79.49	

District.	Township.	Circle No.	Circle.	Cultivated area.	Gross area.	Square miles.	Percentage of cultivated to gross area (columns 5 and 6).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HANTHAWADDY—concluded.	Kyauktan.	46	Kyauktan ...	Acres. 36,074'21	Acres. 44,754'81	69'93	80'60	
		47	Yun ...	29,032'52	32,895'78	51'40	88'25	
		48	Takaw ...	31,405'66	34,956'23	54'62	89'84	
		49	Agun ...	23,905'33	26,080'53	40'75	91'65	
		50	Alangôn ...	12,908'74	25,084'13	39'19	51'46	
		51	Tada ...	18,495'13	26,262'58	41'04	70'42	
		52	Bônlon ...	18,536'21	23,787'81	37'17	77'92	
		53	Kamakalôk ...	25,305'94	31,439'69	49'12	80'49	
		54	Hmawwun ...	25,918'26	33,560'36	52'44	77'22	
		Total ...	221,582'00	278,821'92	435'66	79'47		
	Kungyan-gôn.	1	Môkkyun ...	18,321'76	26,811'46	41'89	68'33	
		3	Kanyingôn ...	9,711'72	20,094'97	31'40	48'32	
		4	Tawku ...	14,815'06	24,803'26	38'76	59'77	
			Total ...	42,848'54	71,709'69	112'05	59'75	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	441,363'83	573,096'50	895'46	77'01		

3. The climate of the tract is good, though during the hot weather there is a scarcity of water in many villages, especially towards the sea-coast. Water is usually stored in tanks, the nature of the land not being suitable for wells; but on the *kôndan*, or high land running from Syriam to Kyauktan, wells are frequent and the water, being from a laterite bottom, is usually excellent. The tract does not boast of a distinctive fever, and altogether may be described as healthy.

4. The rainfall may be said to be always sufficient, but not always timely, though usually so. It may be confidently assumed that annually a fair crop will be got from all parts of it, whether the year is described as a bad or a good one. The rainfall for the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

Recording station.	Year.	FIRST QUARTER.				SECOND QUARTER.				THIRD QUARTER.				FOURTH QUARTER.				Grand Total.
		January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kyauktan	1896	...	1'13	...	1'13	1'10	14'53	20'40	35'03	27'94	33'97	17'01	78'92	10'01	1'78	...	11'73	186'31
	1897	...	'36	'65	1'01	3'52	16'50	18'83	38'85	17'79	24'33	12'49	54'61	14'65	2'36	'48	47'40	111'96
Average	...	...	'74	'65	1'07	1'81	15'51	19'61	36'94	22'86	29'15	14'75	66'76	12'33	2'04	'48	44'61	119'38

1.—Comparison of the area at original settlement and at present.

5. The distribution of cultivated and uncultivated area, fallow, grazing-ground, and area under miscellaneous and garden cultivation is shown in Statement 1 of the Appendix.

The occupied area of paddy land has increased from 357,561³² acres to 436,874⁰⁷ acres, or 22¹⁸ per cent.

The increase in cropped area is from 353,739⁴⁸ acres to 426,737¹⁵ acres and of fallow from 3,821⁸⁴ acres to 10,136⁹² acres. The ratio of fallow to cultivated area at settlement was 1⁰⁹ per cent.; it is now 2⁴³ per cent.

The increase in the area of culturable grazing-ground is 20,052⁷⁸ acres.

Garden land has decreased from 3,394⁸⁵ acres to 3,237²⁰ acres, and miscellaneous cultivation, including *dhani*, increased from 317¹⁶ acres to 1,252⁵⁶ acres.

2.—Communications.

6. Rangoon is the sole market for the revision area. The tract dealt with is very well off in the matter of communications. Regular pukka roads are few, but as a rule unnecessary, for water communication is easy and convenient in almost every circle. The Kyauktan subdivision is itself an island. The Hmawwun creek, running due east and then north from the Rangoon river, allows large cargo boats and country boats of over 1,000 baskets capacity to make their way as far as Thongwa and Okkan, a distance of about 40 miles from its junction with the Rangoon river. To Okkan is carted most of the paddy from the southern part of Kadonbaw circle and from Alangon circle. During the dry weather the ordinary cart-roads are fairly good and the need of a pukka road is not felt. In the rains communication with these outlying parts is harder, but numerous small tidal creeks allow boats of, say, 200 baskets capacity to make their way to Okkan. Kadonbaw, on the whole, is the most inaccessible part of the tract and most in need of improved communication with Okkan. A road has now been surveyed and I understand its construction will shortly be put in hand. At present all paddy in Kadonbaw is sold in the dry weather. The construction of a road will probably result in the wealthier cultivators being able to store their paddy until the rains, and all the neighbouring cultivators will benefit by better prices. At present the road used is a sandy watercourse impregnated with salt-water, which is open for cart traffic by the second week of January. The same route is taken in the rains, the boats being pushed along in the deeper parts and dragged laboriously over the shallows.

7. Into the Hmawwun creek fall hundreds of small creeks both from the north and from the south. These tap the country all round the main creek. At Okkan, Thongwa, Tada, Kadappana, and many other villages on its banks huge granaries have been erected and enormous quantities of paddy are stored by speculators, brokers, and wealthy landholders. The prices for produce paid in the *kwin*s most distant from the main creek show how easy a matter it is to get paddy into one of these great centres. From the beginning of December onwards fleets of country boats and cargo boats make their way on the tide up as far as Okkan, and hardly any *kwin* within the area tapped by the Hmawwun creek need take more than twenty-four hours to put its paddy in the Rangoon market. From Kyauktan a pukka road leads along the laterite *kondan* to Syriam. It has two branches—one to the battery on the Rangoon river, the other to Thabyegan, Pagandaung, and Dezat. On the whole, however, these roads are not of first importance to the cultivator. Pagandaung and its neighbourhood are more conveniently tapped by the Pagandaung creek, the Kyauktaingbyin circle by the Baw-Thabyegan creek, Dezat partly by the Pagandaung creek and partly by the Pegu river, and Pugu circle by the Pegu river. The Pagandaung creek runs up through the Thabyegan township. At Wingyi it has been formed into a canal, which has been taken to Kayan, to which large centre the paddy from the north of Kadonbaw and from Metgathan and Kayan circles is taken to be stored. Just where the Kawet creek leaves the Pegu river a fairly large creek runs up into the Metgathan circle, as far as Kamamat, five miles from Kayan, cargo boats and large country boats can be constantly seen. There is a large steam-launch running daily to Kamamat. Thus hardly any part of the subdivision is without

immediate and easy communication with Rangoon. In the Thabyegan township as in the Kyauktan township, paddy is largely and increasingly stored, especially at Kayan and Pagandaung. Large and well-built granaries of plank meet the eye everywhere. When a fire occurred at Kayan in the rains of 1896, it was estimated in Rangoon that four or five lakhs of paddy were destroyed, and this does not by any means represent the whole amount stored there at the time. Unfortunately the canal from Wingyi to Kayan has not proved very successful. In 1897, for three months of the dry weather boats could only get to Hlabelu, five miles west of Kayan, and to Hlabelu paddy had to be carted. When the canal is in proper working order as far as Kayan, its effect will be beneficial; but when I was there more paddy was carted to Wingyi direct than even to Hlabelu and no benefit at all was obtained from the canal.

That part of the Kungyangôn township that was dealt with this year is equally fortunate in its water communications. The Thakutpin creek (Bassein creek), with its net-work of tributaries, and the Rangoon river bring every *kwin* within easy range of Rangoon. In these circles also paddy is stored to some extent, but the greatest portion finds its way earlier into the market. Except Tawku and Thakutpin there are no very large villages.

8. The cultivator throughout the whole revision tract requires to take no pains whatever in the disposal of his crop. Buyers come to his village, usually to his threshing-floor, and sales are effected there. Rarely, for example, do the cultivators in the outlying circles of Alangôn and Kadônbow cart their paddy to Ôkkan for sale. When they have finished threshing, they may fold their arms, assured that as good a market will come to them as they could get by going further. The division of labour is carried out fully, and it is unusual even for a man after selling his paddy to cart it for hire on behalf of the buyer. Consequently, at Kayan and Ôkkan may be seen in the season great cart-sheds where the professional carter awaits orders. He is usually an agricultural cooly, who does ploughing in the rains for hire, and is now retained by the wealthy merchant to cart in paddy from the outlying *kwins*.

9. Throughout the whole tract the cultivator thus finds, with no effort on his part, a ready and easy means of disposing of his grain when he wants to do so.

3.—Population.

10. As only certain *kwins* were included in the present year's area, statistics of population cannot be given for that part of the Kungyangôn township which was dealt with. In the Kyauktan subdivision, consisting of the Kyauktan and Thabyegan (formerly Pagandaung) townships, the distribution of population in 1891 was as follows:—

Burmans	...	...	...	...	...	86,204
Karens	...	...	...	...	...	1,321
Shans	...	...	...	...	...	8,587
Chin	...	...	...	...	...	1
Talaings	...	...	...	...	...	24,440
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1,206
Natives of India	...	...	...	...	...	8,065
Total	...	...	...	...	...	129,824

It is now almost impossible to distinguish Talaings from Burmans. Not even the oldest Talaings I met knew anything of the Mun language. Burmans and Talaings everywhere intermarry freely. The Shans are not recent immigrants; they have been settled chiefly on the highland between Syriam and Kyauktan, and with the Karens form the body of the cultivators of garden holdings there. They are both clannish in their nature and, as a rule, live in villages of their own at some distance from the nearest Burman villages. The Chinese, as usual are everywhere, chiefly as petty traders, liquor vendors and money-lenders. They rarely possess land and never cultivate it themselves. The natives of India also are scattered about the whole subdivision, usually having a small colony on the outskirts of each village. They are in the main cultivators and are, as a rule, Madrassis.

In all the larger villages there are usually one or two traders in piece-goods who are Upper Indians speaking Hindustani.

11. The following table shows the distribution of the population according to occupation. Except cultivation, there is almost no industry carried on to a great extent. Formerly, salt-boiling was an industry which afforded means of livelihood to a number of the inhabitants, but it has now been stopped both in the Kyauktan subdivision and in that part of the Kungyangôn township which falls within the revision tract.

POPULATION.

Serial No.	Name of township.	Circle.	AGRICULTURISTS.				NON-AGRICULTURISTS.								Coolies and others.	Grand total persons.	PERCENTAGE.			Remarks.
			Paddy cultiva- tors.	Orchard and garden.	Vegetable and <i>tangya</i> .	Total persons.	Doctors.	Stall-keepers.	Blacksmiths.	Sculptors and carpenters.	Traders.	Petty traders.	Gold and silver smiths.	Total persons.			Agriculturists.	Non-agricul- turists.	Coolies and others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Thabyegan.	Pagu ...	210	...	...	210	1	56	3	...	26	8	3	97	1,266	1,573	13'35	6'17	80'48	
2		Dezat ...	286	...	...	286	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,425	1,737	16'47	1'50	82'03	
3		Metgathan ...	364	...	...	364	1	44	1	...	11	...	1	58	1,658	2,080	17'50	2'79	79'71	
4		Kadôn-baw ...	598	...	...	598	...	40	...	...	5	3	...	48	1,243	1,889	31'66	2'54	65'80	
5		Kayan ...	713	...	...	713	3	20	1	...	14	3	...	41	1,564	2,318	30'76	1'77	67'47	
6		Pagandaung ...	403	...	...	403	5	56	2	8	46	21	10	148	1,819	2,370	17'00	6'25	76'75	
7		Kyauktaingbyin...	491	...	...	491	5	...	4	...	55	100	2	166	1,030	1,687	29'10	9'84	61'06	
8		Thanhlyin ...	697	37	...	734	...	...	...	40	141	54	...	235	3,149	4,118	17'82	5'71	76'47	
		Total	3,762	37	...	3,799	20	237	11	48	298	189	16	819	13,154	17,772	21'38	4'61	74'01	
9	Kyauktan.	Kyauktan ...	930	...	...	930	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	2,104	3,094	30'06	1'94	68'00	
10		Yun ...	539	...	...	539	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,870	2,416	22'31	...	77'40	
11		Takaw ...	702	...	...	702	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,141	2,850	24'63	...	75'12	
12		Agun ...	504	...	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,365	2,869	17'57	...	82'43	
13		Alangôn ...	303	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	1,237	24'50	...	75'50	
14		Tada ...	460	...	...	460	10	38	24	50	18	54	36	230	1,189	1,879	24'48	12'24	63'28	
15		Bônlon ...	398	...	...	398	...	88	4	12	...	...	7	111	1,415	1,924	20'68	5'77	73'55	
16		Kamakalôk ...	436	...	...	436	3	3	...	...	7	...	1	14	2,111	2,561	17'02	...	82'43	
17		Hmawwun ...	429	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,401	1,830	23'45	...	76'55	
		Total	4,701	...	...	4,701	15	141	28	62	85	54	44	429	15,530	20,660	22'75	2'08	75'17	
18	Kun- gyangôn.	Môkkyun ...	515	...	...	515	4	38	...	...	37	...	1	80	979	1,574	32'72	5'03	62'20	
19		Kanyingôn ...	442	...	...	442	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	24	1,268	1,734	25'49	1'38	73'13	
20		Tawku ...	523	...	...	523	...	25	...	...	12	...	2	39	1,123	1,685	31'04	2'31	66'65	
		Total	1,480	...	...	1,480	4	86	1	...	49	...	3	143	3,370	4,993	29'64	2'86	67'50	
		GRAND TOTAL	9,943	37	...	9,980	39	464	40	110	432	243	63	1,391	32,054	43,425	22'98	3'20	73'82	

12. The density of population per square mile of total area is, for the two townships of the Kyauktan subdivision, 165; per square mile of cultivated area, 216.

(a) Percentage of population to total and cultivated area. Of the total inhabitants of mature age 22.98 per cent. are cultivators and 3.20 non-cultivators. Of the 73.82 per cent. remaining, the great majority are agricultural coolies.

(b) Percentage of cultivators. 13. The results of the general agricultural statistics taken are shown in the usual way by circles and by assessment tracts. In considering them, two things must be kept in mind: (1) that the figures given regarding the cost of cultivation are very accurate, but that (2) it is somewhat doubtful whether those regarding the cost of living are to be reckoned as of much value. The cultivators in the present tract invariably made out that they spent a great deal of money, but always found it difficult to explain what they did with it. I thought it best, however, to accept in each case the cultivator's statement of his expenses unless it was palpably absurd. The average cost of living of each family was Rs. 290.80. In Dezat circle it is over Rs. 500 and in Pagandaung it is just a little less. Throughout the Thabyegan township the average is Rs. 325.80 as compared with Rs. 207.75 in the circles of Kungyangôn. If we take these figures as representing the actual average cost of living, it must be admitted that the standard of living is high.

(c) Standard of living, indebtedness and condition of the people. 14. It may be taken that both the cost of living, so far as necessities are concerned, and the cost of cultivation have increased *pari passu* with the price of paddy. The chief changes are not great ones; the price of *dani* and thatch roofs has increased and all must now buy them, whereas formerly the poorer classes used wild thatch, *wetla*, or other coarse grasses. Bamboos might formerly be got for the cutting; they must now be bought. Firewood must now be bought, a thing that was probably unknown at the time of settlement.

15. But while the actual cost of securing the necessities of life has only increased *pari passu* with the value of paddy, the standard of comfort and luxury has advanced with rapid strides. The total amount of money each family spends is far more than it was at settlement; it was then assumed by the Settlement Officer to be Rs. 222.80. It is now Rs. 290.80. The Burman everywhere has a great notion of living up to his income, which, as usual, means somewhat above it. That he really does spend the money he says he does is made clear by the statistics of indebtedness. One traces everywhere the increase in the use of hired labour. The better class of men often have an Indian servant as hewer of wood and drawer of water. Hardly any village of moderate dimensions is without an Indian dhobi. Again, the Burman is a great traveller and enjoys nothing better than a visit to Rangoon with his pockets full of money. The launches of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which ply daily to Thongwa, Kyauktan, Thabyegan, and other towns, are always crowded with passengers, mainly of the cultivating class; and he is a lucky man who starts for Rangoon with money in his purse who gets back again with still an anna to spend and no fresh debts contracted. No religious prejudice prevents him from satisfying his curiosity about the various novelties which the Rangoon merchant brings into Rangoon from the outside world. Clocks, watches, all sorts of Manchester goods, sodawater and lemonade are to be seen everywhere throughout the district, and even the bicycle is represented. He has every opportunity and nothing to hinder when he has spare cash to spend; he may always gain much merit by indiscriminate charity, but when he wishes (if he ever does) to find some profitable use other than money-lending for his money, he finds himself at once stranded. His only investment is the purchase of gold ornaments, and these are easily lost or stolen.

16. It is hardly too much to say that every cultivator in the whole tract is indebted unless he is a Karen. After questioning carefully over eight hundred cultivators, I cannot believe that this is due to necessity. I began drawing up a statement showing the causes of the indebtedness in the various cases, but I gave it up because I was convinced that it would have been of no value at all. If a man asserted

a certain amount of indebtedness and stated as the reason the loss of his cattle, it was almost without exception that it would turn out that he had borrowed twice as much as was necessary to buy the cattle and that he could or would give no account of what he had done with the rest. A large number of cases were cases where money had been borrowed for funeral expenses, and the money was said to be spent in this way. But it would be impossible to find out how much the man was really out of pocket, for it is a well-known fact that among the better class of cultivators a funeral is as often as not a source of gain instead of loss. The cultivator seems invariably to borrow twice as much as he needs, and then, when he has a good crop, to repay only half of what he conveniently can. Only a few cases were examined at the time of settlement, and no comparison can be made between the amount of indebtedness now and the indebtedness fifteen years ago. The indebtedness now in Pagandaung and Kamakalök works out to Rs. 20·10 per acre and Rs. 16·28 per acre. But in each case this is due to special circumstances; one man, a native of India, in Pagandaung being indebted Rs. 15,000 for purchase of land and cattle and another in Kamakalök owing Rs. 10,000 for the same reason. These men are really financed by a Chetty and their indebtedness is not debitable to cultivation in the ordinary way. The average indebtedness per acre over the whole tract is Rs. 8·70, which would represent a little more than a quarter of the annual value of the outturn:—

Circle.	Number of cultivators examined.	Number indebted.	Percentage of debtors.	Percentage of non-debtors.	Total amount of debt.	At 36 per cent. and under.	Over 36 per cent.	Incidence of indebtedness per person examined.	Incidence of indebtedness per person indebted.
					Rs.				
Pagu ...	81	77	95·06	4·94	49,805	58·62	41·38	614·87	646·81
Dezat ...	27	23	81·48	8·52	18,150	62·15	37·85	672·22	784·78
Metgathan ...	107	78	72·89	27·11	80,970	63·03	36·97	756·72	1,038·07
Kadonbaw ...	50	41	82·00	18·00	16,905	54·91	45·09	338·10	412·31
Kayan ...	83	62	74·69	25·31	32,255	60·85	39·15	388·61	520·24
Pagandaung ...	23	20	86·95	13·05	49,625	57·82	42·18	2,157·60	2,481·25
Kyauletainingbyin ...	20	18	90·00	10·00	12,550	53·18	46·82	627·50	697·22
Thanhyin ...	35	30	85·71	14·29	11,115	59·00	41·00	317·57	370·50
Kyauktan ...	35	20	82·85	17·15	12,430	61·25	38·75	355·14	428·62
Takaw ...	78	68	87·18	12·82	24,535	58·72	41·28	314·55	360·80
Alangon ...	81	64	79·01	20·99	32,245	56·27	43·73	398·02	502·82
Tada ...	11	8	72·72	27·28	1,430	50·10	49·90	130·00	178·75
Bonon ...	32	27	84·37	15·63	3,755	48·45	51·55	117·34	139·07
Agun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamakalök ...	23	18	78·26	21·74	27,100	56·43	43·57	1,178·26	150·55
Hmawun ...	15	13	86·66	13·34	4,140	58·99	41·01	276·00	318·40
Kanvingon ...	31	26	83·87	16·13	6,595	53·29	46·71	212·74	253·05
Tawka ...	37	30	81·08	18·92	10,580	61·98	38·02	285·94	352·66
Mökkyun ...	46	39	84·78	15·22	19,945	57·44	42·56	433·56	511·41

17. The cost of cultivation is now Rs. 11·93 per acre. It was taken as about the same at settlement. The Burman cultivator hires labour to a far greater extent than formerly in this district. It is increasingly common to find resident landholders who do not work themselves. This is in part due to the large area worked by each, as this area usually consists of three or four holdings at some distance from each other and the head of the family simply supervises the work in these. The Burman has always been an expensive man to hire. A good man in the ploughing season gets 90 to 100 baskets together with his board, and an average man 80 baskets. This was so also at settlement. If the average hire for the three months be taken as 80 baskets and the labourer's board at Rs. 5 per mensem (the hired labourer eats enormously), then a ploughman's wage will work out to about Rs. 30 per mensem.

(d) Cost of cultivation, improvement of implements, &c.

18. At settlement in 1879-80 Rs. 11 was taken as the cost of cultivation and in 1880-81 Rs. 12, but the Settlement Officer distrusted his statistics and

was of opinion that Rs. 8 was nearer the true amount. I think there can be no doubt that this was so. The present cost of cultivation is 50 per cent. above this and is due to the increase in the value of paddy and the contemporaneous rise in the price of other articles of consumption.

19. No improvement whatever was observed in the agricultural implements used, and the cost of cultivation is not affected in this way. The stacking of straw for his cattle in the rains the Burman is learning from the native of India.

Improvement or otherwise in methods of cultivation.

The custom is increasing and would increase more if there were more vacant spaces round the villages; but unfortunately everywhere cultivation presses much too closely round each village. In certain cases straw was seen stacked on piles, but these were very frail and flimsy and showed every likelihood of coming to grief at the first burst of the monsoon. The Burman has made no progress in understanding the value of manures. If any is seen, it may be at once put down to natives of India. The standing straw is still burnt to make a top-dressing for the soil, but more than this the Burman does not care to do. He has hardly yet found the necessity for it.

20. As the rates now proposed are based on a new calculation of the half net assets with all details, the difference between the present cost of cultivation and that assumed at settlement is unimportant. I believe it to have advanced *pari passu* with the price of paddy, but the increased use of hired labour has no doubt slightly accelerated the increase.

21. One point of interest was to note how largely the custom of hiring natives of India (*kulas*) to reap paddy has extended. These men appear in large batches and have often several contracts on hand at the same time, doing each by instalments. The Burman prefers this as the native of India does his own cooking and asks for nothing but uncooked rice. I was curious to know whether this method was more expensive than that of hiring Burmans both to reap and thresh, and made some enquiries with the results shown below. The two methods are practically the same as regards expense.

Hire of Kulas reaping and Burmans threshing.

HIRE OF KULAS REAPING.						HIRE OF BURMANS THRESHING.							TOTALS.			Remarks.
Hire.	Rice.	Value in rice.	Outturn.	Time (days).	Total.	House-holders	Hired men.	Hire.	Value.	Time (days).	Keep of labourers.	Total.	Total.	Area.	Incidence per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Baskets.	Rs.			Rs.			Baskets.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.		
110	10	23'75	1,200	4	133'75	1	1	50	47'50	28	5	52'50	186'25	54'89	...	
200	20	47'50	2,000	28	247'50	...	5	300	285'00	57	50	335'00	582'50	92'74	...	
145	11	26'12	1,480	27	171'12	...	3	160	152'00	57	30	182'00	353'12	87'91	...	
145	9	21'37	1,500	27	166'37	1	3	155	147'25	57	30	177'25	343'62	66'58	...	
120	9	21'37	1,200	7	141'37	...	3	180	171'00	28	15	186'00	327'37	51'93	...	
120	9	21'37	1,200	7	141'37	...	3	180	171'00	28	15	186'00	327'37	49'83	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,120'23	403'88	5'24	

Hire of Burmans to reap and thresh.

House-holders engaged.	Hired.	Hire.	Value in money.	Outturn.	Time (days).	Keep of labourers.	Total.	Acres.	Incidence per acre.	One-fifth outturn.	Value.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.			Rs.		Acres.			Rs.	
1	1	60	57'00	500	40	6'66	63'66	15'09	...	100	95'00	Outturn small and area large.
2	6	320	304'00	1,600	36	36'00	340'00	67'91	...	320	304'00	
1	2	130	123'50	700	57	20'00	143'50	22'94	...	140	133'00	
1	3	180	171'00	1,100	57	30'00	201'00	41'27	...	250	237'50	
...	6	390	370'50	2,300	57	60'00	430'50	68'86	...	460	437'00	
1	3	150	142'50	900	52	8'66	151'16	31'81	...	180	171'00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329'82	247'82	5'36	...	...

Grazing-grounds.

(e) Grazing area, sufficiency and insufficiency.

22. The following table shows the grazing area by circles:—

Township.	Circle No.	Circle.	GRAZING AREA.				Number of grazing-grounds in each circle.	NUMBER OF CATTLE.			Total area cultivated.	Cultivated area per head of cattle.	Percentage of grazing to total area cultivated.	Area of grazing for animals.	Remarks.
			Proposed for re-servation.	Already reserved.	Area outside settlement.	Total area.		Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Thabyegan.	38	Pagu ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,192	825	2,017	17,237'73	8'54	...	...
	39	Dezat ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,268	675	1,943	23,977'71	12'33	...	...
	40	Metgathan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	925	2,394	30,283'37	12'64	...	...
	41	Kadonbaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	383	389	772	18,188'94	23'58	...	...
	42	Kayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	648	859	1,507	21,190'81	14'06	...	...
	43	Pagandaung ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,649	1,616	3,265	25,901'47	7'26	...	...
	44	Kyauktaingbyin ...	...	455'17	...	455'17	4	1,063	1,685	2,748	20,132'69	7'32	2'21	16	
	45	Thanhlyin ...	...	3,521'41*	...	3,521'41*	10	812	747	1,559	17,934'37	11'50	16'63	2'25	
		Total	...	3,976'58	...	3,976'58	14	8,784	7,721	16,505	174,847'09	10'59	2'27	24	
South Kyauktan.	46	Kyauktan ...	...	1,571'46	...	1,571'46	15	2,201	3,045	5,246	34,516'87	6'60	4'55	33	
	47	Yun ...	...	470'56	...	470'56	8	1,334	1,790	3,124	28,922'71	9'25	1'62	15	
	48	Takaw ...	...	681'30	...	681'30	4	1,391	3,004	4,395	31,264'08	7'11	2'11	15	
	49	Agun ...	...	17'12	...	17'12	2	1,105	843	1,948	23,818'74	12'22	07	...	
	50	Alangon ...	...	10,200'17	...	10,200'17	5	580	377	957	12,908'74	13'49	79'01	10'66	
	51	Tada ...	...	...	...	...	...	992	834	1,826	18,463'95	10'11	...	...
	52	Bonlon ...	...	2,651'91	...	2,651'91	5	1,102	1,049	2,151	18,463'70	8'58	14'36	1'23	
	53	Kamakalok ...	...	2,503'62	...	2,503'62	7	2,471	1,018	3,489	25,250'83	7'23	9'91	71	
	54	Hmawwun ...	...	901'76	...	901'76	4	1,762	822	2,584	25,834'56	10'00	3'49	35	
		Total	...	18,997'90	...	18,997'90	50	12,938	12,782	25,720	219,444'18	8'53	8'65	73	
Kungyan-gon.	1	Mokkyun ...	...	133'76	...	133'76	2	608	1,362	1,970	18,251'74	9'26	73	06	
	2	Kanyingon ...	...	2,130'85	...	2,130'85	4	1,011	514	1,525	9,631'71	6'31	22'12	1'39	
	3	Tawku ...	...	379'57	...	488'46	3	721	1,078	1,799	14,699'35	8'17	2'58	27	
		Total	...	2,644'18	...	2,753'07	9	2,340	2,954	5,294	42,582'80	8'04	6'46	52	
		GRAND TOTAL	...	25,618'66	...	25,727'55	73	24,062	23,457	47,519	436,874'07	9'19	5'88	54	

* Includes a forest fuel reserve of 1,597'40 acres in which grazing is permitted.

It is not sufficient for the number of cattle throughout the Revision Tract; unfortunately it is not now possible to remedy this in the cases where additional area is most needed. The consequence is that rates for grazing are high. In most parts of the Thabyegan township the cattle during the rains have to be led two by two to graze on the paddy ridges and the annual grazing hire per yoke ranges from 15 to 25 baskets. A small area of 108'84 acres near Tawku village was proposed for reservation and has been duly reserved. But land suitable for grazing is usually also suitable for cultivation, and there is none vacant where increased grazing area is required.

23. Cattle also are insufficient. But this is not due to disease, for the tract has for six years been free from severe epidemics of disease. The cultivated area per head of cattle amounts to 9'19 acres. As the cattle totals include very old and very young animals, it is clear that there is a grave deficiency over the whole tract, with the result that the land is not properly cultivated. I have no complete explanation to give of this fact, but the insufficiency in the grazing area is no doubt largely accountable for it. I insert here as of interest a comparison of the cattle statistics for four principal paddy growing districts of Lower Burma, which further emphasizes the insufficiency of plough cattle. The figures cannot possibly be accurate, but they show clearly how inadequate the number of cattle is.

24. The following table shows roughly for four paddy growing districts of Lower Burma the available plough cattle and the cropped area during three years :—

District.	Year.	Cropped under paddy.	Plough cattle.	Average area per yoke.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.		Acres.	
Hanthawaddy	1897-98 ...	951,328	105,033	18'11	} Buffaloes proportionally numerous.
	1896-97 ...	899,969	94,869	18'07	
	1895-96 ...	859,898	89,044	19'31	
Pegu	1897-98 ...	569,300	91,609	12'42	
	1896-97 ...	518,224	80,691	12'84	
	1895-96 ...	502,102	82,341	12'19	
Thongwa	1897-98 ...	723,642	74,837	19'33	
	1896-97 ...	652,785	68,991	18'02	
	1895-96 ...	630,336	57,768	21'82	
Bassein	1897-98 ...	437,599	65,889	13'22	
	1896-97 ...	389,770	53,407	14'59	
	1895-96 ...	373,965	48,876	15'30	

In all cases cow-buffaloes have been included in column 4. Of course, only a portion of them can be used as plough cattle so that the figures in column 5 are lower than they should be. In all the above districts bullocks are more numerous than buffaloes.

The figures are quite sufficient and sufficiently accurate to show that the soil in Hanthawaddy is not as a rule properly tilled.

In 1894 there was a severe epidemic of rinderpest.

In 1894-95 the Kyauktan subdivision of the Hanthawaddy district formed part of the Pegu district. The figures for that year are as follows :—

			Area cropped.	Cattle.	Average area per yoke.
			Acres.		Acres.
Hanthawaddy	...	...	445,675	52,166	17'02
Pegu	...	...	681,499	95,929	14'20

4.—TENURES.

25. As the tenures were settled once for all by the Settlement Officer, and the supplementary survey registers now contain for each year the history of each holding, no special enquiry into tenure was made, except in cases of complaint. When such petitions were admitted, the necessary corrections were made by the Superintendent of Land Records in the Land Records registers.

(a) Landholders. 26. In the area dealt with there are twenty-four grants issued under the old waste land grant rules. As they are entirely surrounded by cultivation, were surveyed before last settlement, and settled finally by the Settlement Officer, no difficulties arise with regard to their boundaries now. It was curious, however, to receive a petition from the agent for grant *kwin* No. 57 of Tawku circle with regard to the boundaries of the *kwin*. Part of his *kwin*, he complained, was worked by men who paid revenue to Government and no rent to him. This has been the case since settlement, when the boundaries of the grant were finally determined. The history of the grant will be found in the Settlement Report for 1881-82, from which it will be seen that the dispute is now twenty-four years old. Apparently the petitioner was not very serious in his claim, however, as he did not put in an appearance after I had fixed a day to suit him.

(b) Waste land grants. 27. Neither is the value of the land now of any direct interest to Government. All these *kwins* are ultimately entitled to a permanent settlement at Rs. 1-8-0 per acre. This has always been accepted in the past, and I am sure will be in future.

28. A complete list of these *kwins*, with the time when their period of exemption expires, is shown in the Appendix.

29. It is difficult to institute any instructive comparison between the condition of tenants in these *kwins* and tenants under ordinary landholders on Government land. Without an acre measurement this cannot be done. I tried, however, to get some idea of the condition of the tenants, by a series of questions as to the number of ploughs they used, the outturn they get, the rent they paid, and their indebtedness. The conclusion I came to was that their condition differs little in the majority of cases from that of other tenants. One grant, No. 9 of Tada circle, has been surveyed up to date and old tenants who originally broke the ground pay Rs. 5 per acre, including, as one tenant told me, "cess." Other tenants pay the same rate as in the adjoining *kwins*. As a rule the tenants work only in the grant *kwin*, but some also possess land of their own, and two or three who do so let it to others. As a rule tenants seemed to be less indebted than those working on the land of other landholders. In most of the grants they are still allowed, if original tenants, to sell or sublet such rights as they have in their holdings. Except with the original tenants a fresh agreement is made each year. In most of the *kwins* the landholders are gradually raising the tenant rate to the level of the outside tenant rates. There appears to be no difficulty about collecting rents.

30. Within the last year difficulties, which finally brought the grantee or rather a chetty who bought the land from him and his tenants into court, have arisen in respect to grant No. 25 of Tawku circle. It was originally issued to C. Lucas, but has now passed into the hands of a chetty. There are now on the land about half a dozen tenants who originally broke the ground. They almost invariably had an informal though written agreement to the effect that subject to a rent of Rs. 3 per acre they might sell or sublet their rights within the land cleared by them with the landholder's sanction. These lands have since changed hands several times, sometimes with and sometimes without this sanction. In 1898 the entire grant was bought by the chetty who now holds it. As soon as the grant came into his hands, he issued a notice informing all the tenants that in future their tenant rate would be Rs. 10 per acre and calling upon them either to sign an agreement of their willingness to pay this or else to evacuate their holdings. The original tenants refused to pay either; they claimed that they broke the ground under an agreement with the grantee that their rent should not exceed Rs. 3 per acre, and that, subject to that proviso, they could do what they pleased

with their holdings. The matter was brought into the civil courts, and ultimately the suit of the chetty to compel the tenants to sign a new bond was thrown out on the ground that the notice regarding the change of rent was insufficient.

The tenants do not appear to have, however, even though they originally cleared the ground, any legal rights whatever in their holdings. The written agreements were of an informal sort. Even though they were understood by the tenants to mean that no greater rent than Rs. 3 per acre could be demanded, this could not properly be read into them. I have no doubt that had the present owner, on taking possession of the grant, gradually raised the rent above Rs. 3 per acre until it reached Rs. 10, which may be taken as approximately the rent of land in the adjoining *kwins*, little trouble and no litigation would have resulted. The notice which was formerly ruled as insufficient is now sufficient, and though these men went to some expense in clearing the land and have been for over twenty years under the impression that the land really belonged to them subject to a payment of Rs. 3 per acre to the landholder, they appear to have no legal remedy when an increase of 233 per cent. on their tenant rate is suddenly demanded from them.

31. With this exception the tenants of the waste land grants appeared to me to be well treated, in fact, whether original tenants or not, to have easier terms than tenants on other lands. But one can trace everywhere the tendency among grantees to raise the rent to the level of the prevailing rate in the adjoining *kwins*. There is abroad, among land speculators, the idea that Rs. 10 per acre is not too high a rate for paddy-land of any sort. They are probably not far wrong, but it is to be hoped that in future no grantee will try the experiment of suddenly trebling his former demand in the case of original tenants who have been allowed to establish themselves in villages within the grant *kwins* under the impression that so long as they adhered to their original agreement they were precisely in the same position as cultivators in Government lands who have attained the rights of landholdership.

5.—Gardens, &c.

32. The gardens of the tract consist mainly of (i) house compounds, (ii) bamboo gardens on the Syriam-Kyauktan *kōndan*.
Gardens. There is none of any importance. Here and there a few betelnut trees and cocoanut palms may be met with, and mango, jack, pineapple, and other common fruits are occasionally met with; but there is no garden which would be included in a higher class than the third according to the principles laid down in the Amherst and Thatōn Settlement Reports.

33. Miscellaneous cultivation is negligible. One hardly meets any one who makes part of his living by it. Such plots as one finds are merely kitchen gardens for the use of the cultivator. All fruits and vegetables are brought from Rangoon.

34. *Dhani* is grown in patches at intervals along the banks of most of the tidal creeks. The cultivators invariably have other means of livelihood, usually paddy cultivation. The initial expenses are large, but once the garden begins to yield, there is almost no charge on the proceeds except for watching fees. These amount to Rs. 10 per mensem, the watchman being in all cases boarded by the owner. A garden will last as long as the bank on which it is placed. While the plants are still young some little destruction is done by monkeys, which pluck them up to eat the seeds at the roots. I was told also and can well believe that a good many plants are stolen. The way in which cultivation has to be carried on renders a *dhani* plantation peculiarly liable to the depredations of vagrant water-thieves.

35. It is six years after planting before the *dhani* can be cut; after that watchmen's fees are the main charges:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
One hundred and fifty thousand plants at Rs. 3 per 1,000 purchased usually from Dedayè.	450	0	0
To planting expenses	60	0	0
Watching fees for five years at Rs. 10 per mensem and board at Rs. 5	900	0	0
Total	1,410	0	0

I have entered Rs. 5 per mensem as the watchman's cost of living; this is probably over the mark.

36. At the end of five years the cultivator first reaps the profits of his investment. His expenses and outturn are as follows:—

	Rs	A	P.
Cutting on five acres 1,000 <i>baws</i> of 25 pieces per <i>baw</i> at Re. 1 per 10 <i>baws</i>	100	0	0
Cooly-hire from river bank to house	25	0	0
To doubling and fastening the pieces on bamboos at Rs 3 per 1,000	75	0	0
Bamboos on which the pieces are fastened at Rs 1-8-0 per 1,000	37	8	0
Cooly-hire in bringing these to cultivator's house	7	8	0
Watching fees and board of watcher	180	0	0
Clearing jungle	50	0	0
Total	475	0	0
Outturn 25,000 selling at Rs 2-8-0 per 100	625	0	0
Annual expense of cultivation	475	0	0
Balance	150	0	0
Per acre	30	0	0

As I have said in all cases cultivators really live by other means. Few of them have as much as five acres under cultivation, and it will be noticed that I have calculated the expenses of cultivation on the understanding that the family do no work themselves in connection with their *dhani* garden. I have therefore not debited any of the family's cost of living to *dhani* cultivation. The usual area is about an acre; in this case watching fees are not really expended to the extent to which the cultivators say they are.

37. I have proposed to increase the revenue rate on *dhani* land. I understand, however, that *dhani* is very much liked by Madrassis for roofing, and that a fair amount is now exported to Madras, where *dhani* is not grown. If this is so and there is a prospect of the cultivation expanding it may not be advisable to increase the demand. On the other hand, while *dhani* is often useful in keeping the bank together, it is at least doubtful whether it would be advisable to have a large increase in the area cultivated, especially in the smaller creeks. In these the *dhani* roots catch and detain the silt and they are thus apt to choke up any creek in which there is not a strong tide, and this acts detrimentally on the surrounding paddy cultivation, which in this district must always be the first consideration. But in any case, *dhani* cultivation can quite afford to pay an enhanced rate, for besides the sale of the branches for roofing, there is also the toddy as a bye-product by which some addition to the profits of the cultivator is obtained.

6.—Re-surveys.

38. It was found necessary to re-survey a large area in the Kyauktan township. The land in the furthest east of the subdivision (Alangon, Kadonbaw, and Metgathan circles) has only recently come under cultivation, being a late formation from the Sittang river. Cultivation in these parts spread too rapidly for the ordinary supplementary staff to overtake it. The area requiring re-survey was 58,473 acres, but as it formed a compact block it was found possible to complete nearly the whole in one season. In many sheets the survey was sufficiently correct for revenue purposes, but when the adjoining sheets were re-done it was found that the cultivation was so far out of its correct position and bearing that the whole had to be re-done. Thirteen *kwins* in all were re-surveyed, but one of these was not completed and had to be handed over to the Land Records Department to finish. This was done in the following season.

39. The field work and area work were supervised and checked in the way usual in a Survey of India Cadastral Party. The Settlement Officer ran *partals* through the work of each man, and in all cases but one found the work sufficiently accurate. The single exception was an area comprising two sheets which was checked by the Director of Land Records and which had ultimately to be re-done. The Superintendent of Land Records was unfortunately unable to check the work owing to press of work in other townships where potta surveys on a large scale were in progress. There was a good deal of difficulty experienced owing to the loss or destruction of permanent survey marks. It

would have been better had I been able to lay down the marks afresh with the theodolite, as the difficulty is likely to recur and the surveyors of the supplementary survey staff will continue to have little to guide them. Provision has been made for such marks in future to be laid down where necessary, and two sub-surveyors who are competent to use the theodolite will accompany the Revision Survey Party for this purpose.

40. After the maps had been inked up, the fields numbered, and the areas extracted and agreed according to rule, traces were made on which the holding boundaries were shown, the registers were prepared and the whole sent to the Deputy Commissioner as prescribed by sections 43, 44. Statement No. VIII of the Appendix shows the *kwins* and areas in which re-survey was done, and the *kwins* re-surveyed are shown in map No. III.

CHAPTER II.

ECONOMIC CHANGES.

1.—Tenants.

41. There are now so many landholders in the revision tract who possess over 100 acres of land that a list such as can be drawn up in other districts would be too cumbrous.

(a) Large landholders. The average area of holdings throughout the Kyauktan and Thabyegan townships is 39.43 acres; but many money-lenders and traders possess parcels of land scattered over the whole area. The average worked area as calculated from the General Agricultural statistics is 58.38 acres; this includes tenants; the average area worked by landowners is 57.77 and that by tenants 59.61. Many tenants work several holdings in different *kwins*, and in a large number of cases, particularly in the poorer lands near Rangoon, landholders work two or three holdings as tenants in addition to their own holdings. It was, therefore, impossible absolutely to separate the tenant from the landholder in taking general agricultural statistics. I found even a number of cases where landholders let their own holdings and worked as tenants in other holdings.

42. Statement III of the Appendix shows for each circle the area rented, its proportion to the total occupied area, and the tenant rate per acre calculated at the price ruling in the *kwins* at the time when tenant rates are paid, that is, in January. The statement shows by circles the area rented at settlement and the incidence of the tenant rates then and the area now rented and the incidence of the present rates.

The total area rented is 182,286.28 acres, being 42.71 per cent. of the total area of paddy-land in the tract.

I found the tenant class throughout the revision tract to be very shifting in character; there were few who worked for more than two years continuously in the same holding, and considerable difficulty was encountered in finding tenants who could give me any information as to the past history of the holdings they worked.

(c) Customs concerning the practice of renting and duration of the lease. 43. Money rents are exceedingly rare except in the waste land grant *kwins* in which they are the rule. Even the chetty and the Burman money-lender take their rent in kind. This, of course, was the old custom, but at first sight it seems strange that with a large body of non-cultivating and non-resident landlords a money rate should not have taken its place. The explanation is, I think, that the Burman money-lender is usually also a trader in paddy and stores his rent in kind to get that advantage from the high prices ruling late in the year which his tenant is too poor to take. To the chetty again in this district paddy is almost the same as money; he need take no trouble about disposing of it as buyers everywhere seek out the cultivator on his threshing floor.

44. The amount of rent in kind which is fixed for each holding depends on different considerations in different parts of the tract. In the outlying districts the rent depends on the number of ploughs used on the land; from 100 to 200 baskets per plough is a customary rent in Kadônaw circle. This usually

amounts to one-fourth or one-third of the gross outturn, the revenue being paid by the landholder. Nearer Rangoon the idea of an acre rate is prevalent and the rent varies from six to fifteen baskets an acre. Rent is taken without consideration of the outturn the tenant actually gets, even though the original agreement was based on the consideration of the probable outturn per plough or the probable outturn of the whole holding. Cases where part of the rent agreed on is remitted in poor years are not uncommon; and I think that greater care should be taken in the registers of the supplementary survey to show as the tenant rate the rate which the land actually paid. This, as a rule, cannot be got when the Revenue Surveyor goes over his *kwin*s for the first time, and I found that in many cases the registers were not corrected when the maps and holdings were re-checked.

45. It is also very unusual here for the tenant to pay the revenue; this is in almost all cases of true tenancies paid by the landlord. Where revenue is paid by the so-called tenant, the case will almost invariably be found to be one in which relationship or personal friendship has led to his cultivating the holding. The rent in kind over and above the revenue is found in such cases to be sometimes *nil*, sometimes abnormally large, and sometimes abnormally small.

46. The only cases where there exists a certain fixity of tenure are where the cultivators are tenants in a waste land grant *kwin*, and where the tenant of so-called tenant is really the mortgagor. It is customary, when mortgage with possession has been effected, for the mortgagee to allow the mortgagor to work on as tenant, sometimes paying a fixed rent, at other times paying an enhanced interest on his debt.

47. In connection with this custom it may be well to point out that it is increasingly common for money-lenders to refuse to effect a mortgage on any land unless the owner consents to go to the circle *thugyi* or Revenue Surveyor and in his presence admit the transaction to be a sale, on which the names are changed in the registers of the supplementary survey. A year or two later this is used to bring pressure on the mortgagor to transform the original document into a document of sale, the vendee engaging verbally to return the land to the vendor at any time on certain fixed terms. In certain cases this is actually done, but in a very large number the cultivator is tricked into parting finally with his land and his claim to be allowed to redeem it is met with a wave of the hand to the registers and the document of sale. This happens so frequently that there is considerable discontent among a section of the old resident landholders. It is of course impossible to help people who will not help themselves, and, when a man will openly go before the circle *thugyi* and declare he has sold his land, and before the Registrar admit his willingness to part with it outright and his receipt of the consideration, he has only himself to blame. The fact remains, however, that in the majority of instances the cultivator has been tricked into the business.

48. Except in these two cases, there is no fixity in the relation between landlord and tenant. In a tract like the revision tract it is difficult to see anything to bring about a permanent or lasting relation between them. In the vast majority of cases the tenant does nothing for the soil except take an exhausting crop from it. He has no fresh *kazins* to make, he has only to repair the old ones. There is no rotation of crops. He does not manure the land; he does not even settle on it, but only builds a temporary shelter that will not last a second year. Tenants do occasionally leave a holding because the rent is raised on them, but I never found one who considered he had been badly treated by the landlord. In most circles there are still more landlords wanting tenants than tenants seeking landlords. Ordinarily tenants leave because they wish to do so. I find no complaint of the tenant against the landlord; he may and does grumble at a fixed rate per acre when the season has been unfavourable, but this is all.

49. I do not think, with the tenant class so shifting in its character and with so little sign of friction between landlord and tenant, there is need at present for legislation in the matter. If there are in future to be difficulties, it is hard to foresee of what nature they will be, for the circumstances are exceptional and there is as yet no sign of what from they will take.

50. Out of 815 families examined, 544 were landowners and 271 tenants.

(d) Condition of tenants. A large number of the landowners worked also as tenants. The average tenant family consists of five persons, and the landholder's family of six.

51. The cost of living of the tenant family is Rs. 223.03, while the landowner spends Rs. 324.55. The former stores as paddy provision 22 baskets per head, the latter 30 baskets. The tenant's expenses per head of his family are therefore Rs. 44.60 and the land-owner's Rs. 54.09. The expenses of cultivation are respectively Rs. 10.69 and Rs. 12.26 per acre. The difference is due to several causes:—(1) a large and increasingly large number of land-owners do no work themselves, but only supervise the work, (2) the tenant invariably works himself with all his family.

52. The tenant makes an average profit per acre of Rs. 15.26 and the landowner of Rs. 12.49. The average area worked by the tenant is 59.61 acres.

53. Statement No. III shows the tenant rates throughout the revision tract. They range from Rs. 2.28 in Kadônaw circle to Rs. 8.90 in Takaw. In Metgathan and Dezat circles which border on the Pegu river and Kawet creek and are within very easy reach of the paddy mills in the Pazundaung quarter of Rangoon, in Yun, Takaw and Agun circles, all close to the great paddy centre of Ôkkan, the rate is not less than Rs. 8 per acre; since settlement the rates have ordinarily been doubled. In no circle but that of Kadônaw is the prevailing rate less than Rs. 5 per acre. The rent being invariably paid in kind, part of this increase is due to the rise in the price of paddy. The land in Kadônaw circle is rich and is the best in the tract, but though 44.97 per cent. of the cultivated area is under tenants, there is as yet little competition among tenants in this outlying circle. There are here many non-cultivators who have managed to secure large holdings which were originally issued as pottas probably to men who could not afford to cultivate them. These men now let out their holdings to cultivators in the Kadônaw villages who usually possess land of their own and will not take over more unless on very easy terms. As soon as easier communication with Ôkkan is given to the circle, there will be a great and rapid change.

2.—Changes in the value of lands as shown by sales and mortgages.

54. Statements Nos. IV and IVA show the changes which have taken place since settlement in the sale and mortgage rates.

55. The sale rate varies from Rs. 25.28 in Takaw circle to Rs. 13.60 in Tawku circle of Kungyangôn township. The sale rate has in every case but one doubled itself since settlement. The exception is Tada circle, where the rate is now Rs. 20.07 per acre, having at settlement been Rs. 11.70. The average annual percentage of the land which has changed hands during the last five years is never less than 5 and is greatest in Thanhlyin circle, where it is 14.14 per cent. of the cultivated area.

56. Few mortgages were recorded at settlement, and no comparison can be instituted between the rates then and now. The percentage of mortgaged area to the total area is greatest in Dezat circle, where it is 22.26 per cent., and least in Kayan, where it is 3.32 per cent. The rate is lowest in Yun, where it is Rs. 1.58 per acre, and highest in Metgathan, where it is Rs. 66.63. These two cases are quite exceptional; the latter is due to the fact that there are a number of natives of India who were financed originally by chetties, given the price of the land, house, stock, instruments and seed, and, in addition, maintained during some years and supplied with all the money necessary for the cultivation of their holdings. With these two exceptions it will be noticed that the mortgage rate is nearly as high as the sale rate, and in not a few cases is higher. The explanation is that though the chetty often does foreclose a mortgage, he will not do so unless he has to. He may not find a tenant, and the rules depriving non-cultivating landholders of the benefits of the fallow rate make him chary of being left with much land on his hands.

3.—Fertility as evidenced by crop-cutting.

57. Crops were cut in 394 fields with an area of 258·77 acres. The average outturn obtained per acre was 27·91 nine-gallon baskets; as I have assumed it for the whole tract in calculating the profits it is 29·70 baskets; according to the statement of the cultivators themselves the average for their holdings is 28·09 nine-gallon baskets.

58. The selections were, according to instructions, for the most part those which had been originally reaped at settlement. They are not necessarily representative of the *kwin*s they were reaped in, but only serve to indicate to what extent, if any, there has been a deterioration or improvement in the soil. In Thanhlyin, Pagu, Dezat, and Kyauktan circles the soil as a rule is poor, but in the present year the cultivators told me their crops were 25 per cent. poorer than they had ever known them. I show below a comparison of the outturns by circles at settlement and in the revision year. The outturn by the tracts now formed is shown in the Appendix as Statement No. VA.

Comparison by circles of crop-reaping statistics at Settlement and at Revision.

NAME OF CIRCLE.		OUTTURN OF SELECTED BLOCKS PER ACRE.							
Settlement.	Revision.	I.		II.		III.		IV.	
		Settlement.	Revision.	Settlement.	Revision.	Settlement.	Revision.	Settlement.	Revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pagu ...	Pagu ...	33·19	29·69	26·33	19·47	...	...	...	...
Meigathan ...	Meigathan ...	34·16	35·55	31·12	30·75	...	...	...	...
Kadonbaw	Kadonbaw ...	39·74	42·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alangon ...		40·33						
Agun	Agun ...	48·24	31·69	41·78	29·90	...	...	...	...
	Takaw ...		27·27		25·03				
Tada	Tada ...	33·75	36·31	29·52	26·10	...	...	...	...
	Bonlon ...		39·75		34·77				
Pagandaung	Pagandaung ...	17·90	25·75	17·05	28·62	16·32	19·29	...	...
	Dezat ...		25·87		22·33		17·62		
Kyauktaingbyin	Kyauktaingbyin	30·17	30·24	23·05	25·55	15·53	24·62	...	...
Thanhlyin ...	Thanhlyin ...	38·10	25·51	20·33	21·53	13·40	14·86	17·02	...
Kyauktan ...	Kyauktan ...	30·69	27·76	24·09	23·55	14·04	21·26	...	...
Yun ...	Yun ...	28·40	43·45	22·98	28·03	16·99	23·25	...	...
Hmawwun	Hmawwun ...	21·32	33·00	18·96	20·66	22·04	16·01	...	...
	Kamakalok ...		37·30		28·03		...		

Crop-reaping statistics for the area settled in 1881-82 not having been printed, the comparison cannot be shown for Mokyun, Kanyingon, and Tawku circles.

59. Over the whole area of revision for which one single outturn for each soil class was assumed, the crop-reaping results now show (1) 34·29, (2) 26·61, (3) 19·63 nine-gallon baskets. At settlement they were taken as high as was justifiable and were (1) 35·55, (2) 26·66, and (3) 17·77. I think it may be inferred that there has been no general deterioration of the soil since settlement. In forming fertility tracts, which had to be done as it had not been done at settlement and great differences existed between *kwin* and *kwin*, each *kwin* had to be taken by itself without much regard for the outturn of the field actually reaped.

60. It will be seen from Statement No. VA that in certain tracts I have assumed a higher outturn than is justified by the crop statistics. In one tract (Soil Tract No. IV) I have assumed a lower outturn. In two of the four soil tracts the outturns obtained were less than that which the cultivators admitted they got.

4.—Prices of produce.

61. For reasons given at length in the Preliminary Report on the Revision Area done in 1898, the Rangoon price of paddy assumed for calculating the rates was Rs. 93·04. I have seen no reason to doubt that this is a fair assumption.

It is calculated on the average price of paddy for the first five months of the year during the last eleven years. The statement of crop statistics shows that we may safely assume throughout that any basket of paddy sold in Rangoon from the revision tract will weigh not less than 50 lbs. It is true that millers would give a lower estimate, but the measured outturn on which the capacity of any field is gauged is the outturn of clean paddy. The seller brings badly cleaned paddy into the market and is allowed a less weight.

62. I assume 50 lbs. as the weight of a basket of cleaned paddy. Rangoon merchants allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for every pound over 46 lbs. Thus a man who sells in Rangoon 5,000 lbs. of paddy contained in 100 baskets, is paid for 110 baskets. If the average quoted price for 4,600 lbs. of paddy is Rs. 93 04, the price actually obtained by the cultivator or rather seller is Rs. 102 34.

63. I am not, however, in my division of the tract for revision into carriage tracts taking this directly into account. These tracts might more properly be called price tracts than carriage tracts. Throughout most of the revision area there is ample opportunity everywhere for storing paddy, and the cultivator does not sell in Rangoon, nor even to buyers who take the paddy at once to the market. Prices in the jungle during the early months of the year are invariably higher than those paid in Rangoon, and I think I am therefore justified in my division of the revision area into price tracts instead of carriage tracts. Statement No. XI shows the actual price of paddy in each *kwin* for the last three years for three months, January, March, and May, and it is on these that the price tracts shown in Map III are based.

CHAPTER III.

REVISION PROPOSALS.

A.—By *kwins*.

64. The year of revision embraced the whole area originally settled in 1879-80 and part of that settled in 1880-81 and 1881-82. (i) Settlement Officer's tracts. Map A in the Appendix shows the original tracts. A uniform outturn for the various classes of soil was assumed for each tract, and the various tracts differed from one another only in their cost of carriage to Rangoon.

65. The following tracts of the original settlement fell within the area dealt with —

Year of settlement, 1879-80—Tracts I and II (the whole).

Do. 1880-81—Tracts VI, V, IV, III (the whole), and those parts of Tracts I, IA, and II which fall within the Kyauktan subdivision.

Do. 1881-82—Those parts of Tracts I and II which fall within Kungyangôn township.

66. These were purely carriage tracts, a difference of Rs. 5 in the cost of carriage being assumed between each, except between Tracts I and IA of 1880-81, the only difference in this case being that the *kwins* contained in the latter were only accessible at high tide, though the assumed price for both tracts was alike.

67. It became necessary now to break up this area in groups of *kwins* of similar fertility. The result of this is shown in Map No. II of the Appendix. Four soil tracts were formed, for which the following outturns were assumed:—

Tracts.				SOIL CLASSES			
				I.	II.	III.	IV.
I	...	...	...	45	35	...	...
II	...	...	...	40	30	20	16
III	...	...	...	35	25	20	16
IV	...	...	...	30	20	16	12

Settlement, as I have already said, the whole revision area was assumed to be of uniform fertility and the outturns to be—

SOIL CLASSES.			
I.	II.	III.	IV.
35'55	26'66	17'77	10'66

68. In the Kyauktan subdivision two parallel lines running north and south might be drawn, dividing it into three blocks which would nearly represent the actual soil tracts. Nearer the Rangoon river, that is, in the western of these blocks, the soil has been long worked and appears always to have been poorer than in the rest of the subdivision. The greater part of this block goes to form Soil Tract No. III. As we go eastwards the land gradually improves, and in the middle block I have assumed for first-class land an outturn of 40 baskets to the acre or 44 baskets more than the outturn assumed at settlement. This is Soil Tract No. II. Still further east the soil is newer and richer and a still higher outturn is assumed for it. This is Soil Tract No. I. In the poorer soils near Rangoon it was necessary to pick out certain blocks and isolated *kwins* which, for different reasons, for example the damage caused by salt-water during the spring-tides or the age and apparent exhaustion of the soil, a yield of 35 baskets on first-class soil can no longer be assumed. These form Soil Tract No IV.

69. Soil Tract I consists of the eastern portion of Kamamat and Kayan circles, the whole of Kadônaw, Alangôn, and Tada circles, the eastern *kwins* of Takaw and Agun circles, and one *kwin* of Bônôn. The tract is one of great fertility and the soil throughout very uniform in quality. It forms a great flat alluvial plain, being formed by accretion from the Sittang river. This process is still going on, and as it continues, cultivation is spreading eastwards as fast as the level of the land will allow it. In parts the water is still too deep for paddy cultivation, but as soon as it lessens sufficiently the new land is at once brought under the plough. The eastern boundary of the tract is formed by a continuous belt of forest fuel reserves, stretching down through Kadônaw and Alangôn circles. These place the only limit on cultivation in this direction.

70. The leading feature in Soil Tract III is the *kôndan* or highland stretching from Syriam just opposite Rangoon to Kyauktan on the Hmawwun creek. The land here is higher and older and appears to have been continuously cultivated for an indefinite period.

71. In the extreme north of the block containing Soil Tract III still poorer land is met with in the Pagu and Dezat circles. Here if anywhere are to be found signs that the continuous cropping of the soil without manuring and with very little fallowing is exhausting the fertility of the soil. In addition to these *kwins*, I have put into this tract certain *kwins* in Kyauktan, Thanhlyin, Pagandaung, and Kyauктаingbyin circles which suffer from the invasion of salt-water.

72. Soil Tract II is in fertility a mean between Soil Tracts I and III and is sandwiched between them. The *kwins* of the Kungyangôn township included in the revision tract have in the main been put into Soil Tract III, that is, practically the same average outturn is assumed now for them as at settlement. Here again, however, four *kwins* of Mòkkyun circle, four of Tawku circle, and one of Kanyingôn had to be extracted and put into Soil Tract IV. These are the *kwins* most affected by salt-water.

73. The necessity for forming soil tracts was the first consideration which led to the modification of the original tracts. There was, however, another, namely, that the price tracts which may now fairly be formed do not correspond with the Settlement Officer's carriage tracts. For the reasons I have given, I think I am justified in forming

such tracts in preference to purely carriage tracts. The actual Rangoon price for 5,000 lbs. of paddy, namely, Rs. 102.34, must form a check on the *kwin* prices, but what is important for assessment purposes is the price the cultivator actually gets for his paddy. The tracts are based on the statistics annually collected by the Land Records staff in each *kwin* during the months of January, March, and May. These were carefully checked during the field season, and I found no reason to distrust their accuracy. Four price tracts as shown in Map II were formed with the following prices:—

Tract.						Rate per 100 nine-gallon baskets	
						Rs.	
I	95
II	90
III	85
IV	75

74. These two considerations combined so largely affect the proper grouping of the *kwins* into assessment tracts that I have thought it better to proceed as at original settlement and form entirely new tracts. Seven assessment tracts were formed in the usual way by combining the soil tracts with the price tracts. These are shown in Map III of the Appendix. For them the cost of living and cultivation was worked out and is shown in Statement No. VIA and the half net assets were calculated in the usual way. The proposed rates were then based on these half net assets after careful consideration of the rates at present ruling.

75. In the area settled in 1879-80 the soil in each *kwin* was divided into four soil classes, which to a certain extent rendered it unnecessary to form fertility or soil tracts. This was not done, however, in either of the other years. Had the work not been too heavy for my establishment, I should have preferred to have re-classified this area into two soil classes, when further division into soil tracts would have been necessary. As it is, the poorer *kwins* consist mainly of the lower soil classes, so that though there is considerable difference between *kwin* and *kwin*, further subdivision into soil tracts was not necessary except in the case of those *kwins* which were extracted and put into Soil Tract IV.

76. In the area settled in 1880-81, however, thirteen *kwins* which were re-surveyed had also to be reclassified afresh. These had at settlement small cultivated areas and have very low rates; they were consequently classified *en bloc* as I class. It has now been necessary to take out blocks which were—

- (i) liable to flood; or
- (ii) affected by salt-water; or
- (iii) impregnated with salt.

These areas were not as a rule large, the original classification being still nearly justifiable.

77. Elsewhere I did not find it necessary to interfere with the old classification. Statement No. VIII shows the changes made in tabular form. No petitions were received objecting to the soil classification; hardly any *bona fide* cultivator understands anything at all about it.

B.—Changes of the registers owing to their being prepared by villages instead of by kwins.

78. In that part of the Kungyangon township which falls within the revision tract village charges had already been properly selected and no change was found necessary. Throughout the Kyauktan subdivision this had only been done in a tentative way, and the charges had as a rule to be altered as being unsuitable. This was done by myself with the aid of the Superintendent of Land Records and the charges were approved provisionally by the Deputy Commissioner, but they have not yet been finally approved.

C.—(i) Settlement Officer's rates and proposed rates compared.

79. The revision rates were obtained in the same way as the rates at original settlement. All the necessary enquiries were made to this end, and the half net assets worked out for the assessment tracts formed by combining the fertility and soil tracts.

(a) General basis of the changes of rates over the whole revision area.

80. The general effect of the changes proposed is to even up to a certain extent the rates throughout the whole area. In the Kyauktan subdivision, as has been said, as we go further from Rangoon the soil increases in fertility, while, on the other hand, the value of paddy decreases. As formerly only carriage tracts were formed, the rates decreased as the distance from Rangoon increased. That this is not now justifiable is shown by the annexed half profit statement and by the crop reaping statistics:—

Half profit statement.

Assessment tract	Soil classes	Cultivated area in each tract by classes.	Total cost of cultivation and living per acre.	Assumed outturn per acre	Average outturn by tracts.	Price per 100 baskets.	Half profit by tracts.	Half profit by soil classes.	Proposed rates by soil classes on cultivated land	Proposed rates by tracts.	Value of average outturn per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	I	46,407'07	17'98	40	34'15	95	7'23	8'55	3'50	3'21	32'44	
	II	39,351'28		30				6'41	3'00			
	III	3,513'19		20				4'27	1'75			
II	I	16,850'78	19'23	40	39'67	90	8'23	8'29	3'50	3'48	35'70	
	II	552'67		30				6'21	3'00			
III	I	67,311'20	17'00	45	44'81	90	11'60	11'70	3'25	3'24	40'32	
	II	1,323'30		35				9'10	2'75			
IV	I	95,635'20	15'68	35	28'77	95	5'82	6'01	3'5	2'84	27'33	
	II	80,995'34		25				4'29	2'75			
	III	20,361'69		20				3'43	1'75			
	IV	1,323'84		16				2'74	1'00			
V	I	17,656'12	16'88	30	23'86	95	2'80	3'76	3'00	2'46	22'60	
	II	30,049'94		20				2'44	2'25			
	III	2,098'22		16				2'00	1'75			
	IV	13'33		12				1'50	1'00			
VI	II	17,417'04	16'39	45	45'00	85	10'93	10'93	3'00	3'00	28'25	
	III	...		35				...	2'25			
VII	I	3,063'89	...	45	45'00	75	...	...	2'50	2'50	33'75	
	II	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	...

On this are based the changes in the rates now proposed.

81. The half net assets have in all cases been taken as the basis for the new rates. Even though in certain cases the result is to increase very largely the incidence of the revenue on certain *kwin*, I have thought it better throughout to have regard chiefly to the assessment tracts as now formed. That a *kwin* has in the past escaped its proper assessment is rather a reason why it should at once pay its proper rate, seeing that it has been so lightly dealt with before.

82. Petitions were numerous, and were mainly of two sorts. The first asked for the compulsory redemption of land after it had been duly sold either under a registered document or else by mutual agreement between vendor and vendee. In all cases the petitioner claimed that there was an outside promise, sometimes before witnesses, that the land should be redeemable at any time or within a fixed time. What happens was very well illustrated by a case which occurred in Kyauktan. The petitioner owed money to the present occupant and wished to borrow more from him. He consented to the land being transferred to the occupant's name and the transaction being shown as a sale. Meanwhile it was agreed that the debtor might redeem the land at any time. The parties went before the circle *thugyi* and made their application, and when the debtor explained

the subsidiary agreement, the thugyi told them he must enter the transaction either as a mortgage or as a sale outright. It was entered as a sale, and when redemption was demanded the original vendee's son refused to allow it. I called up his father and after some questioning he admitted that the agreement was a fact, and the matter was then amicably settled. But had the vendee been dead, there would certainly have been litigation, the original owner would probably have been unable to prove his case and much hardship would have resulted. When before the claim for redemption is preferred the land is re-sold the original owner's case is usually hopeless. Yet so firm is the belief of the cultivators in the inalienability of their land that the daily occurrence of such cases has not yet taught them wisdom. It is probable that the great majority of such applications are genuine, that at first there was no intention of tricking the owner, but that either because the land became more valuable or because it had changed hands since the original transaction, the cultivator has ultimately been tricked out of his holding.

83. The other class of petitions was from villages to the effect that a whole *kwins* was too highly assessed. These were common especially from the *kwins* I have put in Soil Tract IV. Such *kwins* were always visited, and when necessary the petitions were taken into consideration when the soil tracts were formed.

(ii) *The changes proposed explaining fully the grouping into tracts and the rates proposed.*

84. I have already explained at length the formation of the new assessment tracts. The rates proposed are as follows:—

				I.	II.	III.	IV.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tracts I and II	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
Tracts III and IV	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
Tracts V and VI	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
Tract VII	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 0 0	.....	.....

Assessment Tract I falls in Price Tract I and Soil Tract II, Assessment Tract II in Price Tract II and Soil Tract II. The same rate is proposed for each as is justified by the half net assets. In the same way Tract III falls in Price Tract II and Soil Tract I, Tract IV in Price Tract I and Soil Tract III, and the same rate is proposed for them. Tract V falls in Price Tract I and Soil Tract IV, Tract VI in Price Tract III and Soil Tract I, and for them I propose the same rates. Assessment Tract VII is Price Tract IV.

85. Two main considerations weighed with me in selecting the proposed rates—

- (i) the half net assets;
- (ii) the rates now ruling.

86. The half net assets are given in the above statement. It will be seen that only in Assessment Tract V are the half net assets approached. Tract V consists of *kwins* which formerly fell within Tracts I and II of 1879-80 on which the existing rates are—

				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I	2 12 0	and 2 12 0	} respectively,
II	...	...	...	2 6 0	and 2 0 0
III	...	...	...	1 4 0	and 1 0 0
IV	...	...	...	0 12 0	and 0 12 0

of *kwins* which fell in Tracts I, IA, and II of 1880-81 paying at present—

				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 12 0
II	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 2 0

and of *kwins* in Kungyangôn township falling in Tracts I and II of 1881-82 with rates—

						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 8 0
II	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 0 0

Tract V is composed of the poorest *kwins* in the revision area. I propose they should now all bear the rate—

						Rs. A. P.
I	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
II	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0
III	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0
IV	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0

In the case of certain *kwins*, those falling in Tract I of 1880-81, no increase is proposed on the first-class rate, and the second-class rate is lowered. For the sake of uniformity and simplicity I think this advisable.

Except in the case of Tract V, the half net assets are not nearly approached the main consideration affecting the proposed rates being the fact that at once to raise the existing rates to the extent justified by the calculated profits of cultivation would be inadvisable or rather impossible.

Tract VII. 87. My Tract VII is Settlement Officer's Tract VI of 1880-81 paying revenue at the rate of—

						Rs. A. P.
I	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0
II	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0

It will easily pay the enhanced revenue I Rs. 2-8-0, II Rs. 2. Bawgalo *kwin* No. 14 of Kadônaw circle, however, has been taken out and put into Tract VI. It is a good *kwin* of great fertility and is not so distant as the others from Kayan.

88. Assessment Tract VI, for which the rates proposed are Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-4-0, consists of Settlement Officer's Tract V of 1880-81 at present assessed at Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0, Tract IV of 1880-81 with Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 rates, with the exception of *kwin* No. 22 of Kayan, Kwinlyashe, which I have placed in Tract III. Kwinlyashe is close to Kayan, is a *kwin* of great fertility, and will easily bear the higher rate.

89. Assessment Tract IV, proposed rates Rs. 3-4-0, Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 1-12-0, Re. 1, consists of *kwins* falling within Tracts I and II of 1879-80 at present assessed at—

						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0
II	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 0 0
III	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 0 0
IV	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0

one *kwin* of Pagan circle and seven of Metgathan falling in Settlement Officer's Tracts I, IA, II of 1880-81 and now assessed at rates ranging from Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-2-0. This Tract IV also includes the remaining *kwins* of the Kungyangôn township in Tracts I and II of 1881-82 paying Rs. 3, Rs. 2-6-0 Rs. 2-8-0, and Rs. 2.

90. Assessment Tract III, proposed rates Rs. 3-4-0, Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 1-12-0, Re. 1, consists of Tract III of 1880-81 now assessed at Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2. The rest of the *kwins* in it fell within Tracts I, IA, and II of 1880-81 and paid revenue at rates ranging from Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-2-0. There are also included *kwin* No. 39 of Kayan originally in Tract II of 1879-80 and now assessed at Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-4-0, and No. 22 of Kayan belonging to Tract IV of 1880-81, paying Rs. 1-8-0. One *kwin* falling within this tract, namely, Depauk *kwin* No. 13 of Kayan, has been assessed in the past at Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1. Owing to the large increase due to survey at the time of settlement, modified rates were proposed, Rs. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 for the first five years, Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 for the next five, when the full rates Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 were to come into force. The increase in the revenue demand would amount to 116 per cent., but I can see no reason why it should not be taken. Depauk is close to Kayan and has a fairly good road to it. It is as fertile as any *kwin* in the whole subdivision.

A certain area impregnated with salt has now been extracted and transferred to the second class.

91. Assessment Tract No. II, for which the rates proposed are Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3, consists of *kwins* Nos. 18 and 19 of Takaw in Tract II of 1880-81 now assessed at Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-12-0, which was a modified rate; *kwin* No. 18 of Kayan also in Tract II of 1880-81 assessed at Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-2-0, and four *kwins* of Metgathan, namely, 16, 17, 14, assessed at Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-2-0, and No. 19 at Rs. 2-4-0 Rs. 1-12-0.

92. Assessment Tract I consists of Yun circle formerly in Tracts I and II of 1879-80 now paying—

					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0
II	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 4 0
III	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 0 0
IV	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0

Nos. 37 and 38 of Kayan circle paying Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Re. 1, and As. 12 in Tract II of 1879-80; the remaining *kwins* in Tract I were formerly in Tracts I and IA of 1880-81 and paid from Rs. 2-14-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 1-12-0.

93. I attach a list of *kwins* taken from the Settlement Report of 1880-81 in which a lower demand was made than from the *kwins* in the same tracts. The reason for this was that the increase would have been so sudden either because of the low rates formerly ruling or because the survey had resulted in a large increase in area. A modified rate was proposed for a certain number of years, and this modified rate is still being paid. The original reason for these *kwins* receiving special treatment no longer existing, I have now re-inserted them in their proper assessment tracts.

94. In 1899 there was an *ad interim* enhancement over the whole revision area, but in Tract V (my Soil Tract IV) no enhancement was made. This tract is now assessed as highly as may be done in equity, and in future revisions, unless the price of produce has in the meantime permanently advanced, it may be necessary to lower the present rate.

95. I am not certain, though I have not proposed it, that those *kwins* in my Assessment Tract IV which fell within original Assessment Tract I of 1881-82 (Kungyangôn township) should not be assessed at Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 3. They are at present paying Rs. 3, Rs. 2-6-0. The half net assets ascertained now justify the higher rate. Their proper place, however, is in Tract IV, the rest of which will not at present bear a higher rate than has been proposed. These *kwins* might be extracted and formed into a tract as IVA. I show the result of this below, but in Statement No. X of the Appendix the proposed rates are used.

96. Gardens were not originally classified and no classification has now been found necessary. There is none of any value as has been remarked. Throughout the Kyauktan and Thabyegan townships Rs. 2-8-0 is the existing rate; in the *kwins* of the Kungyangôn township Rs. 2. There can hardly have been any reason why they should be differently assessed, but I do not propose now to alter these rates. Miscellaneous cultivation pays the same rates as garden and may continue to do so.

Dhani.

For *dhani* I propose a rate of Rs. 5. This it will easily bear.

These bear a rate of six annas per tree. This is high considering that 20 cocoanut palms can easily be grown on '25 of an acre; but I think the rate may stand.

Solitary fruit trees.

(iii) The total change in the assessment of the whole surveyed area.

97. The present revenue demand at full rates on the assessed area of paddy-land is Rs. 10,40,454-44. The proposed rates would give Rs. 13,48,847-29. If the higher rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3 on what I have called Tract IVA be taken,

the total demand will be Rs. 13,50,061'45. The percentage of increase in the former case would be 29'64; in the latter 29'78. As the original settlement tracts have only been considered to a certain extent in proposing the new rates, it is not possible to show how much of this increase is due to re-grouping of the *kwins*. The percentage of increase or decrease due to survey and classification is less than '00. The whole increase may be taken as due to the revision of rates.

The revenue demand on gardens remains unaltered at Rs. 8,033'24, as also does that on solitary fruit trees. The demand on *dhani* areas will be Rs. 3,430'65 instead of Rs. 159'30, an increase of 66'66 per cent. That on miscellaneous cultivation remains at Rs. 6,60'15. The total demand at full rates is thus Rs. 13,58,658'29 as against Rs. 10,49,586'49, an increase of 29'35 per cent.

Showing modification of rates in certain kwins taken from Original Settlement Report 1880-81.

Circle.	Kwin.	PROPOSED RATE.		MODIFIED RATE PROPOSED				Remarks.
		Soil.		For first five years.		For second five years.		
		I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agôn.	Nyaunghnapin ...	Rs. 2 12 0	A. 2 2 0	P. 2 4 0	Rs. 1 12 0	A. 2 8 0	P. 2 0 0	Now Takaw.
	Okkan taung ...	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	do.
	Lahayet ...	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
	Kyabo-auauk ...	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	
	Zwetaw taung ...	2 12 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	Takaw.
	Zwetaw nyauk ...	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	do.
	Apaung ...	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
	Yebawgan ...	2 14 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	Takaw.
	Yegyaw ...	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	do.
	Kamakaya ...	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Met-gathan.	Patok ...	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	Kadônaw.
	Wingyi ...	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	Dezat.
Tada.	Thabyu ...	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
	Kamat ...	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Kadônaw.	Kyonpe ...	2 13 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	
	Seywa ...	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
	Apaung ...	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
	Sittang ...	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
	Kyônhiā ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	
	Tûmyaung ...	2 13 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	
	Kamabaing ...	2 13 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	
	Sittapin ...	2 13 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 14 0	2 4 0	Bônlon.
	Debauk ...	1 13 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	Kayan.
	Apwagan ...	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	
Kadônaw.	Ponnayeik ...	2 3 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	Alangôn.
	Waingbat ...	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	do.
	Kamyoton ...	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
	Kala ...	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	
	Tôngyi ...	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	

RANGOON: }
The 1st February 1900.

R. G. MCKERRON,
Revision Settlement Officer, Hanthawaddy.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—Total area under various kinds of cultivation and area not cultivated.

Circle No.	Township.	Circle.	Paddy.		Fallow.		Garden.		Miscellaneous.		Dair.		Grassland.				Excluded.				Total.		
			Settlement.	Revision.	Settlement.	Revision.	Settlement.	Revision.	Settlement.	Revision.	Culturable.		Unculturable.		Culturable.		Unculturable.		Settlement.	Revision.			
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
38	Pagu	...	16,680.23	16,968.40	110.65	232.74	108.27	6.00	1.38	14.97	137.52	...	...	210.24	...	...	2,122.04	1,285.73	...	757.50	757.50	10,287.86	19,220.86
39	Demat	...	17,658.00	23,531.21	...	441.47	10.33	42.34	...	8.30	...	...	...	83.26	...	...	8,437.40	1,332.35	...	995.36	995.36	27,404.82	27,404.82
40	Meigathian	...	16,041.56	25,120.64	...	2,163.73	...	21.32	15.92	31.74	1.84	...	...	3,522.48	...	507.23	16,328.31	4,461.32	...	1,452.70	1,452.70	30,016.98	39,016.98
41	Kadonhaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,438.77	729.63	...	2,207.62	2,207.62	21,403.80	25,491.80
42	Kavan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,040.30	3,927.12	...	858.22	858.22	27,537.88	27,537.88
43	Pagandaung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,641.32	1,880.20	...	1,607.15	1,607.15	20,610.02	20,610.02
44	Kyaukseingyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,401.32	597.50	...	1,631.63	1,631.63	22,370.43	22,370.43
45	Thandwin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,537.66	6,538.59	...	1,438.08	1,438.08	30,790.01	30,790.01
Total			180,654.37	170,177.89	87,002	4,667.70	1,005.46	1,615.13	112.03	302.32	168.38	...	...	12,322.53	507.23	...	74,427.25	25,092.37	...	8,463.14	8,463.14	222,504.89	222,504.89
46	Kyauktan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,835.63	4,737.72	...	2,800.43	2,800.43	44,754.81	44,754.81
47	Yun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,226.98	2,080.60	...	1,384.13	1,384.13	32,805.76	32,805.76
48	Takaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,400.24	2,104.42	...	852.24	852.24	34,050.23	34,050.23
49	Agon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,611.77	1,118.65	...	1,037.67	1,037.67	26,080.53	26,080.53
50	Alangon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,026.71	4,607.41	...	2,501.18	2,501.18	25,084.13	25,084.13
51	Tada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,358.14	4,607.55	...	1,010.41	1,010.41	26,400.58	26,400.58
52	Poum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,430.86	1,592.22	...	1,207.40	1,207.40	23,787.81	23,787.81
53	Kumakale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,476.65	3,192.43	...	1,410.70	1,410.70	31,436.69	31,436.69
54	Huawuan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,111.63	3,605.40	...	8,134.94	8,134.94	33,500.36	33,500.36
Total			101,010.15	216,612.18	1,064.57	2,532.00	1,230.21	1,502.26	117.01	261.04	371.52	...	...	18,017.43	51.32	...	64,550.99	25,329.43	...	14,531.74	14,531.74	278,821.92	278,821.92
1	Makya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,160.83	6,840.54	...	1,531.03	1,531.03	26,811.46	26,811.46
2	Kaungka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,711.23	6,950.98	...	2,701.22	2,701.22	26,044.97	26,044.97
3	Tawu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,217.20	6,931.21	...	...	...	24,663.26	24,663.26
Total			31,074.06	36,247.08	1,882.38	5,035.72	1,009.83	119.51	34.13	...	53.10	...	...	2,092.14	70	...	30,085.28	20,290.73	...	6,107.24	6,107.24	71,709.69	71,709.69
Grand Totals			357,739.48	416,737.15	3,221.84	10,130.92	3,204.60	3,337.20	264.66	566.13	886.13	...	...	31,432.15	597.41	...	179,660.12	71,171.53	...	28,905.12	28,905.12	573,000.50	573,000.50

Note.—The figures in the original settlement are shown in italics, those of the revision in roman.

iv.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year.
(a) PADDY.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase	Decrease.	
PAGU CIRCLE.					
1880-81	16,749 88	119 65	...	...
1881-82	16,452 26	307 50	...	1 60	
1882-83	16,353 93	1,155 14	...	/8	
1883-84	16,586 20	4,297 38	1 42	...	
1884-85	16,506 85	4,297 40	...	49	
1885-86	16,624 46	1,965 74	71	...	
1886-87	16,724 19	923 52	53	...	
1887-88	16,763 03	2,003 66	30	...	
1888-89	16,829 76	2,087 84	40	...	
1889-90	16,895 70	520 44	39	...	
1890-91	16,962 64	999 13	40	...	
1891-92	17,024 47	1,352 76	36	...	
1892-93	17,145 90	240 25	71	...	
1893-94	17,256 26	996 73	64	...	
1894-95	17,324 32	3,232 06	40	...	
1895-96	17,665 27	1,671 52	1 96	...	
1896-97	17,654 71	680 37	11	...	
1897-98	17,237 73	239 24	...	2 53	
DEPAT CIRCLE					
1879-80	17,958 00	...	...	...
1880-81	19,802 57	117 44	10 27	...	
1881-82	21,410 07	199 57	8 12	...	
1882-83	21,071 00	689 76	...	1 58	
1883-84	22,191 30	1,710 88	5 32	...	
1884-85	21,646 20	2,082 71	...	2 46	
1885-86	25,792 07	1,121 42	19 15	...	
1886-87	22,817 77	1,550 53	...	11 53	
1887-88	22,841 79	2,361 95	10	...	
1888-89	20,850 27	2,747 03	...	8 59	
1889-90	23,200 65	733 03	11 16	...	
1890-91	23,701 77	741 15	2 12	...	
1891-92	23,589 85	553 28	...	47	
1892-93	23,721 09	512 19	56	...	
1893-94	23,704 06	1,475 49	...	07	
1894-95	22,401 04	4,414 15	...	5 48	
1895-96	21,753 15	1,568 53	...	2 91	
1896-97	23,859 50	267 62	9 68	...	
1897-98	23,977 71	444 47	50	...	
METGATHAN CIRCLE.					
1880-81	16 990 62	149 06	...	...
1881-82	19,122 10	164 45	12 55	...	
1882-83	19,401 75	1,057 39	1 46	...	
1883-84	19,045 40	1,574 25	...	1 83	
1884-85	19,771 32	1,023 73	3 81	...	
1885-86	20,794 34	553 26	5 12	...	
1886-87	19,993 40	3,755 35	...	3 85	
1887-88	20,418 85	3,612 22	2 13	...	
1888-89	21,679 70	1,770 83	6 17	...	
1889-90	24,203 47	754 21	11 64	...	
1890-91	26,280 83	981 86	8 58	...	
1891-92	27,723 29	1,057 93	5 49	...	
1892-93	30,560 01	86 58	10 23	...	
1893-94	30,995 93	1,473 44	1 42	...	
1894-95	27,593 24	6,117 62	...	10 97	
1895-96	30,347 90	4,693 62	9 98	...	
1896-97	30,084 69	1,781 16	...	87	
1897-98	30,292 15	2,162 73	69	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.

(a) PADDY.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
			4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KADONBAW CIRCLE.					
1880-81	9,747'45	355'63	...	...
1881-82	10,182'90	28'81	4'47	...	
1882-83	11,609'31	843'63	14'89	...	
1883-84	11,463'07	693'20	...	2'02	
1884-85	12,191'05	617'02	6'35	...	
1885-86	12,738'90	104'00	4'49	...	
1886-87	12,529'28	1,782'60	...	1'64	
1887-88	12,904'78	935'04	3'47	...	
1888-89	13,702'91	420'48	5'69	...	
1889-90	14,673'99	342'21	7'08	...	
1890-91	15,368'54	495'60	4'73	...	
1891-92	16,092'03	728'76	4'71	...	
1892-93	25,523'10	596'69	58'61	...	
1893-94	20,847'31	2,309'52	...	18'32	
1894-95	23,481'13	6,831'39	12'63	...	
1895-96	22,930'14	6,577'26	...	2'35	
1896-97	19,276'29	1,532'84	...	15'93	
KAYAN CIRCLE.					
1880-81	8,620'12	250'58	...	...
1881-82	11,753'46	112'63	36'35	...	
1882-83	12,256'66	803'99	4'28	...	
1883-84	12,625'76	930'72	3'01	...	
1884-85	13,265'67	619'78	5'07	...	
1885-86	14,648'09	289'64	10'42	...	
1886-87	14,647'15	2,523'63	...	01	
1887-88	15,332'41	1,359'01	4'68	...	
1888-89	16,560'21	818'11	8'01	...	
1889-90	17,910'07	379'04	2'11	...	
1890-91	18,587'91	457'43	3'78	...	
1891-92	19,406'66	898'09	4'40	...	
1892-93	20,943'35	596'02	7'92	...	
1893-94	20,541'85	551'89	...	1'92	
1894-95	20,664'54	2,408'65	59	...	
1895-96	20,234'29	1,498'56	...	2'08	
1896-97	21,077'87	580'31	4'17	...	
1897-98	21,189'81	140'79	53	...	
PAGANDAUNG CIRCLE.					
79-80	24,538'36	...	...	...
1880-81	24,588'31	578'86	20	...	
1881-82	25,048'57	1,656'73	1'87	...	
1882-83	24,938'79	2,759'22	...	44	
1883-84	25,157'73	2,967'72	88	...	
1884-85	25,310'93	5,082'81	61	...	
1885-86	25,428'19	3,026'38	07	...	
1886-87	25,452'07	2,902'16	09	...	
1887-88	25,504'91	4,210'03	21	...	
1888-89	25,544'39	3,998'04	15	...	
1889-90	25,601'24	1,253'74	22	...	
1890-91	25,662'91	1,933'26	24	...	
1891-92	25,674'22	1,985'85	04	...	
1892-93	25,759'71	919'03	33	...	
1893-94	25,832'39	3,683'29	28	...	
1894-95	25,829'01	8,901'41	...	01	
1895-96	25,831'81	4,639'52	01	...	
1896-97	25,831'46	543'07	...	001	
1897-98	25,901'47	574'76	27	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued
(a) PADDY.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.			Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.
KYAUKTAINGBYIN CIRCLE.				
1879-80 ...	19,005'31	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	19,336'97	...	1'27	...
1881-82 ...	18,879'82	1,261'44	...	2'30
1882-83 ...	19,016'32	1,349'07	'72	...
1883-84 ...	19,133'62	1,586'96	'62	...
1884-85 ...	19,288'11	3,438'59	'81	...
1885-86 ...	19,378'53	2,074'26	'47	...
1886-87 ...	19,281'57	2,865'15	...	'50
1887-88 ...	19,366'58	3,719'15	'44	...
1888-89 ...	19,537'33	3,345'09	'88	...
1889-90 ...	19,700'62	938'81	1'14	...
1890-91 ...	19,784'51	1,140'36	'12	...
1891-92 ...	19,835'96	1,614'36	'26	...
1892-93 ...	19,892'95	1,031'26	'29	...
1893-94 ...	19,957'63	3,073'25	'33	...
1894-95 ...	19,963'41	4,979'65	'03	...
1895-96 ...	20,009'90	3,008'37	'23	...
1896-97 ...	20,034'99	1,107'33	'13	...
1897-98 ...	20,132'69	326'06	'49	...
SYRIAM CIRCLE.				
1879-80 ...	16,829'47	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	16,891'27	102'63	...	35'28
1881-82 ...	16,543'44	403'25	51'89	...
1882-83 ...	16,095'35	1,875'90	'92	...
1883-84 ...	16,527'93	3,682'48	...	1'00
1884-85 ...	17,043'49	3,826'95	3'12	...
1885-86 ...	17,050'88	3,275'41	'08	...
1886-87 ...	17,433'22	3,439'28	2'20	...
1887-88 ...	17,011'69	4,056'16	...	2'42
1888-89 ...	17,156'77	2,092'02	'85	...
1889-90 ...	17,356'52	784'55	1'16	...
1890-91 ...	18,072'34	1,627'93	4'12	...
1891-92 ...	18,830'08	2,070'97	4'19	...
1892-93 ...	17,782'60	874'58	...	'25
1893-94 ...	17,782'24	2,591'55	...	'02
1894-95 ...	17,775'14	6,251'49	...	'04
1895-96 ...	17,666'39	3,350'89	...	'61
1896-97 ...	17,697'01	1,282'13	'17	...
1897-98 ...	17,934'37	407'94	1'34	...
KYAUKTAN CIRCLE.				
1879-80 ...	31,966'84	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	32,140'94	63'70	'54	...
1881-82 ...	32,419'06	67'36	'86	...
1882-83 ...	32,333'39	4,803'07	...	'26
1883-84 ...	32,387'79	4,994'84	'17	...
1884-85 ...	32,001'62	9,169'94	'30	...
1885-86 ...	32,699'30	6,329'05	'30	...
1886-87 ...	32,417'35	6,101'96	...	'86
1887-88 ...	32,978'55	6,684'65	1'73	...
1888-89 ...	33,159'15	4,679'91	'55	...
1889-90 ...	33,398'85	2,882'04	'72	...
1890-91 ...	33,552'02	3,840'02	'46	...
1891-92 ...	33,742'63	5,406'84	'57	...
1892-93 ...	33,896'16	2,863'17	'45	...
1893-94 ...	34,024'36	4,591'04	'38	...
1894-95 ...	34,050'96	9,548'85	'08	...
1895-96 ...	34,026'81	3,793'67	...	'07
1896-97 ...	34,310'13	1,701'42	'83	...
1897-98 ...	34,516'87	1,272'49	'60	...

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.

(a) PADDY.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
YUN CIRCLE.					
1879-80	28,214'48	.....	...	...
1880-81	27,265'36	501'23	...	3'36	
1881-82	28,281'24	332'02	3'72	...	
1882-83	28,294'33	1,248'35	'05	...	
1883-84	28,308'72	2,053'54	'05	...	
1884-85	28,320'53	4,234'94	'04	...	
1885-86	28,352'60	2,065'25	'11	...	
1886-87	23,362'39	2,509'82	'04	...	
1887-88	28,380'73	3,250'22	'06	...	
1888-89	28,430'22	2,880'63	'17	...	
1889-90	28,507'26	2,520'94	'27	...	
1890-91	28,575'59	1,401'01	'24	...	
1891-92	28,630'50	1,283'51	'19	...	
1892-93	28,656'41	902'48	'09	...	
1893-94	28,692'17	1,507'12	'12	...	
1894-95	28,702'54	5,119'47	'04	...	
1895-96	28,732'93	750'65	'11	...	
1896-97	28,773'52	365'36	'14	...	
1897-98	28,922'71	73'09	'52	...	
TAKAW CIRCLE.					
1880-81	24,263'70	222'09	...	...
1881-82	26,479'70	.....	'91	...	
1882-83	26,838'84	.....	1'36	...	
1883-84	27,194'17	515'51	1'32	...	
1884-85	28,192'43	542'74	3'67	...	
1885-86	28,724'03	277'69	1'88	...	
1886-87	28,766'95	2,318'56	'15	...	
1887-88	26,935'21	710'64	...	6'37	
1888-89	29,773'02	170'96	10'54	...	
1889-90	30,351'98	84'69	1'94	...	
1890-91	31,625'57	224'26	4'19	...	
1891-92	30,900'31	256'11	...	2'29	
1892-93	30,868'08	40'36	...	'14	
1893-94	31,101'53	248'79	'76	...	
1894-95	31,081'91	4,222'32	...	'05	
1895-96	31,122'76	445'81	'12	...	
1896-97	31,210'86	54'04	'28	...	
1897-98	31,264'08	53'78	'17	...	
AGUN CIRCLE.					
1880-81	21,394'42	185'56	...	...
1881-82	21,368'94	.....	...	'12	
1882-83	21,619'26	678'43	1'17	...	
1883-84	21,747'64	521'45	'59	...	
1884-85	22,097'18	114'44	1'61	...	
1885-86	22,255'26	22'54	'72	...	
1886-87	22,370'13	1,794'92	'52	...	
1887-88	22,400'01	1,030'87	'14	...	
1888-89	22,553'87	937'31	'68	...	
1889-90	22,688'52	344'50	'59	...	
1890-91	23,147'94	184'59	2'02	...	
1891-92	23,350'15	404'68	'87	...	
1892-93	23,421'69	252'08	'31	...	
1893-94	23,491'34	329'63	'30	...	
1894-95	23,497'36	4,058'80	'03	...	
1895-96	23,508'21	531'79	'05	...	
1896-97	23,577'91	141'29	'30	...	
1897-98	23,818'74	123'24	1'02	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.

(a) PADDY.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
ALANGON CIRCLE.					
1880-81	7,859 63	201 30	...	...
1881-82	8,157 36	591 14	7 61	...	
1882-83	8,700 68	580 29	3 11	...	
1883-84	9,126 00	450 09	4 65	...	
1884-85	9,232 35	591 86	1 17	...	
1885-86	9,702 52	114 55	5 09	...	
1886-87	9 927 16	348 89	2 32	..	
1887-88	10,116 54	461 01	1 91	...	
1888-89	10,300 57	679 76	1 82	...	
1889-90	10,626 62	257 54	3 16	...	
1890-91	11,085 23	197 55	4 39	...	
1891-92	11,594 54	27 60	4 61	...	
1892-93	12 040 56	.. ...	3 85	...	
1893-94	12,325 48	201 57	2 37	...	
1894-95	12 467 28	2,403 36	1 15	..	
1895-96	12 331 01	7 3 04	58	...	
1896-97	12 670 68	2 38 00	1 12	...	
1897-98	12 915 74	141 90	1 02	...	
TADA CIRCLE.					
1880-81	15,820 51	235 03	...	...
1881-82	15,533 19	503 99	1 11	...	
1882-83	15,910 50	712 17	6 65	...	
1883-84	16 121 30	531 51	1 10	...	
1884-85	16,373 05	205 19	1 56	...	
1885-86	16,520 22	155 60	90	...	
1886-87	16,557 20	918 98	2 22	...	
1887-88	16 195 66	809 75	67	...	
1888-89	16,577 01	1,299 19	...	55	
1889-90	16,591 00	711 21	68	...	
1890-91	16 510 25	343 71	1 59	...	
1891-92	17,203 13	203 21	2 16	...	
1892-93	17,592 40	295 34	2 26	...	
1893-94	18 055 35	270 55	2 80	...	
1894-95	18,140 72	3,514 57	34	...	
1895-96	18,131 80	1,050 48	...	08	
1896-97	18,052 28	.. ...	...	27	
1897-98	18,163 95	117 95	2 11	...	
BUNLON CIRCLE.					
1880-81	17,068 48	.....	...	...
1881-82	17,904 07	99 85	14	...	
1882-83	18,574 57	.....	2 09	...	
1883-84	17 997 34	947 32	...	2 05	
1884-85	18,005 00	842 35	54	...	
1885-86	18,170 53	387 49	39	...	
1886-87	18 200 03	440 40	22	...	
1887-88	18,200 60	556 41	33	...	
1888-89	18,278 13	516 07	65	...	
1889-90	18,253 00	420 25	62	...	
1890-91	18,310 23	303 57	18	...	
1891-92	18,332 62	376 11	69	...	
1892-93	18,377 77	165 87	24	...	
1893-94	18,107 30	125 75	...	1 47	
1894-95	18,116 75	2,520 37	1 78	...	
1895-96	18,437 07	522 19	1 11	...	
1896-97	18,152 94	106 92	69	...	
1897-98	18,463 70	33 49	65	...	

STATEMENT NO. H.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.
(a) PADDY.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KAMAKALOK CIRCLE.					
1879-80	23,303'15	...	...	...
1880-81	22,810'11	26'24	...	2'12	
1881-82	23,481'84	...	2'94	...	
1882-83	23,600'51	422'39	'51	...	
1883-84	23,721'25	527'63	'51	...	
1884-85	23,534'31	1,114'75	...	'79	
1885-86	23,983'56	104'06	1'91	...	
1886-87	23,683'60	1,141'59	...	1'25	
1887-88	24,075'84	1,083'73	1'66	...	
1888-89	24,186'67	630'33	'46	...	
1889-90	24,318'56	362'57	'55	...	
1890-91	24,414'09	406'76	'39	...	
1891-92	24,505'23	646'13	'62	...	
1892-93	24,709'89	252'08	'59	...	
1893-94	24,006'46	136'74	'79	...	
1894-95	25,027'23	2,262'27	'48	...	
1895-96	25,116'70	1,096'91	'36	...	
1896-97	25,177'68	151'77	'24	...	
1897-98	25,250'83	81'37	'29	...	
HMAWWON CIRCLE.					
1879-80	21,240'59	...	...	...
1880-81	22,636'82	...	6'57	...	
1881-82	21,538'89	361'52	...	4'85	
1882-83	22,251'54	817'28	3'31	...	
1883-84	22,409'71	2,119'25	'71	...	
1884-85	22,009'74	2,237'46	'89	...	
1885-86	22,465'71	2,431'59	...	'64	
1886-87	22,651'80	2,428'68	'83	...	
1887-88	22,730'99	2,392'80	'35	...	
1888-89	22,952'41	2,536'41	'97	...	
1889-90	23,155'32	1,762'56	'88	...	
1890-91	23,218'95	2,226'73	'27	...	
1891-92	23,652'29	2,028'42	1'87	...	
1892-93	23,533'02	1,544'90	...	'50	
1893-94	24,330'72	1,604'06	3'39	...	
1894-95	24,619'69	2,027'92	1'19	...	
1895-96	25,154'27	1,452'33	2'17	...	
1896-97	25,616'64	688'54	1'84	...	
1897-98	25,834'56	934'72	'85	...	
MOKKYON CIRCLE.					
1881-82	13,900'86	797'63	...	...
1882-83	13,437'37	833'44	...	3'33	
1883-84	13,657'86	986'75	1'64	...	
1884-85	13,863'60	1,325'39	1'50	...	
1885-86	13,937'15	933'30	'53	...	
1886-87	14,124'07	1,063'16	1'34	...	
1887-88	14,169'47	1,379'41	'03	...	
1888-89	14,287'99	1,513'79	'84	...	
1889-90	14,334'85	1,953'88	'33	...	
1890-91	14,443'33	2,427'57	'75	...	
1891-92	14,777'72	2,100'87	2'32	...	
1892-93	15,056'47	914'23	1'88	...	
1893-94	15,306'83	1,247'70	1'66	...	
1894-95	15,483'10	1,297'56	1'15	...	
1895-96	16,310'36	704'51	5'34	...	
1896-97	16,474'84	332'77	1'01	...	
1897-98	18,251'74	783'98	10'79	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.
(a) PADDY.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KANYINGON CIRCLE.					
1881-82	6,413'91	258'38	...	...
1882-83	6,462'10	277'81	75	...	
1883-84	6,646'88	...	2'86	...	
1884-85	7,002'19	52'37	5'35	...	
1885-86	7,554'62	36'16	7'89	...	
1886-87	7,598'18	398'90	58	...	
1887-88	7,680'85	256'15	1'09	...	
1888-89	7,079'01	235'54	5'41	...	
1889-90	8,199'48	693'75	1'27	...	
1890-91	8,303'21	998'78	1'27	...	
1891-92	8,628'36	805'42	3'92	...	
1892-93	8,754'48	1,062'82	1'46	...	
1893-94	8,866'13	1,046'31	1'28	...	
1894-95	8,601'44	506'73	...	2'99	
1895-96	8,740'59	979'38	1'62	...	
1896-97	8,756'39	620'25	18	...	
1897-98	9,631'71	1,101'26	9'99	...	
TAWKŪ CIRCLE.					
1881-82	14,642'54	826'34	...	...
1882-83	13,123'60	877'57	...	10'37	
1883-84	13,447'12	568'23	2'46	...	
1884-85	14,540'54	1,135'40	8'13	...	
1885-86	14,960'61	1,338'44	2'89	...	
1886-87	14,880'90	2,951'50	...	53	
1887-88	14,985'47	2,701'34	70	...	
1888-89	14,729'26	2,616'18	...	1'71	
1889-90	14,296'55	1,659'26	...	2'94	
1890-91	14,437'00	1,845'99	98	...	
1891-92	14,886'80	1,924'07	3'11	...	
1892-93	15,019'48	1,598'06	89	...	
1893-94	15,101'00	2,256'52	54	...	
1894-95	14,192'72	3,767'25	...	6'01	
1895-96	14,066'31	2,353'82	...	89	
1896-97	14,180'96	1,062'52	89	...	
1897-98	14,699'35	750'48	3'66	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.
(b) GARDEN.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
PAGU CIRCLE.					
1880-81	108'97	...	...	...
1881-82	3'32	...	...	96'95	
1882-83	45'37	...	1,266'56	...	
1883-84	4'06	...	...	91'05	
1884-85	4'06	...	...	...
1885-86	4'08	...	49	...	
1886-87	4'56	...	11'76	...	
1887-88	4'56	...	...	...
1888-89	4'16	...	...	8'77	
1889-90	5'64	...	35'57	...	
1890-91	5'55	...	...	1'59	
1891-92	5'55	...	...	...
1892-93	5'55	...	...	...
1893-94	5'89	...	6'13	...	
1894-95	19'87	...	237'35	...	
1895-96	6'16	...	...	69'30	
1896-97	6'15	...	82	...	
1897-98	6'09	...	...	97	
DEZAT CIRCLE.					
1879-80	16'33	...	...	...
1880-81	...	...	...	...
1881-82	16'33	...	...	...
1882-83	16'33	...	...	...
1883-84	...	...	...	...
1884-85	17'25	...	...	...
1885-86	17'25	...	...	...
1886-87	18'23	...	5'68	...	
1887-88	18'23	...	...	...
1888-89	18'23	...	...	...
1889-90	18'63	...	2'19	...	
1890-91	19'13	...	2'68	...	
1891-92	19'89	...	3'97	...	
1892-93	21'85	...	9'85	...	
1893-94	27'56	...	26'13	...	
1894-95	12'25	...	...	55'55	
1895-96	36'91	...	201'30	...	
1896-97	42'23	...	14'41	...	
1897-98	42'34	...	26	...	
METGATHAN CIRCLE.					
1880-81	59	...	...	...
1881-82	8'95	...	1,416'94	...	
1882-83	40	...	14'94	4'47	
1883-84	6'72	...	1,580'00	...	
1884-85	7'05	...	4'91	...	
1885-86	5'27	...	...	25'25	
1886-87	6'17	...	17'08	...	
1887-88	6'18	...	16	...	
1888-89	6'08	...	...	1'62	
1889-90	6'08	...	...	...
1890-91	11'35	...	86'68	...	
1891-92	15'46	...	36'21	...	
1892-93	16'55	...	7'05	...	
1893-94	9'56	...	...	42'24	
1894-95	11'19	...	17'05	...	
1895-96	11'77	...	5'18	...	
1896-97	17'83	...	51'49	...	
1897-98	21'68	...	21'59	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year*—continued.
(b) GARDEN.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KADONBAW CIRCLE.					
1880-81	97				
1881-82					
1882-83	18'09				
1883-84	17'80			1'60	
1884-85	8'17			54'10	
1885-86	6'85			16'16	
1886-87	6'01			12'26	
1887-88	5'78			3'83	
1888-89	5'78				
1889-90	5'78				
1890-91	5'17			10'67	
1891-92	13'21		15'55		
1892-93	8'77			33'61	
1893-94	8'77				
1894-95	8'77				
1895-96	8'77		68		
1896-97	8'77			61	
1897-98	8'77				
KAYAN CIRCLE.					
1880-81	04				
1881-82	1'88		100'00		
1882-83	1'88				
1883-84	1'81				
1884-85	5'46		201'66		
1885-86	5'23			4'21	
1886-87	6'35		21'41		
1887-88	6'35				
1888-89	8'37		31'81		
1889-90	8'37				
1890-91	9'90		18'28		
1891-92	12'28		24'04		
1892-93	13'06		6'35		
1893-94	14'00		7'19		
1894-95	14'00				
1895-96	13'31			4'93	
1896-97	16'16		21'41		
1897-98	13'41			17'02	
PAGANDAUNG CIRCLE.					
1879-80	4'80				
1880-81	4'80				
1881-82					
1882-83	8'36				
1883-84	9'34		11'72		
1884-85	10'63		13'81		
1885-86	10'14			4'61	
1886-87	10'98		8'28		
1887-88					
1888-89					
1889-90					
1890-91					
1891-92					
1892-93	18'35				
1893-94	18'35				
1894-95	18'35				
1895-96	21'40		16'62		
1896-97	20'93			2'19	
1897-98	37'97		81'41		

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation year by year—continued.
(b) GARDEN.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.			Remarks.	
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KYAUKTAINGBYIN CIRCLE.					
1879-80 ...	56	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	86	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	86	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	86	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	86	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	1'11	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	1'11	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	1'11	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	1'11	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	86	...	...	22'52	
1891-92 ...	41	...	...	52'32	
1892-93 ...	1'18	...	187'80	...	
1893-94 ...	3'11	...	163'56	...	
1894-95 ...	3'11	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	3'06	...	...	1'61	
1896-97 ...	5'20	...	69'93	...	
1897-98 ...	9'38	...	80'38	...	
SYRIAM CIRCLE.					
1879-80 ...	1,772'30	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	1,298'41	...	...	26'74	
1881-82 ...	1,092'38	...	...	15'87	
1882-83 ...	1,345'17	...	23'24	...	
1883-84 ...	1,543'65	...	14'75	...	
1884-85 ...	1,346'54	...	...	12'76	
1885-86 ...	1,025'06	...	...	23'87	
1886-87 ...	1,508'83	...	47'19	...	
1887-88 ...	1,510'58	...	1'11	...	
1888-89 ...	1,439'24	...	...	4'72	
1889-90 ...	965'25	...	...	32'93	
1890-91 ...	1,451'97	...	50'42	...	
1891-92 ...	1,439'07	...	...	89	
1892-93 ...	1,442'33	...	23	...	
1893-94 ...	1,448'52	...	43	...	
1894-95 ...	1,435'74	...	...	88	
1895-96 ...	1,438'85	...	22	...	
1896-97 ...	1,458'21	...	1'34	...	
1897-98 ...	1,496'10	...	2'59	...	
KYAUKTAN CIRCLE.					
1879-80 ...	1,067'35	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	241'19	...	...	77'40	
1881-82 ...	233'52	...	...	3'18	
1882-83 ...	1,085'73	...	364'94	...	
1883-84 ...	1,028'00	...	...	5'32	
1884-85 ...	936'70	...	...	8'88	
1885-86 ...	617'73	...	...	34'05	
1886-87 ...	951'20	...	53'98	...	
1887-88 ...	919'70	...	...	3'31	
1888-89 ...	894'38	...	...	2'75	
1889-90 ...	1,089'61	...	21'83	...	
1890-91 ...	354'29	...	...	67'48	
1891-92 ...	1,127'04	...	218'11	...	
1892-93 ...	982'63	...	...	12'81	
1893-94 ...	1,197'35	...	21'85	...	
1894-95 ...	1,322'69	...	10'47	...	
1895-96 ...	1,327'15	...	34	...	
1896-97 ...	1,315'12	...	...	91	
1897-98 ...	1,320'26	...	39	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.*
(b) GARDEN.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
YÜN CIRCLE.					
1879-80 ...	14'62	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	19'96	...	36'53	...	
1881-82 ...	...	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	5'45	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	5'45	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	5'45	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	5'45	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	5'45	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	4'96	...	...	8'98	
1888-89 ...	4'96	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	4'17	...	...	15'93	
1890-91 ...	4'17	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	4'17	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	4'17	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	4'17	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	4'17	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	4'17	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	4'17	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	4'17	...	...	...
TAKAW CIRCLE.					
1880-81 ...	51'74	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	44'71	...	...	13'59	
1882-83 ...	61	...	...	98'63	
1883-84 ...	42'64	...	689'16	...	
1884-85 ...	47'15	...	1'57	...	
1885-86 ...	48'86	...	3'63	...	
1886-87 ...	47'54	...	...	2'70	
1887-88 ...	49'16	...	3'48	...	
1888-89 ...	50'62	...	2'97	...	
1889-90 ...	58'83	...	16'22	...	
1890-91 ...	62'29	...	5'88	...	
1891-92 ...	62'53	...	38	...	
1892-93 ...	63'66	...	1'87	...	
1893-94 ...	64'87	...	1'90	...	
1894-95 ...	60'61	...	...	6'56	
1895-96 ...	63'58	...	4'90	...	
1896-97 ...	61'86	...	...	2'70	
1897-98 ...	62'96	...	1'78	...	
AGÜN CIRCLE.					
1880-81 ...	29'46	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	...	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	23'83	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	23'83	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	25'00	...	4'91	...	
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	...	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	...	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	2'40	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	...	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	...	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	...	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.

(b) GARDEN.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
ALANGON CIRCLE.					
1880-81	...	...	...	...
1881-82	...	...	...	...
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	...	...	...	...
1884-85	...	...	...	...
1885-86	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...
1888-89	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	...	...	...
1890-91	...	...	...	...
1891-92	...	...	...	...
1892-93	...	...	...	...
1893-94	...	...	...	...
1894-95	...	...	...	...
1895-96	...	...	...	...
1896-97	...	...	...	...
1897-98	...	...	...	...
TADA CIRCLE.					
1880-81	18'44	...	...	...
1881-82	27'79	...	50'70	...	
1882-83	23'85	...	...	14'18	
1883-84	23'85	...	...	...
1884-85	23'59	...	...	1'09	
1885-86	23'34	...	...	1'06	
1886-87	25'30	...	8'40	...	
1887-88	25'09	...	...	83	
1888-89	26'12	...	4'11	...	
1889-90	27'52	...	5'36	...	
1890-91	27'83	...	1'13	...	
1891-92	26'99	...	...	3'02	
1892-93	26'06	...	...	3'45	
1893-94	26'93	...	3'34	...	
1894-95	28'30	...	5'09	...	
1895-96	28'30	...	...	...
1896-97	28'30	...	...	...
1897-98	31'18	...	10'18	...	
BONLON CIRCLE.					
1880-81	14'93	...	...	...
1881-82	13'21	...	...	11'52	
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	7'27	...	...	...
1884-85	7'27	...	...	...
1885-86	7'27	...	...	...
1886-87	7'27	...	...	...
1887-88	12'35	...	69'88	...	
1888-89	12'43	...	65	...	
1889-90	13'53	...	8'85	...	
1890-91	14'36	...	6'13	...	
1891-92	14'36	...	...	...
1892-93	14'36	...	...	...
1893-94	15'83	...	10'24	...	
1894-95	15'83	...	...	...
1895-96	18'83	...	18'95	10'31	
1896-97	16'38	...	...	...
1897-98	16'38	...	...	...

STATEMENT NO. II.—Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.

(b) GARDEN.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KAMAKALŌK CIRCLE.					
1879-80	3'73	...	...	...
1880-81	93'52	...	2,407'24	...	
1881-82	93'52	...	...	...
1882-83	13'20	...	...	85'89	
1883-84	8'92	...	...	32'42	
1884-85	8'92	...	...	...
1885-86	10'81	...	21'19	...	
1886-87	11'06	...	2'31	...	
1887-88	11'90	...	7'59	...	
1888-89	11'90	...	...	...
1889-90	13'30	...	11'76	...	
1890-91	12'57	...	...	5'49	
1891-92	13'44	...	6'92	...	
1892-93	14'02	...	4'31	...	
1893-94	14'02	...	...	...
1894-95	14'02	...	...	...
1895-96	14'02	...	...	...
1896-97	15'32	...	9'27	...	
1897-98	15'74	...	2'74	...	
HMAWWUN CIRCLE.					
1879-80	38'94	...	...	...
1880-81	60'04	...	54'19	...	
1881-82	42'23	...	...	29'66	
1882-83	41'33	...	...	2'13	
1883-84	43'15	...	4'40	...	
1884-85	44'41	...	2'92	...	
1885-86	45'82	...	3'17	...	
1886-87	45'82	...	...	...
1887-88	48'45	...	5'74	...	
1888-89	40'03	...	1'20	...	
1889-90	50'90	...	3'81	...	
1890-91	52'95	...	4'02	...	
1891-92	52'97	...	'04	...	
1892-93	52'96	...	...	'02	
1893-94	55'11	...	4'06	...	
1894-95	55'19	...	'15	...	
1895-96	55'19	...	...	...
1896-97	54'94	...	...	*45	
1897-98	56'79	...	3'37	...	
MŌKKYUN CIRCLE.					
1881-82	41'90	...	...	...
1882-83	9'70	...	...	76'84	
1883-84	14'97	...	54'33	...	
1884-85	7'94	...	...	46'96	
1885-86	6'60	...	...	16'88	
1886-87	5'29	...	...	19'85	
1887-88	5'29	...	...	...
1888-89	5'29	...	...	...
1889-90	2'39	...	...	54'82	
1890-91	3'74	...	56'49	...	
1891-92	...	...	...	...
1892-93	...	...	...	...
1893-94	...	...	...	...
1894-95	...	...	...	...
1895-96	...	...	...	...
1896-97	...	...	...	...
1897-98	37'8	...	...	...

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year*—continued.

(b) GARDEN.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KANYINGÖN CIRCLE.					
1881-82	25'29	...	...	...
1882-83	37'76	...	49'31	...	
1883-84	39'03	...	3'36	...	
1884-85	25'64	...	...	34'31	
1885-86	18'86	...	...	26'44	
1886-87	17'43	...	...	7'58	
1887-88	16'72	...	...	4'07	
1888-89	16'54	...	...	1'08	
1889-90	16'55	...	'06	...	
1890-91	15'80	...	...	4'53	
1891-92	15'80	...	...	...
1892-93	15'80	...	...	...
1893-94	16'58	...	4'94	...	
1894-95	16'58	...	...	...
1895-96	16'46	...	...	'72	
1896-97	16'22	...	...	1'46	
1897-98	15'96	...	...	1'60	
TAWKU CIRCLE.					
1881-82	182'99	...	...	...
1882-83	79'41	...	...	56'60	
1883-84	83'23	...	4'81	...	
1884-85	85'19	...	2'35	...	
1885-86	84'04	...	...	1'35	
1886-87	83'58	...	...	'55	
1887-88	84'71	...	1'35	...	
1888-89	94'38	...	11'30	...	
1889-90	95'34	...	1'02	...	
1890-91	97'07	...	1'81	...	
1891-92	98'07	...	1'03	...	
1892-93	104'19	...	6'24	...	
1893-94	116'85	...	12'15	...	
1894-95	115'93	...	...	'79	
1895-96	115'00	...	...	'80	
1896-97	243'16	...	111'44	...	
1897-98	99'77	...	...	58'97	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year*—continued.

(c) MISCELLANEOUS.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
PAGU CIRCLE.					
1880-81	1'38	...	...	...
1881-82	'48	...	...	65'21	
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	...	...	...	...
1884-85	...	...	...	...
1885-86	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...
1888-89	1'72	...	...	...
1889-90	4'30	...	150'00	...	
1890-91	13'16	...	206'04	...	
1891-92	13'90	...	5'62	...	
1892-93	13'27	...	...	5'62	
1893-94	15'04	...	13'34	...	
1894-95	7'95	...	...	47'14	
1895-96	16'85	...	111'95	...	
1896-97	16'75	...	...	'59	
1897-98	14'97	...	...	10'63	
DEZAT CIRCLE.					
1879-80	...	...	...	...
1880-81	...	...	...	...
1881-82	...	...	...	...
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	...	...	...	...
1884-85	...	...	...	...
1885-86	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...
1887-88	'84	...	...	...
1888-89	'64	...	...	23'81	
1889-90	2'93	...	357'81	...	
1890-91	7'23	...	146'76	...	
1891-92	8'36	...	15'63	...	
1892-93	12'84	...	53'59	...	
1893-94	8'60	...	...	33'02	
1894-95	9'37	...	8'95	...	
1895-96	8'31	...	...	11'31	
1896-97	7'00	...	...	15'76	
1897-98	8'39	...	19'86	...	
METGATHAN CIRCLE.					
1880-81	15'93	...	...	...
1881-82	...	...	...	...
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	2'40	...	...	...
1884-85	2'40	...	...	...
1885-86	2'40	...	...	...
1886-87	1'52	...	...	36'66	
1887-88	1'26	...	...	17'10	
1888-89	...	...	...	...
1889-90	2'08	...	...	...
1890-91	5'66	...	172'11	...	
1891-92	9'84	...	...	...
1892-93	15'54	...	...	...
1893-94	13'57	...	57'93	...	
1894-95	16'88	...	...	12'67	
1895-96	32'64	...	24'39	...	
1896-97	31'74	...	93'36	...	
1897-98	...	...	...	2'75	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—continued.*
(c) MISCELLANEOUS.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cutivated area, including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total culti- vated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KADONBAW CIRCLE.					
1880-81 ...	24'64	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	...	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	...	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	5'70	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	2'96	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	2'96	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	2'51	...	...	15'20	
1891-92 ...	6'90	...	174'90	...	
1892-93 ...	5'18	...	...	24'93	
1893-94 ...	7'08	...	36'68	...	
1894-95 ...	4'80	...	...	32'20	
1895-96 ...	4'02	...	...	16'25	
1896-97 ...	5'67	...	41'04	...	
1897-98 ...	5'99	...	5'64	...	
KAYAN CIRCLE.					
1880-81 ...	3'51	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	...	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	1'16	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	1'16	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	1'43	...	23'26	...	
1886-87 ...	1'43	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	9'19	...	542'66	...	
1888-89 ...	11'85	...	28'94	...	
1889-90 ...	11'05	...	...	6'75	
1890-91 ...	13'84	...	25'25	...	
1891-92 ...	15'73	...	13'65	...	
1892-93 ...	16'79	...	6'74	...	
1893-94 ...	36'60	...	117'99	...	
1894-95 ...	43'36	...	18'74	...	
1895-96 ...	42'31	...	...	2'42	
1896-97 ...	53'31	...	26'00	...	
1897-98 ...	53'69	...	7'1	...	
PAGANDAUNG CIRCLE.					
1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	...	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	...	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	17'16	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	20'42	...	19'00	...	
1889-90 ...	20'04	...	...	1'86	
1890-91 ...	23'76	...	18'24	...	
1891-92 ...	30'22	...	27'18	...	
1892-93 ...	10	...	...	99'67	
1893-94 ...	17'25	...	1,715'00	...	
1894-95 ...	16'46	...	...	4'58	
1895-96 ...	18'86	...	14'58	...	
1896-97 ...	19'71	...	4'50	...	
1897-98 ...	21'47	...	8'93	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year*—continued.
(c) MISCELLANEOUS.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KYAUKTAINGBYIN CIRCLE.					
1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	...	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
1883-84 ...	...	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...
1885-86 ...	86	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	...	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	...	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	...	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	...	...	...	...
1895-96 ...	111	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	225	...	102.70	...	
1897-98 ...	81	...	...	65.34	
SYRIAM CIRCLE.					
1879-80 ...	66.56	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	36.33	...	...	45.42	
1881-82 ...	247.04	...	582.46	...	
1882-83 ...	429.12	...	73.07	...	
1883-84 ...	395.02	...	...	7.94	
1884-85 ...	412.41	...	4.40	...	
1885-86 ...	617.69	...	49.77	...	
1886-87 ...	68.54	...	...	88.90	
1887-88 ...	66.27	...	...	3.31	
1888-89 ...	70.34	...	6.14	...	
1889-90 ...	100.35	...	42.66	...	
1890-91 ...	107.71	...	7.33	...	
1891-92 ...	131.40	...	21.99	...	
1892-93 ...	113.16	...	...	13.88	
1893-94 ...	133.78	...	18.22	...	
1894-95 ...	220.61	...	64.90	...	
1895-96 ...	20.48	...	...	90.71	
1896-97 ...	170.78	...	733.88	...	
1897-98 ...	165.33	...	...	3.19	
KYAUKTAN CIRCLE.					
1879-80 ...	84.56	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
1881-82 ...	483.52	...	...	...
1882-83 ...	131.43	...	...	72.82	
1883-84 ...	126.80	...	...	3.52	
1884-85 ...	122.43	...	...	3.44	
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	154.64	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	154.63	...	...	...
1888-89 ...	155.51	...	57	...	
1889-90 ...	...	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	754.47	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	206.19	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	33.35	...	...	83.82	
1894-95 ...	39.23	...	17.63	...	
1895-96 ...	42.82	...	9.15	...	
1896-97 ...	50.46	...	17.84	...	
1897-98 ...	96.99	...	92.21	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year*—continued.
(c) MISCELLANEOUS.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
YUN CIRCLE.					
1879-80	5'57	..	...	...
1880-81	5'67	...	1'79	...	
1881-82	17'17	...	202'82	...	
1882-83	11'13	...	...	35'18	
1883-84	14'71	...	32'17	...	
1884-85	19'38	...	31'75	..	
1885-86	20'32	...	4'85	...	
1886-87	21'10	...	3'84	...	
1887-88	22'22	...	5'31	...	
1888-89	25'27	...	13'73	...	
1889-90	33'50	...	32'57	...	
1890-91	46'42	...	38'57	...	
1891-92	47'57	...	2'48	...	
1892-93	54'03	...	13'58	...	
1893-94	55'90	...	3'46	...	
1894-95	50'75	...	1'52	...	
1895-96	56'91	...	'28	...	
1896-97	56'43	...	...	84	
1897-98	59'20	...	4'90	...	
TAKAW CIRCLE.					
1880-81	7'87	...	...	...
1881-82	5'15	...	...	34'56	
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	'29	...	...	...
1884-85	13'13	...	4427'58	...	
1885-86	14'12	...	7'54	...	
1886-87	...	...	...	...
1887-88	28'82	...	...	...
1888-89	44'95	...	55'97	...	
1889-90	56'48	...	25'65	...	
1890-91	65'01	...	15'10	...	
1891-92	67'58	...	3'95	...	
1892-93	68'32	...	1'09	...	
1893-94	72'97	...	6'81	...	
1894-95	76'19	...	3'04	...	
1895-96	73'44	...	...	2'33	
1896-97	76'81	...	4'59	...	
1897-98	78'62	...	2'35	...	
AGUN CIRCLE.					
1880-81	6'05	...	...	...
1881-82	3'12	...	...	48'43	
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	...	...	...	...
1884-85	...	...	...	...
1885-86	26'04	...	...	...
1886-87	29'15	...	11'94	...	
1887-88	28'91	...	...	82	
1888-89	32'23	...	11'49	...	
1889-90	30'92	...	...	4'64	
1890-91	35'40	...	14'40	...	
1891-92	45'58	...	28'76	...	
1892-93	47'58	...	4'39	...	
1893-94	53'76	...	12'99	...	
1894-95	54'16	...	'74	...	
1895-96	57'19	...	5'52	...	
1896-97	61'36	...	7'29	...	
1897-98	65'21	...	6'27	...	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year*—continued.
(c) MISCELLANEOUS.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
ALANGON CIRCLE.					
1880-81	
1881-82	
1882-83	
1883-84	
1884-85	
1885-86	
1886-87	
1887-88	
1888-89	
1889-90	
1890-91	
1891-92	
1892-93	
1893-94	
1894-95	
1895-96	
1896-97	
1897-98	
TADA CIRCLE.					
1880-81	
1881-82	
1882-83	
1883-84	
1884-85	
1885-86	
1886-87	
1887-88	
1888-89	
1889-90	
1890-91	
1891-92	
1892-93	
1893-94	
1894-95	
1895-96	
1896-97	
1897-98	
BONLON CIRCLE.					
1880-81	
1881-82	
1882-83	
1883-84	
1884-85	
1885-86	
1886-87	
1887-88	
1888-89	
1889-90	
1890-91	
1891-92	
1892-93	
1893-94	
1894-95	
1895-96	
1896-97	
1897-98	

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year*—continued.
(c) MISCELLANEOUS.

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KAMAKALŌK CIRCLE.					
1879-80	...	...	...	...
1880-81	...	...	...	...
1881-82	...	...	...	...
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	...	...	...	...
1884-85	...	...	...	...
1885-86	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...
1888-89	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	...	...	...
1890-91	4'36	...	...	...
1891-92	3'82	...	...	12'38	
1892-93	3'11	...	...	18'59	
1893-94	2'96	...	...	4'82	
1894-95	3'05	...	3'04	...	
1895-96	4'20	...	37'70	...	
1896-97	3'66	...	...	12'85	
1897-98	4'02	...	9'84	...	
HMAWWŪN CIRCLE.					
1879-80	'66	...	...	...
1880-81	...	...	...	...
1881-82	...	...	...	...
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	...	...	...	...
1884-85	...	...	...	...
1885-86	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...
1888-89	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	...	...	...
1890-91	...	...	...	...
1891-92	...	...	...	...
1892-93	...	...	...	...
1893-94	...	...	...	...
1894-95	...	...	...	...
1895-96	...	...	...	...
1896-97	...	...	...	...
1897-98	...	...	...	...
MŌKKYŪN CIRCLE.					
1881-82	11'74	...	...	...
1882-83	16'58	...	41'23	...	
1883-84	10'08	...	...	39'20	
1884-85	...	...	...	...
1885-86	'33	...	...	...
1886-87	'33	...	...	...
1887-88	'33	...	...	...
1888-89	'33	...	...	...
1889-90	'33	...	...	...
1890-91	'33	...	...	...
1891-92	3'80	...	1,051'51	...	
1892-93	3'80	...	...	...
1893-94	4'17	...	9'74	...	
1894-95	3'78	...	...	9'35	
1895-96	3'78	...	...	...
1896-97	3'78	...	...	...
1897-98	3'78	...	...	...

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Increase or decrease of cultivation, year by year—concluded.*
 (c) MISCELLANEOUS.—*concluded.*

Year.	SETTLEMENT AREA.				Remarks.
	Cultivated area including fallow.	Fallow area.	Percentage of increase or decrease in total cultivated area.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.	
KANVINGŌN CIRCLE.					
1881-82	19'45	...	...	...
1882-83	...	...	...	...
1883-84	...	...	...	...
1884-85	...	...	...	...
1885-86	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...
1888-89	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	...	...	...
1890-91	...	...	...	...
1891-92	...	...	...	...
1892-93	...	...	...	...
1893-94	...	...	...	...
1894-95	...	...	...	...
1895-96	...	...	...	...
1896-97	...	...	...	...
1897-98	...	...	...	...
TAWKŪ CIRCLE.					
1881-82	2'94	...	...	...
1882-83	2'31	...	...	21'46	
1883-84	2'31	...	...	...
1884-85	'27	...	...	88'31	
1885-86	'27	...	...	...
1886-87	'27	...	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...
1888-89	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	...	...	...
1890-91	...	...	...	...
1891-92	...	...	...	...
1892-93	...	...	...	...
1893-94	...	...	...	...
1894-95	...	...	...	...
1895-96	...	...	...	...
1896-97	...	...	...	...
1897-98	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. III.—*Statistics of rented area.*

Township.	Circle No.	Circle.	AT SETTLEMENT, ANNUAL AVERAGE.				ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS SUCCEEDING SETTLEMENT.				ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS PRECEDING REVISION.			
			Number of tenants.	Area rented.	Percentage of area rented to total cultivated area.	Rate per acre.	Number of tenants.	Area rented.	Percentage of area rented to total cultivated area.	Rate per acre.	Number of tenants.	Area rented.	Percentage of area rented to total cultivated area.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Acres.		Rs.		Acres.		Rs.		Acres.		Rs.
THABYEGAN.	38	Pagu ...	69'00	1,920'56	11'47	3'81	30'60	986'53	5'97	3'59	186'60	6,086'77	34'91	5'37
	39	Dezat ...	8'00	332'33	1'86	1'44	26'20	730'68	3'45	4'37	19'08	7,161'14	30'99	8'77
	40	Metgathan ...	87'00	20,614'07	9'92	3'56	16'80	598'20	3'05	5'19	396'20	15,398'03	51'56	8'02
	41	Kadonbaw ...	55'00	1,197'12	12'29	2'72	36'00	1,426'66	12'24	4'65	233'00	9,695'79	44'97	2'28
	42	Kayan ...	60'91	1,011'55	11'73	2'81	37'40	999'63	7'74	4'40	349'80	14,481'60	69'82	7'62
	43	Pagandaung ...	39'00	1,751'38	7'04	3'38	47'60	1,631'49	6'52	4'28	247'40	7,989'83	30'91	6'87
	44	Kyauktaingbyin ...	64'00	3,013'01	15'78	3'18	56'80	2,244'00	11'73	4'41	182'60	8,787'60	44'89	7'28
	45	Thanhlyin ...	104'00	2,742'29	16'29	3'34	74'60	1,870'87	11'20	3'80	292'00	5,692'59	32'03	6'01
		Total	486'01	32,582'31	25'56	3'03	329'00	10,508'06	7'36	4'27	1,906'68	75,293'35	42'63	6'72
KYAUKTAN.	46	Kvauktan ...	44'00	2,142'54	6'70	2'09	55'80	2,109'85	6'52	4'10	252'60	8,449'46	24'72	6'02
	47	Yun ...	55'00	3,197'37	11'33	3'28	87'00	3,337'60	11'88	4'33	448'40	15,212'31	52'89	8'24
	48	Takaw ...	124'00	3,282'75	13'69	3'77	94'00	3,076'30	11'19	4'40	584'00	20,273'76	65'07	8'90
	49	Agun ...	88'00	3,036'86	14'19	3'31	64'20	2,406'07	11'03	3'64	389'00	14,573'53	61'80	8'22
	50	Alangon ...	41'00	1,036'89	13'19	4'68	34'80	1,441'31	15'96	3'68	252'80	1,387'09	66'62	6'91
	51	Tada ...	102'00	2,949'99	18'50	4'26	80'20	3,356'41	20'77	5'67	245'40	10,347'03	56'91	8'65
	52	Bonlon ...	88'00	2,035'64	11'33	5'60	49'00	1,698'12	9'37	5'00	380'00	9,077'79	50'56	6'38
	53	Kamakalok ...	15'00	563'71	2'42	1'06	38'00	1,222'80	5'22	6'09	219'20	7,906'13	31'50	7'76
	54	Hmawwun ...	15'00	604'39	2'87	5'96	39'00	1,202'62	5'42	4'22	166'60	5,726'67	22'80	7'64
		Total	572'00	18,850'14	9'81	3'86	542'00	19,851'08	9'99	4'58	2,938'00	93,553'77	43'15	8'33
KUNGYAN-GON.	1	Mokkyun ...	229'00	4,646'92	33'42	4'38	107'20	2,844'99	20'61	4'28	234'60	7,972'97	48'72	6'41
	3	Kanyingon ...	72'00	926'62	14'45	3'97	10'00	252'13	3'57	5'07	83'20	2,306'02	25'86	6'40
	4	Tawku ...	218'00	3,259'17	22'92	2'90	173'00	3,006'54	21'22	4'28	180'00	3,160'17	21'87	5'06
		Total	519'00	8,832'71	26'01	3'75	290'20	6,103'66	17'43	4'31	497'80	13,439'16	33'82	6'09

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Statistics of Sales.

Township.	Circle No.	Circle.	AT SETTLEMENT, ANNUAL AVERAGE.				ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS SUCCEED- ING SETTLEMENT.				ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS PRECEDING REVISION.			
			Number of sales.	Area sold.	Percentage of area sold to total culti- vated area.	Rate per acre.	Number of sales.	Area sold.	Percentage of area sold to total culti- vated area.	Rate per acre.	Number of sales.	Area sold.	Percentage of area sold to total culti- vated area.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Acres.		Rs.		Acres.		Rs.		Acres.		Rs.
THABYEGAN.	38	Pagu ...	11'00	352'12	2'14	1'94	14'40	540'15	3'33	4'06	46'80	1,745'52	10'02	15'57
	39	Dezat ...	6'00	206'13	1'15	11'08	22'00	803'60	3'39	11'13	45'00	2,203'91	9'52	24'72
	40	Metgathan ...	27'00	23,594'89	3'63	5'13	14'80	542'55	2'76	6'52	95'60	4,054'36	13'58	18'88
	41	Kadônabaw ...	1'00	23'63	1'80	3'30	22'60	581'90	4'99	6'66	61'80	2,486'45	11'53	18'21
	42	Kayan ...	38'00	708'96	8'22	9'31	43'80	1,045'04	8'09	6'35	67'00	2,879'44	13'89	22'67
	43	Pagandaung ...	29'00	1,385'47	5'65	4'43	28'40	1,067'72	4'27	6'96	46'20	2,144'37	8'30	16'34
	44	Kyauktaingbyin ...	7'00	355'50	1'86	3'33	12'60	584'61	3'06	7'37	42'60	1,990'35	9'94	20'69
	45	Thanhlyin ...	7'00	135'06	83	12'94	8'20	179'36	1'07	12'43	82'20	2,504'14	14'14	16'45
		Total	126'00	26,765'76	20'64	6'06	166'80	5,353'99	7'35	7'73	487'20	20,018'54	11'35	19'01
KYAUKTAN.	46	Kyauktan ...	39'20	1,729'44	5'34	6'45	39'20	1,329'44	5'34	3'15	52'40	1,973'20	5'77	21'22
	47	Yun ...	18'00	732'78	2'59	8'76	26'40	1,076'76	3'84	6'79	34'60	1,572'12	5'47	19'74
	48	Takaw ...	31'00	993'56	4'90	6'04	66'60	2,518'06	9'16	8'63	67'20	3,301'45	10'59	25'28
	49	Agôn ...	32'00	1,445'89	4'14	7'38	46'40	2,127'16	9'75	6'87	40'60	1,877'03	7'96	24'21
	50	Alangôn ...	24'00	797'41	10'14	7'09	12'60	73'84	5'21	5'31	17'50	812'46	6'45	23'94
	51	Tada ...	26'00	922'23	5'83	11'70	34'00	1,417'69	8'77	10'80	33'80	1,534'22	8'44	20'07
	52	Bônôn ...	47'00	1,490'26	8'35	11'12	47'40	1,276'35	7'04	8'24	33'00	1,376'36	7'58	25'12
	53	Kamakalôk ...	...	...	...	...	40	1,408'50	6'01	11'53	31'60	1,455'71	5'80	24'89
	54	Hmawwun ...	6'00	104'92	48	6'69	38'20	1,364'30	6'51	10'09	67'20	2,411'12	9'60	21'79
		Total	223'20	7,916'49	4'12	7'25	311'20	12,592'10	6'34	8'14	377'90	16,313'67	7'57	23'01
KUNGYAN- GÔN.	1	Môkkyun ...	10	367'58	2'65	3'55	17'60	528'95	3'83	7'70	21'20	1,079'49	6'60	16'71
	3	Kanyingôn ...	05	81'02	1'26	4'58	12'00	249'90	3'54	12'64	19'20	679'35	7'62	13'95
	4	Tawku ...	10	276'99	2'12	11	35'60	815'17	7'75	9'56	34'00	1,072'26	7'42	13'60
		Total	25	725'59	2'13	2'74	65'20	1,594'02	4'55	9'43	84'40	2,831'10	8'08	14'87

STATEMENT NO. IV-A.—Statistics of Mortgages.

Township.	Circle No.	Circle.	AT SETTLEMENT, ANNUAL AVERAGE.				ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS SUCCEEDING SETTLEMENT.				ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS PRECEDING REVISION.			
			Number of mortgages.	Area mortgaged.	Percentage of area mortgaged to total cultivated area.	Rate per acre.	Number of mortgages.	Area mortgaged.	Percentage of area mortgaged to total cultivated area.	Rate per acre.	Number of mortgages.	Area mortgaged.	Percentage of area mortgaged to total cultivated area.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Acres.		Rs.		Acres.		Rs.		Acres.		Rs.
THABYEKAN.	38	Pagu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53'40	3,197'34	18'34	15'91
	39	Dezat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83'60	5,150'69	22'26	20'57
	40	Metgathan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91'60	5,112'89	17'12	66'63
	41	Kadonbaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'50	902'78	4'19	19'42
	42	Kayan ...	3'00	79'50	'92	3'93	2'40	95'22	'37	6'24	12'20	687'45	3'32	24'00
	43	Pagandaung ...	2'00	68'60	'28	1'27	4'80	207'28	'83	6'78	52'20	3,079'19	11'81	18'10
	44	Kyauktaingbyin ...	3'00	136'47	'71	'73	2'00	207'94	1'09	9'24	19'00	906'72	4'53	19'68
	45	Thantlyin...	9'00	89'38	'53	11'03	23'80	545'87	3'27	8'09	66'00	1,997'17	11'23	17'78
		Total	...	17'00	373'95	'29	2'12	33'00	1,056'31	'74	5'82	399'60	21,034'23	11'93	30'73
KYAUKTAN.	46	Kyauktan ...	9'00	371'55	1'15	5'04	3'00	134'78	'42	5'67	75'00	3,113'59	9'11	18'71
	47	Yun ...	3'00	124'34	'43	8'66	3'00	124'35	'44	8'66	42'40	2,864'50	9'96	1'58
	48	Takaw ...	3'00	50'54	9'69	6'71	4'00	195'19	'49	14'54	85'00	5,380'69	17'91	15'07
	49	Agun ...	...	...	...	...	'80	75'44	'35	1'88	20'20	1,809'21	7'67	16'79
	50	Alangon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'60	1,327'66	10'55	24'00
	51	Tada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'80	795'40	5'36	17'36
	52	Bonlon ...	...	...	...	...	'60	7'78	'05	5'14	23'60	1,349'79	7'44	17'26
	53	Kamakalok...	...	...	...	...	3'00	160'01	'68	19'21	29'20	1,857'37	7'40	22'28
	54	Hmawwun ...	2'00	49'96	'23	12'80	'80	15'70	'07	11'21	45'00	2,496'85	9'94	19'77
	Total	...	17'00	596'39	'31	3'68	15'20	713'25	'32	11'08	355'80	21,195'06	9'78	16'05
KUNGYAN-GON.	1	Mokkyun ...	...	...	...	...	1'20	37'21	'27	7'13	50'40	2,844'96	17'38	24'23
	3	Kanvingon ...	...	...	...	...	3'20	100'54	1'43	12'49	13'00	512'65	5'75	12'40
	4	Tawku ...	...	...	...	...	3'60	104'87	'74	9'04	36'20	1,376'28	9'52	15'44
		Total	...	...	...	...	8'00	242'62	6'93	10'37	99'60	4,733'89	11'91	20'45

Name of town.	Kewin number.	Serial number of selected field.	Survey number of selected field.	AREA OF SELECTED FIELD.		DETAILS REGARDING EACH SELECTED BLOCK.								OUTTURN.	
				Transplanted.	Sown.	Actual cultivator.	Nature of occupancy.	PLOUGH CATTLE.				Class of soil.	Outturn in 9-gallon baskets of selected field.	Resulting outturn in 9-gallon baskets per acre.	
								Own property.		Hired.					
								Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Bullocks.				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
PAGU CIRCLE, No. 38.															
Payangökto ...	6	1	7554	...	'53	Nga Chein ...	Tenant ...	10	...	...	...	I	12'35	23'30
Paukpin, east ...	8	2	8090	...	'26	Nga Kyin Dön, Mi Ngè ...	Owner ...	...	...	...	2	I	10'64	40'02
Paukpin, west ...	7	3	3876	...	'25	Kaung Kywe, Mi Lê ...	do ...	...	10	...	...	I	9'70	38'80
Dezat atet ...	1	4	399	...	'32	Nga Htu, Mi Shwe Mi ...	do ...	10	6	...	...	I	7'70	24'06
Payangökto ...	6	5	5899	...	'32	Nga Ye Gyaw, Mi Lôn ...	do ...	10	4	...	...	II	7'93	24'78
Tetsaing, west ...	2	6	2521	...	'31	Nga Kyaw Thu ...	do ...	20	4	...	...	II	9'96	7'60
Tetsaing, east ...	3	7	827	...	'24	Nga Waik ...	do ...	26	6	...	...	II	7'99	33'29
Pagu ...	5	8	2671	...	'41	Nga Ye Gyaw, Mi Lôn ...	do ...	10	4	...	...	II	7'99	19'49
Minwè ...	9	9	946	...	'38	Nga Tha Zan ...	do ...	...	...	...	6	II	11'53	30'34
Paukpin, east ...	8	10	797	...	'50	Nga Shwe Hmè ...	do ...	10	10	...	...	II	11'64	23'28
Paukpin, west ...	7	11	3805	...	'54	Kaung Kywe, Mi Lê ...	do ...	...	6	...	...	II	8'47	15'69
Dezat-atet ...	1	12	1111	...	'45	Nga Tha Lu, Mi Kali ...	do ...	12	4	...	...	II	8'53	18'96
Winkani ...	10	13	519	...	'40	Nga Pe Lu, Mi Cho ...	Tenant ...	12	6	...	...	II	6'50	16'25
Paukpin, south ...	11	14	954	...	'63	Nga Leik, Mi Hnin Nyo ...	Owner ...	22	...	...	...	II	10'31	16'36
Maungma ...	4	15	437	...	'31	Nga Tu, Mi O Za ...	do ...	4	4	...	...	II	16'18	52'19
Total {	...	...	...	...	'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'39	29'60
	II	...	...	...	'40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107'03	19'49
	Both	...	...	...	'85	...	...	146	64	...	8	...	147'42	21'52
DEZAT CIRCLE, No. 39.															
Kamakala ...	32	16	211	'28	...	Ta Yök Pyö ...	Owner ...	14	6	...	...	I	5'34	19'09
Kamakala ...	32	17	618	'85	...	ditto ...	do ...	...	...	...	...	I	26'50	32'12
Thetkayit ...	34	18	24	'67	...	Mi Waing ...	do ...	12	4	...	...	I	26'35	39'33
Kamanüt ...	33	19	290	'55	...	Nga Po Aik ...	Tenant ...	12	4	...	...	I	14'11	25'65
Kyontü ...	35	20	34	'08	...	Nga Ye E ...	Owner ...	12	8	...	...	I	16'44	17'22
Hlabelü ...	36	21	2068	'72	...	Nga Tha U, Mi Lê ...	Tenant ...	2	12	...	...	II	19'76	27'44
Wingyi ...	31	22	2618	'43	...	Nga Hlaing, Mi Tök ...	Owner ...	...	4	...	4	II	14'05	18'35
Nyaungbin, north ...	39	23	181	'88	...	Nga Lat, Mi Ya ...	do ...	...	10	...	...	II	14'00	15'91
Nyaungbin ...	29	24	104	'20	...	Nga Kho, Mi Thet She ...	Tenant ...	6	4	...	...	II	2'00	10'00
Dezat ...	18	25	1043	'43	...	Mi Lôn ...	Owner ...	14	...	...	...	III	7'58	17'62
Total {	...	...	...	...	'50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88'74	25'87
	II	...	...	...	'43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49'81	22'33
	III	...	...	...	'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7'58	17'62
Total	...	...	...	...	'93	...	...	72	52	...	4	...	146'13	23'90
METGATHAN CIRCLE, No. 40.															
Gyöngyöngya ...	8	26	1435	'69	...	Nga Cho ...	Tenant ...	10	...	...	...	I	18'99	27'37
Kalaw ...	11	27	303	'39	...	Nga Po Hmyin ...	do ...	6	...	...	6	I	18'27	45'85
Nyaunggön ...	12	28	843	'49	...	Nga Kula ...	do ...	4	2	...	2	I	16'68	34'04	
Kamapalein ...	13	29	903	'49	...	Nga Thet She ...	Owner ...	20	...	...	...	I	18'84	38'45
Kywedalin ...	15	30	483	'81	...	Supaya ...	do ...	...	8	8	...	I	36'00	44'45
Kamamat, south ...	6	31	373	'70	...	Nga Aung Hla ...	do ...	...	4	...	2	I	20'28	28'97
Kamamat, north ...	10	32	1162	'53	...	Nga Hmat ...	do ...	...	...	12	...	I	20'13	37'98
Kamakali ...	14	33	151	'55	...	Lamba Tambi ...	do ...	...	4	...	...	I	17'99	32'70
Kamat ...	19	34	633	'04	...	Nga Po Kaing, Mi Myit ...	do ...	...	10	...	...	I	36'86	35'44

Crop Statistics.

Kind of paddy.	Period during which land has been continuously worked.	AREA OF HOLDING.			OUTTURN OF HOLDING IN BASKETS.					Weight of paddy per 9-gallon baskets ascertained during and after crop-cutting.	Weight assumed.	Remarks.
		Total area actually cultivated.	Area by soil classes.	Soil class.	ACCORDING TO SETTLEMENT CALCULATION.			ACCORDING TO CULTIVATOR.				
					Outturn per acre adopted for soil tract and class.	Resulting total outturn.	Resulting out-turn per acre.	Total outturn.	Resulting out-turn per acre.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
											lbs.	
Ngasein ...	Never fallowed.	60'50	35'57	I	30	1,565'70	25'87	2,100	34'71	53'00	50	
Kyiniyaung ...	do	3'47	24'93	II	20	99'00	28'53	36	10'37	54'75	50	
do	do	52'79	2'96	II	20	1,101'60	20'86	600	11'36	52'00	50	
Midon ...	do	50'17	4'58	I	30	1,003'40	20'00	350	6'97	55'00	50	
Ngasein ...	do	49'22	48'21	II	20	988'50	20'00	2,000	40'63	52'00	50	
ditto	do	63'34	...	I	30	1,311'20	20'70	2,500	39'47	54'50	50	
Midon ...	do	104'85	58'90	II	20	2,476'30	23'61	3,000	26'61	53'25	50	
Ngasein ...	do	98'87	37'93	I	30	2,225'10	22'50	2,000	20'22	53'17	50	
Kyiniyaung ...	do	34'49	24'77	II	20	862'25	25'00	1,000	28'99	53'25	50	
do	do	130'50	74'10	I	35	3,104'70	22'25	2,500	17'91	51'92	50	
do	do	35'39	34'49	II	20	753'60	21'29	700	19'77	51'75	50	
Yawgyaw ...	do	55'06	31'47	I	30	1,119'20	20'00	1,350	28'42	54'00	50	
Ngasein ...	I	87'61	108'03	II	20	1,784'90	20'37	2,500	24'12	55'00	50	
Kyiniyaung ...	Never fallowed.	77'34	4'58	I	30	1,557'20	20'13	1,500	19'39	53'00	50	
do	do	40'69	30'82	II	20	880'20	21'63	1,300	31'94	52'75	50	
		
		954'19	157'66	...	...	20,832'85	21'83	23,436	24'56	53'25	...	
			796'53	...	...					
Kaungghnyin ...	Not fallowed.	250'61	250'61	I	40	10,384'40	40'00	3,700	14'25	46'25	50	
Ngasein ...	do	3'02	...	II	30	120'80	40'00	...	...	...	50	
do	do	67'36	3'02	I	40	2,357'60	35'00	2,000	29'67	54'00	50	
do	do	62'03	67'36	II	25	2,171'05	35'00	2,300	35'46	54'00	50	
do	do	78'8	62'03	I	25	2,759'05	35'00	2,300	29'18	53'00	50	
do	do	65'40	78'83	II	25	2,139'00	32'70	1,500	22'93	53'00	50	
do	do	57'39	50'40	I	25	1,349'15	23'50	1,300	22'65	53'50	50	
Kyiniyaung ...	2	66'59	15'00	II	30	1,331'80	20'00	1,000	15'01	50'00	50	
Ngasein ...	Not fallowed.	62'16	40'27	I	30	12,432'20	20'00	1,500	24'13	51'50	50	
do	do	90'78	17'12	II	20	1,815'60	20'00	2,180	24'01	53'75	50	
		
		813'17	521'25	...	...	25,671'65	31'56	17,630	21'74	52'11	...	
			221'49	...	...					
			70'43	...	...					
Ngasein ...	Not fallowed.	70'40	66'59	I	35	2,464'00	35'00	1,500	21'30	52'89	50	
do	do	42'68	38'58	II	25	1,666'20	39'03	800	18'74	51'00	50	
Thidat ...	do	28'28	4'10	I	30	1,907'90	35'64	2,000	20'72	56'50	50	
Ngasein ...	do	98'28	15'05	II	30	3,439'80	35'00	3,000	30'52	54'00	50	
do	do	162'68	12'33	I	25	6,166'20	37'90	3,000	18'44	56'34	50	
do	do	39'79	98'28	II	30	1,101'25	27'67	1,500	37'69	55'83	50	
Thidat ...	do	47'42	128'50	I	35	1,531'10	32'28	1,600	33'74	52'67	50	
Ngasein ...	do	26'79	34'09	II	25	1,071'60	40'00	700	26'13	54'00	50	
do	do	64'18	20'14	I	40	2,567'20	40'00	2,000	31'16	54'33	50	

Name of <i>kwin</i> .	<i>Kwin</i> number.	Serial number of selected field.	Survey number of selected field.	AREA OF SELECTED FIELD.		DETAILS REGARDING EACH SELECTED BLOCK.								OUTTURN.	
				Transplanted.	Sown.	Actual cultivator.	Nature of occupancy.	PLOUGH CATTLE.				Class of soil.	Outturn in 9-gallon baskets of selected field.	Resulting outturn in 9-gallon baskets per acre.	
								Own property.		Hired.					
								Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Bullocks.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MEIGATHAN CIRCLE, No. 40—concluded.															
Kannyinaung	16	35	85	'85	...	Nga Htun, Mi Nwè	Owner	4	4	...	...	I	28'45	33'47
Nyaunglan	20	36	142	...	1'50	Nga Maung, Mi Tu	do	28	12	...	...	I	53'50	35'67
Kamamat, north	10	37	932	'54	...	Nga Shwe Baw	do	2	...	...	...	II	16'51	30'52
Kayingan, north	17	38	695	...	'97	Nga Yit	do	14	...	...	...	II	27'73	28'59
Kamawun	9	39	817	...	'60	Nga San Get	Tenant	...	12	...	...	II	16'91	28'18
Kamôn	4	40	504	...	'79	Nga Law Hoo, Mi Pyu	Owner	...	30	...	...	II	24'59	31'13
Kyadaw	3	41	722	...	'95	Maung Po Hla, Mi E Hla	do	10	...	...	...	II	30'58	32'19
Kamasein	2	42	395	...	'79	Nga Kyaw Hlut	do	4	4	...	...	II	38'81	49'13
Ôkpo	7	43	240	...	1'00	Nga Thaw	Tenant	4	...	...	...	II	20'98	20'98
Kalaw	11	44	355	...	'33	Nga Po O	Owner	24	...	...	...	II	15'13	45'85
Nyaunggôn	12	45	287	...	'76	Nga Tun	Tenant	...	4	...	2	II	21'17	27'86	
Kywedalin	15	46	851	'66	...	Nga Hmaw, Mi Kalima	Owner	...	8	...	4	II	19'92	30'18	
Tagundaing	1	47	1761	...	1'22	Nga Kwe Bein	do	8	...	4	...	II	51'29	42'04	
Kyaunghlyagan	5	48	501	1'32	...	Ma Ka	do	12	...	2	...	II	21'75	16'18	
Total	I II Both	...	...	4'62	3'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285'90	35'55
		...	...	2'52	7'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305'37	30'73
		...	...	7'14	10'83	...	...	150	82	26	16	...	591'27	32'90
KADONDAW CIRCLE, No. 41.															
Apwagan	8	49	1297	...	1'01	Nga Lu Sin	Tenant	...	6	...	...	I	42'35	41'93
Kanyodôn	10	50	540	...	'75	Nga Hmat	do	...	6	...	...	I	32'47	43'29
Kala	12	51	70	...	'70	Mutugyi	Owner	...	20	...	...	I	25'88	36'97
Tôngyi	11	52	2914	'24	...	Nga Yeik, Mi Kho	do	...	8	...	...	I	8'50	35'42
Tôngyi	11	53	1036	...	'30	Arimu	Tenant	...	4	...	...	I	17'09	32'06
Kamakaya	23	54	848	67	...	Nga Chin Yauk, Mi Shwe Yin	Owner	4	...	...	...	I	26'17	39'06
Adun	9	55	360	...	'40	Nga Tôk' Gyi	do	...	8	...	...	I	14'00	35'00
Bawgalôk	14	56	2716	'40	...	Nga San Nyein	Tenant	...	3	...	...	I	25'50	63'75
Total	I II Both	...	...	1'31	3'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191'96	42'04
		
		...	...	1'31	3'16	...	...	4	55	...	...	...	191'96	42'04
KAYAN CIRCLE, No. 42.															
Zwekalang	21	57	166	'82	...	Nga Cho	Tenant	6	16	...	...	I	43'29	52'7
Debauk	13	58	326	...	'28	Mi Tu	Owner	...	4	...	...	I	13'00	46'4
Zwekamaw	39	59	33	1'01	...	Nga Shwe Paw, Mi Gyi	do	8	8	...	...	I	52'70	52'5
Yedwingyauug	37	60	969	'92	...	Nga Yè	do	...	12	...	...	II	45'35	49'29
Tamangyi	38	61	3035	...	'67	Nga Po U, Mi Gauk	Tenant	...	8	...	4	II	19'76	20'47	
Total	I II Both	...	...	1'83	'28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168'99	51'65
		...	...	'92	'67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65'11	41'57
		...	...	2'75	'95	...	...	14	48	...	4	...	174'10	47'05
PAGANDAW CIRCLE, No. 43.															
Beindaw	4	62	704	'71	...	Nga To	Owner	1	1	1	1	I	21'64	20'48	
Thabyegan, west	12	63	25	...	'60	Mutliya	Tenant	...	3	...	1	I	16'20	27'	
Mingalun, west	8	64	279	...	'65	Aranlaodu	do	...	4	...	4	I	13'17	20'26	
Bawthabyegan	5	64	1,429	'35	...	Ngakan Gyi	do	5	...	...	...	I	8'47	24'2

Crop statistics—continued.

Kind of paddy.	Period during which land has been continuously worked.	AREA OF HOLDING.			OUTTURN OF HOLDING IN BASKETS.					Weight of paddy per 9-gallon baskets ascertained during and after crop-cutting.	Weight assumed.	Remarks.
		Total area actually cultivated.	Area by soil classes.	Soil class.	ACCORDING TO SETTLEMENT CALCULATION.			ACCORDING TO CULTIVATOR.				
					Outturn per acre adopted for soil tract and class.	Resulting total outturn.	Resulting outturn per acre.	Total outturn.	Resulting outturn per acre.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Ngasein	Not fallowed.	55'43	55'43	I	40	2,217'20	40'00	1,850	33'38	56'00	50	
do	do	42'73	42'73	II	30	1,922'88	45'00	1,500	35'10	54'00	50	
Sapanet Midon	do	2'44	2'44	II	35	61'00	25'00	60	24'59	54'34	50	
Ngasein	do	192'98	137'58	II	40	7,165'20	37'13	3,000	15'54	55'34	50	
do	do	89'64	10'32	II	35	2,346'20	26'39	3,300	36'81	55'00	50	
Kyiniyaung	do	75'99	25'86	I	30	1,778'60	23'40	1,850	24'23	53'67	50	
Ngasein	do	50'34	28'16	II	30	1,288'40	25'59	1,300	25'82	54'67	50	
Kyiniyaung	do	28'41	28'41	II	20	568'20	26'00	900	31'68	55'28	50	
Ngasein	do	25'57	25'57	II	40	767'10	30'00	600	23'46	56'00	50	
Sapanet Midon	do	98'09	79'57	II	40	3,738'40	38'11	3,000	30'58	49'67	50	
Ngasein	do	22'32	22'32	II	40	669'60	30'00	650	29'12	55'00	50	
do	do	72'81	13'93	I	40	2,314'60	31'79	2,000	27'46	55'25	50	
Kyiniyaung	2	15'63	12'69	I	35	517'63	13'11	1,400	89'57	52'67	50	
Byat	Never fallowed.	40'52	18'65	I	35	1,199'50	29'60	1,300	29'61	55'00	50	
		...	21'87	II	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	912'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	481'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1,393'40	...	...	...	47,669'85	34'21	38,710	27'78	54'10	...	
Ngasein	Never fallowed.	62'35	62'35	I	45	2,805'75	45'00	1,500	24'06	54'00	50	
do	do	36'78	36'78	II	35	1,635'10	45'00	1,600	43'50	55'30	50	
do	do	138'28	138'28	I	45	6,222'60	45'00	4,800	34'71	53'00	50	
Bawynt	do	64'88	64'88	II	35	2,917'60	45'00	2,000	30'82	52'00	50	
Ngasein	do	34'74	34'74	I	45	17,773'30	45'00	1,000	28'78	52'75	50	
do	do	28'38	28'38	II	45	1,277'10	45'00	1,200	42'28	55'00	50	
do	do	67'10	67'10	I	45	3,019'50	45'00	2,500	37'26	53'58	50	
do	1	15'01	15'01	I	45	675'45	45'60	700	46'63	50'25	50	
		...	447'52	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		447'52	...	...	...	20,346'40	45'46	15,300	34'18	53'26	...	
Byat	Never fallowed.	60'08	60'08	I	45	2,793'60	45'00	2,500	41'61	52'50	50	
Ngasein	do	28'40	28'40	II	45	1,278'00	45'00	1,200	42'25	58'00	50	
do	do	79'41	79'41	I	45	3,573'45	45'00	2,000	25'18	50'00	50	
Midon	do	34'38	11'68	I	45	1,320'10	38'36	1,300	37'81	49'00	50	
Ngasein	do	36'42	22'70	II	35	1,297'90	35'63	1,100	30'20	50'00	50	
		...	2'32	I	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	34'10	II	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	181'89	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	56'80	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		238'60	...	...	...	16,173'05	42'62	8,100	33'93	51'90	...	
Ngasein	2	32'31	17'69	I	35	911'25	28'21	800	24'76	51'00	50	
do	Not fallowed.	33'36	14'62	II	25	870'40	26'09	700	20'98	52'00	50	
do	3	61'07	28'52	I	30	1,368'76	21'09	1,200	19'36	54'66	50	
do	Not fallowed.	16'06	14'71	II	16	462'70	28'18	450	18'47	50'50	50	
		...	6'72	I	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	9'94	II	25	...	...	...	...	...	...